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# Electricity Needs You I Will Train You At Home 

Stop right here. This is YOUR opportunity! Electricity is calling you, and the Electrical Business is in for a tremendous increase. But it needs more trained men-at big pay. By my Home Study Course in Practical Electricity I can train you for these positions.

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A fine outfit of Electrical Tools, Instruments, Materials, etc., absolutely FREE to every student. I will also send you FREE and fully prepaid-Proof Lessons to show you how easily you can learn Electricity and enter this splendid profession by my new, revised and original system of Training by Mail.

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You have the ambition and I will give you the training, so get busy. I am offering you success and all that goes with it. Will you take it? I'll make you an ELECTRICAL EXPERT. I will train you as you should be trained. I will give you the benefit of my advice and 20 years of engineering experience and help you in every way to the biggest, possible success.
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# MillionsCanSellGoods but Donit Know It! 

Through a vicious superstition thousands have been kept poor. They think Salesmanship is a gift, yet there is a remarkably easy method whereby men are being helped in one swift stride from monotonous routine to magnificent earnings in the selling field.

## By J. E. GREENSLADE

NO man knows better than I do the extent to which the superstition prevails that a salesman is "born" and not made. True enough, they are "born," but they are born babies and not salesmen,

This "born" idea is at once the most ridiculous and the worst of all superstitions. It is the most harmful of all because it keeps thousands poor. Because they think they are not endowed by nature to sell goods, they stay in a hopeless rut, despite the fact that they know that the selling field offers them unlimited opportunities for making big money. They know that the opportun ties are ten to one in the selling field-that sales

J. G. GREENSLADE

ワo the average man the $\$ 10,000$ a year job is only a dream. Yet to-day there are a surprising number of men earning fiveflgure salaries who were merely dreaming of them a short while ago. The secret of their success should prove a startling revelation to every ambitious man who has ever aspired to get into the $\$ 10,000$ a year class. Let me show you how you too can step into the ranks of these big money-makers of business. At least, you can not afford not to investigate this great field and see what it offers you. It will only cost you a two-cent stamn, and the facts and proof you will receive will surprise you. men top the list of money makers-that the salesman is his own Boss-that his work is fascinating, interesting, and highly profitable - yet they pass up opportunity because of a vicious superstition.
Millions can sell goods but don't know it. You can-anyane of average intelligence can. And you can become a first class, money-making salesman in an amazingly easy way.


## Proof That Salesmen Are Made-Not "Born"

You might laugh if I told you that in a few weeks or months you could be making good in a big way in the sell ng field. Thousands before you have laughed -perhaps bitterly-at the idea, but many of these thousands are now making big money as salesmen.
Five men who once thought salesmen were "born," who did not believe they were "cut out for selling," tell you on this page how they quickly shattered the superstition-and what the results were.

Thousands of men like these fivemen who had never sold a dime's worth of goods, in their lives-men who formerly thought salesmen were "born," are now enjoying magnificent earnings in the selling field. Formerly they were bookkeepers, mechanics, farmers, clerks-even doctors, lawyers, and ministers-but in a few months after writing to the National Salesmen's Training Association they were out in the field selling - and making more money than they had ever hoped to make in their former vocations.

Sounds remarkable, doesn't it? Yet there is nothing remarkable about it. Salesmanship is governed by rules and laws. There is a certain way of saying and doing things, a certain way of approaching a prospect to get his undivided attention, certain ways to overcome objections, batter down prejudice, overcome competition, and make the prospect act.

Just as you learned the alphabet, so you can learn Salesmanship. And through the NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD-an exclusive feature of the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training-you can gain actual experience while studying in your home or elsewhere.
That NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD gives you experience and knowledge that will enable you to overcome sales obstacles of all descriptions -easily. It is one of the reasons why N. S. T. A. members make good as salesmen right from the start.

## A Lifetime of Selling Experience

 in a; Few Weeks-Then SuccessNo matter how bad that vicious old superstition may have you in its grasp, I can prove to you that it is superstition and nothing else. I can prove to you that you can gain years of selling experience in a few weeks-that you can go out and successfully sell goodsthat you can make more money than you ever dreamed possible.
The N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training and Employment Service will enable you to quickly step into the ranks of successful salesmen-will give you a big advantage over those who lack this training. It will enable you to jump from small pay to a real man's income.

## Remarkable Book, "Modern Salesmanship," SENT FREE

With my compliments I want to send you a most remarkable book, "Modern Sallesmanshíp." It will not only shatter the vicious superstition about "born" salesmen, but will portray to you the wonderful opportunities in the selling field for you. It will show you how you can easily become a Master Salesman-a big money maker, how the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training through the NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD will give you years of selling experience in a few weeks; how our FREE Employment Service will help select and secure a good selling position when you are qualified and ready. And it will give you success stories of men-once victims of that superstition-who are now earning amazing salaries as salesmen. Mail the coupon today for the interesting FREE Book. It may be the turning point in your life.

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One day's mail brought in enrolments representing youth and middle age, and all degrees of position and salary. Glance at the two pictures at the top. One represents the youngest
man enrolled that day in the Institute-alive, alert, twentytwo years old and determined to be something and somerwhere at thirty.

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Sulky Rakes
Side Rakes
Hay Loaders Stackers
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WHAT was the Declaration of London? WHAT are consols? WHY does the date for Easter vary from year to year? WHEN and by whom was the great pyramid of Cheops built? HOW can you distinguish a malarial mosquito? WHERE is Canberra? Zeebrugge? Delhi? WHO was Mother Bunch? Millboy of the Slashes? Are these "six men" serving you too? Give them an opportunity by placing

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The Four Pu-poses of Painting
The Right Use of Paint Estimating Individual Treatment in Exterior Painting Interior Finish-Woodwork and Furniture Interior Finishing

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# EXAMINATION 



SUBJECTS-CONTINUED

Psychology and Principles of Education
History of Education Physics
Biology
Botany
Chemistry
Zoology
1st Year English
2nd Year English
3rd Year English

4th Year English
1st 2 Years' Spanish
1st Year French
2nd Year French
3rd Year French
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The Meyer-Both College is the only art school operated directly in contact with and as a part of a great advertising art organization-its students are in continuous FIRST HAND touch with the pulse of the art field.
Make sure the school you select is actually engaged in today's commercial art field-for conmercial art and commercial art methods progress constantly. Make sure your contact will not be of the "proxy", or "canned" variety. Make sure of the experience and abilities of your actual instructors-and exactly how practical your instructions and criticisms will be. Make sure that you will be in direct touch with the faculty and personnel the school claims. Good instruction is neces-sary-but experienced criticism and good teaching are vital. In short make sure you will not only get what you pay for-but that you will get a foundation and co-operation that will fit you with earning power when you graduate.

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[^1]mept. W-23


# DoYou Make These Mistakes in ENGLISH? 

Does your English reveal your lack of education or does it prove that you are a person of culture and refinement? Are you handicapped in your speech and writing or does your command of English rise to meet every occasion and every situation? English is the one weapon you must use every day. Here is how you can improve it almost at once.

MANY people say, "Did you hear from him to-day?"' They should say, "Have you heard from him to-day?", Some people sipell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I," instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how many people use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words.' Few people know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. And niost people use only common words-colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum. Every time they talk or write they show themselves lacking in the essential points of English.
Every time you talk, every time you write, you show what you are. When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use flat, ordinary words, you handicap yourself enormously. An unusual command of English enables you to present your ideas clearly, forcefully, convincingly. If your English is incorrect. it hurts you more than you will ever know, for people are too polite to tell you about your mistakes.

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For the past five years Mr. Cody has been working almost day and night on the study of the problem, "How to make correct habits in speaking and wriling stick in your mind." After countless experiments he finally. invented a simple method by which you can acquire a better command of the English language in only 15 minutes a day. Now you can stop making the mistakes in English which have been hurting you. Mr. Cody's students have secured more improvement in five weeks than had previously been obtained by other pupils in two years!

## Learn by Habit-Not by Rules

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Sherwin Cody method provides for the formation of correct habits by constantly calling attention only to the mistakes you make.

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## Write for Free Book

A booklet explaining Mr. Cody's remarkable course is ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, pronunciation, or punctuation, if you cannot instantly command the exact words with which to express your ideas, this book will prove a revelation to you.

Write for this new free book, "How to Speak and Write Masterly English.' Merely mail the coupon or a letter, or even a postal card. You can never reach your greatest possibilities until you use correct English. Write - to-day for the free booklet that tells about Mr. Cody's simple invention.

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## Mr .

Address

# Why Some People Are Never At Ease Among Strangers 

PEOPLE of culture can be recognized at once. They are calm, well-poised. They have a certain dignity about them, a certain calm assurance which makes people respect them. It is because they know exactly what to do and say on every occasion that they are able to mingle with the most highly cultivated people and yet be entirely at ease.

But there are some people who are never at ease among strangers. Because they do not know the right thing to do at the right time, they are awkward, self-conscious. They are afraid to accept invitations because they do not know what to wear, how to acknowledge introductions, how to make people like them. They are timid in the presence of celebrated people because they do not know when to rise and when to remain seated, when to speak and when to remain silent, when to offer one's chair and when not to. They are always uncomfortable and embarrassed when they are in the company of cultured men :and women.

It is only by knowing definitely, without the slightest doubt, what to do, say, write and wear on all occasions, under all conditions, that one is able to be dignified, charming and well-polsed at all times.

## How Etiquette Gives <br> Charm and Poise

Etiquette means good manners. It means knowing what to do at the right time, what to say. at the right time. It consists of certain important little laws of good conduct that have been adopted by the best circles in Europe and America, and which serve as a barrier to keep the uncultured and ill-bred out of the circles. where they would be uncomfortable and embarrassed.

People with good manners, therefore, are people whose poise and dignity impress you immediately with a certain awe, a. certain respect. Etiquette makes them graceful, confident. It enables them to mingle with the most cultured people and be perfectly at ease. It takes away their self-consciousness, their timidity. By knowing what is expected of them, what is the correct thing to do and

## Do You Know

how to introduce men and women correctly?
how to word invitations, announcements, acknowledgments?
how to register at a hotel? how to take leave of the hostess after an entertainment?
how to plan home and church weddings?
how to use table silver in the proper way?
how to do all times, under all conditions, the cultured, correct thing?
say, they become calm, dignified and well-poised-and they are welcomed and admired in the highest circles of business and society.

## Here's the Way People Judge Us

Let us pretend that we are in the drawing room and the hostess is serving tea. Numerous little questions of conduct confront us. If we know what to do we are happy, at ease. But if we do not know the correct and cultured thing to do, we are ill at ease. We know we are betraying ourselves. We know that those who are with us can tell immediately, simply by watching us and talking to us, if we are not cultured.

For instance, one must know how to ant cake correctly, Should it be taken up in the fingers or eaten with a fork?: Should the napkin be entirely unfolded or should the center crease be allowed to remain? May lump sugar be taken up with the fingers?
There are other problems, too-many of them. Should the man rise when he accepts a cup of tea from the hostess? Should he thank her? Who should bè served first? Is it good form to accept a second cup? What is the secret of creating conversation and making people find you pleasant and agreeable?

It is so easy to commit embarrassing blunders, so easy to do what is wrong. But etiquette tells us just what is expected of us and guards us from all humiliation and discomfort.

## Etiquette in Public

Here are some questions which will help you find out just how much you know about the etiquette that must be observed among strangers. See how many of them you can answer:

When a man and woman enter the theatre together, who walks first down the aisle? When the usher points out the seats, does the man enter first or the woman?

There is nothing that so quickly reveals one's true station and breeding than awkward, poor manners at the table. Should the knife be held in the left hand or the light? Should olives be eaten with the finger or with a fork?


Many cmbarrassing blunders can be made in a public restaurant. Should the young lady in the pictare pick up the-fork or leave it for the waiter to: attend to? Or should one of the men pick it up?

How is lettuce eaten? What is the eorrect and cultured way to eat corn on the cob? Are the finger-tips of both hands placed into the finger-bowl at once, or just one at a time?

When a man walks in the street with two women, does he walk between them or next to the eurb? Who enters the street car first, the man or the woman? When does a man tip his hat? On what oceasions is it considered bad form for him to pay a woman's fare? May a man on any oecasion hold a woman's arm when. they are walking together?
Some people learn all about etiquette and correct eonduct by associating with cultured people and learning what to do and say at the expense of many embarrassing blunders. But most people are now learning quickly and easily through the famous Book of Etiquette - a splendid, carefully compiled authentie guide towards correct manners on all occasions.

## The Book of Etiquette

The Book of Etiquette makes it possible for you to do, say, write and wear what is absolutely correct and in accord with the best form on every occasion-whether you are to be bridesmaid at a wedding or usher at a friend's private theatre party. It covers every-day etiquette in all its phases. There are chapters on the etiquette of engagements, .weddings, dances, parties and all social entertainments. There are, interesting chapters on correspondence, invitations. calls and calling cards. New chapters on the etiquette in foreign countries have been added, and there are many helpful hints to the man or woman who travels.

With the Book of Etiquette to refer to, there can be no mistakes, no embarrass-
ment. One knows exactiy what is correct and what is incorrect. And by knowing so definitely that one is perfeet in the art of etiquette, a confident poise is developed which enables one to appear in the most elaborate drawing - room, among the most brilliant and highly cultured people without feeling the least bit ill at ease.

## Send No Money

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Mr. B. M. Oliver, President of the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner \& Machine Company

KNOWING that this publication is read by the progressive type of men, I take this means to "tell the world" that I want to get in touch with some live-wire fellows-I am not looking for supermen-just fellows who have confidence in themselves-and particularly the ones who want to make real money; say about $\$ 5,000$ a year or more.
Right on my desk here I've got a letter from F, W. Bentley of Philadelphia, telling how he made $\$ 215$ in one dayand one from A. M. Rusșell of Hartford, Conn., who made $\$ 660$ in one month. I have scores of other similar letters in my files-from R. Berger of Ontario, who makes $\$ 250$ a week; from J. Carnegey of South Dakota, telling how he is making $\$ 1,000$ a month; from W. Drew of Michigan who makes $\$ 85$ a day. There is no reason under the sun why you should not make a minimum of $\$ 100$ a week right from the start.

I want you to be the representative of the famous OLIVER OIL-GAS BUFANER -an invention that instantly turns anyy cook-stove, heating-stove or furnace in-. to an oil-gas stove, giving an ever oilgas fire-an intense clean flame-in any stove or furnace at the turn of a valve, with three times the heat of coal and wood and none of the bother or dirt.

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Does away with drudgery-no fires tis make, no ashes, dirt, smoke, choppingld carying coal and wood. Easy to instal ne

Doesn't change stove. Protects health from exposure and uneven heat. Easy to demonstrate-slips in any stove in one minute. Show any woman what it will do and the sale is made.

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Berger-\$258.50 Per Week
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The Valve with the Dome



> The Valve with the Dome

The Soaparatus keeps pace with the latest developments in plumbing appliances and washroom appointments. Where absolutely sanitary condit:ons are required with a desire to create an atmosphere of tone, the Soaparatus becomes an essential feature, worthy of the high consideration it deserves.
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bilities of motherhood and brought
up a child whom every ohe admired

ABEAUTIFUL and wonderful experience it was to see the growing-up of little Judith. The pink, chubby tot with her gurgles and soft coos of delight tugged at the heartstrings of every one who saw her. As babyhood grew into girlhood, the blossoming forth was a joy to behold. Nll the lovable traits and good qualities, which parents hope their children will haye, seemed to be combined in little Judith.
'The joy of it all was that the mother's friends were as completely captivated by the charms of Judith as was the mother herself. For whenever these friends met their first remark would always be, "Have you seen Judith lately?-Isn't she the most adorable child!"-and "Oh, how I envy Mrs. Garrison!-A wonderful mother and a wonderful child!"
One bright, sunshiny day, while taking my morning walk in the park, I found Judith and her
mother playing hide-and-seek. Judith's mother and I were old friends. We sat down on the grass together for a visitand Judith played around.
Of course, we talked about the child, for I loved her almost as much as her mother did. As I watched this remarkable child playing I thought of the tremendous responsibility of the mother. I asked her how she had met it. And this is what she told me:
"When Judith was born, my first feeling was one of utter helplessness: I knew nothing about caring for a child. I was afraid-afraid that $I$ might do the wrong thing. $I$ wondered if other mothers had felt that same haunting fear for their child's welfare. And even though Judith thrived under my care, I never could quite shake off the feeling that I might do the wrong thing.
"Never shall I forget the day when my helplessness overwhelmed me complete-
ly. Judith was about $21 / 2$ years oldjust old enough to begin to play, to notice things and to ask questions.
"I had corrected her for striking me.in the face with a ball. Then I went to get the ball and had my back to her for a moment. As I turned around with the ball, I saw something that nearly broke my heart! There was Judith, in an attitude of defiance, making a face at me!
"For a moment I couldn't move nor speak. Was it possible that Judith didn't love me and had lost confidence in me?
"For days I struggled with the problem, haunted by the fear that my child didn't love me. Then I realized that something had to be done and done quickly. So I went to my friends and asked frankly for advice. If I had followed all that advice $I$ shudder to think of what might have ihappened to Judith!

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to correct mistakes of early training?
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to suppress temper in children punishment?
to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?
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to prevent quarreling and fighting?
to cure impertinence? Disrespect? Saucineos?
to teach unselfishness? Carefulness? Fairness? teach child selfcontrol?
to cure a child of the habit of whining?
to keep a boy at home in the evening?
to cure a child of saying, "I don't want to"?
to teach a chlld to go willingly to "bed?
to treat a child who laughs at commands?
to overcome obstinacy? to cultivate mental concentration?
to teach honesty and truthfulness?
These are only a few of many questions explained in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy.
"By good fortune I learned of The Parents' Association, formed for the purpose of giving the very information I was seeking. $I$ was astounded! They told me all the things. I'd been puzzling over, and lots of surprising things I'd never even thought of.
"These revelations gave me a most wonderful feeling of confidence. I learned how to control Judith-to break naughty little habits just taking root, and to nourish the sweet ways which every one loved. And then-but there's no need to go into details', for you can see what it has done. I give The Parents' Association full credit."
The heart of every mother thrills with pride when she hears some wholesouled, notable man proudly stand up and say, as Lincoln said, "All that, I am and that I hope to be I owe to my mother." Never was a greater truth uttered than this, for the course of one's whole life is shaped in childhood.
There is no greater responsibility in the world than that of being a parent. A child is what its parents make it. Heredity, environment and education all count, it's true. But all these points are as nothing compared with the right training in a child's tender and flexible years.
To love and cherish one's children is the joy of parenthood. But something more than love is due a child. And this is the right training-training that will not only give health and brightness, but will equip the child to become a power in the world.
The Parents' Association is an organization devoted to scientific child training which has over 30,000 members in twenty-one countries. It was founded by Ray C. Beery, A. B. M. A. (Harvard and Columbia), after years of scientific research and practical experience in child training. President Beery is regarded by those who know his work as one of the greatest authorities in child culture. No man has better knowledge of human nature or a more sympathetic understanding of children.
And now-through The Parents' Association -for the first time there is a scientific method in child training, founded on the principle that confidence is the basis of control. This new system shows you how in your
own home to correct the cause of disobedience, wilfulness, untruthfulness and other dangerous habits which, if not properly remedied, lead to dire consequences. The trouble in most cases now is that children are punished or scolded for what they do. The new method removes the cause-not by punishment or scolding but by confidence and co-operation along lines' which are amazingly easy for any parent to instantly apply. This new system, which has been put into the form of an illustrated Course, prepared especially for the busy parent, is produring remarkable and immediate results for the thousands of parents in all parts of the werld. It is also endorsed by leading educators. It covers all ages from cradle to eighteen years. Through this course avenues of knowledge which will astound you are opened up. Things which have worried you will become as clear as day. You will be amazed at the tremendouts possibilities of child training. And best of all you can get this vital information immediately. You will marvel at the remarkable and instant results.
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Simply to send your request may mean so much to you in pointing the way to a new and wonderful success in training your children that you will be prompted to talke advantage of this opportunity at once. Surely you owe it to your children's welfare and happiness to investigate, especially since there is no expense or obligation whatever involved. It is only a matter of sending the coupon or a post card. May we suggest that you do this now while the matter is before you?

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New York World
Numismatic Bank of Texas
Ogilvie, J. S. Publishing Co
Oliver Oil-Gas Burner \& Machine Co. . . . . . 6
. . . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 138
Owen, Richard B
Ozment. C. J.
$\ddot{\mathbf{P}}$
106
Parentg' Association, Inc.. Pathtinder
Patterson Civil Service School
i6, Cover
Perfect Penmanship Institute.
16, Cover 4
Perfect Penmanship institute. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 106
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St. Louis Post-Dispatch. ..... 158
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Susie Savit. ..... 76
$i 39$
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59
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## THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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## PREFACE.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts is presented to the American public for the thirtyeighth year of its publication improved in form, handier to consult, easier to read, better printed and on better paper.

Readers who in constantly increasing numbers have testified to its value as a book of daily and constant reference will find the tables of statistics revised up to the latest possible datc by heads of departments in the National Government, in the States, in the cities (and particularly in New York City); and by men of authority in banking, trade and industry; and in sacial, educational and religious activities throughout the country. To each and all of these men and women the editor takes pleasure in here acknowledging his indebtedness and expressing his keen appreciation.

New statistical tables present the latest Census figures on population, vital statistics and industries, which are supplemented by those of the Departments of Agriculture, Commercc, Labor and the Interior, all setting forth in form the material growth of the Republic.

In addition The World Almanac presents this year descriptions of the several States of the Union and its dependencies, and descriptions of all the foreign countries with their colonies and dependencies, carefully prepared in most condensed form from the best available authorities here, and abroad. Much of this material has been furnished or revised by the embassies, legations and consulates of the countries concerned and by The World Almanac's correspondents abroad, and to them our thanks are due.

In this connection the editor wishes to present his especial thanks to Sir John Scott Keltie, long editor of the Statesman's Year Book; to Col. C. W. Whitaker, editor of Whitaker's Almanack; to Mr. Sayre, editor of Hazell's Annual, and to Francis W. Hirst, formerly editor of The Economist of London, for their most valuable advice and assistance. Thanks are also due to the officials in Washington of the Pan-American Union for information regarding the LatinAmerican states.

The record of the year 1922 is given with greater fulness than heretofore. The reader will find the carefully compiled chronology or diary of the year, the death roll, the benefactions, the record of scientific progress, the tariff law and other new and important laws, the full election returns, and the complete sporting events and records to which he is accustomed. He will also find new features in authoritative reviews of the financial world and bond market with the range of prices for stocks on the Exchange up to Dec. 1, 1922; also special reviews of labor and strikes, American relief work in Europe, the great progress made in aviation, the creation of the Irish Free State, the rise of the Fascisti; the platform of the British Labor party, and in another field, reviews of the year in the book world, art, music and the drama, and in wireless telcgraphy and telephony.

Big problems of the year past and the year beginning are presented in special articles which will be welcomed for quick reference as the day's news will demand. The Reparation Commission furnished the figures showing exactly what Germany has paid in cash and kind and what the armies of occupation have cost.

The exact figures of the interallied debts owed to the United States with unpaid interest are furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. The treaties of the Washington Arms Confcrence are given in full with resultant effects on the great navies of the powers. The progress of the League of Nations is shown by the Secretariat. The statement of Soviet Russia's finances is that given out officially at The Hague. The essential points of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill veto are recorded, and so also are those of President Harding's message on the Ship. Subsidy Bill, together with a statement of the affairs of the United States Shipping Board, and some facts on the enforcement of the Prohibition law.

Readers will find The World Almanae more complete than before and better than ever. It has profited greatly in the past from their suggestions and will welcome any that may be made for its future betterment.
R. H. L.

Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, New York City.
CONTENTS

RECORD OF THE YEAR:
Chronology for 1922 ..... 71-93
Death Roll for 1922 ..... 94-101
Bencfactions. ..... 102-104
Financial and Economic Revicw.. ..... 105-113
Labor Review ..... 114-118
British Labor Party Platform ..... 119
Comparative Wholesale Prices. ..... 120-121
Scientific Progress. ..... 122-126
Aviation Progress and Records ..... 134-138
Books, Art, Music and the Drama. . ..... 139-141
Anerican Relief
Irish Free State ..... 142-144
Rise of the Fascisti ..... 145
BIG PROBLEMS OF 1922-1923:
Foreign Debts Owed to the United States 146-149
Germany's Reparation Payments... ..... 150-155
Genoa Conference ..... 156-158
League of Nations ..... 158-159
Reconstruction of Austria. ..... 159-160
Japanese Denied Naturalization ..... 160
M. Clemenceau's Visit. ............... . . 161-162
Permanent Court of InternationalJustice.162-163
Veto of Soldiers' Bonus Bill. ..... 164
Ship Subsidy Message and Bill ..... 165-166
United States Shipping Board ..... 166-169
Congressional Farm Bloc ..... 169
Meat Packing Merger and Industry. 170-171
Enforcement of the Prohibition Law. 172-173
174
Enforcement of the Laws.
Prisoners in Penal Institutions ..... $.175-176$
SUMMARIES OF IMPORTANT LAWS:
State Requirements for Foreign Cor-porations177-184
Business Laws. ..... 184-186
Wills, Administration of Estates ..... 187-193
Marriage and Divorce Laws ..... 194-195
Crimes and Penalties ..... 196-198
Naturalization Laws ..... 199
Immigration Law ..... 200-202
Passport Regulations ..... 202-203
Workmen's Compensation Laws ..... 204-212
TARIFF ACT OF 1922. ..... 213-218
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES 219-225
UNITED STATES:
Government, Budget, Taxes ..... 226-256
Railroads, Trade, Industrics ..... 257-320
Vital Statistics. ..... 321-359
Social, Educational and Religious Activities. ..... 359-416
THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL DEPENDENCIES ..... 417-451
New York Statc Statistics. ..... 452-490
CITY OF NEW YORK STATISTICS.491-564
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, POPULA-TION, AREA565-568
The British Empire ..... 569-588
Other Foreign Countries. ..... 589-649
Rulers of the World ..... 650-654
AUTHORS OF NOTE. ..... 654-656
MONROE DOCTRINE ..... 657
DECLARATION OF INDEPEN- DENCE. ..... 658-659
HISTORICAL ROSTER OF OFFI-CIALS.660-670
SHORT DICTIONARY OF BIOG- RAPHY. ..... 671-674
WASHINGTON ARMS CONFER-
ENCE AND NAVAL RESULTS.... 675-688
UNITED STATES ARMY ..... 689-695
WORLD FACTS ..... 695-704
MEMORABLE DATES, ETC ..... 705-710
MARINE DISASTERS, SHIPPING, 711-717
RIVERS AND CANALS ..... 718-723
TRAVEL ROUTE DISTANCES,PORTS, ETC$.724-729$
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. ..... 730-745
GEOLOGY, ALTITUDES, ETC ..... 746-750
ILLITERACY ABROAD ..... 751-752
WIRELESS ... TELEGRAPHY AND
TELEPHONY ..... 753-754
FOOD CROPS OF THE WORLD ..... 755-762
SPORTING EVENTS; RECORDS. ..... 763-837
STATISTICS OF CITİES ..... 838-840
ELECTION RETURNS BY.STATES.841-878
Congressional Elections, 1922. ..... 878-881
Electoral Vote Since 1789 ..... 882-883
Party Strength in Congress ..... 884
Congressional Apportionment ..... 885
Past Politics of States. ..... 886
Electoral Vote for President, by Partics and States ..... 887
GOVERNORS OF THE STATES ..... 887
QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING ..... 888

# The Largest and Strongest Fire Insurance Company in America 

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## I N D E X

The contents of the Almanac are arranged topically, so far as feasible, as will be seen on consulting the table of contents. See ikalic running head at top of each page for gulde to topic.

In looking for an organization not in the Index, cousult the general list of Associations and Societies; for lnstitutions of learning, see the fist of Colleges and Universities.

Dates of great fires, celebrations and other historical events will be found in Memorable Dates, Marine Disasters, the Dictionary of Blography, and other tables of dates grouped toward the end of the book.
PAGEAbbreviations of Titles and Degrees.
Abyssinia-Descriptive-Area, Population, Capital, Government, Imports, Exports.649Academy, Arts and Letters, American589
Arts and Sclences Teifair French370366

- of Design, National ..... 371 ..... 369
- of Design, New York
- of Design, New Yorkof Medicine390- of Sciences390
390Sciences, NaturaAccidents (Auto). New York, Law on363363
Deaths From, in the U. S ..... 144
Due to Illiteracyon New York City Transit Lines
Quarry, in United States,485501Street, in New York City
Acetic Acid, Antidote296
Acknowledgment of Deed
Acorn, Colonial Order of524Acres per Inhabitant, U.186
422Action. Arrest in Civil
185Actors' Equity Association.- Fidelity League.
Fund of America
Noted390- ..... 672-673
Actuarial
Actuarial Actua390584
Aden. Administration of Estates ..... 187
Advancement of Colored People; Nat. Assn. ..... 390 ..... 127-133Aeroplane Records.
Afghanistan, Desc., Area, Pop., Ch'1 Cities, Govt. 589 ..... 723Blood Brotherhood
Africa, Altitudes. ..... 390
French Equatorial ..... 610
645
 ..... 490
City. ..... 517
U. S. ..... 331 ..... 478
.195
.328
Wage Earners, $\mathrm{N} . \dot{Y}$. State
Wage Earners, $\mathrm{N} . \dot{Y}$. State
" Marriageable
" Marriageable ..... 328 ..... 328
Ages of Married Persons, 1920,1910 ..... 383
Experiment Stations ..... 275
Agriculture, Dept. of, Roster ..... 308
" Secretaries of ..... 665
Aircraft Prod. and other Statistics ..... 697
Air Mail Service. ..... 132
Passages, Fast ..... 722
Airship Roma ExplosionAlabama-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agri-culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....... . 425
Alaonite, Syrian Province ..... 647
Alaska, Coast Line, Miles ..... 421
Foreign Consuls, Agriculture, Industries, Mining, Transportation, Etc. ..... 445
Judges.
Albania-Descriptive Area, Population, Capital,230
Government, U. S. Minister, Etc. ..... 589
Albanians in U.S. ..... 386
.390
Albany (N. Y.) Inst. and Hist. and Art Soc
761
761
Alcohol, Antidote for ..... 293
Alcoholic Beverages, Production
Alcoholic Beverages, Production ..... 390
Aldermen, N. Y. City ..... 491 ..... 647
287
Aleppo, Syrian Province
Aleppo, Syrian Province
Alialfa Prices Algeria-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief28Cities, Government, U. S. Consuls, Defense,
Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads,
Shipping, Agrlculture, Industries, Etc ..... 609
Alien Birth Rate In U. S. ..... 359
" Excluslon Law ..... 201
". Immigratlon Statistics ..... 473
Insane in $\mathbf{N} . \cdot Y$. State
ai473
" Law, Cal., Voided242
.. Wroperty Custodian Mothers, Birth Rates
Aliens, Admitted and Excluded.
PAGE
". in N. Y. City ..... 201
in N. Y. State Schools ..... 520,521 ..... 333-336 ..... 333-336
Allegany State Park
Allegany State Park
Alliance Francaise ..... 466
Allied Debt Owed to the U. S ..... 147
Alps, Altitudes of ..... 750
Alsace-Lorraine ..... 606
Alsatians in U.S. ..... 335
Altar Colors. ..... 48
Altitude Flights. . © A . . . ..... 749,750
" N. Y. City. ..... 506 ..... 5
Altman Foundation
Altman Foundation
Aluminum Production ..... 297-75
Amateur Athietic Union of U. S. ..... 390
Ambassadors to and from U. S., 1789-1922 . .667-670to U.S.
231
Ambrose Channel ..... 507
Amen Corner ..... 390
Amendments to $\dot{U} . \dot{S}$. Constitution ..... 222-224
American Academy of Arts and Letters ..... 22 ..... 370
Assn. for the Advancement of Science ..... 390
Board of Comms. for For. Missions. ..... 654
College of Surgeons ..... 390
Colleges, Assn. of . ..... 390
Committee for Devastated France ..... 390
Cross of Honor
390
390
Dramatists and Composers' Society ..... 390
Derby ..... 812
Farm Bureau Federation
Farm Bureau Federation
390,403
390,403
German Claims Commission ..... 154
Girls Dead in War ..... 694
Humane Education Soclety ..... 390
Indian, Museum of the
Indian, Museum of the ..... 539 ..... 539
Institute of the City of $\dot{N}$. $\dot{Y}$ ..... 390
", Irish Historical Society ..... 390
Legion ..... 390, 401
Museum of Natural History
Museum of Natural History ..... 362
Samoa, Coast Line ..... 421
Samoa,
Governor, Agriculture, Industries, Trans- portation, Etc ..... 450
Scandinavian Foundation ..... 390 ..... 390
Social Sclence Assn
Social Sclence Assn
University Union in Europe. ..... $.385,390$
Wars, Society of ..... 390
Woman's Press Assn ..... 390
Americans (Naturailized) Abroad, Status. ..... 199
United Order of .....  390
Ammonia Poisoning, Antidote for ..... 761
amur River
660
660
Presidents .....  47
Anclent and Modern $\mathbf{Y}$ ear
Anclent and Modern $\mathbf{Y}$ ear ..... 47
Andaman IElands ..... 633
Anderra ..... 589
Anglo-Egyptian Soudan ..... 643
Angola, Portuguese West Africa ..... 634
Animals, Longevity of ..... 742


Argentine Republic--Descriptive--Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and
Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget,
Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping,
Agriculture, Industries,' Etc.
Arid Regions in U. S.
Arizona-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agri culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.. 425
Arkansab-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.. 425 " River Fioods
Armenia, Area, Population, Government............. 641
Armed Strength of World. 692
Armistice, Greek 88
Arms Conference, Authorship, Hughes on.. 685
Agenda, Delegates. . .i. ....... 685
Chinese Customs Tariff Treaty. 682
Chinese Policy Treaty ..........681
Costs. .684
Elihu Root on Value......... 684
FourtPower pachic Treaty.
President's Message. .675
Ratification of Treaties.
Results. .676
Shantung.......................... 684
Ships Retained Under Treaty . 677 Ships Scrapped .6.8-679
Ship Strength, Capital........
Submarine and Noxious Gas
Treaties...................680 675
Treaty on Limitation of Naval
Armament. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 676
Treaties Go to Senate
$\begin{array}{r}676 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Army, British
574
" Decorations
.682
" Generais of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6887
". Grades.
" Pay, U.S.
، U.S.
687
689

Arrest in Civil Action
Arsenic, Antidote for.
Arsenious Oxide Production . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 281
Arsenous Oxide Production
© Pen. Y. City
Penaities
516
Art Alliance of America . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1979
" Centre, Inc 390

* Institute of Chicago. 165
* Review

Arthur Kill
Artists, Society of Independent
136

Arts, Am 508

Arci, American Federation or ............... 390
$.370,390$
Ascension Isiand.
Ash Wednesday Dates.
Ashokan Dam
Asla, Mountains of
Asir, Principate of
Asphalt Production
Assassinations, Poilticai
Assault Cases, N. Y. City
Penalties
Assay Officers
Assembiy, N. Y. State ...................................... 489
Ásessed Reaity Values, $\overline{\mathrm{N}} . \dot{\mathrm{Y}}$ City . . . . . . . $559-560$
. Values of Chief Cities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 838
Assets of National Banks. . . .............................. 247
Associated Advertising Clubs of the World..... 390
Association Football.

- 4 for Improv Cond. of the Poor, N. Y ....... 390

Astronomical Calculations for 1923...............33-70
" Constants.
" Signs and Symbols.
" Society, American.

| 54 |
| :--- |
| 54 |

Astronomy, Progress in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 390
Asylums, N. Y. City .
551

Asylums, N. Y. State.
Athletics, Coliege
.797
Women's.
818
Atmasphere, Conditions of. ..... 747
tarths .....  58
229
Audubon Bird Reservations. Audubon Bird Reservations ..... 295 ..... 750
Societies, National Association of
Societies, National Association of
Austraila-Descriptive-Area; Population, ChiefCities, Government, U. S. Consuls, Imports,Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agrioulture, In-
dustries, Etc...
Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Con-586sular Service with U. S., Defense, BudgetDebt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, In-dustries, Etc591

* Partition After War ..... 59
Austro-Hungariañ Envoys to U. S. ..... 668
Austria-Hungary; Money ..... 731
Austrians in $N, Y$. State ..... 17
Authors, American and Foreign ..... 276, 335
League of America, Inc ..... 390
Automobiie Assoclation, American ..... 300
" Law, N.Y ..... 487
. Manulacture ..... 308
Automobiles, Number of, in $\dot{U}$. S ..... 163
Autumnal Equinox ..... 33
Aviation Records. ..... 127-133
Avoirdupois Weight ..... 723
Axis of Earth ..... 33
Azerbijan, Area, Pop., Govi., Etc.
641
641
Aztec Club of 1847 ..... 390
Babe Ruth's Home Run Record ..... 769
Bacon, Nutriment in ..... 58
Bahamas ..... 581
Bahreln Islands ..... 58
Bail Bondsmen, N. Y. Law on ..... 48
Balloon and Air Records. ..... 127-133
Race, National ..... 129
Ball Playing ..... 709
Baltimore and Ohio R. R., When Begun ..... 706
" and suburbs, area, population, increase ..... 706
707
Bank (Nat.), Assets, Capital, Deposits, Earningsand Resources247
at Clearings, $N$. Y. C City. ..... $562-563$
" Notes in U.S. Treasury ..... 246
Bankers Association American ..... 640
" of NY ..... 390
Banking Statistics, N: Y. State. ..... 154
Bankruptcy, N. Y, Law oṇ. ..... 486
186
Banks for Savings, Foreign.
"Nat, Condition of ..... 752
Bantamweight Champions ..... 784
Baptist Convention, Northern. ..... 390
- Young People's Union of America ..... 390
Bar Assoclation, American. ..... 390
Bronx County ..... 391
New York State ..... 391
Barbados-Area, Population, Government. U. S.
Consul, Imports, Exports, Agr ..... 581
Barley Statistics, U. S. ..... $285-289$
" Prod, Canada ..... 755
" Receipts, NV. Yity, City
Barometric Pressuré, N. Y. City ..... 511
Baron de Hirsch Fund
Barrel Measure (British) ..... 391.
Bartholdi Statue ..... $\dot{5} 41$
Barytes (Crude) Production730
707
Baseball, Begins on, ..... 763
Baths, N. Y. City. ..... 585
.536
Batters, Champion ..... 768
Battery, Manhattan ..... 731
Battle Losses in Civil War
677, 680
Battleships, British ..... 677, 683
" Italian ..... 677, 680
Scrapped. ..... 677
Battleships, U. S
Bauxite Produetion Bauxite Prod
677,680,686,687${ }^{\text {PAGE }}$
297, 759
Beaumont \& Port Arthur Ship Canal ..... 287 ..... 563

Bechuanaland

Bechuanaland
Bedloe's Isiand541
Beef, Canned, Exports285
Consumption Per Capita. ..... 284
Prices ..... 757
Beet Sugar. Production ..... 291
Imports, Exports, Transportation, Etc.........
Beet Sugar producion
Imports, Exports, Tra
Belgians in N. Y. State. ..... 593
.456
456
in U.S.
334
Belgium, Delegation at Arms Conference ..... 675Descriptive-Area, Population, ChiefCities, Government, Diplomatie and Con-sular Servicc with U. S., Defense, Budget.Debt, Imports. Exports, Raiiroads، Ship-ping. AgrDebt Owed to U.S.592
Merchant Marine ..... 146
Belmont Stakes. ..... 811
Tunnel ..... 503 ..... 583
Beluchistan
Bell Telephone, Discoverer of ..... 262
Benefactions
Statistics ..... 102
Ben Hur, Supreme Tribe of ..... 391
Bennett Balloon Race ..... 129 ..... 102
Bequests, Public
fense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Etc...581636
Bessarabla
135
Best sellers (Books) ..... 135
Better Enforcement of the Law ..... 174
Better Enforcement of the Law.
Better Enforcement of the Law.
، duction, Etc ..... 293,294
Tax,
Tax, ..... 391
Big Brother Movement. Ine
Bible Society, American ..... 391
Biblical Weights
733
733
Bichioride of Mercury, Antidote for
Bichioride of Mercury, Antidote for ..... 821
Bicycle R
Bicycling796.837
Billiards.671
Biography, American
660-662
Biographles, U. S. Presidents. ..... 123
Blology, Progress in
295
295
Births and Blrth Rates in U. ..... 358,359
England and Wales ..... 760
.. Illegitimate ..... 3.58
" in Great Cities ..... 760 ..... 523
N. Y. City.
Birthstones by Months650
Bismarck Archipelago, British Mandate ..... 588
Bishops, by Denomination
298, 303
Bhutanous Production. ..... itai
Government, Etc ..... 593
Blind, N. Y. Association for ..... 391
Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of
Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of ..... 391 ..... 391
B'nai B'rith, Ind. Order ..... 391
Board of Education, N. Y. City ..... 491
Trade, Bronx ..... 391
Boat Owners' Association, N. Y ..... 391 ..... 391
Bokhara-Area, Pop., Govt., Etc ..... 642
Bolivia-Descriptive-Area, Pop., Capital, GovtDiplomatic and Consular Service with U. S.Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Rail-roads, Agrieulture, Industries, Etc593
638
Bond Market Review ..... 106
"" and Stock Sales, N. Y. City. ..... 561
Bonds and Stocks of Railroads.
486
486
Bondsmen's Act, N. Y. State. ..... 164.
onus Bill Veto. ..... 847
Vote, Illinois ..... 849
850
". " Konuses Paid by U. S. ..... 164
Book Production in Great Britain ..... 405 ..... 405
Publishers, National Association of391
i" and Literary Review ..... 134
Bookseliers' Association, American ..... 391
Books, Rarc, Prices of.
297
297
Borates Production ..... 629
Borneo-Area, Popu ..... 584
Borough Presidents, N. Y. City ..... 491
Boston and Suburbs, Area, Population, Incrcase ..... 336
Muscium of Fine Arts
770.837
770.837
Bowling ..... 784-786
Boys' Brigade, Catholic ..... PAGE
Ciub Federation ..... 39
Boy seouts of America. ..... 391
Boys, Food Needs of ..... 758
Botanical Society of America ..... 738-739-74
Boundary Commission, International ..... 391
697
Brain Disease Deaths in U.S. ..... 357
Bran Prices ..... 742 ..... 287
Brazil-Des
Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service withU. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, EXports, Rallroads، Shipping, Agriculture, Indus-
594
trles, Etc.
trles, Etc. ..... 758
Bread Imports. ..... 285

. . Fitc., Manufactures ..... 308 ..... | 758 |
| :--- |
| 287 |

Nutriment in
Nutriment in
Breadstuffis Exports and Imports. ..... 285
Breakfast Food, Nutriment in ..... 758
Brest-Litovsk Peace ..... 708
Brewers' Association, U. S ..... 391
Brez Foundation ..... 540
Bricks. Streng th of ..... 735
Bridges. N. Y. City
Bridges. N. Y. City ..... 230
Brighton Cup Race ..... 812
Derby ..... 812
Bright's Disease, Deaths in U.. $\dot{S}$ ..... 812
British Ambassador to U.S ..... 357
.570
Aviation Records ..... 129
Debt Owed the U. S ..... 146
East Airica ..... 586
Empire, Area and Population ..... 569
Capital Ship Strength Unde Navai Disarmament Treaty... 68Consul Gens. and Consuls in U. © . 570Delegates to Arms Confercnce....675675
Government
56
56
House of Commons. ..... 570
Ministry, New and Old ..... 570
Naval Ships, Unrestricted, now Bullding ..... 683
Parliament ..... 570
Possessions in Africa.
569
in Ameriea. ..... 569
in Asla. ..... 569
in Australasia ..... 569
Prime Ministers Since 1801 ..... 570
Royal House ..... 569
Ships Replaced and Scrapped Un-der Naval Armament Treaty ...
Ships Retained Under Limitation
of Naval Armament Treaty
U. S. Ambassador to ..... 677678

## Buidings, Depreciation in

Bulgaria-Descriptive-Area, Pop. Ohlef Cities Govt., Diplomatic and Consuiar Service with U. S., Defense, Budget. Debt, Imparts, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries. Etc.
Bulgarians in U.S
Bullion Value of Siiver
300
Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Piay
". of Fisheries, U. S......
30
410
Burgiary Cases in N. Y. City
Penalties.
Buriai Places of Presidents.
Burns, First Aid for
Bus Traffic, N. Y. City.
Bushel Measures (U. S.)
Business Oycle and Unempioyment
Corporations, N. Y. Law on
and Other Laws (Exclusive of Tariff).177-212
Butter Exports
Nutriment in
Prices.
Produced in U. S
Milk, Nutriment in
Nuts, Nutriment in
Butterine, N. Y. Law on.

## C

Cabinet, New German.
Cable, First Atiantic, Bégun 706 706
.261
Cobines in U.S. 261
Cables of the World. 726
Cadmium Production
Caicium-Magnesium Chioride 297

Calcutta Sweepstakes .815
Calendar, Greek Church

## Gregorian.

.. 50
Jewish 48
"J Juilan
49,

## Lenten.

Mohammedan Church'.
Ready-Reference.
Caiifornia Ailen Law Void
Descriptive - Area, Population. Agricuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. .
Univ. of, Museum of Anthropology
426
Caliph of Islam
Calories in Food
Cambridge-Oxford Boat Race.
Cameroon, British
French Mandate
Camp Fire Girls, Inc
Canada, Aititudes
Area, Population by Provinces
Assets and Net Debt, 1903 to 1921
" Board of Rail Commissioners. $\qquad$
Canals.
Chartered Banks
Coal Prod. by Provinces, 1910 to 1921 ,
Colleges.
College Colors
Copper Production, 1890 to 1921.
.. Crop Yield, 1890 to 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Descriptive - Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Governments, U. S. Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc
Faiiures by Provinces, 1921
Failures by Provinces, 1921....................576-577 1872 to $1921 .$.
Farm Migrations to and From . . 276
Fire Insurance at Risk
Foreign Born Population.
Trade, 1868 to 1922
Goid Output, 1891 to 1921
Production by Provinces, 1910 to 1921
Immigration, 1899 to 1922
Imports and Exports 1868 to 1922
Iron Ore Production, 1908 to 19
Lead Production. 1908 to 1921.
Lead Production. 1908 to
Nickei Production, 1892 to 1921
" Pig Iron Production, 1910 to 1921
Post Office and Government Savings Bank Deposits.

- Prohibition Situation

Raliway Statistics, 1910 to 1921 ............
Revenues and Expenditures. " from Customs, Excise, Posi Office, Pubic Works, Dominion Lands, Etc. 1904 to 1921
" Sliver Production, 1889 to 1921............577
". Trade With U. S.
268
Wood Pulp Production by Provinces, 1920
Can Zinc Production, 1916 to 1921
Canadians in N. Y. State,
276
Canal Judge, U.. S. Jửge.

## Canal Zone, Government, Etc

PAGE
Canal Zone, Government, Etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 631
Cancer. American Society for Control of 721
" Deaths in U. S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 357
Candy, Nutriment in............................................. 768
Cape Nutriment in
708, 721

Capitals of the States . ................................... 247
Capitals of the States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $5 \mathbf{6} 5.547$

Carbolle Acid, Antidote for. .................... . . . .
Carbon Monoxide, Antidote 10r................. . . 70
Cardinals, College of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : $\because .$.
and Vessel Movements in Foreign Trade
Carlton Stakes.
"4 ge Beneractions. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 540
" Endowment for"Internationą Peace 391
" Endowment for International Peace. Feach 391 ing

360,391
$\therefore .391$
© Hero Fund Commission.
Car Production of Washington......................... 108
Casualty Actuariai Society :.... . . .................. . . 391
Catholic Boys' Brigade, U. S.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 389
Historical Society, U. S... : . . . . : :, ....:... 391

- Men, National Councii of .................... 391
* Order of Foresters. . . . : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 39
- Population Ireiand , ...................... 572

Prelates in U, S.. ................ 410

- Society for the Propagation of the Faith . . 391

Statistics in U.

| 308 |
| :--- |
| 408 |


Catskili Water Supply......................................... 5281
Caustic Soda Poisoning, Antidote for. . . . . . . . . 761
Cemeteries. Nationai. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 414

Centre of Population U. S., $1790-1920 . .$.
Centrai American Confederation. . . . . . . . . . . . . 615

" Time. . $\quad$ Cereais, Nutriment in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Ceylon. . . . . . . . ........................................ . . . . . 584

Charity Organization, Soulety of the City of New

Charities Aid Association, N, State................. 391
Chautauqua Institution.: . . . ............................ 391
Checkers.. . . ................................. . . . . . . . . 770
Checks and Notes, Law on. . $\because . .$.
Cheese Exports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 285
، Prices................................................................ . . 287
Chemical Industry, Spciety of ............................ 391
Society, American... : ............................. 391
Chemistry, Progress in.................................. 123
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.................. . . 821
Chess. Measurements, Human: : . . . . . . . . $7 \dot{3} \dot{3}-7 \boldsymbol{3} 9-742$
Chicago Art Institute. . . . . .......................... . . . 365
Crime Commissioñ.................................... . 391

$\because$ and Suburbs, Area, Popuiation, Increase. . 339
Child Conservation League of America............. 391
" Labor, N. Y. City . . . .......................... . . 497

* Lab in U. S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 319.320
" ". Committee, National. ................... 391
". Taw Upset. .............................................. 80
Welfare, Association, Nationai, Inc. . . . . . 391
N. Y. C., Board of . . . . . . . : . .... . . 491

Children's Aid Society..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 391
.. Occupations in U. Ș... . . . . . . . . . . . . $738-739242$
Chile -Descriptive Area, Population, Chié Cities, Government, Dipiomatic and Consuiar Service with U. S.. Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Raílrọads, Shipping, Agricuiture, Industries, Etc. Earthquake
China, Deiegates to Àrms donierence ... $\quad . \quad 975$
Descriptivo-Area, Popuiation, Chief Cities, Government. Dipiomatic and Consular Service with U. 'S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agricuiture, Industries, Etc......
Chinese, Eastern R. R. Surrendered $\because, \quad . \quad 309$
and Japanese Farms in U. S., Acreage, by U. S. 1910,1920, by States.

275


Index.


Citizenship Papers Granted
"Citizen" Term Defined
.356
Citizens Union of the City of $\dot{\mathrm{N}}$. $\dot{\mathrm{Y}}$
City Hall Park
Managers' Association.
Civic Federation, the National
Civil Actions, Law of
Commerce, Canada
665
and Labor, Secretarics of
. N..Y. Port. ........................... ..... 665

- Port Statc Canals ..... 509 ..... 509
- Ports of U. S ..... 449
" U. S. Foreign ..... 267-273
Commercial Schools, No. of ..... 374
Commission Merchants of U. S., Nat. League of 392 ..... 392
of Fine Arts, National
Commonwealth Fund ..... 392, 540
Commons, House of ..... 570
Community Councils
Community Councils ..... $\begin{array}{r}392 \\ 486 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Commuters' Tickets, N. Y. Law on
672
672
Composers
Composers ..... $731-733$
Conciliation, American Assoc. for International ..... 392
Work in U.S117
Condensed Milk, N. Y. Law on ..... 487
Conditional Sales, N. Y. Law on ..... 486
Conductors, Railway, of America ..... 403
Conicderate Army Losses in Civil War ..... 710
Veterans. United ..... 392

Confucianists in the World ..... 751 ..... | .751 |
| :--- |
| .246 |
| .232 |

Congress, Appropriations
Congress, Appropriations
67 th236

- 68th ..... 237 ..... 169
Congressional Libra
Congressional Libra Congressional Library Congressional Library
69
69
Reapport., N. Y. Law on ..... 486
Congressmen, Vote for ..... 878-881
Connecticut-Descriptive-Area, Population
Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc ..... 426
Constabulary, N. Y. State ..... 485Constants, Astronomical
Constitution, U. S ..... 219-224
Amendments ..... 222-224
Constitutional Amendments in Congress and inN. Y. State225
Engineers, American Society of ..... 185
Liberties Union. American ..... 391
Service Commission, U. S.Reform Leaguc, National410
Rules, N. Y. City " U. S.
Consuls, N. Y. City ..... 511
Consumers' League of New York ..... 392
" N. Y. Law on ..... 486
Copper, Production, Canada ..... 578
Japan ..... 595
Exports, Imports, Prod., Ư. S....297, 298, 300
Corcoran Art Gallery ..... 363
Cord of Wood ..... 736
Corn Exports and Imports. ..... 285, 286
Crop, Canada ..... 579
U.S ..... 289
Meal, Nutriment in ..... 755
Nrices ..... 287
Corporation Income Tax Data ..... 49-256
Law, N. Y. State ..... 486
Laws of States Begin on ..... 175
Offlcers' Liability in Bankruptcy ..... 186
- Profts and Tax Ratios .....  252 ..... 251
Tax
Tax
Cost761Costa Rica-Descriptive-Area, Population, ChieCities, Government, Diplomatic and ConsularService with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Ex-ports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, In-dustries, Etc598
Cotton Crop, World's ..... 755
exports, Imports and Production ..... 290
- Manufactures ..... 310
Prices ..... 287
Court of International Justice, Permanent ..... 162
Councll of Women for Home Missions. ..... 392
Counties, N. Y., Area and Population ..... 453-454
County Seats, N. Y. State ..... 453
Court of Appeals, N. Y. State ..... 483
of Claims, U: S.....ation ..... 228
Courts, N. Y. Law on ..... 486
Credit Men, National Association of ..... 493-494
Cricket ..... 392
Crimea ..... 636
Crime Statistics, Manhattan ..... 516
Crimes and Penaltics ..... 196-198
Crops, British ..... 573
Canada. ..... 579
Worid's ..... 295
.755
Cross-Country Runs ..... 836
Croton Aqueduct ..... 717
Watershed ..... 528
Cuba-Descriptive-Area, Popuiation, Chief Cities, Government, Popuiation, Dipiomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railh roads. Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
Debt Owed to U. S
U. S. Intervention in.
$\begin{array}{r}.598 \\ .146 \\ \hline\end{array}$
, U. S. Intervention in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 599
Cubans in N. Y. State.
Cubic Reasure. .456
$741=742$
Cuiebra Cut. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 720

Cuitivated Land of the worid | .720 |
| :--- |
| .756 |

Curacao-Area, Population, Trade, Êtc.,...... 629
Curtiss Marine Trophy
Customs Appeal Court 128
" Ciaims Le
228
Revenue, U. S. 198

Tariff Treaty, Chinese 236
Cycle, Business......
Cycles, Chronoiogical .682 .104
Cyprus.

| 47 |
| :--- |
| 584 |

Cyrenaica.................................................................. 61
Czechoslovakia-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and
Consular Service with U.S., Delense, Budget, Consular Service with U. S., Deiense, Budget,
Debt. Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping Debt. Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping
Rights, Agriculture, Industries, Etc. . . . . . . 59
Czechosiovaks in N. Y. State.
599
in U.S.
335

## D

Dahomey, Area, Popuiation, Government.
Daily Newspaper Oircuiation and Revenues.
Dairy Exports and Imports.
Dairymen's League, Inc
Damascus, Syrian Provinee.
Dams, Big.
Danes in N. S. State.
in U. S.:.
$\dot{276} \cdot 33$
Danish Authors.................. Virgin Isiand of
Dante League of America.,.............................
Danzig, Free City of-Descriptive-Area, Pop:
Govt., U. S. Consul, Shipping, Trade, Etc. 600
Free City of-Poiand's Treaty Rights.
Daughters of the Amer. Rev.
"of the Cincinnati, O.....
". of 1812 , United
" of Holland Dames
. 392
of the King
609

Day by Day Diary of 1922, Begins on. Mean solar. sidereai
Daylight Saving Time
Days' Lengths at N. Y City Number of Between Two Dates of Obligation. : 392- Sidere
".
ead Sea, Dimensions, Etc...
"eat Weight Tonnage. Dumb, N. Y. State
Deaf and Dumb, N. Y. State.
" Rates, by states.
". Rate in Great Cities
Rate in U.S. Registration Area, $1900-1920$
Roll of $1922 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Deaths by Ages in U. S. 404

## 8 <br> $\qquad$

Dialect Society, American.
Diamond Imports
Production, South Aprica
Denmark-Descriptive-Area, Pop., Capital, Colony, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agricuiture, Industries, Etc.
Density of Popylation, by States. ..... 17
Depth of the Ocean ..... 746
Derby, Airplane ..... 129
" American. ..... 129
.812
.807
.815
" Dog. ..... 807 ..... 814
815
-. Engiish
French ..... $\begin{array}{r}814 \\ 803 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Descendants of the Signers of the Deciaration of Independence ..... 392
Design, Nationai Academy of
Design, Nationai Academy of ..... 69 ..... 69
I? etroit (Air) Trophy ..... $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ .339 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Devastated Rurbs-Area, pop., increase. ..... 607"، Produport357

U. S.
Diarrhoea, Deaths in U...S$\begin{array}{r}298 \\ 585 \\ \hline\end{array}$
357
Diary of Events, 1922.
Dickens Feliowshin ..... 71
Dickionsary of Biography, Begins on ..... 671
Diet, Nutritious ..... $757=758$

Diomedians of N. Y ..... | .392 |
| :--- |
| .357 |

Diphtheria, Deaths in U.S. ..... 760
Discus Records ..... 835
Distancerowng: ..... 13i, 133
Distances Between Cities of World ..... 724
-725
European Cities
European Cities ..... 499
" " U. S. Cities. ..... 725
Distinguished Service Medals. ..... 692-693
District Leaders, N. Y. City . ..... 495-496
District of Columbia-Descriptive Area, Popu-lation, Agricuiture, Industrics,Transportation, Etc.427
Dividends of Raiiroads230
Division Tabie ..... $741-7.42$
Divorces and Marriages In U. ..... 193
Doilar, Purchasing Price of. ..... 195

* Railroad, Story of ..... 696Dominican Republic-Descriptive Area, Popu-lation, Chief Cities, Government, Dipiomatic
and Consular Service with U. S., Defense,Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads
Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc. ..... 601
Dominican Republic, U, S. Protectorate. ..... 602
Donati's Comet. ..... 58
486
Draft Dodgers, $\dot{N}$ Y. Law on
Draft Dodgers, $\dot{N}$ Y. Law on ..... 281
Drake Relay Records. ..... 800
Drama League, Inc., N ..... 392
Review ..... 138
Drink Consumed in U. S: ..... 293
Drowning, First Aid in ..... 762
Druggists' Assn., National Whoiesaie. ..... 203
Dry Measure, Greek and Roman ..... 392
.733
Causes, N. Y. City.
524
524
". England and Wales. ..... 760
Germany ..... $\begin{array}{r}.760 \\ +524 \\ \hline\end{array}$
" N. Y. State ..... 457
Debt Commission, Foreign. ..... 157" Farm.280
" Canada.
838
838
" N. Y. City ..... 560
243
" and Expenditures, British. ..... 571
Debts, Allowable ..... 186
" Foreign, Owed to U.S
" Foreign, Owed to U.S ..... 186
، Provable in Bankruptcy
8.58
8.58
Declaration of Independence .....  59685
" of War
Decorations won by Americans in world War
Decorations won by Americans in world War
Deeds, Acknowledgment of . ..... 692
186
Degrees in Minutes and Seconds. ..... 740
Delaware-Descriptivo-Area, Pop., Agriculture,Industrics, Transportation, Etc.... ..... . 427. and Raritan Canai............................. . . . . 721
Deigado Museum of Art .....

241. .....
242. ..... 241
Democratic National Committee.
Democratic National Committee.721
" and Wet Months ..... 730
.70
Duiuth Canal Traffic ..... 131,133
Duteh East Indies Descrintive-Area; Popula-tion, Chief Cities, Government, U.S. Consuls,Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Rail-629
roads, Shipping, Agriculture, Eto
Dutch Guiana-Descriptive-Area, Population, Capital, Government, Budget, Debt, importsExports, Shipping; Agriculture, Etc.629
Dutch in N. Y. State
456
456
in U, S. Indies. ..... 334
.629
Dutiable Imports, U. $\delta$ ..... 269
Dwellngs and Families, Chief U S. Cities. ..... 339
Dwyer Stakes. ..... 807
Eagles, Fraternai Order of ..... 392
Early Settiers of America. ..... 392
Earth, Age of ..... 746
earthquake Ar ..... 90
San Francisco ..... 708

| East Africa, Portuguese | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| ". Indies, Dutch.... | 629 |
| ". River. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 507 |
| Easter Sunday and Ash |  |
| Eastern Time | 51 |
| Ecliptic. | 54 |
| Eclipses in 1923. | 55 |
| Economic Revicw | 105 |

Ecuador-Descriptive Area, Population. Capitai, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Rallroads, Agriculture، Industries, Ete
Edison Gold Medai Winners.
Editorial Pollcy of The Worid
Education, American Council on
.392

- Association, National.
.392
Council of Church Boards of 392
". Statistics, N. Y. City . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 549
". Vystem, Naval of U. S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6872
Efficiency Bureau, U. S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 235
Eggs، Nutriment in
.757
" Pricerts
.285
Egypt، British quie in
Descriptive-Area, Population, Chicf Citles, Grovernment, U.S. Dlplonatic and Consular Service, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Raliroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.

602
". Independence....
Lgyptlan Nationalists' Outbreak
Election Law, now in N. Y.. of Pope.
Efections, Presidential and Others Since
Electric Light Assoclation. Nat

Power Devclopment, in U. S
" Railway Association, American. Railways
. $\quad$ Rill
Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Society, N. Y.

603
". Units Defined.
Electrochemical Society, American
Elks, Benev. and Protect. Order
Ember Days
Embergency Fleet Corporation:
392

Emergency Fleet Corporation. . ... 166

Encke's Comet.
Endowments of Colleges and Universities
Enforcement of the Prohibition Law
Engineering Foundation. 392 Progress in. 124
Engineers, Mechanlcal, American Society of.
England, Vital Statistles of. 392
" and Wales, Population $1 \dot{8} 01$ to 1921
760
English in N. Y. State :
571
" in U. S......
456
" Labor Piatiorm 276, 334
". Racing Statistics. 119

- Rulers, List of 731
". Rulers, List of . .............................. . . 651
Envoys, To and From U. S., 1789-1922. . . . . .667-670
" U. S. and Forelgn.
Epochs, Ancicnt and Modern
Equatorial Africa, French.
Equinox، Autumnai. Vernal
Eras، Chronological
Erectors' Association، Nat. 47

Erie Canal 392
"ritrea : Work Bcgun on. .................................... 706
Eritrea : (Italian)-Descriptive-Area, Popuia-
tion, Agriculture, Industrics, Trade, Etc. . . . . 618
Estate, Intestatc's Personai, Distribution. . . .192-193
Estates, Admin. of
249
Esthonia-Descriptive-Area, Population, Capi-
tal, Government, Diplomatic and Consular
Service with U. S., Imports, Exports، Etc.... 604
Ethnologieai Society, American.
392
Eugenics Rescarch Assoelation.
392
European Loans in U. S.
708-7.09
Exchange Rotes
108
Exchange Rntes ...... 108

Expectation of Life . . . . . . . . . 703. 740

Expenditures, U.S 244,245
$267-286$
Exports and Imports, UU. S..................218, 267-286
Ex-Servicc Men, U. S. Aidi to.
.487
Evaporated Miik, N. Y. Law on.
Evening Stars, by Months
30 с: 31
Events, Day by Day 1922 .71
Evolution Flght in Kentuteky.................................. 76
Factorics in N. Y. Clty
in U.S. by Ciasses. ..... 316
Faliures, Canada ..... 576,577
in U.S ..... 701-702
Fainting, Ald for ..... 762

Falkland Islands ..... | 582 |
| :--- |
| 737 |

Failing Body, Speed of
Failing Body, Speed of ..... 339
in N. Y. Clty ..... 555
in U.S. ..... 327
Famine Reici in Russia ..... 139
Famous Oid People ..... 699
Far Eastern Repubilc, Area, Pop., Govt., Etc ..... 641
Farm Animais, Loss of, from Discasc and Exposurc283
Buildings, Implements and Machinery Value of
and Food Products, Prices ..... 287
Drainage ..... 28
Loan Bonds, $\underset{\text { N. Y. Law on }}{ }$ ..... 487
Migratlons to and from Canada ..... 276
Orcanlzatlon National Board of ..... 392
Wage Avcrages. ..... 287
Woodland ..... 279
Farmers, Acreage of, Color, Number, Nationality
-280
-280
National Counci ..... 392
Farms, Land in ..... 279
Live Stock on ..... 282
Number, Acreage and Value of, by States
Value. of Live Stock Products، by States. ..... 283
Fascisti, Rise of, in Italy ..... 145
.723
.728
Fast Air and Ocean Passages. ..... 728
Fasts, Church ..... 47
Femaies, Cltizens of voting Age in U. S. ..... 332
Fencing Records. ..... 824
Featherweight Champions ..... 784
Federal Board for Vocational Education ..... 242
America ..... 392,402
Power Commission
410
410
Peserve Bank at N. Y. City
Peserve Bank at N. Y. City ..... 563 ..... 563
Board ..... 235
Trade Commission ..... 240 ..... 240
Federation of Women's Clubs ..... 392
4.72
Females and Males, by States
" Marital Condition of, by States ..... 325
Fence, Spltc, N. Y. Law on ..... 488
Fernando Po ..... 645
Ferroalloy Production and Manufactures. . . .297. 31 ..... 310Field and Traek Records
Museum of Natural History ..... 834
Flfth Avenue Association, Inc ..... 392
Fiji Islands ..... 588
Film Regulation, Vote for, Massachusetts. ..... 853
Sound Reproducer ..... 126
Financial Review ..... 105
ne Arts Commission, U. S .....  392
Finiand-Descriptive-Area Populatiou, Capital, Government, Dipiomatic and ConsularService with U. S., Imports, Exports, Rali-roads, Shipping, Etc.604
linns in N. Y. State ..... 336
Fire Department, N. Y. City ..... 574
Insurance, N. Y. Law on ..... 487
Losses in U. S ..... $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 392 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Firemen's Platoons, N: Y: Law on ..... 487
rirst Aid to Injured ..... 138
Fish and Game Offcials ..... 69
isher Trophy ..... 295
Fisheries Bureau, U. S. ..... 783
" of the Worid ..... 756
Fiume, Frec State of-Deseriptive Area, Popu-
lation. Government, U. S. Consul, Etc ..... 605
Fixed Stars ..... 61
Flexibie Tariff Provisions ..... 213
culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. . . . . . . 42
Fog Duration Averages ..... 66
Fogg Art Museum ..... 367
Food and Farm Produets, Prices ..... 287
Costs, N. Y. City ..... 496 ..... 496
Grades and Samples, $\dot{N}$. $\dot{Y}$. Law on ..... 755

- Manufactures ..... 757
310

Grand Army of the RepubiicUnion Hotel Stakes
Graphite Production297,
809
Cireat American Stakes75 ?
Bizzard, Date
Lakes of U. S. ..... $\begin{array}{r}810 \\ .707 \\ \hline\end{array}$Britain, AgricultureBattleships.
Book Prod. in421Book Prod. in..680
Customs Duties, 1921 ..... 71683
Descriptive-Area, Population, ..... 571 ..... 571Chief Cities, U. S. Consular Serviee,Defense Budget Debt Imports,ports,Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agri-eulture, Industries, EtcFood Imports- Imports, Exports, 1913-1921Merehant MarineMines and Minlng.Naval ExpendituresOld Age PensionsOld Age Pensions
Population, 100101021Population of CitiesPublic DebtRevenues and ExpendituresShipping and Railways.Tonnage at Home PortsTonnage at Home Ports..........Trade With the U. S.Unemployment Benefit

i-${ }^{1-} .572$\begin{tabular}{l}
.572 <br>
.573 <br>
\hline

573

57 <br>
571 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}716516

. 686686
.574574

.571| .571 |
| :--- |
| .572 |

57| 571 |
| :--- |
| 574 |574571

571 ..... 574
Universities574
Greece Defeat by Turkey ..... 647
" Deseriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities,Grovernment, Diplomatie and Consular Servleewith U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports,Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture,Industries, Ete
613
Greek Armistice.658

- Chureh Calendar, $1 \dot{9} \dot{2} \dot{3}$-1 Weights and Measures. 47733Greeks in N. Y. State.733 ..... 276-33

Groent U. S., Number of.

Groent U. S., Number of. Greenland, Area, Pop., Trade, Etc ..... 601Gregorlan Calendar50
Grocers' Asso. of U. S., Nat. Wholesale ..... 393
Gross Tonnage Defined.265
Guadeloupe, Area, Pop., ..... 611
Guam, Coast Line, MilesDeseriptive Area, Population, Agriculture,Naval Station, Ete.450
Guatemala-Deseriptive-Area, Pop., Capital,Government, Diplomatic and Consular Servicewlth U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports,Fxports, Railroads, Shlpping, Agrieulture,Industries, Etc.614
Guinea, Duteh. ..... 629
French611
Portugu634
Spanish.
Gulf Coast, Foreign Trade ..... 267645
Gymnastics. ..... 786

## H

Hague Conferenee on Russia. ......................... 157 Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agrieulture, Industries, Ete. U. S. Protectorate Over

Hall of Fame.614
539Rall of Fame.539
Halleys Comet
536
Hammer ..... 819
Harding's Address, Arms Conference ..... 675

- Bonus Bll Veto ..... 164
Harding on Forelgn Relations of the U.S ..... 162
on Monroe Doctrine ..... 557
Hariem River Improvement Law507 ..... 812
Farness Horse Racing
Farness Horse Racing
Harvard Alumni Assn ..... 393
Museums. .....  756
Harvest Seasons,
590
590
Hasa, Emirate of
Hasa, Emirate of
363
363
Havens Relief Fund Soeiety ..... 541
Hawali-Descriptlve-Area. Population, Gov-ernor, Foreign Consuls, Agrieuiture, In-dustrics. Transportation, Etc.446
- Coast Line, Mhes. ..... 421
Heaith Centres. N. Y. Clty ..... 553400
Heart Disease Deaths in U. S. ..... PAGE
" Weight of ..... 357
Heat of Stars ..... 60
Heavyweight Champions ..... 784
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of N . $\mathbf{Y}$.. ..... 393
Heckseher Foundation for Children ..... 393
Heiglit Measurements, Human 738-739-
Hejaz, Kingdom of, Area, Population, Govern ment, Railroads, Holy Cities, Etc. ..... 589
Hell Gate Bridge. ..... 506
Help in Case of Accident ..... 762
Henry Ford
Henry Ford ..... 704
Hensheimer Foundation ..... 540
Herrin Mine Killings. ..... 117
High Buildings, N. Y. City ..... 557
Pressure Fire Service, N. Y. City ..... 529 ..... 529 .....  65.372
Tide Tables
Tide Tables
Highway Law, N. Y ..... 486
Hill View Reservoir ..... 529
Hindoo Derby ..... 804
Hindus in the World ..... 751
Hispanic Soeiety of America...... ..... 393 ..... $\begin{array}{r}.393 \\ .393 \\ \hline\end{array}$

National ..... | 393 |
| :--- |
| 393 |

N. Y. ..... 393
Hockey
Hockey Hoeke ..... 773
ogs Marketed. ..... 282 ..... 287
.284

Sriaughtered in U. S., Number of

Sriaughtered in U. S., Number of
World's Stock of ..... 755
Holidays of the World ..... 53
Jewish. ..... 48
Holland (See Netherlands)
Merchant Marine ..... 716

- Shipbuilding. ..... 717
Hollanders in N. Y. State ..... 456
". in U. S., Number of ..... 276, 334
Holy Land.
Holy Land. ..... 631 ..... 631
Home Market Club ..... 393
Homes H . ..... 551
Homieide Convietions, Manhattan ..... 516
Homieides, by States ..... 351Honduras-Deseriptive-Area, Population, Capi-
tal, Government, Diplonatic and ConsularService wlth U. S., Defense,' Budget, Debt,Service wlth U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt,
Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agrieulture, In-dustries, Ete.615
Hongkong, Area, Population, Government, U. S. ..... 584
Consul, Trade, Etc.
809
809 ..... 89
Horologieal Institute of Ameriea
Horologieal Institute of Ameriea Horsepower, Electric, in U.S. ..... 316 ..... 306
Horses Lost by Disease and Exposure
Horses Lost by Disease and Exposure ..... 283 ..... 283
" on Farms
Prices. .....  282
Purse Winning ..... 80
Racing, Harness, Begins on ..... 812
Records Begin on
Prices for ..... 801 ..... 801
Winning British ..... 814
Hospital Fund of N. Y., United

Iceland-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Imports, Exports، Agriculture, Industries, Etc
- Relations with Denmark.

Idaho-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agri-
culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
Ilegitimate Births in U.S.
Illinois-Descriptive-Area, Population,
culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
Agri-
liiteracy in Big U. S. Cities
as a Cause of Accident
in Forcign Countries.
in India:
N. Y: City.
N. Y. State
U. S., by States

Ilfuminating Oil Exports
Immigration, Canadian
Laws.

- Restriction Law

Statistics, Begin on
Impeachments in U. S. History
Imports from Africa
in American Vessels.
from Asia
by Customs Districts
Dutiable

- from Europe
- in Foreign Vessels.

Free.
" in Land Vehicles
" from North America

* from Oceania.
:- Rate of Duty..
" by Sea and Land South America
U. S., per Capita.

Improved Land in Farms
Income Tax Chart
Law, N゙. Y. State
Incomes of Corporations, by States
Personal, in U.S in U. S
Incorporated Places, Pop. 5,000 or More.
Independence, Declaration of
.342 Hall, Natonal Museum
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel
Order of Odd Fellows
I. O. G. T., National Grand Lodge.

Index, Price
India, British Provinces in
.... $.588^{2}$
Descriptive-Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Railroads. Shippuls, impores, Exports, dustries, Etc

582
French.
Illiteracy
Native States in

- Population of Cities
". Portuguese
Religious Sects
Indian, Museum of the
Population, N. Y. State.
" Reservations. N. $\dot{\mathbf{Y}}$ 320,
20, 325
Rights Association
© Wars of the U. S., Order of
Wars, U. S. Troops in
610

Indiana-Descriptive Area, population,
culture, Industi ies, Transpor stion; Etc.
Indo-China, French
Germanic Population
Industrial Insurance in the U . S

- Plants by Classes

Whorkers of the Worid
Industries, $N . Y$. City
N. Y. State.
$\rightarrow$ in N. Y. State Cities
Infant Mortality in U. $S_{5}$.
Infuenza, Deaths in U.
Injunction, Rail Strike
Injured by Accidents in U. $\dot{8}$., Number of :
Insane, New, N. Y. State Flospital Ior. :
is in N. Y. State
-•••..................
Insect, Sting, Aid tor
Insects, Crops Iost from
Insurance, N. Y. Law on
in U. S., Life, Industrial, Etc
Societies, Fraternal, in N. Y. State
Interbore Subways.
Intercollegiate Champio is
Interest Laws
". N. Y. Law on
-• on U. S. ${ }^{\text {Debt }}$
! on U.S. Debt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $731-733$
Interior Department, Roster ..... PaGE ..... 665
etaries oi
etaries oi
International Amateur Athletic Fed. Records.
International Amateur Athletic Fed. Records. ..... 697

" Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Em- ..... 393 ..... | 697 |
| :--- |
| 393 |

" Joint Commission
" Joint Commission
" Sanitary Bureau. ..... 695

* Seamen's Union of America ..... 403 ..... 703
interstate Coum or Armaision.
interstate Coum or Armaision. Interstate Commerce Commission ..... 257
Intestate Estates, Distribution ..... 337
-193
Inventions, Noted ..... 729
Inventors, National Institute of ..... 393
Investment Sceurities, N. Y. Law on ..... 487
Irán. ..... 632
Iraq-Descriptive-Area, Pop., Chief Cities,Govt., U. S. Consuls, Budget, Imports, Ex-
616Ireland, Pop. $1821-1911$
572 ..... 80
Irish Derby
". Free State. 72,77 ..... 142
.456
" in U. S., Number ot ..... 276,334
Iron Exports and Imports ..... 71
* Industry, China. ..... 596
* Manufactures. ..... 311
* Ore Production. ..... 298, 301 ..... | 578 |
| :--- |
| 297 |

Production, Canada.
Production, Canada.
World's ..... 759
and Steel Institute, American ..... 393
Irrigation Dams on Upper Nile. ..... 307
Islands, Area of: ..... 643
.747
Italian Authors. ..... 656
Envoys to $\dot{U}$. ..... 669
, Libya ..... 716
" Naval Expenditures. ..... 686
" Somaliland-Descriptive-Area, Populat'n, ..... 618
*:Universities. ..... 618
" in U. S., Number of ..... 276, 336
Italy, Delegates to Arms Conference ..... 675
Descriptive-Area, Population, ChiefCities, Government, Diplomatic and Con-sular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget,Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Ship-ping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc
Naval Ships, Unrestricted, Now Building. ..... $1^{683}$
*
Armament Treaty ..... 679
Retained Under Naval Arma. Treaty ..... 677
.717
Shipbuilding
615
615
Ivory Coast, Area, Pop., Government. ..... 609
J
Jaeger-Schmidt Trip Round the World ..... 723
Jamaica-Area, Population. Chiel Cities, Gov-ernment, U. S. Consul, Imports, Exports,Agriculture, Fte581 .....  507
Bay
Bay Japán- Cities. Government. Diplomatic and Con-sular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget,Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Ship-ping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc. .... 6619
Capital Ship Strength Under Naval Arma ..... 680
Delesates to Arms Conference. ..... 675
Evacuation of Kiaochow ..... 621
Industrial Growth ..... 619
Foreign Trade Increase ..... 620
Gento, Members
Korea (Chosen).. ..... 622
*. Kwangtung Leasehold. .....  622

* Japanese Living Abroad ..... 620
Mineral Products of ..... 620
\%. Naval Ships, Unrestricted, now Building ..... 683
$\therefore$. Religious sect ..... 622
707
: Shipbuilding ..... 717
Ships Replaced and scrapped Under Naval
Ships Replaced and scrapped Under Naval
hips Retained Under Naval Arma. Treaty67
" Socicty, Inc ..... 67
Territorial Increase. ..... 621
Trade, Foreign. ..... 620
Universities in ..... 622
$\therefore$ Weights and Measures .....  731



## K

Kansas-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agricuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. ..... . 4 Katanga.
Keene Memoriai stakes.
Keeweenaw Canal Traffic. . 806
Kemal Pasha, Rise of. 263

Kensico Dam
Kentucky-Descriptive - Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.. 431 " Derby.
Kenya, British Colony....................................... 586
Khlrglz
.636
Khlva, Area, Popuiation, Government, Etc.
.642
Kidney Disease Deaths in U. S. $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ \hline 742 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Kldneys, Weight of
Kill van Kull......
742
Kill van Kull
.561
Kindergarten Association, Nationai.................... 396
Knights of Columbus.

| 396 |
| :--- |
| 394 |

> " of the Golden Eagle. "A OL Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order of " of Pythias, N. Y. State Domain............

| 394 |
| :--- |
| 394 |

Knox Headquarters Law . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48787
Knots and Miles.. Kescriptive, Area, Population,
Chief Cltles. Government; U. S. Consui General, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Rallroads, Shipping, Agricuiture, Industries, Etc. 622
Ku Kiux Klan, Knights of the, Inc............ 394
Kuweit, Sultanate of.........................................
Kwangtung-Descriptive-Area, Pop., Capital,
Govt., U. S. Consul, Imports, Exports, Rail-
roads, Shipping, Etc.

## L

"L" Roads, N. Y. City
.502-504

- Passenger Trafic 501
"a Crosse Vaiuation of
504
La Crosse 817
Labor Arbitration 117
". Child..................................................................... 19
"، Department oi, Rointer. . 327
". Depar Secretaries o .227

.. Platform, British................................... 119
* Review for 1922. 114
Lachine Canal
Lafayette Monument, Brooklyn
Lakes Great (U. S.), Dimensions, Etc. 421
Lambs. Y. State $\ldots$..........................................
Lambs 1ost by Disease and Exposure 283
Land Areas of Worid
Land Cultivated in the World
in Farms, 1910, 1920, Improved, Wooded. Unimproved. $\qquad$

in wamproved.
.، in Farms, Value ..... 674
Vacant Public, U ..... 674
Landru (Bluebeard) Guillotined ..... 75 ..... 197
Larceny Penalties
Larceny Penalties
Lard, Compounds, Exports. ..... 285
Latin Authors ..... 28
Latin Authors
Latin Authors ..... 654
.266
Latitude and Longitude Tables. ..... 63-64
Latonla Derby ..... 80
Latvla-Descriptive-Area, Population, Capital,
with U. S., Imports, Exports, Railroads, Ship-
plng, Agriculture, Etc ..... 623
Laudanum Poisoning, Antidote for ..... 761
Lausanne Conference Turkey; Points. ..... 648
Law, American Society of International ..... 394
Law: Bankruptcy ..... 186
. Child Labor, Unconstitutionai ..... 80
." Divorce and Marriage, N. Y. State ..... 486
". Enforcement ..... 174
Grain Futures ..... $\begin{array}{r}203 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Negotiable Instruments ..... 202
Wills ..... 187
Laws, Administration of Estates .....
177-212 .....
177-212
Business and Other
177-192
177-192
Inheritance Tax

| .185 |
| :--- |
| .185 |

Limitation of Actions ..... 198
Litigation of Customs Claims ..... 194, 195
.. Marriage and Divorce
486
486
State, Distribution of Intestate's Personal 193
" $\quad$ as to Preferred Obbligations. . . . 177-192
States', as to Forelgn Corporations, Begin.. 177
Tariff Act of 1922 ..... 213-218
Tariff of 1789 and 1816 ..... 196-198
to Punish Crimes. ..... 200-202
U. S. Naturalization ..... 199
Usury ..... 185
Lawyers' Association, N. Y. County ..... 394
Lead Exports, Imports ..... 300
Poison, Antidote for ..... 761 ..... 578
Production
Production 297, 298, 300 297, 298, 300
League of American Pen Women ..... 394
of Nations ..... 158
or Industrial Democracy ..... 394
Leeward Islands ..... 581
Legal Aid society ..... 394
Leglon, Amerlcan. ..... 401
Letter, Air, Service ..... 131
Carriers. Nat. Association of ..... 394
" Mail, Transit Time of ..... 394
Rates of Postage. ..... 32
Liberia-Descriptive-Area, Population, Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports,
Agriculture, Etc ..... 623
U. S. Financial Adviser to ..... 623
Liberty Bond Prlces ..... 106
Engine Trophy ..... 127
.. Statue ..... 707
Library Assoclation, American ..... 394
of Congress. .....  388
Libraries in N. Y. City ..... 535-536
Munlcipal, Circulation ..... 389
Libya, Itallan ..... 618 ..... 618
Libyan Desert ..... 60Capital, Government, Etc.624
Life, Expectation of. ..... 703
". Insurance in N. Y. State330
-* Underwriters, Nat. Association of ..... 168
Lightweight Champions ..... 784
Lightning, First Aid for ..... 762
Lime Poisonlng, Antidote for ..... 761
Limitation of Naval Ärnament Treaty ..... 297
Limltations of Actions, Laws ..... 185
Liquid Measure ..... 730.733
Liquor Consumption ..... 293
Llquor Manufactures. PAGE
Production ..... 307, 312
Literary Pseudonyms. ..... 656
Literacy Test Law, N. Y ..... 134
Lithuania-Descriptive-Area, Population, Cap-
ital, Government, Diplomatic and Con-
sular Service with U. S., Imports, Ex- ital, Government, Diplomatic and Con-
sular Service with U. S., Imports, Ex-ports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries,
Etc. ..... 624
ithuanianel Control ..... 456
Lithuanians in ..... 456
n U .

Lost by Disease and Exposure ..... | 336 |
| :--- |
| 282 |

Live Stock on Farms since 188 ..... 283
Marketing.
". Products on
". Products on ". ". Products on282
.283
in the World. ..... 755
Liver, Weight ofLiver, Weight of........742
Lives Lost in Coal Mines ..... 302
in Shipwrecks. ..... 266
in World War $\dot{N}$. $\ddot{Y}$. $\dot{\text { state }}$ ..... 481
Locomotive Engineers
403
568
568
London, Greater, Population and Area ..... 516Long Measure730,733
Longevity of Animals742
Longitude Differences for Cities ..... 63-64
Lorraine. ..... 606
Los Ange, 339Increas
691

Lossas, U.S., in War .....  69 ..... | 431 |
| :--- |
| 398 |

Loyal Legion
riculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. .
riculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. .
398
of the U. S., Military Order of
394
394
". Orange Institution of U. S. ..... 402
Lucy Stone League. ..... 394
Lumber Production by XXinds. ..... 318

by States. ..... | 318 |
| :--- |
| 394 |

Lunar Trade Association, New York. Poisoning, Antidote for
Lunar Trade Association, New York. Poisoning, Antidote for ..... 761 ..... 761
Lungs, Weight of ..... 742
Luther League of America394
Luxemburg - Descriptive - Area, PopulationCapital, Government, Budget, Indus
tries, Transportation, Etc. * Referendum Vote in ..... 624
Luxemburgers $\ln \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$ ..... 334
Lynchings in U. S. ..... 352Macao (Portuguese)M

Macaroni Imports.

Macaroni Imports.
Maccabees.634285
Mad Dog Bite, First Aid for ..... 394
Madagascar Area Population ..... 762
Magistrates, N. Y. City ..... 493-494Magnesite Production, U. $\dot{S}$297
World's Production. ..... 759
Magnetic Declinations ..... 57
Mail (Air) Service
Revenues of Railroads.131258
Malls, Transit, Time of ..... 500
Maine-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agricul-ture, Industrles, Transportation, Etc.... 431Foreign Corporations Doing Business in .48180
Battleship, Disaster ..... 707,712
Major Generals, U. S. Army
230 ..... 357
Malay Population of Worid. ..... 747 ..... 584
States, Federated.
Males, Citlzens of Voting Age in U. S. ..... 382
" and Females by States .....  325
Mal Marital Conditions, by States. ..... 329
Malt Exports Malta-Area, Population, Government, $\dot{U}$.285Consul, Revenue, Shipping, Trade, Etc:574Man, Measurements of$738-739-7$78-739-742
Manchester Ship Canal.722
Manchuria-Area, Population, Trade, E597Mandate British, Bismarck Archipelago...
569
Nauru Island (N. Z.) ..... 569,
New Gui
Solomon riaiads:Southwest AfricaTanganyikaTorganyWestern Samoa.588588
.631
569,585569, 586569,586569,586
French, Cameroon Syria. ..... 610
.646
Manganese Ore Pr297
Manslaughter Penaities ..... 196
Manufacturers of the U.S. A., Nat. Association. 394 Manuiactures, Imports of.
" in N. Y. State. ..... $475-480$

* In N. Y. State Cities. ..... 479
" by Population, Groups in $\underset{\mathrm{N}}{ }$. $\dot{Y}$. State ..... 476
479
Citl in the U. S ..... 304-316
Marine Corps, U. S

Mariners' Measure. ..... | .695 |
| :--- |
| .730 |

Marltal Conditions in U. S. ..... 328
Maritime Associatlon of Port of N. Y ..... 39
Mark Collapse, German. ..... 154
Markets, N. Y. City ..... 534
Marketing of Live Stock
Marriage Age.......... ..... 282
195
195 ..... 194,195

Marriand Divore Laws

Marriand Divore Laws
Marriages and Divorces in U. S.
Marriages and Divorces in U. S. ..... 193 ..... 193
German. ..... 760
N. Y. State ..... 523
Married Men and Women in N. Y. City ..... 4519
519
Marshals, U. S. ..... 519
229 ..... 519
229
Martinique-Are Population, Government,Agriculture, Trade, Etc611
Maryland-Descriptive-Area, Population, Ag--
ricuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc ..... 432
Masonic Grand Lodges ..... 180
Massachusetts-Descrlptive-Area, Popilation,
432
Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Et ..... 180
Maternity Act, Sheppard-Towner ..... 141
Mathematical Society, American. ..... 584
Mayflower Descendants, Society of ..... 394
Mayors of Cities ..... 837
N. Y. Clty ..... 499
394
Meal, Corn, Prices. ..... 287
Measures and Weights, Begin on ..... 730
Meat Consumption Per Capita ..... 284
and Dalry, Exports and Imports of. ..... 284, 285
Mecca, Pilgrimage to ..... 590
Mechanical and Agricuitural schools ..... 383
tional Council ..... 394
Medals of Honor, $\dot{U}$. $\dot{S}$
692
692
Median Line, 1880-1920, U. S. ..... 420
Medical Association, American ..... 394
Southern ..... 394
" Jurisprudence, Society of ..... 394
$\because$ Signs ..... 733
"Melting Pot," U. S. as. ..... 394
.418
Melting Points ..... 738
Memorial Arch, Brookiyn ..... 624
Men and Women of Milltary Age in U. S ..... 331
Meningitis Deaths in U.S.
Military Departments, U.S ..... PAGE
-arder of the Cootie, U. S.. A. ..... 245
". "" of Loyal Legion ..... $\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 398 \\ \hline\end{array}$

- Soclety of the War of 1812 - $\mathbf{V}$ cteran Corpsof Artiliery394
Milik and Butter Produced in the U. S..
- and Cream Exports ..... 286
". N. Y. Laws on.

" Prices. ..... | 487 |
| :--- |
| 287 |

Mililonaires in $\dddot{\mathrm{N}}$. ..... 558
Mineral Oil Exports. ..... 285
. Paints Production ..... 626 ..... 297". Products, British.
Miners, Coal, Number of573
Mine Products, U. S., Value of ..... 758 ..... 296
Mining Congress, American.
$\because$ Industry in U.S. ..... 394
" N. Y. State ..... 478
Minnesota-Descriptive Area, Population, Ag riculture, Industries, Transportation, EtcMints and Assay Offices.
433
410Minutes or Seconds in Decimals of a Degree
Misdemeanors, N. Y. State ..... 472
 ..... 394 riculture Industries, Transportation,
״. River.............434

- Valley Association
- Valley Association ..... 722
Missouri-Descriptivo-Area, Population, Agri394
. culture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. - River ..... ${ }_{717}^{434}$ ..... ${ }^{717}$
Modern, and Ancient Year.
- Brotherhood of America394
. Churchmen's Union in America ..... 394 ..... 394
Mohammedan Calendar, 1923
Mohammedan Calendar, 1923
- Population ..... 120,751Monaco - Descriptive - Area, Popuiation.Government, Etc
${ }^{626}$
Moning Gan .....
Money in Circulation. ..... ${ }^{246}$
in Russia
" Foreign
" Foreign
.. Greek and Roman - in U.S. Treasury639
733
Orders Rates for
Mongolia-Area, Population, Etc. ..... 597246
Mongollan Population
Monroe Doctrine
Montana-Descriptive Area, Population. ..... Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.$642-643$530
Monuments, $\mathrm{N} . \mathfrak{Y}$. City ..... 5
Eclipses. ..... 55
Moose, Loyal Order of ..... 394
Morning Stars in 192346
Morocco-Descriptive-Area، Population, ChictCities, Government, Budget Dcbt, Im-ports, Exports, Railroads, Etc627
- French Protectorate. ..... 627 ..... 645
Spanish
Protectorate
Morphine Poisoning, Antidote for 761 ..... 761
Morber Tongue of Foreton White
Morber Tongue of Foreton White
Mother Fongue of Forelgn City Popuiation521

Motion Picture Producers and Distributers ofAmerica, Inc| .394 |
| :--- |
| .394 |

Theatre Ow 394
Motor Boat Racing. ..... 783
Motorcycle Records. ..... 825
Motoriess Gilders132Motor Transport Association, National.
486, 487
Vehicles, N. Y. Laws on
717
717
Mount Vernon Museum ..... 363
Mountains, Voicanle ..... 748
Mozatains,
741
741
Muitiplication Tabie
Muitiplication Tabie ..... 742
.494
Municipal Courts, N. Y. City ..... 494
Dopartments and513
-. Leasue, National
". Libraries' Circula394389
 ..... 512 ..... 516
Penalt
Muscum of the American Indian. ..... 539
Music in 1922, Review of
Museums, American Association of ..... 137 ..... 137
Musical ComposersPACFA능672
742
Mutton and Lamb Consumption Per Capita. ..... 284
Narcotic (Federal) Act Amended
National Academy of Design.... ..... 203 ..... 369
Bank, Assets, Cap., Dep., Earn. and Res. ..... 247
". Notes ..... 246

- Banks, Condition of
248
248
- Cemeteries. ..... 414 ..... 370
Forests ..... 416
359
Commission of Fine Arts.
Commission of Fine Arts.
Guard N. State ..... 483 ..... 690
Health Counct
Health Counct
Health Council ..... 400 ..... 394
.394
.415
Institute of Public Administration
Institute of Public Administration
Monuments
Motorists Aliance. ..... 394
Parks. ..... 415
Personnei Association ..... 394
- Police Conference ..... 394
- Security League ..... 394
- Track and Field Champlonships ..... $\begin{array}{r}.394 \\ .794 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Union Assurance Soclety. ..... 394
Native Citizens, by States ..... 332
Pop by State of Birth and Residence ..... 337
Nativity and Race of Farmers in U. S., by States. 275
Natural Gas Production ..... 297-298
Gasoline Production ..... 297
Naturalists, American Society of. ..... 303
Naturalization Laws, U. S ..... 394
199
Nauru Island ..... 356
Naval A cademy, Supts. of ..... 66 ..... 666 ..... 394
Architects \& Marine Engineers society of
Architects \& Marine Engineers society of
Armament, Limitation of ..... 676
.687
E. Engineers, Amcrican Society of ..... 687
.395
.686
-• Expenditures, France ..... 686
Great Britain. ..... 686
$\because \quad$ "ش Italy.. ..... 686
- U.S.. ..... 686
- Miitia, N. Y. State ..... 245-686 ..... 245-686
Order of the Association ..... 483
.395
Navy Decorations. ..... 395 ..... 395
" Department, Roster ..... 682 ..... 665
- Grades
- Grades
- Great Britain.
- Great Britain. ..... 687 ..... 687
- Japan. ..... 680-683
- Pay, U.S. ..... 231 ..... $680-683-686$"Near Beer" Production
Near East Rellef ..... 293
Nebraska-Descriptive Area, Population, Agri ..... 140cuiture, Industrles, Transportation, Etc. ..... 435
Necrology of 1922
Necrology of 1922
Needlework Guild of America. ..... 94
395
Negotiable Instruments, Law on. ..... 53
 tion, Agricuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
$\begin{array}{r}435 \\ \hdashline 88-611\end{array}$
Hebrides
.490
Jersey, Age Groups
Descriptive-Area, Population, Agri-
culture, Industries, Transportation,
Etc.
.435
- Mexico Prohibition Amendment Ratific Descriptive - Area Population, 172 Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc
Orleane, Distance From to Oth. Cities. 724-725 N. Y. Bay
.577
City, Age of Population
577
491
" Ailens in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $20-521$
" Amer. Mus. Nat. History. . . .362-537-538
" Anneke Jans Claim
". Aquarium
.557
، Aqueduct. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 532

., Assessed Realty Vaiues . . . . . . . . $559-560$
" Barometric Pressure.. .551
" Baths.
.527
Bedloc's Íland. .541
Births, Marriages and Deaths. . . . . . . . . 523
" Borough Presidents.
$\begin{array}{r}491 \\ 506 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Bridges
$\begin{array}{r}.506 \\ -538 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Bronx Botanical Garden . . . . . . . $537-538$
Bronx Zoo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $537-538$
Buagets.
.. . 651
Building Construction. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5556
Central Park Zoo . . . . . . . . . . . . . 537-538
Charitable Foundations. . . . . . . . . . 540
Charter Revision Commission. .496
Child Labor Law
497
Churches.
542
Civil Service মuiles.................................... . 513
Cleanest City in U. S.
Clearing House.
562-563
Clubs.
498-554
County Budget Law ...................... 486
Officers (Sheriffs, Surrogates,
Jury Commissioners, Etc.)...492
© Courts
-434
Customs. Data of, Port 509
". Days Length at $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ .524 \\ \hline\end{array}$
". Deaths, Chief Causes. .560
" Debt.
Debt. . Ürider Civil Service
.573
" Distances From to Other Cities. .724-725.
" District Leaders . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 495-496
.. Draft Riots.
707
549
" Education Statistics.
". Exempt Realty. .549
". Exports and Imports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 509

". Factories and Wage Earners in. | 509 |
| :--- |
| 522 |

" Families and Dwellings.

- Federal Reserve Bank.
"F Fine Buildings.
.555
". Fire Department
Fire Losses.
First Street Railway
". Flour and Grain Reccipts.

Food Costs. | 563 |
| :--- |
| 544 |

" F

$\because$
Frost Consuis
Governmental Cosis. .511
". Hali of Fame

* Harbor Health Centres
.563
" Health Centres ......................... . . . 507

$$
\because
$$ High Buildings . . . . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 557

* Historical Society . .529
" Hospitals. . . . $-538$
Hotels. 554
"Houses, Statistics of.
". Housing Laws.
555
"How to Find Street Numbers
* Illiteracy
* Increase in Popuiation.

Industries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4970.522
"* "ury Duty
497-522
" "L" Roads.
495

## Libraries.

535
« Magistrates . . . . . . . . . . . 493-494

* Marital Distances to Other Cities. 519
"4 Mayor and Other Officials. . . . . .491-492
* Mayors. . . . . . . . ................ . . . . . . 499

Met. Museum of Ärt........... 361 -537-538
Millionaires.............................. . . 558
Mission Society.
N. Y. City, Municipai Courts, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . PAGE
Murder Convictions... ................. . . 516
National Acaderny Desigñ................ 369
Native Population . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 517
Negroes in. 517
Number of Bufldings ..... 553
Occupations. ..... 497
Offices Under Civil Service.
51-534
51-534
Parks
Parks .....
510 .....
510
Passenger Stations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 561
Passenger Stations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 561
Police Appropriations and Arrests. ..... 515
Department ..... 492
Population by Assembly Districts. ..... 516
by Boroughs.
520
520
Including Suburb́s. . . . . $518-519$
Port Authority ..... 508
Price of Stock Exchange Seats, ..... 561

Prisons.

- 535
Public Library. ..... 534
" Service Commission ..... 345
.492 ..... 492 ..... 492
Rainfall.
Rainfall. Rapid Transit Lines. ..... 501
Receipts of Produce ..... 511
Registers Since 1812 ..... 512
Savings Banks. ..... 459,564
School Attendance, ..... 70,550
Shipping Tonnage. ..... 510
Ships at. ..... 525-509
Statue of Liberty. ..... 5226
.541
561
Stock and Bond Sales. ..... 561
Strangers in ..... 521
Street Cleaning Department ..... 503
Suburban Population. ..... $502-518$
Subway and ..... 559
Taxes and Assessments, Dept. of ..... 492
Temperatures
Temperatures ..... 492
Theatres.
554
.527
492
Thunder Storms. ..... 527
.492
488
Law Amendment ..... 488
.500
Trees, Number of ..... 531
Tunnels. ..... 504
Vacant Land ..... 555
Valuable Buildings .....  .554
Valuation of Transit Lines.
Valuation of Transit Lines. ..... 505
Vessels Cleared. ..... 505
.510
529
Water Consumption and Suppiy.528, 529
Weather Records ..... 525-527
Y. M. C. A. ..... 400
401
and Suburbs, Area, Pop., Increase ..... 339
New York Civic League
516
516
and London Compared ..... 395
N. Y. State, Acreage of All Land in Farms. ..... 511.
463
Altitudes in. ..... 452
". ". Age Groups. ..... 478
Agriculture. ..... 461-463
All Land in Farms, by Countles. ..... 463
Aititudes in. ..... 452
Appropriations
Appropriations ..... 458
Banking Statistics ..... 459
Births, Deaths and Marriages. ..... 457
Board of Regents.
Board of Regents.
$\begin{array}{r}484 \\ 395 \\ \hline 457\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}484 \\ 395 \\ \hline 457\end{array}$
Bureau of Municipal Information.
Bureau of Municipal Information.
©- Charities, Board of ..... 457
484
Color, Nativity and Race of Farmers. ..... 462
.485
- Counttes, Area, and Population. ..... 483
County Seats.. ..... 453
". ..... 472
". ... Crops, 1894-1921 ..... 463,464
- Deaf and Dumb Asylums. ..... 474
Debt. ..... 458
470
" ". Department of Education. ..... 484
Agricuiture, Industries, Pranspor- tation, Ftc Marriace Laws ..... 436
486

N:Y. State Expenditures
PAGE .458 .476

## Farm Statistics

Federation of Labor

## Food Prices.

Foreign-Born Whites
Forcst Presorve.
Fraternal Orders
461
.395
.395
.482
.455
.467
Geoiogical History

- 469


## Governors of

469
Governor and Other Officials ..... 483-485
" Greenhouses and Nurseries, Prop$473-474$

Hospitals for the Insane| 473-474 |
| :---: |
| .. .463 |

Improved Land in FarmLaw.458
Indian Reservations. ..... 455in Cities.
Iliteracy
Industries.
Statistics.
Statistics.
" Judiciary ..... 473-474471
Lakes ..... 46
Land Area, by Counties. ..... 463
Legisiature ..... 486 ..... 489
Legisiature.
Losses in World War ..... 481
Manufactures. ..... 475-480
Mileage Table ..... 474478
Mortgaged Farms Mortgaged Farms ..... 462- ..... 452
Mountam
Museum469
National Guar483
Navai Militia
Number of F483
Occupations.475
OleomargarForeign Born Whites487
Population ..... 458
Prison Census
Pubiic Se456
Recelpts.471
Rurai Population.498454

- Rye Crops.
- Rye Crops.
Kavings Banks, Due Depositors. ..... 464
Schooi Attendance ..... 459
470
Size of Farms. ..... 461
Supreme Court ..... 483
Taxation485
Trust Companies485
Urban and Rural Popuiation ..... 454-455
U. S. Constitution, Amendments ..... in .225
- Wage Earners ..... $.475-480$
Wages in Factories. ..... 477
Weaith ..... 477
Woodland458
in Farms by Counties.
Woods, Growth and Used in
Workmen's Compensation Ins. Fund ..... 468461
404Newspaper Circuiation and Revenues.
Club ..... 395
- Fxecutives, National Association. ..... 395
- Pubiishers' Association ..... 735
395New Zeaiand - Descriptive - Area, Population,Chief Cities, Government, U. S. Consuls, Im-ports, Exports, Railiroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries. Etc587
Niagara Falls Heirht of ..... 719
Nicaragua-Descriptive-Area, Popuiation, Capitai. Government, Diplomatic and Con-sular Service with U. S., Budget, DebtImports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping,Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
629

Nickel Production, Canada| 629 |
| :--- |
| 578 |

U. 8 ..... 297Nicobar Islands.

Nigeria, British Colony ..... | .583 |
| :--- |
| .585 |

Nitrate op Silver Poison
Nitrate op Silver Poison ate or sul Por ..... 761
595
Nitric Acid, Antidote for .....  761 ..... 761
Nobel, Alfred B., Prizes
Non-Smokers' Protectiv ..... 395 ..... 374
Normai Schools in U. S.
North Caroiina-Descriptive-Area, Population
North Dakota-Descriptive-Area, PopuiatlonAgricuiturc, Industries, Transportation, Etc.sular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget,Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Ship-ping, Agrlculture, Industries, Etc.630
Norwegian Authors ..... 656 ping, Apring ..... 656437438
Norway-Descriptive-Arca, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Con-
Norwegian Merchant Marine ..... PAGF
Norwegians in N. Y. State. ..... 716
Noted Inventions ..... 276-33
Notes and Checks, Law on. ..... 729
Numerais, Arabic and Roman ..... 73
Numismatic society, American ..... 395
Nurses Association, American ..... 395
Nursery Products, U. S ..... 374
Nutritious Foods. .....  .288
Nux Vomica Polsoning, Antidote ior ..... 761
Nyassaland, British Coiony .....  586
Oat Crops, Canada
579
579
0
Prices
289
World‘s. ..... 755
Dats, Exports and Imports. ..... 285، 2
Obilgation, Days of ..... 511
Ocean, Area and Depth of ..... 746
Passages, Fast ..... 723
Steamships, Big. . . San Francisco. ..... 670
.714
Teiegraphs ..... 726
Oceania (French) ..... 611
Occupations, N. Y. City ..... 497
Odd Feliows, Ind. Order of ..... 395,398
Ohio-Descriptive-Area, Population Agricul
ture, Industries, Transportation, Etc ..... 438
Oli, Chemists' Society, American ..... 395 ..... 478
Oklahoma Descriptive
Oklahoma Descriptive Okiahoma-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agri
society of N . Y.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 ..... 395
Old Age Pensions، British
"، ". $\quad$ " ..... 574
601
Engiish Hoildays ..... 608

* Maids in N. Y. City ..... 519
Oleomargarin ..... 699
Oman, Suitanate of ..... 487
590
Onions, Prices ..... 287
Opera Review ..... 137
Opium Polsoning, Antidote for. ..... 761
Order Eastern Star, Gen. Grand Chapter ..... 137
395
of Foreign Wars of the U. S. Miitary, $\mathbf{N}$ Y. Commandery ..... 395
of the King's Daughters and Sons, Inter
nationai
nationai ..... 395 ..... 395
Ordine Figil d'Italia, in America ..... $\begin{array}{r}395 \\ 395 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$
Ore, Iron, Production, U. S. ..... 298
Oregon-Descriptive-Area, Popuiation, Agricul- ..... 759ture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
Organists, Nationai Association of ..... 439
Oriental society, American ..... 395
Ornithologists' Union, American .....
Osteopathic Association, American ..... 995
Parallax, Stars' . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {PAGE }} 81$

Parcel Post Rates. | 61 |
| :--- |
| 57 |

Pardons, N: Y. State
Paregoric Poisonlng, Antidote for............................. 4761
Paris Peace Conference. . . . . .
Parks, National. 415
Passenger Stations, N. Y. City .415
as Traffic, Rail, World's....
Passengers Klled and Injured by Ràilroads
Passport Regulatíons.
2021
841
Past Vote of the States.
Patent Office Statistics. 531

Patrons of Husbandry. 728

Peubody Museum Harvard University . . . . . . . . . 402
Peabody Miseum, Harvard University .367
Pact, U.S.-Hungary Turkey-Ukrainia
Palace at Hague Dcdicated
Society, American.
Treaty, Irish.
Peaks, Voicanic
Pearl Imports.
Peat Production.
Peddier Law. N. Y
Penalties for Crimes.
Pennsylvania, Age Groups
Descriptive Area, Population, Agricul-
ture, Industries, Transportation
ture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. . . . 440
. Steamboat, Disaster ........................... . 711
Pension Commissioners
Pensions, N. Y. Law on
Oid Age, British.
Statistics, U. S.
World War.
Pentathlon Records
Perjury Cases in N. Y. City Penalties.
Permanent Court of International Justice Chief 16
Persia-Descriptive-Area, Population,
Chief
Cities, Government, Dlpiomatic and Consular
Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Im-
ports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
Personal Income Tax Data
Persons of Rank, Titles of. $-274$
Peru-Descriptive Area,' Population, Chief Cit-
les, Government, Dlplomatic and Consular Ser-
vice with U. S,, Defense, Budget, Debt, Im-
ports, Exports, Raiiroads, Shipping, Agricui-
ture, Industries, Etc
Petroleum, California Oil Fleids
Exports, Imports and
Galician Oii Fields.
$285,297,298,302,303$
633
". Industry, China............................................... . 596
". Japan. .620
Kansas Oii Produotion.................................. 431
Louisiana Oil Productlon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 431
Manufactures Oil Fiolds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 616
Mexican Oli Fields.......... . . . . . . . 625
Mexican Oli Fields........................... . . . . . 625
Oklahoma Oll Fields. ................................ . . . . 439
Perslan Oll Fields. . .632
Persian Oll Fields. ${ }^{\text {Roumanian Oil Fieid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 635} .635$
Texas Oll Fields... . ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 442
Venezuelan Oil Fields...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 649
World's Production. 759
Philadelphia and Suburbs, Area, Population, Increase, Etc.
Philateilc Society, American, Inc.
Philharmonic Society of N. Y. ..... 395
Philippine Commerce........... ..... 421Descriptive - Area, Population, Government, Covernor, $F$ or: eign Consuls, Agriculture, Education, Industries, Transportation, Etc.

448
Insurrection
. S Troops En-n- gaged in

710
Jones Act Provisions.
.
Treaty of Paris Terms..................... 419
Phosphorus Polsoning, Antidote for............................. 761
Photo Flim Sound Reproducer................. 126
Photo Flim Sound Reproducer......................................................... 126
Photo Phone..........................
Photo Industry in $\mathbf{U}$. $\dot{S}$
Piers, N. Y. City . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11212
Pilgrims, The.
Pltching Records, world's Series. ., . . . . . . . . . . 765
Pittsburgh and Suburbs, Area, Population, increase.

339
Pig Iron Production, Japañ. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 620 J. 8.

Woridis............................... . . . . . 759
Pianetary Configurations, 1923
Distances.

Planting Distances.
Platinum Production PAGE
736
Plays (First Nights), Review. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 137 , 759
Poets-Laureate , feview .138
Poisons, Antldotes for. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 761
Pneumonla Deaths in Citios........................................... 760
ln U. S.
357
Poland-Descrlptlve- Area, Population, Chief
Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Con-
sular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget,
Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Ship-
plng, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
.633
\& Treaty Rlghts in Danzig.................... . . 600
Poland's Presldent Assassinated. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 144

Pole Star
61
Poles, Magnetic
276, 335
Police Captains, N. Y. Law on.............................. 488
". Chiefs, Internationai Association of........... 395
Political Assassinations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 704
Leaders, N. Y. Clty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 495-496

Poiynesian Population. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 747
Pope and Cardinals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 409
:" Election of... . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 74
Popuiation, Ali Countries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $565-568$
. Age of, in N. Y. City. ........................................
Groups, in N. Y.. N. J. and Pa...... 490
British Empire
569.571

Canada
575
Decline of, in Russia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 637
Incorporated Piaces of 5,000 or More, in U. S.
:342-350

U. S. Indian

.320

Catholic, Ireland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7472
Cities in Indla. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 583
English Cities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 572
Foreign Cities, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 588
Jewish, World's........................................................ 7478
London. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 586
Malay... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 747
Per Square Mile, Ali Countries. . . . . . . . $565-568$
Mohammedan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 120
Mongolian . . . . ô in . . . . . . . . . . . . 747
Mother Tongue of, in UU. S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 336
Negro, of World. .................... 74
Net Increase by Arrivai and Departure of
N. Y. City and suburbs . . . . . . . . . . $518-519$
by Assembly Districtis.............. 516
by Boroughs, Since $1790 . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~$
519
Foreign-Born Whites. . .. . . . . . 520
State Countíes.... ........................ 453
Foreign-Born, N. Y. State. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 456
N. Y. State Indian Reservations........... . . . . . 455

Percentage Growth, $1790-1920 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .357$
Polynesian.
.322
Rural, by States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 344
Semitic.
.747
Turanian. .................................................. . . 747
1790-1920, by states . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 321
U. S., Age Groups. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 331

Centre of:
.420
Color and Race................................. 325
Density of .. wihit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 323
Geographical Centre of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420
Rural Urban.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 324
Wheat and Land.
.674

Porto Rico, Coast LIne, Miles. Population, Gov-
Descriptive-Area, Population, Gov-
Agricuiture, Education, Industries,
Transportation, Etc.
Transportation, Etc. ${ }^{\text {Forelgn Corps. Doing Business in..... } 182} 49$
Judges.
Ports, U. S., Commerce of
of the world
726
Portuga, Delegates to Arms Conference
Cities, Government, Dipiomatic and Consular Service with U.' S.:- Defense, Budget, Debt,
Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agri-
m cuiture, Industries, Etc.
Portuguese East Africa. .634
Gulnea.
India. 634

U. S,, Number of
.634

Post West Arrica. . . .............................................
Post Office Clerts, Nat. Fedoration of . . . . . . . . . . 395 (U. S.) Dept., Roster . . . . . . . . . . . 227 , 665

Employees, Rules for................... . 413
Offices, N. Y. City.
Postai Air Service. PAGE
. .131"، Information Letter Rates, Etc.$\begin{array}{r}131 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Potash Poisoning, Antidote for ..... 752
Production ..... 297
Potato Crops, U. ..... 289
Crop, World's ..... 755

Power Boat Räcing ..... | 287 |
| :--- |
| 783 |

Power Boat Racing in U.: $\ddot{\text { B }}$ ..... 316
" Commission, Federai ..... 410
Preakness Stakes ..... 745
Precious Stones, Exports, imports and Prod ..... 806
298
Preferred Obilgations, State Laws on
177-192
Premiers, British ..... 570
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions ..... 395
PrescriptionPrescident and Cabine407President and Cabinet.733
" Saiary of ..... 225
Presidents U. S., Biographies of ..... 0-662
661
Press Association, N. N. $\mathbf{N}$. ..... 395 ..... 395
Prevention of Crueity to Animais, American Society for395
. of Crucity to Children, $\dot{N} . \dot{Y}$. Soc. for the ..... 395
Prices of Farm and Food Products. ..... 287
" Food, N. Y. City ..... 496
"Wholesale ..... 121
Prince Hail Masons, Gr. Lodge, State of N. Y. ..... 395
of Waies, Visit to U.S ..... 706
Princeton University Museum ..... 307.313
Printing, Manufactures.313
" and Pubilshing in U. ..... 319
State, N. Y. Law on ..... 488
Prison Association of N. Y395
" Census, N. Y. State ..... 395
Prisensus, N. Y. State471
Prisoners in Institutions in the U. S ..... 176
Prisons, N. Y. City$\begin{array}{r}491 \\ 395 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Prix de Paris814
Prize Fighting .....  814
Probation Association, Nat. ..... 395
Produce Receipts, N. Y. City ..... 595
Productive Area, World's756
Professional Woman's League, Inc ..... 395
Prohibition Amendment, California843
172,224
". Enforcement in the U. S Federation, Worid ..... ${ }^{172}$ ..... 395
". in Canada
swedish Referendum Vote
swedish Referendum Vote ..... 645
ote, Inilnois ..... 847Promissory Notes and Checks184
Proportional Representation League ..... 184
Protein in Food ..... 757
Protective Tarifi League, American ..... 395Protectorate, U. S., over Dominican Repubiic602
Haiti614Protestants in the Worid751
Protestant Episcopal Bishops ..... 407
N.Y. City Mission Society Domestic and ForeignMissionary Society395
Professional Schools in U. ..... 374
Prussia, Ruiers of, List of ..... 652
Pseudonyms, Literary ..... 656
Psychical Research, American Society for ..... 395
Psychological Association, American
Psychological Association, American ..... 395 ..... 395
Ptomalne Poisoning, Antidote for ..... 395
.761
Pubilc Heaith Association, America ..... 396

- Lands, U. S.. Vacant ..... 451 ..... 492
Service Commission, N. Y. St
* 
* -. Prize in ..... 257
Publishing and Printing ..... 327
Pugiilsm ..... 784 ..... 128
Pulitzer (Air) Trophy
Pulitzer (Air) Trophy
Puip and Paper Production in U. S. ..... 318
Pupils in U. S. ..... 373
Purity Federation, Worid's ..... 396
Pyrenees, Aititudes of750
Q
Quarry Accidents in U ..... 296
Products Vaiue Since 1880 ..... 296
Quarrying in U.S ..... 298
Quartz Production ..... 298
Quccusboro Bridgo ..... 506
Queenstown-Chippewa Power Canai ..... AGE
Quicklime Polsoning, Antidote for. ..... 761
Quicksilver Production. ..... 297, 300, 759
R
Racing Statistics, British ..... 816
Racquets ..... 837
Raiiroad Administration, U. S ..... 240
©ap., Debt, Traffic, Revenues Etc 257-261, 696, 728
* Commissioners in U.S ..... 258
* Consoiidation Pians ..... 112
" Foilar, Story of ..... 696
" Labor Board ..... 240
Shopmen's Strike ..... 115
Pailroads, U. S. Government Payments to . ..... 113
Raiiway Brotherhoods ..... 403
" Business Association ..... 396
" Lines of the Worid ..... 396, 403 ..... 396, 403
" Mail Association ..... 727
Raiimrain speed ..... 728
Railways Canada ..... 576
Electric ..... 261 ..... 504
Rain, Inch of, Meaning
Rainfall, Average ..... 66
" ..... 525-526
Rape Cases in in. s ..... 68-69
Rape Cases in N. Y. City ..... 516196
Rare Books, Prices of Rare Books, Prices of ..... 405
Rates of Exchange ..... 108
Raw Cotton Crov. World's ..... 755
Ready-Reference Calendar ..... 46
Reai Estate Board of New York ..... 396
. " Boards, N. Y. State Association of ..... 396488
Reaity Values, N. Y , N. Y. City
Reaity Values, N. Y. City ..... 559-560
Rear Admation Service, U. S ..... 231
Record of Year (Dec. 12, 1921, to Dec. 12, 1922) ..... 451
Recreation Piers, N. Y. City ..... 512
Red Cross American ..... 396
Men, Improved Order of ..... 396
" Bureau, Internationai ..... 396
Reformatories, N. Y. State ..... 471
Reformed Church in the U. S., Board of Foreign Missions ..... 396
Episc. Church Bishops407
Registered Mail Rates ..... 32
Relay Racing ..... 793,834
Religions of India ..... 583
Rent Laws N ..... 751
Reserve Omcers' Association ..... 386


## Roque.

Rosenwald Rural Schools.
PAGE
.830
.697
Rotaryalub of Port
Clubs, International Association of
396
Roumania-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief
Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular
Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt,
Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agri-
culture, Industries, Etc.
Roumania Territory Gained by War
Roumanian Debt Owed to U.S
Farmers in U.S., Number of.
Roumanians in N. Y. State
in U. S.
Royal Arcanum, Sup. Council
Rubber Association of America, Inc
World's Production
Rulers, English, List of
of France, List of
of Germany, List of
of Prussia, List of

- Roman.

Scotland, List of.
of the World
Running Records.
Rural Population
Russell Sage Foundation
Russia, Bolshevist Control
Capital, Foreign, Expropriated
". Debt Owed the U. S.
". Decline of Population.

* Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities, 637 Government, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc
" Executions by Cheka
637
، Famine Relief. . . .................................... 139
". Financial Statement, Official. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 639
، Foreign Investments in. .......................... 638
* Hague Conierence Expropriated.

638

* Hague Conference on.
". New Economic Policy (N. E. P.)
.639
". Polish-Russian War.
" Pre-War Production.
* Resources
.639
* Territory Lost in War
c Treaties of Peace
637
641
Russian Envoys to U. S.
641
* Money
". Revolution
" Farmers in U. S., Number of.
Russians in U. S.
Russo-German Trade Pact
Russo-Japanese Peace .670
731

Ruth's Home Run Record
Rye and Oats Yield in U. $\dot{S}$
Exports.
707
Exports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2 \ddot{8} \mathbf{5}_{5}^{289}$

* Prod., Canada

285-286
Receipts, N. Y. Citỳ
287
579
S
Safety Council, National.
Sailing Ship Records
" Ships in United States.
.396
" Ships of the World.
St. David's Society of the State of New York
George's Society of New York

- Helena
- Louis Art Museum
" Louis and Suburbs, Area, Populat' n , Increase. 339
- Pierre and Miquelon

Salary of the President.
Sales, Conditional, N. Y. Law on
Salt Production. ..................
.611 $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ \hline 486 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Salvador-Descriptive- Area, Population, Chief
Cities, Government, Dlplomatic and Consular
Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Ex-
ports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc. . 642
Salvation Army
Samoa, (see American Samoa)
Samoan Hurricane, U. S. and German Warships Wrecked.
San Francisco, Distance From to Oth. Citios. $724-725$ Oakland, Area, Pop.; Increase. . . 339
San Marino, Area, Population, Government, Etc. 642
San Salvador.
Sand Production.
297
Sanitary Bureau, International.
.695
Santa Claus Association, Inc........................................ 396
Santo Domingo (see Dominicain Repubiic)
Saratoga Handicap.

- Special.

806
Sarawak.
Sault Ste. Marie Canai Traffic.................................. 284
Savings and Loan Assns, Metropolitan League of

:- Banks in Foreign Countries. .759
Savings Banks in United States PAGE ..... 248New York City
New York City ..... 564
Scarlet Fever Deaths in United States
357
.396
357
.396
Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Amer.
Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Amer.
600
600
Schoharie Dam. ..... 717
School Attendance in Únited States. ..... 372, 373
" Buildings in United Sty
" Buildings in United Sty ..... 374
". Buildings in United Stat New York City.
491
491
** Expenditures. ..... 373

* of Fine Arts, Yale ..... 396
". of Journalism, Pulitzer. ..... 550
Schools, Cost of, in Cities ..... 549
". of Journalism ..... 382

United States, by States ..... | 374 |
| :--- |
| 396 |

Sciences, The National Academy of. ..... 363,396
Sclentific Progress, 1922, Beging. ..... 122
Scotch in New York State ..... 456
Scotland, Population, 1801 to 1921 . ..... 334
.571
Rulers of, List of. ..... 651
Scottish Clans, Order of ..... 396
"Scrap of Paper" Treaty ..... 592
Scrapping of Battleships. ..... 677
Sculling Champions.
671-672
671-672
Sculptors and Painters.
Seamen's Union, Internaitional ..... 403
Seas, Area of. ..... 746
Seasons. ..... 6
Secretaries of Agriculture ..... 665
of Commerce.
665
665
665
665
. . Commerce and ..... 665
". of Labor. ..... 665
$\because$ of State
663
663
'* of the Treasury ..... 664
Securities; New York Law on ..... 664
Seismological society of America. ..... 109
Semitic Museum, Harvard University ..... 367
Population ..... 747
Senate Committees, Sixty-seventh Congress. ..... 236

© Of Sixty-seventh Congress ..... | .489 |
| :--- |
| .232 |
| 237 |

:4 of Sixty-eighth Congress. ..... 237
Senegal, Area, Population, Government ..... 609
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes-Kingdom of-De-scriptive-Area, Population, Capital, Govern-ment, Diplomatic and Consular Service withU.S., Defense. Budget; Debt, Imports, Exports,
Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.642
Serbian Debt Owed to U.S.
Seven Wonders of the World ..... 146
Seventy-eighth ("Lightning") Division, Veter今06
ans of World War
Seychelles Islands.
686
Shakespearian Table
Shantung Transferred to China. ..... 684
Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered in U.S. ..... 284
Marketed ..... 282

* Prices ..... 287
"World's Stock of ..... 755
Sheriffs, N. Y. Cit' ..... 492
Ship Records, Oceanic. ..... 723
\% Subsidy Message, Harding's. ..... 165
Shipbuilding Manulactures. ..... 265
in the World. ..... 717
Shipping Board, U. S., Roster, Fleet, Oper., Etc ..... 166

" British ..... | 574 |
| :--- |
| 510 |

Whids ..... 716
Ships at N. Y. Port ..... 509
Big. .....

* Scrapped, Great Britain.... ..... 680-683
." Warships of U.S
$-683$
Shipwrecks, Merchant. ..... 819
.815
Shopmen's Strike ..... 115
Shore Line, U. S. and Dependencies. ..... 488
Shorthand Contests. ..... 360
Shot Putting ..... 836

Siam-Descriptive Area, Population, Capital,

Government, Diplomatic and Consular Ser vice with U. S., Defense, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
Siberia Evacuation of page

Sidercai Day and Year .............................. . . . . . 89
Sierra Leone, British Colony 49
Sierra Leone, British Colony . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 586
Signals, Weather 67
Signers, Declaration Independence ..................... . . . . . . 659
Signs and Symbois, Astronomical.
54
Sikkim.
Silk Association of America
. 583
Crop, World's. 396
". Exports, Imports
Industry, China
Silver, Bullion Value of
. 755
". Certificates.
، Circulation
" Coined
-. Exports, Imports
Price of at London Production. Canada
Japan.

## 290

## 596

| 300 |
| :--- |
| 346 |

246
299 299 299
" Stock of in U. S. .
Simple Interest
Simplified Speliing Board
Singers.
733

Single Tax 396
672

Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan)
Six Day Bike Race
Skating.
Skeleton, Weight of
Slate Production.
Siater Fund, John F
Slaughtering Manufactures
Slocum, Gen., Steamship, Disaster
Smalipox Deaths in U. S.
Smithsonian Institution.
Smyrna Fire
Snake Bite, First Aid ior.
Snow Fall at N. Y. City
Snuff Production in U. S.
Sobriquets of Cities in U.S
Soccer
Social Hygiene Association, Inc., American
Sciences, Nat. Institute of
212
597
821
821
.774

| 774 |
| :--- |
| 742 |

297
170, 314
.707
.357
363
.762
525-526

| .292 |
| :--- |
| .670 |

. . . . 396
Society of Biblicai Literature and Exegesis. . . . . . . . 396
for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen
to the Port of New York. . . . . . . . . . . . . 39
Soda Poisoning, Antidote for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 761
Sokotra ......
584
Solar Day, Mean
49
49
Soldier System. ilinois . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 87
Soldier Bonus, Illinois . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8479
" $\quad$ " Kentuckiv.................................................... 858
Bonuses Paid by U. $\dot{\mathbf{S}}$.
164 .164
Soldiers' Homes.
and Sailors Monument, Brookiyn. . . . . . . . . 530
Soiomon Islands, British Mandate
Solstice, Summer, Winter
Somailiand, British Protectorate
French
Itaiian.
Sons of America, Patriotic Order of
of the Amer. Revol., Empire State Society Nat. Society of the N. J. Society.
of Confederate Veterans
of the Revolution
of Temp. of No. Amer., Nat. Div
of Veterans, U. S. A.
Soutan-Descriptive Ar... Popuition Copitai 396
Government, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports,
Exports, Raiiroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc
Sound, Velocity of
South Africa, Union of-Descriptive-Area, Popuiation, Chief Cities, Government, U. S Consuis, Budget, Debt, Imports, EXports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture Industries, Etc
Carolina-Dcseriptive Area, Population, Etc.
Dakota-Descriptive Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.

Spain-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Im ports, Fxports, Raiiroads, Shipping, Agricul
ture, Industries, Etc
$3 \dot{3} 0,703$
Span of Life................ .... 456
:c in U.S.. 703
.436
.336

Spanish Authors 656
Coionies in Africa 656
Spanish Envoys to U.S
War Veterans, United, Dept. of
-American War, U. S. Troops in ..... 669
Sparring ..... 710
Speakers. House of Representatives ..... 66
Specific Gravity ..... 736
737
Spirits (Distilled) Produced, by States ..... 7
. Exports, Imports ..... 293
Spiritualst Association, Nat ..... 396

Spitz Fence Law ..... 488Mines, Ete| 630 |
| :--- |
| 742 |

Spleen, Weight of
Sponsors of U. S. Navy, Socicty of ..... 396
Sporting Events, Begin on ..... 763
Square Measure ..... 41-742
Stage Stars ..... 672-673
Stains, How to Remove-673
.762
.250
Stamp Tax, U. S
25
25
Standard Silver Dollars ..... 54
Time.
Time.
for Citles in U. S ..... 51
Standards, Bureau of, Law ..... 488
.61
Stars, Distance and Light of ..... 60Evening46
Fixed. ..... 61
. Heat of ..... 60
State Capitais, U. S ..... 447
". Dept. Roster. ..... 226
-信 Flowers ..... 424
States Ares, Longth Breadth. ..... $419-447$

- Assessed Vaiue of Realty ..... 447
- Classed as to Population. ..... 447
". Coast Lines, Miles: ..... 462
- Financiai and Political Statistics of ..... 323
-، Governors, Lcgislatures, Terms. ..... 447
- Migration Between ..... 447
.337
424
* Nicknames of. ..... 424
". Origin of Names of ..... 422
- Population, 1790-1920. ..... 841-878
- Railroad Mileage ..... 321
260
Rank in Popuiation, 1790-1920 ..... 322
Settled, Entered Union ..... 323 ..... 323
Settled, Entered Union ..... 447
World War Casualties. ..... 691
Statuary Hail, Nationai ..... 225
Statues and Monuments in N. Y. City530
.185
.736
Statutes of Limitation
Steam, Temperature of ..... 736
Steamship, First to Cross the Atlantic ..... 762
Inspection Service, U. S ..... 411
* Owners' Association, American ..... 396
Records, Ocean ..... 723
Steamships, Big ..... 714
Steel Exports, Imports ..... 301
*P Production in U.ES ..... 302 ..... 759
Steliar Paraliax
Steliar Paraliax
Steve Brodie Jumped From Brookiyn Bridge ..... 707
Stings, Aid for ..... 707
Stock and Bond Salcs, N. Y. City ..... 762
.561
486
Corp. Law,. N.. Y. State. ..... 486
". Markct Prices. ..... 489
.109
.105
Transfer Law ..... 488
Stockholders' Liability in Bankruptcy ..... 186
Stocks, N. Y. Law on ..... 487
Story of Railroad Doliar ..... 696
Government, U. S. Consuls, Trade, Etc. ..... 584
Strangers in N. Y. City, Daily ..... 521
Street Accidents in N. $\mathbf{Y}$. City ..... 524
Numbers in N. Y. City ..... 541
- Railway Finance, N. Y. City ..... 503
501
504
Raliways,..N. Y. City, Valuation of ..... 504
Strike, Coal ..... 77
.116
Strikes, Review of ..... 114-117
Strychnine Poisoning Antidote for ..... 761
Submarine Cables of the World ..... 726
Suburban Handican ..... 518
Suburbs of N. Y. City, Population ..... 518-519
Subways, N. Y. City ..... 339
Subways, $\mathrm{N}_{\text {: }}$ Y. City ${ }_{\text {" }}$ First Buiit ..... 707

| Suez Canal. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAGE } \\ & . \quad 722 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Suffrage Amendments, Ratifications. |  |
| Sugar statistics in U. S | 291 |
| - Manufactures | . 15 |
| - Nutriment in | 758 |
| " of Lead, Antidote for | 61 |
| Suicides in U', S |  |
| Sulgrave Institute | 96 |
| Sulphur Production. | 97 |
| Sulphuric Acid, Antidote for. |  |
| Sun, Eclipses of..................... | 55 |
| Sun's Declination | 56 |
| - Parallax |  |
| * Semi-Diame |  |
| Sunrise . . . . . | 51 |
| Sunstroke, First Aid for........... |  |
| Sunday Letter, Protestant Episcopal schools of the World |  |
| Suppression of Vice, N. Y. Society for | 396 |
| Supreme Court Justices, N. Y. State. | 483 |
|  | 663 |
| ". N. Y., New Law | 486 |
| "، of the U.S. | 228 |
| Surinam |  |
| Surrogates, N . Y | 492 |
|  |  |
|  |  |


Timber Produetion318
Time Differences, for Cities. ..... 50
Divisions of ..... 51
Mean Solar ..... 79
Standard ..... 50
Timor, Portuguese
634
634
Tin Plate, Exports, Imports. ..... 303
Production ..... 297
World's Production
71
Titanic, Steamship, Disaster .....
755 .....
755 ..... 752
Tobacco Crop, World's
Tobacco Crop, World's
Exports, Imports and Production
599
599
Manufactures. ..... 292-307-315

Sweden-Descriptive-Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.
Prohibition in
Shipbuilding
645
Swedes in N. Y. State.
". in US s $^{\prime}$.
Swedish Authors
Farmers in U. S334Swimming Records Begin on.276
Swine Lost by Disease and Exposure ..... 283
، on Farms ..... 282

- Slaughtered in U.
- W orld's Stock of ..... 755
Swiss Farmers in U. S ..... 276
in N. Y. State. ..... $\begin{array}{r}456 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Switzerland - Descriptive Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.Symphony society of New Yescriptive-Area, Population,... ChiefCities, Government, U. S. Consuls, Imports,
Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Etc..... . . . . . . 646
Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Etc . . . . . . . . . . 646
Syrians in N. Y. State............................. 456

## $\mathbf{T}$

Tahiti, Area, Pop., Government, Trade, Etc.
"U. S. Consul.
Taoists in the World
Tariff Act of 1922
Tariffs of 1789 and 1816 .218
Tax Payne and Underwood Compared
Tax Levies, Chief Cities.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { on Estates, U.S. } \\
& \text { on Incomes, U.S. }
\end{aligned}
$$" Single. U. S. Inheritance249-256212

Tea Consumption, Exports and Imports
Teachers, American Federation of 192 292
" Association of N. Y. State.
.397
" Council, New York City.
.397

- Salaries

397
" Schools in U. $\dot{S}$ 373

Telegraph Line in U. S... First. $\begin{array}{r}.374 \\ .373 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 373
706
Telegraphs, Ocean, of the World...................... . . . . . 726
Telegraphy and Telephony, Wireless.
Telephone, Discoverer of.
753
.754

## Telescopes.

Telfair Acad. Arts and Sciences
Temperance Socicty, Nat
366
Temperature and Rainfall in $\dot{U}$ S
8-69
" at N. Y. City . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $525-527$
Temple Sisterhoods, Nat. Federation of . ........... 397
Tennessee-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.... 441 Tensile Strength
Texas-Descriptive-Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
Theatre Ticket Tax, U. S


Washington, Capitol.
Descriptive-Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.... . 44
. Monument, When Begun
Washington's Tomb
Water Areas of the Worid .706
". Consumption, N. Y. Cíty
$\because$ Faiis, Famous

* Power Commission, $\dot{\text { N. }}$. $\dot{\text { State }}$
" " Law, Nesces of World
- Weight of

Weather Information Records, N. Y. City, Begin on
Wedding Anniversaries
yüan
a
Putting. $\dddot{\text { Throwing Records }}$
Weights, Biblical
and Measures, American Institute of Begin on.

- N. Y. Law on

Weihaiwei
Weiland Canä
Welsh in N. Y. State.
in U. S
276,
Welterweight Champions
West Africa, Portuguese
End Association of $\dot{\mathrm{N}}: \stackrel{\mathbf{Y}}{ }$. City
Indians in N. Y. State
Indies, British.
Dutch
Point Military Aeademy
Supts. of.
 : $\quad$ Popuiation,
Agricuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. . 444
Western Samoa, British Mandate
Wet and Dry Months
Wheat Crop, World's. Crops, Impts., Expts., Ete., U. Harvest Seasons, World's.

- Prices. 674
-4 Production, Canäa. 579
" ${ }^{\text {. Receipts, N. Y. City }}$ 579
White House. Lead Poisoning, Antidote for 224
Wholesaie Prices 224
Wholesaie Prices. 120
Widows in N. Y. City
Wills.
Wiison on Monroe Doctrine 519 187

Wind Velocities in $\mathbf{U}_{\dot{\mathbf{Y}}} \mathbf{S} .{ }_{\mathbf{C}}$ 657

Winds, in ${ }^{\text {at }} \mathrm{N}^{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{Y}$. City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 525
Windward Uper Air
747
Windward Isiands
Wines, Exports and Imports.
Winter Solstice
Wireless Chronoiogy
Operators of America, Nat. League of
. Systems in U.S.
. Teiegraphy.
.293

Wisconsin-Descriptive-Area; Population, Agri-
cuiture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.
Withers Stakes
Wives of Presidents
Woman, Measurements . . . . . . .
". Suffrage Amendment Association, National American.
Woman's Nationai Democratic Club
Women, American, Died in War.
" Athietes.
" Citizens, of Voting Age in U.
PAGE
422
.224
397

Women, Food Needs of
PAGE
in Night Work. 758
National Councii of U. . . . A. 488 Voters, National League of. 397
omen's Christian Temperance UVio............... 397 Internat. League for Peace and Freedom... 397
. Municipai League of City of N. Y.......... 397
Wonders of Worid, Seven.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 739
Wood Pulp Exports and Imports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 318
Production, Canada......................... 578
Wood-Fisher Trophy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 78
Woodland on Faris 783
Woodmen of the Worid................... . . . . . . . . . . . . 397
Woodrow Wiison Foundation.......................... 397
Woods, Strength of. ........................................ . . . 735
"" Used in N. Y. State. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 468
Wooi Crop, World's. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 755
Wexports and Imports, Production, Etc..... 290
Wooien and Worsted Mirs.; American Asso. of. 397
Worcester, Art Museum. Compensation insurance Fund, N. Y. State
$\underset{204-212}{ }$

World, Age of. ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 246
Agricuitural society................................. 697

| Quick Trips Around............................... 723 |
| :--- |
| The, Pubic Service of |

World's Champions, Baseball. .................... . . $763-766$
.755
". Richest Man........................................... 704
" Series, Basebaii..................................76366
Student Christian Federation................ 397
Wrestiling. . . . . . . . . . . .............................. . 787
Wyoming-Descriptive Area, Population, Agri-
eulture, Industries, Transportation, Etc. ..... . 445
Y
Yale School of Fine Arts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 367
ncome and Expenses of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 389
Income and Expenses of . . . . . . . . . . . . 389
Yankees in World's Series...........................763-765
Yap Treaty, U. S.-Japan............................ 75
Year, Ancient and Modern.......................... . . . 47
Tropical.......................................................... 49 . 49


Yellowstone Trail Ässn., Inc

633
. ....................... . . . 397
. $\because$................ . 590
Young Men's Christian Association, io $\neq$ Yity 397
" $\quad$ Hebrew Association. N. Y. City.. 400
Women's Christian Assn., Nat. Board. . . 397

$$
\text { Hebrew Association. Y. City....... } 401397
$$

Yosemite Water Falis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 719
Z
Zanzibar, British Proteetorate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 586
Zero, Absolute. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68


COLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Period. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Goid, } \\ & \text { Ozs. Fine. } \end{aligned}$ | Gold, Value. | Silver Ozs. Fine. | Period. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gold, } \\ & \text { Ozs. Fine. } \end{aligned}$ | Goid, Vaiue. | Siiver Ozs. Fine. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| 888 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { for period. } \\ 5,330.775 \end{array}$ |  | for period. <br> 108,827,606 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jor period } \\ & \mathbf{1 8}, 396,45 \mathrm{i} \end{aligned}$ | 380,288,700 | or period. $72,317,688$ |
|  | 5,973,790 | 123,489,200 | 120,213,611 |  | 19,471,080 | 302,503,000 | 165,054,497 |
| 1890 | 5,749,306 | 118,848,700 | 126,095,062 | 1907 | 19,977,260 | 412,966,600 | 184,206,984 |
| 1891 | 6,320,194 | 130,650,000 | 137,170,919 |  | 21,422,244 | 422,836,900 | 203,131,404 |
| 1892 | 7,094,266 | 146,651,500 | 153,151,762 | 1909 | 21,965,111 | 454,059,100 | 212,149,023 |
|  | 7,618,811 | 157,494,800 | 165,472,621 |  | ${ }_{22,022,180}$ | 455,239,100 | 221,715,673 |
| 1895 | 9,615,190 | 198,763,600 | 167,800,960 | 1912 | 22,549,335 | 466,136,100 | $224,310,654$ |
| 1896 | 9,783,914 | 202,251,600 | 157,061,370 | 1913 | 22,249,596 | 459,939,900 | 223,907,843 |
| 189 | 11,420,068 | 236,073,700 | 160,421,082 | 1914 | 21,240,416 | 439,078,260 | 168,452,942 |
|  | 13,877,806 | 286,879,700 | 169,055,253 | 1915 | 22,674,568 | 468,724,918 | 184,204,745 |
|  | 14,837,775 | $306,724,100$ $254,576,300$ | 168,337,453 | 19 | 21,970,788 | $454,176,500$ $419,422,100$ | 168,843,000 |
| 1901 | 12,625,527 | $260,992,900$ | 173,011,283 | 1918 | 18,556,520 | 313,605,552 | 198,163,408 |
| 1902 | 14,354,680 | 296,737,600 | 162,763,483 | 1919 | 17,664,910 | 365,166,077 | 174,517,414 |
| 1903 | 15,852;620 | 327,702,200 | 167,689,322 | 1920 | 17,695,037 | 365,788,796 | 176,459,609 |
| 1904. | 16,804,372 | 347,377,200 | 164,195,266 | 1921 | 15,959,643 | 329,915,101 | 175.268,234 |

Gold coinage of nations in 1921 totailed $\$ 43$,-
130,055; siiver coinage, $148,036,313(\$ 93,436,081)$.
Stock of money in the world, as of Jan. 1,

1922, totalied $\$ 8,561,921,000$ gold; $\$ 2,170,460,000$ siiver: $\$ 159,543,335,000$ paper, not including 17,$543,000,000,000$ rubles of Russia.

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## The 7 orld.

## JOSEPH PULITZER.

## April 10, 1847. October 29, 1011.

## THE WORLD, aș established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:-

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, pever tolerate Injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party. always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

As must be the case for years to come. The World's editorial poliey in 1922 included anxious thought for the improvement of international relations in a world harassed by the after-effects of the great war. In its domestic pollcy it fought, with some success in the event, against a normalcy which in an abnormal condition could be but a pretense.

What The World thought necessary to the restoration of real peace it stated in July, in the following platiorm:

## The Reduction of the Reparations. <br> The Reduction of the Debts. <br> The Reduction of the Armaments.

In the pursuit of a better understanding between nations it never ceased to stress the responsibility of the United States for its share in the turmoil of Europe, in having abandoned its associate nations to their fate as soon as the war was over and having turned its back upon the League of Nations.

In American poiitics 1922 was a year of retribution for the hypocrisy of the 1920 campaign. Then the Republican Party rolled up a pluraiity of $7,000,-$ 000 votes by promising the impossible to men on both sides of almost every pending issue. The naturai reaction two years later was the repudiation of that hypocrisy at the polls. In the campaign The World took a leading part, spreading abroad the details of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, in which the wooi schedules were fxed by wool-selling Senators the glove schedules by giove Senator from New York, the textile schedules, by super-lobbyista from New England.

A victory that was much more than personal to its victim was achieved by The World in foroing Truman H. Newberry out of his bought seat in the United States Senate. Practically alone among newspapers it kept up the fight upon him when the Supreme Court had absolved him from the penalty affixed by a Republican Federal Judge in Michigan, solcly upon technieal grounds, and when Charles E. Fughes, Secretary of State, came to his defonse during the campaign. When, for the first time in seventy years, Michigan eleoted a Democratic Senator and when in other States the issue of Newberryism was proved potent to lose Repubilican votes, the handwriting on the wall was plain. Newberry resigned.

In a year characterized by gigantic strike movements at home, The World pleaded for a better understanding between labor and capital in services essential to the country. It urged the ascertainment of the lacts affecting the production and distribution costs ol coal, unfortunateiy covered from view by a Federal Court decision in the District. of Columbia. The Fact-Finding Commission on Coal Supply was named in accordance with its' urgeney. In a kindred and parailel fieid it sustained
the cause of free speech, even in Kansas, in West Virginia and in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania. It led the Nation-wide fight upon the Ku Kiux Klan as a dangerous attempt to set up, in the cause of an outdated illiberalism, a super-government within the Government of the United States.

The World, in State policy strongly supported the nomination and election of Alfred E. Smith as Governor; urged further consideration for his pólicy of reorganization of the State's spending agenciest, and continucd to Indicate the dangers as well as the manifest injustice of the lotten borough districting of legislative constituencies, which gives the legislative power in Albany to the representatives of a minority of the people. Both in Albany and in the City Hall it urged the pressing need of economy at a time when it has been estimated that haif the national income is called for in taxation, direct and indirect, local, State and national.
Upon the editorial page of The World the "Looker on in "Washington" has brilliantly and with acid wit punctured shams in public life and sustained the cause of international sanity and accord. The daily cartoons of Roliin Kirby have continued to hold the high regard of students of affairs. To Mr. Kirby's cartoon, "On the Road to Moscow," the Pulitzer prize of $\$ 500$ was awarded last spring. As has becn said of Punch in England, the course of history for the ycar could be traced by a reminiscent reading of the Kirby cartoons.

WON, PRIZE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.
On Junc 7, 1922, the trustces of Columbia University awarded to The World the "Pulitzer Prize in Journalism for Public Service in Its Articles Exposing the Kư Klux Klan."

This recognition was but the consummation of a series of acclamations, public and private, official and semi-official, that came to The World during the year for its contributions to the common welfare. It is The Worid's pride that in the minds of so many people in so many quarters, both here and abroad, its name is synonomous with the description "First in Public Service," accorded it by the vote"s of three colieges of journalism.

The World's opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, begun in the fali of 1921 and renewed again in the closing weeks of 1922, was mereiy the most conspiouous of its contributions in this field.
Early in the spring it made a survey of conditions on the rapid transit lines of New York City. So absolutely did it demonstrate the inadequacy of the service on which more than $7,000,000$ passengers a day must depend that orders were issued by the Transit Commission directing immediate improvement.

As the result of a similar survey the depreciation of the quality of illuminating gas under the projceted change from the long-estabiished candicpower standard to that of the British thermal unit was demonstrated

An exhaustive inquiry into conditions in the
"pushcart' markets of the city brought to public knowledge the complete disregard of the law that sunervisors should be chosen under the Civil Service, that the fees paid by the peddlers should be paid into the city treasury instead of going for "expenses" and that certain goods only should be offered for sale. As an almost immediate conscquence of The World's articles the authorities announced their intention to comply with the law.

## AIDING THOSE OUT OF WORK.

When unemployment was at its height during the late winter, The World by agitation brought about the opening of nearly a score of churches and parish houses as lodging places for these unwillingly idle men. This agitation followed the conclusion of The World's "Give-a-job" campaign. As a result of this campaign the heads of 129 families found permanent employment at a time when thousands sought work in vain.

For years The World has conducted a "department" of missing people. During 1922 an unprecedented number of appeald for assistance was addressed to it. More than 500 requests came from the United States, Germany, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Russia. So well known has this scrvice of The World become that it is turned to by police departments, by charity societies and by banks and similar institutions throughout the country.

Closely related to these public service endeavors were inquirles by The World into conditions in the mining districts of Central Pennsylvania, where issues were sharply drawn during the coal strike and scores of families were evicted. First in a serics of articles by McAlister Coleman and then by Elizabeth Houghton, a staff correspondent, these conditions were depicted, with the result that large contributions of money and supplies were made.

As graphic a portrayal of social conditions was made in a series by Eester A. Walton who studied the circumstances of Southern Ncgroes since the war. For this series and for the assignment of Mr. Walton, himself a Negro, to the picturesque convention of the followers of Marcus Garvey, The World received the commendation of many leaders of the race.

The World cherishes an interest in the affairs of the average man, of which this attention to the concerns of the Negro is but a single instance. Alone among the newspapers of New York it "covered" especially the Farm Conference. in Washington last spring, Theodore M. Knappen writing a series that vividly set forth the growing solidarity among agriculturists that has found expression already in the first economic bloc in Congress.

## LAID BARE TARIFF BILL INIQUITIES.

In the, field of politics as it affects the day-by-day interests of the average man, The World won marked distinction during 1922. Articles by Elliott Thurston, of the staff, which were published in a dozen other cities, laid bare the extraordinary nature of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. So complete was the revelation of the business and industrial rather than the popular interest served by this bill that it became a definite and powerful factor in the revulsion at the polls in November.

As a partner to this series came an unveiling by Charles S. Hand, also of The World's staff, of the part played by the beet sugar interests of the United States in dictating the cane sugar schedules in the new tariff bill. It was shown that these schedules were drawn after the bect sugar men had attempted to set an arbitrary limit on the Cuban crop, and republication of the articles in Cuba created no less a sensation than they did here.

During the early summer there came also a poll of sentiment in New York City on the question of a soldiers' bonus. A marked sentiment in opposition to a bonus for all service men but an unqualified demand for generous provision for the disabled was revealed, and popular opinion was definitely affected.

In the same way The World was first to crystallize sentiment throughout the State in support of Alfred E. Smith as the Democratic candidate for Governor instead of William R. Hearst. At the other end of the record of this contest came a story. by Mr. Hand of the victory wrested by Gov. Smith at the Syracuse convention. Not only did this story give the only complete account, stage by stage, of the fight that culminated in this victory but it was so brilliant a narration that it has already become a classic of reporting-a classic even of The World, known as it is for the consistent excellence of its writing and editing.

## COMPLIMENTED FROM LONDON.

This is not an empty boast. It is a tribute paid abroad as well as at home, as may be illustrated by
this excerpt from the Now Statesman of London, last summer:
"In New York the first place for vigor and intelligence belongs unmistakably to The World, which in recent years has made remarkable strides. Its staff includes a group of clever writers at present unequalled in America. Its tone is courageously liberal.'

The World's interest in politics was far from being conflned to New York State. Mr. Hand and Charles Michelson, head of its Washington bureau, were sent during the primary campaigns into the States where the progressive elements were at grips with the reactionaries. Again, just before the general election in November, Mr. Michelson visited these States, with the result that readers of The World knew, almost to the division of the Congressional delegations, what the outcome would be.
No other American newspaper, and few in the European capitals, gave so illuminating and so expert a review of international affairs as did the World last year.

## H. G. WELLS, REPORTER.

This began with the closing days of the Arms Conference at Washington, where H. G. Wells, best known of authors writing' in English, served as a reporter for The World. Complementing him were Joseph W. Grigg. of the London bureau of The World, Adachi Kinosuke, a well known Japanese journalist, Henry W. Nevinson, of the Manchester Guardian (whose news service, by the way, is the exclusive property of The World in the United States), Charles Merz, an acknowledged authority on affairs in the Far East, and Mr. Michelson.
Soon after the Arms Conference Mr. Merz wrote a series on the crisis in India, the first comprchensive and understanding statement that had appeared in the United States. Later in the year he followed this with a series of letters from Europe that was most enlightening.

Not since the war has there been so brilliant, so sympathetic, so penetrating a study of life in Europe as that which is still being set forth by Mrs. 'Clare' Sheridan, whose genius as a sculptor, rivalled by her facility as a diarist, now bids fair to be transcended by the reputation she is establishing as a correspondent.

Mrs. Sheridan's contributions to The World began with her interview with Rudyard Kipling in September, when he bitterly declared that the United'States had garnered the gold of the world but had lost its soul. Two continents flamed with the controversy that followed this declaration; and while Mr. Kipling disclaimed the permission of the interview he did not deny, the fact.

## MRS. CLARE SHERIDAN IN EUROPE.

Into the heart of the fighting in Ireland, Mrs. Sheridan went from this interview, and on across Europe until she reached Turkey, where she was when the Turkish Nationalists seized. Constantinople and whence she crossed to Smyrna while the city still burned. She talked with Kings and Viceroys and Ministers; she talked with soldiers and merchants and beggars; she saw and told of the lives of women and children.

Country by country, The World covers Europe as it does these more general aspects of life after the war on the Continent
In Russia, The World has Samuel Spewack, a member of its staff. Supplementing his despatches last year was Emma Goldman's own story of her experience-and her disillusionment-with Bolshevism. There were intimate pictures of life and eonditions by Herbert Pulitzer and Michael Farbman, and vivid descriptions of the sweep of the famine by Arthur Ransome.

In Germany, The World has as head of its Berlin bureau, Arno Dosch-Fleurot, an eminent authority on affairs in the territory of the old Central Empires. A striking addition to his despatches came in the form of the interview by Ferdinand Tuohy with Gen. Ludendorff that created a sensation no less profound in Germany than in the United. States.

Each Sunday there comes to The World an article of comment on affairs in general from Maximilian Harden, best known of the liberal editors of Germany.

## ARTICLES BY CAILLAUX.

In France, the Paris bureau is headed by Mr. Tuohy. To the day-by-day despatches of himself and his staff is added at fortnightly intervals a "leader" by Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, whose engagement by The World for this purpose provoked a storm of discussion throughout the republic. Each week there is, too, an article by Andre Tardieu, editor of L'Echo. Nationale and former High Commissioner to the United States:
In Rome Beatrice Baskerville is chief. of The World's bureau. Miss Baskerville, through long residence in Italy, is exceptionally well informed
regarding political and social and ecelesiastical conditions.

In Iondon the central Europcan bureau of The Worid is dlrected by James M. Tuohy, dean of the correspondents for American newspapers and equipped With a profound knowiedge of British affairs. With him is Joscph W, Grigg, whose standing was evidenced by the fact that he was the first correspondent of any nationality to be acercdited to British general headquarters in France during the war. To their view and record of the progress of events is added a weekly letter by A. G. Gardiner, formerly editor of the Daily News, and; as has been said, the service of the Manchester Guardian, the foremost liberai newspaper in Great Britain.

In Ireland, P. J. Kelly serves as staff correspondent of The Worid. During the fateful days when the issue between the Frce State and the republic was being lought out in the Dail Eireann, J. M. Tuohy wrote a truly historic series of despatches. These werc displayed against a background formed by a remarkable sequence of intimate portraits of the leaders of the Irish cause by Samuel McCoy, of The world's staff, who wrote from personal acquaintance with them.

## CLEMENCEAU'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Throughout the year The World Has enjoyed the services of a company of "occasional correspondents" that has never been paralleled by an American newspuper: A fortnight ago it concluded a series of articles by Georges diemenceau, with which the Tiger of France amplified and perfected the arguments he put forth at his public meetings in support of his appeal for American support of France. This was a historic newspaper achievement, for since the war Ciemenceau had refused to write even for his own paper, L'Echo Nationale.

During the economic conference at Genoa the "occasional corresporidents" of The World included John Maynard Keynes, the great British economist, and Frank A. Vanderlip, former President of the National City Bank. Mr. Vanderlip followed his Genod articles with a series based on personal study of conditions in the principal countries of the Continent.

From "Somewhere in Europe," Francis Hacket.t wrote-and is stil! writing-each week a delightful monograph under the title "The Rolling Stone," which has been read with an eagerness easily to be understood by those familiar with his graceful style and friendly viewpolnt.

At the close of the year The World began a series by Emile Coue, the great French exponent of autosuggestion, which will continue for some time into 1923.

This engagement was in keeping with a consistent pollcy of maintaining a current record of the progress. of science. The Worid was first among American newspapers to elucidate popularly the Low famous Steinach operation.
TEST OF PHOTOGRAPHY BY WIRELESS.
It aiso lent its auspices to a test "of the wireless transmission of photographs by the Korn process, receiving by way of Bar Harbor and publishing a portrait of the Pope sent from Rome.

Now The World has secured American rights to the Belin process of transmission of pictures by wire and wireless. Demonstration of this process was made lere more than a year ago by The World, and now, in its perfected form, it will soon institute what may weil prove to be the greatest advance in the dissemination of news since the invention of the telegraph.
Not unrelated to these records was the publication by The World of "Our American Adventure': by Sir Arthur Conan Doylc, in which he set forth the results of his missionary tour in behalf of spiritism. Recalling that Sir Arthur regards spiritism as a religion, attention may be called in this connection to the fact that each Monday morining The World prints the report of a sermon preached the day before the oniy. New
York newspaper to attempt a systematic account of the doctrines preached in the puipits of the metropolis.

## SOME FEATURE WRITERS.

In the departments devoted to the arts, The Worid has never reached so high a plane as that attained in 1922. Franklin P. Adams (F. P. A.) beginning of the vear, beyond question the best known and best ilked of the "colyums". that mark Amcrican newspapers. : A dally nelghbor of the Conning Tower is "It Seems To Me," in which Heywood Broun writes of plays and broks and intellectuai affairs in general, with quizzical excursions into. a wide variety of other fields.

Mr. Broun is, as well, dramatic critic of The World, with Lawrence Stailings as an assistant, and with

Quinn L. Martin adding daliy to his reputation as a critic of the increasingly important motion picture. Deems Taylor is the musie critic, with a steadily growing foilowing among those who know the worth of real knowlcdge, sound judgment and unfalling grace of expression.
E. W. Osborn is still in charge of the book pages of The Worid, where Mr. Broun, John L. Heaton, Vivian Radciiffe and others as well known are represented reguiarly. Henry Tyrrell continues as the art critic of The Worid with new distinction.

Frueh spread the whimsical humor of his caricatures through the year, and to Gene Carr, who draws the "Metropolitan. Movies," came not only the publication in book form of a collection of these inlmitable glimpses of child ife in the streets but a serles of publlc exhibitions of them-and a sermon about them by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant in the Church of the Ascension. Joseph van Raalte won new encomiums during the year for his sometimes humorous, sometimes appealing, but always perfected vigncttes of life.
It is one of the recompenses of newspaper work that real cxcellence needs little other commendation to attention than its own worth. This has been strikingiy demonstrated by the success that has marked the dally publication on the editorial page of The World of "News Outside the Door." This "news" is of birds and flowers and stones and trees, all the things and creatures of the realm of nature. "J. O. S.", who reports this "news," calls them essays; scores of readers have written in to acclaim them poems.

## FONTAINE'S FINANCIAL COMMENT

The fnancial pages of The World established themselves as the best ordered and best printed in the city. A new feature during the year was a daily column of comment and gossip by S. S. Fontaine, financial editor, wherein he sounds a note entirely new in Wall street chronicies. Burton L. Read continues as bond edltor, and $C$. $F$. Hughes as business news editor, his page having been made still more notable by serial contributions on the science of retaling by Prof. Norris A. Brisco of New York University:

And not least among the developments of the year was the adoption of leaded brcvier as the type in which the first page of The World should be set. This page stands to-day the cleanest, most attractive most legible in the United States-a fit veliicle for its contents.

## UNUSUAL SPORTINGG FEATURES.

Sports in The World for 1922 have been based on authority and accuracy, and marked by variety. Daily happenings have been carefully chronicled by members of the regular staff, who are writers recognized as authorities in their several lines. Furthermore, big stories have been treated in a a blg way by calling on writers of prominence to contribute special articles on goif, baseball, boxing, foothall and lawn tennis.

Among the unusual features provided during the year were a series of analytical articies on The Worid's Series baseball games by Christy Mathewson, who came out of enforced retirement at Saranac Lake for the first time as a guest of The World. Another striking feature was furnished by $G$. F. T. Ryali of The World staff, who made the journey from the Jamalca track to Louisville, Ky., in the car with Morvich, the horse of the hour at that time and the one which, following this journey, won the Kentucky Derby. It was the first time that full details on the traveiling of a famous horse were recorded.
L. de B. Handley, also of The World staff, was responsible for bringing about the international swim for women at three and a hall miles, which was won by Misis Gertrude Ederic, and in which Miss Hiida Jamés, an Engish giri, finished third. Among the men oi prominence who contributed to the sporting page during the year were Walter Hagen, open golf champlon of Great Britain, Gerald L. Patterson. Captain of the Australlan Davis Cup lawn tennis team; Francis Ouimet, one of the leaders in amateur golf; W. W. Roper, coach of the Princeton football eleven; T. A. D. Jones, coach at Yale; John Heisman, coach at Pennsylvania; Christy Mathewson in basebali, and Mle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French lawn tennis wonder.

Gcorge Daley's Sport' Talk each Monday morning has aimed to make constructive suggestions in an effort to keep sports up to the highest standard and free from abuses. Monltor in baseball, Igoe in boxing, Patterson McNutt in golf and other sports, Wiliiam Hennlgan in basebail and track athletics, and George Daley in racing and football, have kept the readers of The World well informed from day to day, while Heywoor Broun has added a punch in touehing on the high spots here and there.

RELIGIOUS NEWS A FEATURE.
As a constructive feature in present day journalism The Morning World maintains a department devoted to the activlties of locai churches, and each Monday inorning prints a stenographic report of a Sunday sermon with a picture of the preacher. The department is also a clearing house for religious. news from all parts of the world.

The reguiar department of religious news on Saturday mornings to quote a former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has "become a force and a distinct advance on all the religious fcatures of other papers (New York). It has lifted the religious feature to a dignified and challenging position and ministers are rejoieing in it.'

## OUTSTANDING FEATURES IN THE SUNDAY

 WORLD MAGAZINE.The Sunday World Magazine during the year achieved an unprecedented record in the quaiity and quantity of features presented. Perhaps the most, outstanding achievenents werc the pubilcation, in speciai supplements illustrated in color, of "The Story of Mankind," by Hendrik Van Loon, and "The Story of the Irish Nation," by Francis Hackett. Two other notable features werc stories written especiaily for The Sunday World Magazine by the three most popular stars of the moviss. "Hollywood to Paris" by Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, and "The Mirror of. My. Life" by Pola Negri.

The most striking narrative of the year was "The Tragic Story of the Castawavs of the Dumaru," being a diary kept by two of the survivors.

Branching into the realm of fiction, the magazine offered four of J. S: Fletcher's most thrilling mystery stories, a novel by P. G. Wodehouse, and a series of detective stories by $\mathbf{E}$. Phillips Oppenlicim.

The expert criminologist, E. H. Sinith, contributed regularly fascinating stories of the underworld, including a valuable series on bucket Shops, while Kari KK. Kitchen, the intrepid travelier, brought back from the west, "The Mirrors of Hollywood," and from Europe, "Capital Nights' Entertainmentis. ${ }^{\prime}$ :

Among the regular features to be found in the magazine were reproduetions of songs from current musical successes, by such famous composers as Victor Herbert, Irving Berlin and Jcrome Kern; two pages of odd and interesting information on new discoveries and inventions; a page of Ingenuities including the popular cross-word puzzle; a monthly article on the astrological significance of birthdays. The World staff writers in Europe frequently contributed thriliing and colorful stories from abroad, and Arthur Benington wrote many valuabie articles on the new discoveries in the world of science and psychical research.

The cover designs maintained an unusual standard of artistry, presenting the work of such weil known men as Coles Philiips, Halmi, Remisoff, Soudekine, Joseph Cummings Chase, Howard Chandler Christy, Fabiano, Haskeil Coffin, and others.

For wide range of subject the magazinc offerings for the year have been unequalled. Articles on art, music, sports, fashions, adventure, romance, the theatre, have appeared on its pages, and among the staff writers not aiready mentioned are Saralı MacDougali. Prosper Buraneili, Ernest Brennecke, Charles Welton and Milton Raison.

The Sunday Worid Magazine aims to be truthful, intercsting and informative. It is well written, well illustrated and lives up to its slogan, "The Best Weekly Magazine in New York."

## SUNDAY, WORLD SCHOOL PRIZES

The Sunday World has actively promoted athletics in. the city scliools under the auspices of the Board of Education and the Public Schools Athletic League for seventeen years, and the development they have reached each year is the most important that has bcen accomplisbed in New York schools. Millions of boys have received training through the fleld days which began in 1906 . The class banner, a cherished trophy each year, is hung in a.conspicuous place in the schools, and upward of a hundred thousand young men and boys in the city are wearing medals of silver and bronze provided annually for winners of each school that had a feld day, and gold, silver and bronze for the city-wide "Final Meet." The Sunday World final meet, this year, was the largest athletic event in the history of the city, having more than three thousand boys with fine records made in the schools engaged, in the various events, distlnguished officials and a great asscmblage of spertators.

Athletic activities, supported by The Sunday World, under the supervision of city teacliers, are carried on at vacation piaygrounds that give every child opportunities for pleasure and mental and
physical beneflt by baseball tournaments, basketball track and fleld events, swimming, etc. The Parks and Playgrounds Association maintains games and athietic sports for which The Sunday Worid provides prizes.

The Sunday World eneourages school garden clubs, for which prizes are given to promote interest in practical gardening and cultivate a love of naturc and outdoor work. Crops this year in seventy outdoor gardens, reported weekly by teachers, showed a season total crop valuation, according to market prices, of $\$ 21,139.56$.

A walking club is open to boys and girls above the fifth grade, which provides means of getting. wholesome exercise for those who cannot engage in strelluous sport.

Swimning contests, ice and roller skating, tennis and inarble shooting have attracted a large share of pupils that have profited by the support of the Sunday World.

## BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play completed the ninth year of its existence in July. Its primary purpose, as declared at the outset, is to promote accuracy and fair play in the columns of The World, to correct carelessness, and to stamp out fakes and fakers. All complaints involving. these questions, including libel actions, are turncd over to this bureau and carefully inquircd into and, if they are found to be weil grounded, corrections are madc. A record is kept of each case investigated, with a card index of those responsible for articles complained of. Faking and chronic carelessness are punished by dismissal. In practice the idca has worked out weil. Members of The World staff, and its correspondents everywhere have. with very few exceptions worked in harmony with the bureau. The World's example has been followed by many other newspapers throughout the country.

The bureau has made a practice of opposing attacks and complaints that have no merit. In the early stages of its operation it learned that there are lawyers in New York who make a specialty of stirring up libel litigation and who seemingly are not adverse to representing criminals and otherwise disreputable characters who sometimes bring suits on false and perjured complaints. A card index covering a period of more than twenty years reveals the names of lawyers who have made a practice of stirring up libel litigation, and whenever attempts are made to recover damages in these cases The World has spared neither trouble nor expense in fighting to the last ditch. As a result some lawyers have been disbarred or suspended froin practice, several notoriously crooked litigants have been sent to prison and there has been a very material decrease in libel suits.

The bureau has also waged war against false and misleading advertising and occasional swindiers who have attempted to use The World's advertising columns to ensnare victims. It has successiully cooperated with public prosecutors and the police in bringing many of these swindlers to justice.

EVENING WORLD EDITORIAL PAGE.
True to its principle of working primarily for the best interests of the $7,000,000$ people in metropolitan New York, The Evening World editorial page in 1922 devoted much space to discussion of the transit problem, advocating eo-operation between State and, city authorities and denouncing obstructive political tactics.
In the interest of publie safety The Evening World worked for the taxi-bonding law and demanded its enforcement. It has also emphasized the need for a motor code and more efficient licensing and registration of drivers.

As the result. of an Evening World editorial suggestion, the Garment ,Workers' Union appiled for and were granted an injunction against the contract-breaking employers in the industry, the first ease on reeord in which union labor had made such use of the equity provisions of the law.

This newspaper was also instrumental in securing extension of the rent laws it previously sponsored.
For the health and pleasure of New Yorkers now and in years to come, The Evening Worid has insisted on the need•for foresight in provision of playgrounds, parks and public golf courses. It has kept before the public the need for a seat for every ehild in the publie schools. It exposed the unbusinesslike conduct of the public markets and secured correction of some of the. Worst abuses.

John Cassel's cartoons, famous for their finely drawn, straight-aimed thrusts into the meaning of current events, have been a daily feature wideiy reproduced.

EVENING WORLD'S ACHIEVEMENTS.
The Evening World, constant and inslstent in its support of every project for the public good, has
during the year made some notabie fights; among the most outstanding are:

1. For the passage of a law bonding all taxicabs, and the enforcement thereof. More than
10,000 judgments against taxicab companies were returned unsatisfied during 1921. Under the new law, secured by Evening Worid efforts, each taxicab must carry insurance at the rate of $\$ 2,500$ against accidents.
2. Through an exhaustive investigation and analysis conducted by Sophie Irene Loeb, it was demonstrated that the increase in the price of gas to the consumer, from 80 ' cents per thousand to the rate of $\$ 1.25$ and $\$ 1.50$, was not justified by any increase in gas oil or wage costs. The Evening World demanded an adjustment of these rates.and the discontinuance of the antiquated mathods of gas-making. Results have bcen obtained in a change of methods and a reduction of 10 cents per thousand. The Evening Worid figures demonstrate that gas, at a reasonabie profit, can be furnished the consumer at a rate between 90 cents and $\$ 1.00$. The fight for a fair price $u$ ili be continued.
3. The Evening. World exposed the astounding nepotism in Congress. Thousands of relatives of Congressmen were carried on the Government pay-rolls, many of whom did not render servlce. During this exposure the news was broadcasted throughout the country, and was responsible for the defeat of many of the offending candidates for re-election.
4. The Evening World urged and secured extension of the rent laws, which were originally passed following a long fight made by this paper in the interests of the tenant.
5. The Evening World has disclosed reasons for the need of a general and thorough investigation of eoal conditions, along the lines of the plan finally adopted by congress. The published investigalions as to the visible coal suppiy for New York Clty, in smalier sizes, and substitutes, coupled with the reluctance of coal dealers to avail themselves of these, has resulted in new rulings by the Fuel Administrator, which materially eased the situation.
6. Insistently, The Evening World has demanded increased and better transit facllities, and the editorial policy has been supported in the news pages by articles bearing on every phase of the transit situation.
7. The plans and articles published in The Evening World urging a great war memorial and recreation park and pubiic swlmming pool in Centrai Park have borne fruit in a recommendation by the Committee of Estimate that $\$ 600,000$ be appropriated by the eity for this purpose.
8. The Evening World has rendered signal service by calling attention to the gasoline and oil surpluses. Following these expositions the price of these essentials has been reduced.

In the late fail an cight-page illustrated Brookiyn Sectlon was added to the regular editlon of The Evening World, dealing exelusively with the local activities of that borough.

## EVENING WORLD'S FEATURE PAGES.

The Evening World's Daily Magazine Page, carefully devcloped to comblne every chlef interest of woman and the home, included in its large staff of special contrlbutors. some of America's most widely recognized authorities on the subjects covered. The trend in fashions was accurately and interestingly forecast and followed by Margery Wells and Milared Lodewick in illustrated articles which, on Saturdays, were expanded to a fuli page. Mrs. Chistine. Frederick's articies covered every common problem in home economics and household enginecring. Doris Doscher, in several serles of articles, pointed the way to health and beauty by naturai means, supplementing her writings with talks broadcasted by radio. Inspiratlonat articles by Sophle Irene Loeb sympathetically and helpfully touchod every phase of tuman emotion in every walk of life. Caroline Crawford's love serlals penned fascinating and accurate word pictures of modern youth in its greatest adventure. Betty Vincent's Keen understanding of lovers' probiems gave her
special articles and "Courtship and Marriage" eorrespondence column a wide popularity. Neal
O'Hara's sparkling humor, Roy McCardell's inO'Hara's sparkling humor, Roy McCardell's inMarshall's Fables for the Fair and Maxims of a Modern Maid gave lightening touches of genuine entertainment. Other writers as ably conducted a wide range of special departments, including home decoration, recipes, sewing suggestions, and informative matter of several interesting kinds.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall. Fay Stevenson, Ruth Snyder, and other speclal writers reguiarly contrlbuted feature artlcies and interylews for the news pages of Tho Evening World. Notable anong
these features was the "Daily Movie" strip of pictures of prominent people, usualiy combined with interesting intervlews.

During the year The Evening Worid pubilshed nearly a score of the best novels of the day as serials, the names of the best known writers of both America and Engiand being represented in the list. A complete novelette, an unusual short story, by a well known author was a feature of each Saturday edition

The Evening. Worid's Comic Page every day provided a variety of real laughs that somewhere caught every fancy. An ever-growing following of fun-ioving fans has daily looked for "Joe's Car" "The Big Little Family," "Little Mary Mixup" and "Katinka:" Maurlce Ketten's "Can You Beat It," "Such is Life" and "The Day of Rest," cartoons that accurately mirror the funniest side of human life, every day "struck twelve" on humor's clock.

The "What Did You See To-Day?" page, which made "Every Reader a Reportcr," met with instantancous publle response. Roughly, half a million readers from the city and neighboring States have been contributors to this page, requiring a large staff of discriminating readers to handle the immense mall, so that the automobile and cash prizes might be properly awarded. Thousands of readers have "tipped off" The Evening World to flrst big news events.

Other special features of The Evening Worid included: Charles Darnton's eriticisms of the New Plays, Don Allen's motion plcture Screenings, Bide Dudley's the Stage and Good Evening, Frank H. Warren's In the Realm of Music, R. R. Batson's Daily Wail Street Report, and W. G. Bowdoin's art criticism and news, E. W. Osborn's literary comment and Capt. Robert'schofield Wood's radiophone service column.

## EVENING WORLD'S SPORTING PAGES

The Evening World promptly recognized the pronounced trend toward athleties by priating every day two full pages of interestlng sport ear toons and articles by Robert Edgren, Bozeman Bulger, Vincent Treanor, William Abbott, Richard Freyer, Robert Boyd and Joseph Gordon. Speclal attention was paid to amateur sports. During the year The Evening Worid donated many handsome trophies to encourage young athletes toward greater efficiency in all lines of sport.

Every important sport event during 1922 was ably reported by staff experts, while elever cartoons by Robert Edgren, Bud Counihan and Thornton Fisher furnished a pletorial review of all big doings in the fieid of sport:

## THE KIDDIE KLUB.

The Evening World Kiddie Klub, which is under the directlon of Eleanor Sehorer, gave a benefit performance at the Astor Theatre on Feb. 26, 1922, for the Kiddie Klub Country Fund. With the money raised at, this performance and through public subscription, the fund was able, by working in co-operation with Health Commissioner Copeland and the New York City Department of Health, to give vacations of from six weeks to three months each to over 300 eity children suffering with whooplng eough and to send them home well. These 300 children were guests of the eity at Riverside. Island, under the immediate care of Dr. Thomas F. Joyce and a staff of eight doctors and forty-two nurses, between June 25 and October 15. Diverslonal teachers, playground equipment, toys, books, extra clothes, etc., were supplled by the Kiddie Klub Country Fund. Through Mr. I. Elkin Nathans of the New York Mlik Conference over 9,600 quarts of Grade A milk were donated by flve milk concerns: Borden's, Beakes' Model Dairy, Clover Farms and Ievy Co. Happiness Candies supplied the thousands of Cutie Pops eaten by the youngsters throughout the summer
Two outings, one at Luna, Coney Island, July 12, and the other at Starlight Park, Broax, on July. 26, supplied midsummer fun for well Klub members. Eighteen : thousand "Brookiyn children attended the Luna outing and over 10,000 Bronx youngsters went to Starlight Park. Ali the attractions were free to members on Kiddie Klub Days at Luna and Starlight.
The Seventh Annual Kiddie Klub Christmas Show was given at the Casino Theatre (courtesy Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert) on Dec. 28 and 29 , There were oyer 50 kiddie acts, selected from the Klub membership. Two seats 'were 'sent free of eharge to each member who applied. The Evening World Kiddle Klub boasts a membership of over 142,000 chlldren under 16 years of age.
The Boy Scout Weekly Department covered the activities of that organization. The Giri Scout and Camp Fire Giris were handled in many illus trated stories.

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Domestic Letter Rate-2 cents an ounce or fractlon thereof. Includes letters or other first class matter addressed for local delivery or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possesSions of the United States, Hawail, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands of the Unlted States, Canal Zone, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, (U. S. Samoa), United States naval vessels, United States Naval Hospital and United States Navy Fuel Depot at Yokohama, Japan, and United States forces in Germany. The U.S. Postmaster General announced Sept. 25, 1922, that on Dec. 31 he would abandon the United States postal agency at Shanghal, Cbina. and that the 2 -cent letter rates would not include Shanghai after Nov. 30, 1922.
The limit of weight for first-class matter is the same as for fourth-class parcel post. 70 pounds. local, or in the first, second or third zone; 50 pounds in the other zones.
First-class matter includes written matter, matter sealed against inspection, postal cards, and private mailing cards.

Aeroplane letter rate is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.
Domestic Postal Card Rate-1 cent as to each country and place in the above paragraph; each country and place in the ford, 2 cents. The rate for pate mailing cards is 1 cent each.

Second-Class Matter-Periodical publications, no limlt of weight. The rate to the publle is 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fractlon thereof, for complete copies. Incomplete copies are subjected to thirdclass or fourth-class rates, according to their physical character.
Third-class Matter-Printed paper matter other than books, and other than such periodical publlcations as are entitled to second-class rates. The limit of weight is 4 pounds. The rate ls 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Packages over 4 pounds in weight go as fourth-class parcelpost matter.
Fourth-class Matter (domestic parcel post)Includes all mailable matter not in the preceding classes. It may be insured and may be sent C. O. D.
Rates of postage on fourth-class or parcelpost matter-to be fully prepaid-unsealedare as follows: (a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance; (b) Parcels welghing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance; (c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter welghing niore than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighling more than 4 ounces, are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown below, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:
Local rates- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 5$ cts.; $2-3 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6$ cts.; $4-5 \mathrm{lbs}$. 7 cts.; 6-7 lbs., 8 cts.; $8-9$ lbs., 9 cts.; 10-11 lbs., 10 cts.; 12-13 lbs., 11 cts.; $14-15$ lbs., 12 cts.; 16-17 libs.. 13 cts.; 18-19 lbs., 14 cts.; 20-21 lbs., 15 cts.; $22-23$ lbs., 16 cts.; $24-25$ lbs., 17 cts.; $26-27$ lbs., 18 cts. $28-29$ lbs. 19 cts.; $30-31$ lbs., 20 cts.; $32-33$ lbs., 21 ets.; $34-35$ lbs., 22 cts.; $36-37$ ' lbs., 23 cts.; $38-39$ lbs. 24 cts.; $40-41$ ibs., 25 cts.; $42-43$ lbs., 26 cts.; $44-45$ lbs.; 27 cts.; $46-47$ lbs., 28 cts.; $48-49$ lbs., 29 cts.: $50-51$ lbs., 30 cts. -and so on up to 70 lbs ., 1 cent addltional for each 2 lbs. or fraction.

1st zone (up to 50 miles)- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 5 \mathrm{cts}$., and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts. for 70 lbs.

2nd zone ( 50 to 150 miles)- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 5 \mathrm{cts}$, and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts., for 70 lbs.

3rd zone ( 150 to 300 milles)- 1 lb ., 6 ass., and 2 cents extra for each added pound, up to $\$ 1.44$ for 70 lbs.
4th zone ( 300 to 600 miles) - $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 7$ cts., and 4 cents extra for each added pound, up to $\$ 2.03$ for 50 lbs.
5 th zone ( 600 to 1,000 miles)- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 8$ cts., and 6 cents extra for each added pound, up to $\$ 3.02$ for 50 lbs.
6th zone ( 1,000 to 1,400 miles)- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 9 \mathrm{cts.}$, and 8 cents for each added pound, up to $\$ 4.01$ for 50 lbs .

7 th zone ( 1,400 to 1,800 mlles)- 1 lb., 11 cts., and 10 cents for cach added pound, up to $\$ 5.01$ for 50 lbs .

8th zone (over 1,800 miles)- $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 12$ cents., and 12 cents for each added pound, up to $\$ 6$ for 50 ibs .
Registered Mail-The fee is 10 cents oven the regular postage. Articles admisslble-Any mailable articles, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcelpost) for domestic destinations, may be registered. Domestle parcels contalnlng fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the usual fee anif postage at the first-class rate are pald. The amount recoverable from the Government in case of loss is limited to $\$ 50$.

Money Orders-The maximum is $\$ 100$, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $\$ 2.50$ or less, 3 cents; $\$ 2.51$ to $\$ 5.00$, 5 celts; $\$ 5.01$ to $\$ 10.00$, 8 cents; $\$ 10.01$ to $\$ 20.00$, 10 cerits; $\$ 20.01$ to $\$ 30.00$. 12 cents; $\$ 30.01$ to $\$ 40.00$, 15 cents; $\$ 40.01$ to $\$ 50.00$. 18 cents; $\$ 50.01$ to $\$ 80.00$. 20 cents; $\$ 60.01$ to $\$ 75.00,25$ cents; $\$ 75.01$ to $\$ 100.00,30$ cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $\$ 10.00$ or less, and 10 cents extra on each additlonal $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 1$ for $\$ 100.00$. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States Post Offce (continerital): after that, only at. the office designated. In the United Stutes Insular possessions, colonies of Great Britain, ete., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.
Unmailable Matter-Iucludes not only all legltimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, slze of package or certifleates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season; poisons, explocive or inflammable artlcles, or bad smelling; all spirituous, and malt liquors; all lifuor advertlsements to or from prohibitlon localities; indecent matter, written or otberwlse; dunning postals and lottery, endless chaln and fraud matter. In additlon, sealed mall to a foreign country, except it be obvlously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publicatlons In violation of the copysight laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings-The llmit of an individual deposit has been increased from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 2,500$. No sum of less than $\$ 1$ will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

Foreign Letter Rates-2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, to the following countries:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia. Brazil, Brltish Cuiana, British Honduras Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominlcan Republic.

Dutch West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba; St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martins) ; Ecuador, Great Britain, Ireland, Haltl, Honduras, Republic of.

Jamaica (lncludlng Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands).

Leeward Islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, Nevls with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and Brltish Virgln Islands). Martlnlque, Mexleo, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panaina, Peru, Salvador, Spain (includlng the Spanish colonies), Trinidad (Including Towago)

Uruguay, Western Samoa.
Wlndward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucla).

Members of the American Army of Occuvation In Germany.

Members of the United States Navy in foreign waters. when addiessed caie of the Postmaster at New York or San Francisco, as the case may be.

United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
The rate to all other foreign countries and places in foreign countries for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce or fractlon thereof, and 3 cents for each addltonal ounce or fraction thereof.

Foreign Postal. Card Rate-1 cent each to Argentina, Bollvia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rlea, Cuba, Dominican Repubilic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico; Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, 'and Spaln and her colonies. The rate is 2 cents each to other forelgn countries.
Rates on other matter for foreign countriesPostal caras, double. (With paid reply), 4 cents; Newspapers and other printed matter, each 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

Printed matter in reliep for use of the blind, each 18 ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.
Commercial papers, first 10 ounces or less, 5 cents; each additlonal 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of welght, 4 pounds 6 ounces).

Samples of merchandlie, first 4 ounces or less, 2 cents; eacli additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limitt of welght, 18 ounces).

## Astrommical Calculations for 1923.

The Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for The World Almanac by Arthur Newton of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

CALENDAR FOR 1923.


CALENDAR FOR 1922.


CALENDAR FOR 1924.


## THE SEASONS.

In the temperate zones, these are four in number Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectlvely at the vernal equinox, the summer solstlce, the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; for which, in the north temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21 September 23, and December 21. In the south temperate zone, the vernal equinox or the beginning of spring is September 23, the summer solstice or the beginning of summer is December 21 , and so on.

The earth's axis contlnually points in the same directlon and if the axis were perpendlcular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun, there would be no change of scasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable condltions of temperature would prevall throughout the year. But the axis is tilted $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the sun. In those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over. In June, the North Pole ls tilted $23^{\circ}$ $27^{\prime}$ toward the sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nichits; at the same
tlme. the days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In December the North Pole is tilted $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ away from the sun and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heatlng influence of the sun increases with the length of the day and with the sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is. therefore, at the tlme of the summer solstice; and the least is at the time of the winter solstice. In June, in the nortli temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiatlon by night and it is not untll July or August that the two become equal and the maxlmum temperature of the year is experienced. In December, the hent received by day falls to make good the loss by night and it is not untll January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceaseg to show a downward tendency.

The seasons, In 1923 (Eastern Standard Tineold) begin as follows: Vernal equiluox (Sprlng), March 21 ( 10.29 A. M.) ; summer solstice (Summer), June 22 ( $6.03 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$ ) ; autumnal equinox (Autumn). Sept. 23 ( $9.04 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}^{2}$ ); winter solstice (Winter). Dec. 22 (3.54 P. M.).

1st Month.

|  |  | Calendar for Boston, <br> New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SUN } \\ \text { RISES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUN } \\ & \text { SETS. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon <br> R. \& s . |
| 1 | M | H. <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 | H. 4 4 48 | н. м. $544$ |
| 2 | Tu | 730 | 438 | rises. |
| 3 | W | 730 | 439 | 542 |
| 4 | Th | 730 | 440 | 646 |
| 5 | Fr | 730 | 441 | 754 |
| 6 | Sa | 730 | 442 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 7 | S | 730 | 443 | 1012 |
| 8 | M | 729 | 444 | 1121 |
| 9 | 'Tu | 729 | 445 | A.M. |
| 10 | W | 729 | 446 | 1230 |
| 11 | Th | 729 | 447 | 139 |
| 12 | Fr | 728 | 448 | 247 |
| 13 | Sa | 728 | 450 | 352 |
| 14 | S | 727 | 451 | 455 |
| 15 | M | 727 | 452 | 552 |
| 16 | Tu | 727 | 453 | sets. |
| 17 | W | 7 26 | 454 | 550 |
| 18 | Th | 726 | 455 | 650 |
| 19 | Fr | 725 | 456 | 750 |
| 20 | Sa | 725 | 4.58 | 848 |
| 21 | S | 724 | 4.59 | 946 |
| 22 | M | 723 | 50 | 1043 |
| 23 | Tu | 723 | 5 2 | 1140 |
| 24 | W | 722 | $5 \quad 3$ | A. M. |
| 25 | Th | 721 | 5 | 1236 |
| 26 | Fr | 720 | 5 | 134 |
| 27 | Sa | 719 | 5 | 231 |
| 28 | S | 719 | 58 | 328 |
| 29 | M | 718 | $5 \quad 9$ | 425 |
| 30 | Tu | 717 | 510 | 518 |
| 31 | W | 716 | 512 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 8\end{array}$ |

JANUARY.
31 Days.

| Calendar for <br> New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tllinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California. |  |  | Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California. |  |  | Calendar for <br> Charleston, <br> Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, <br> Arizona, and Southern California. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 719 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | is | 719 |  | rises. |  | 5 |  |
|  |  | 5 | 719 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  | 719 |  | 654 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 446 | 17 | 719 | 452 | 8 |  |  | 8 |
|  |  |  | 719 |  |  |  |  | 91 |
|  |  | 1013 | 719 |  | 101 |  | 5 | 10 |
| 7 |  | 1122 | 719 |  | 1122 |  | 5.10 | 1121 |
| f |  |  | 719 | 455 | A. M |  | 511 |  |
|  |  | 1230 | 719 | 4 | 122 |  | 512 | 2 |
|  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  | 513 |  |
| 7 |  |  | 719 | 458 |  |  | 51 |  |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 718 | 459 |  |  | 514 |  |
| 723 | 4 |  | 718 |  |  |  | 515 |  |
|  | 456 | 5 | 18 |  | 5 |  | 516 |  |
|  | 458 | set | 7 |  | se |  | 517 | sets |
| 7 | 4 59 | 5 | 717 |  | 5 |  | 518 |  |
| 7 |  | 65 | 717 |  |  |  | 519 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 520 | 8 |
|  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 521 |  |
|  |  | 947 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1043 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 10 |
|  |  | 1139 | 714 | 510 |  |  | 524 | 1135 |
| 7 |  | A. M. | 713 | 511 | A. M |  | 524 | A. |
|  |  | 1235 | 713 | 512 | 123 |  | 525 | 12 |
|  |  |  | 713 | 514 | 12 | 659 | 526 |  |
| 7 | 510 | 2 | 712 | 515 | 22 | 658 | 52 |  |
| 715 | 512 | 325 | 711 | 516 | 322 | 658 |  |  |
| 7 | 51 | 421 | 710 | 517 |  | 657 |  | 44 |
|  |  | 515 |  | 518 | 5.11 | 657 | 530 |  |
| 712 | 515 | 6 | 78 | 519 | 6 | 656 | 531 | 5 |

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.


TWILIGHT.

| Places. | Jan. | Begins, A.m. | Ends, P.M. | Jan. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. | Jan. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H. M. | н. м. |  | н. М. | н. м. |  | H. M. | н. м. |
| Boston | 1 |  |  | 11 | 548 | 628 | 21 | 545 | 638 |
| New York | 1 | 5.46 | 622 | 11 | 546 | 630 | 21 | 544 | 640 |
| Wash'ton.. | 1 | $5 \cdot 43$ | 624 | 11 | 544 | 632 | 21 | 542 | 642 |
| Charleston | 1 | 535 | 633 | 11 | 536 | 640 | 21 | 535 | 648 |

MOON'S PHASES.



SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { DAY OF }} \\ & \text { MONTH } \end{aligned}$ |  | M. s. | $\mid$ DAY OF | H. 11. S. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { DAY OF } \\ \text { MONTH } \end{array}\right\|$ | H. M. S. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DAY OF } \\ & \text { MONTH } \end{aligned}$ | H. M. s. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { DAY OF } \\ & \text { MONTH } \end{aligned}\right.$ | H. | M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 41\end{array}$ | 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 16\end{array}$ | 13 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 23\end{array}$ | 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 4\end{array}$ | 25 | 12 | $13 \quad 19$ |
| 2 | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 49\end{array}$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{lllll}12 & 14 & 19\end{array}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{lllll}12 & 14 & 22\end{array}$ | 20 | 1213138 | 26 |  | $13 \quad 9$ |
| 3 | 12 | 1356 | 9 | 1214121 | 15 | 121420 | 21 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 13 & 51\end{array}$ | 27 |  | 1259 |
| 4 |  | $14 \quad 2$ | 10 | 121423 | 16 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 17\end{array}$ | 22 | $12{ }^{12} 1344$ | 28 | 12 | 1248 |
| 5 | 12 | $14 \quad 7$ | 11 | 1214.24 | 17 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 13\end{array}$ | 23 | 121336 |  |  |  |
| 6 | 12 | 14.121 | 12 | 1214241 | 18 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 14 & 9\end{array}$ | 24 |  |  |  |  |

TWILIGHT.

| Places. | Fet . | Begins, A.m. | Ends, P.M. | Feb. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. | Feb. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H. M . | H. M. |  | H. M. | H. M. |  | H. M. | H. M. |
| Boston.. | 1 | 538 | 651 | 11 | 528 | 71 | 21 | 515 | 713 |
| New Yark | 1 | 537 | 651 | 11 | 527 | 72 | 21 | 515 | 713 |
| Wash'ton.. | 1 | 536 | 652 | 11 | 527 | 73 | 21 | 515 | 713 |
| Charleston | 1 | 5 31 | 657 | 11 | $5 \quad 24$ | 75 | 21 | 515 | 713 |

## MOON'S PHASES.





## SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.



TWILIGHT.

| Places. | Mar. | Begins, A.m. | Ends, P.M. | Mar. | Begins, A.m. | Ends, P.M. | Mar. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bostom.. | 1 | H. 5 5 | H. <br> 7. <br> 8. | 11 | H. 4 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 7 & 35\end{array}$ | 21 | H. M. <br> 4 <br> 4. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { н. } \\ 7 & \text { м. } \end{array}$ |
| New York | 1 | 54 | 722 | 11 | 448 | 733 | 21 | 4.31 | 745 |
| Wash'ton.. | 1 | $5 \quad 5$ | 721 | 11 | 450 | 731 | 21 | 4.34 | 742 |
| Charleston | 1 | 57 | $7 \quad 19$ | 11 | 4.54 | 727 | 21 | 441 | 734 |

MOON'S PHASES.

| 4th Month. |  |  |  | APRIL. |  |  |  |  |  | 30 Days. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Calendar for oston <br> New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Oregon. |  | Calendar for <br> New York City, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wowa, Nebraska, Northern California. |  |  | Calendar forWAshiveron Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, UtahNevada, and Central California. |  |  | Calendar for Georgia, Alabama Loulsiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Southern Caififornia. |  |  |
| อึ |  | Rises. | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline \text { SUN } \\ \text { SETS. } \\ \text { Re } \& \mathrm{~S} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | RISES. | ${ }_{\text {SUN }}^{\text {SUTS. }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{MOON} \\ \mathrm{RO} \& \& \mathrm{~S} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUN } \\ & \text { SETS. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{MOON} \\ \text { R. \& } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\overline{\operatorname{SUN}} \begin{array}{\|c}  \\ \text { RISES. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUN } \\ & \text { SETS. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MOON} \\ & 8.8 \mathrm{~s} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { H. } & \text { м. } \\ 6 & 25 & \text { r. } \\ \text { rises. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 5 & 45 \end{array}$ | H. M. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & \text { rise } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \hline \text { H. } \\ 5 & 48 \\ 5 & 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { H. } \begin{array}{l} \text { M. } \\ 6 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. m. } \\ & \text { rises. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { H. } \\ 5 & \text { M. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H. } \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered} 19$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & \text { rises. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | M | 543 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 26 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 544 | 625 | 8 8 | 545 | 624 | 8 | 548 | 620 |  |
|  | Tu | 541 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 27 & 9 & 17\end{array}$ | 542 | 626 | 914 | 543 | 625 | 912 | 547 | 621 | 5 |
|  | 4 W | 539 | 6281026 | 540 | 627 | 1024 | 542 | 626 | 1020 | 546 | 621 | 10 |
|  | 5 Th | 537 | 6291131 | 539 | 628 | 1128 | 540 | 627 | 1124 | 544 | 622 | 1111 |
|  | ${ }_{6} \mathrm{Fr}$ | 536 | 6 30 A.M. | 537 | 629 | A.M. | 538 | 628 | A.M. | 543 | 623 | A.M. |
|  | 7 Sa | 534 | 6321229 | 535 | 630 | 1226 | 537 | 628 | 1222 | 542 | 624 | 12 |
|  |  | 533 |  | 534 | 631 | 117 | 535 | 629 | 1  <br> 1 13 | 540 | 624 | 12 |
|  | M | 531 | 6 34 2 5 | 532 | 632 | 22 | 534. | 630 | 158 | 539 | 625 | 147 |
| 10 | Tu | 529 | 6351244 | 531 | 633 | 241 | 532 | 631 | 238 | 538 | 6 | 229 |
| 11 | W | 527 | 6 36 3 18 | 529 | 634 | 316 | 531 | 632 | 314 | 536 | 626 | 3 |
| 12 | Th | 526 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 37 & 349\end{array}$ | 527 | 635 | 348 | 529 | 633 | 347 | 535 | 627 | 342 |
| 13 | Fr | 524 | $\begin{array}{lllll}638 & 4 & 19\end{array}$ | 526 | 636 | 418 | 528 | 634 | 418 | 534 | 628 | 4. 15 |
| , | S | 522 | 639 4 | 524 | 638 | 447 | 526 | 635 | 448 | 533 | 628 | 448 |
| 15 |  | 521 | $\begin{array}{lllll}640 & 515\end{array}$ | 523 | 639 | 516 | 525 | 636 | 517 | 532 | 629 | 519 |
| 16 | M | 519 | 642 sets. | 521 | 640 | sets. | 523 | 637 | sets. | 530 | 630 | sets. |
| 17 | Tu | 517 | 643 8 5 | 520 | 641 | $8 \quad 3$ | 522 | 638 | 8 1 1 | 529 | 630 | 753 |
| 18 | W | 516 | 644 9 1 | 518 | 642 | 859 | 521 | 639 | 856 | 528 | 631 | 846 |
| 19 | Th | 514 | 645 | 516 | 643 | 954 | 519 | 640 | 950 | 527 | 632 | 938 |
| 20 | Fr | 513 | 6461050 | 515 | 644 | 1047 | 518 | 641 | 1043 | 526 | 633 | 1030 |
| 21 | , | 511 | 6471141 | 514. | 645 | 1137 | 516 | 642 | 1133 | 525 | 633 | 1121 |
| 22 | S | 510 | 648 A.M. | 512 | 646 | A.M. | 515 | 643 | A. M. | 524 | 634 | A.M. |
| 23 | M |  | 6501228 | 511 | 647 | 1225 | 514 | 644 | 1222 | 522 | 635 | 1210 |
| 24 | Tu |  | 651 113 |  | 648 | 110 | 512 | 645 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 7\end{array}$ | 521 | 636 | 1256 |
| 25 | W | 5 | $\begin{array}{llllll}652 & 154\end{array}$ |  | 649 | 152 | 511 | 646 | 149 | 520 | 637 | 140 |
| 26 | Th |  |  |  | 650 | 231 | 510 | 647 | 2'29 | 519 | 637 | 223 |
| 27 | $\mathrm{Fr}^{\text {r }}$ |  | 654 3 9 | 5 | 651 | 3 |  | 648 | 38 | 518 | 638 | 3 |
| 28 | Sa | 5 | 655345 |  | 652 | 346 |  | 649 | 346 | 517 | 638 | 346 |
| 29 |  | 459 | 656 42 |  | 653 | 423 |  | 650 | 4' 25 | 516 | 639 | 429 |
| 30 | M | 458 | 657 rises | 5 | 6 | r |  | 651 | rises | 515 |  | rise |

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.


TWILIGHT.

| Places. | Apr | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. | Apr. | Begins, A.M. | Ends, P.M. | Apr. | Begins, A.m. | Ends, P.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bosto | 1 | $\begin{array}{cc} H . & \text { M. } \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { н. м. } \\ 8 & 2 \end{array}$ | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}_{3} \\ & \hline 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { н. } \\ & 8 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { н. } \\ & \hline 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { н. м. } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| New York | 1 | 4. 10 | 758 | 11 | 351 | 812 | 21 | 332 | 826 |
| Wash'ton.. | 1 | 414 | 754 | 11 | 357 | 87 | 21 | 339 | 820 |
| Charleston | 1 | 425 | 743 | 11 | 411 | 753 | 21 | 357 | $8 \quad 2$ |

MOON'S PHASES.


Last Quarter
Morning Stars-Venus, JuDiter.

| H. | M. |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 10 |  |

```
First Quarter. Fuil Moon. \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { D. } \\ 24 & \text { H. } \\ \text { M. }\end{array}\) 1228 A. м. Fuli Moon............................... 30 4 30 Р. м.
Evening Stars-Mercury, Mars, Saturn.
``` 28 А. M.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 5th & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Month.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{MAY.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{31 Days.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar for BOSTON, New England, Michigan, Wlsconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Oregon.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
NEW YORK CITY Connecticut nsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Californla
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for MASBINGTON, \\
- Missourl, Kansas, Colorado, Utah,
Nevada, and Central Callfornia.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Georgla, Alabama, Loulslana, Arkansas Texas, New Mexico
Arizona, and Southern Callifornia.} \\
\hline & & N. Moo & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{MOON} \\
& \mathrm{R} . \& \mathrm{~s}
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{Moon} \\
\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{on} \\
\hline
\end{array}\right.
\] & & SEI & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MOON } \\
& \text { R. \& S. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1 Tu & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}^{4} & \mathrm{M} \\
\hline & 56
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{ccc|cc} 
H. & M & H. \\
\hline 688 & 58 & M \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|cc|} 
H \\
5 & M. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & H. M. & [ \(\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{M}\) M. & H. \(\begin{array}{rc}\text { H. } \\ 5 & 3\end{array}\) & H. \begin{tabular}{c} 
M. \\
\hline 6.52
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|c|c} 
H. \\
\hline 7 \\
7 & M. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{cc} 
H. \\
5 & 14 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
H. \\
641 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & \({ }^{\text {H. }} 748\) \\
\hline 2 W & 55 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 0 & 9 & 13\end{array}\) & 458 & 656 & 910 & & 653 & \(\begin{array}{ll}9 & 6\end{array}\) & 513 & 641 & 854 \\
\hline 3 Th & 454 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
7 & 1 & 10 & 17
\end{tabular} & 457 & 657 & 1013 & & 654 & 10 & 512 & 642 & 956 \\
\hline Fr & 452 & \(\begin{array}{llllllll}7 & 2 & 11 & 13\end{array}\) & 456 & 658 & 11.9 & & 654 & 11 & 511 & 643 & 1052 \\
\hline 5 Sa & 451 & 7 3 A.M. & 454 & 659 & 1158 & 459 & 655 & 1155 & 510 & 643 & 1143 \\
\hline d & & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 4 & 12 & 1\end{array}\) & 453 & \(7 \quad 0\) & A. M. & 457 & 656 & A.M. & 5 & 644 & A. M. \\
\hline 7 M & 448 &  & 452 & \(\begin{array}{ll}7 & 1\end{array}\) & 1241 & 456 & 657 & 1238 & 8 & 645 & 1227. \\
\hline Tu & & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 6 & 1 & 20\end{array}\) & 451 & \(7 \quad 2\) & 118 & 455 & 658 & 116 & 5 & 6 & 8 \\
\hline 9 W & 446 & 7 7. 153 & 450 & - & 151 & 454 & 659 & 150 & & 6 & 144 \\
\hline 10 Th & 445 & 78823 & 449 & 7 & 222 & 453 & 7 & 221 & & 647 & 218 \\
\hline Fr & 444 & 710251 & 448 & 75 & 251 & 452 & & 251 & & & 250. \\
\hline 12 Sa & 443 & \(\begin{array}{llll}7 & 11 & 319\end{array}\) & 447 & & 320 & 451 & 7 & 320 & & 649 & 322 \\
\hline 13 S & 442 & \(\begin{array}{ll}712 & 347\end{array}\) & 446 & 77 & 349 & 450 & & 350 & & 649 & 355 \\
\hline M & 440 & \(\begin{array}{llll}713 & 4 & 17\end{array}\) & 445 & & 419 & 449 & & 422 & & 650 & 428 \\
\hline Tu & 439 & 714 sets. & 444 & & sets. & 448 & 7 & sets. & & 651 & sets. \\
\hline W & 88 & 715752 & 443 & 710 & 749 & 447 & & 746 & & 652 & 735 \\
\hline Th & 37 & 716847 & 442 & 711 & 844 & 446 & & 840 & & 652 & 827 \\
\hline Fr & 36 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|}
717 & 939
\end{tabular} & 441 & 712 & 936 & 446 & & 932 & & 653 & 919 \\
\hline Sa & 435 & 7181028 & 440 & 713 & 1024 & 445 & 78 & 1021 & 459 & 654 & 108 \\
\hline 20 & 434 & 7191113 & 439 & 714 & (11 10 & 444 & 79 & \(11 \quad 6\) & 458 & 654 & 1055 \\
\hline 21 M & 34 & 7201154 & 438 & 715 & 1152 & 443 & 710 & 1149 & 458 & 655 & 1139 \\
\hline 22 Tu & 33 & 721 A.M. & 437 & 716 & A.M. & 442 & 711 & A.M. & 457 & 656 & A. M. \\
\hline 23 W & 32 & 7221232 & 437 & 717 & 1230 & 442 & 712 & 1228 & 457 & 656 & 1221 \\
\hline 4 Th & 31 & \(\begin{array}{llll}7 & 23 & 1 & 8\end{array}\) & 436 & 718 & 18 & 441 & 713 & \(1{ }^{1} 6\) & 456 & 657 & 1 \\
\hline Fr & 30 & 724143 & 435 & 719 & 143 & 440 & 713 & 143 & 456 & & 142 \\
\hline 26 Sa & 430 & \begin{tabular}{ll|ll}
7 & 24 & 218
\end{tabular} & 435 & 719 & 219 & 440 & 714 & 220 & 455 & & 222 \\
\hline 27 S & 429 & 725154 & 434 & 720 & 256 & 439 & 715 & 258 & 455 & & , \\
\hline 28 M & 428 &  & 433 & 721 & 336 & 439 & 716 & 340 & 454 & & 348 \\
\hline 29 Tu & 428 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
7 & 27 & 4 & 17
\end{tabular} & 433 & 722 & 421 & 438 & 717 & 425 & 454 & & 436 \\
\hline 30 W & 427 & 728 rises. & 432 & 723 & rises. & 4.38 & 717 & rises & 454 & & rises. \\
\hline 1)Th & 426 & 729859 & 432 & 723 & ! 855 & 437 & 718 & (851) & 4531 & \({ }^{2}\) & 2838 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINATON.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DAY OF } \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & н. м. s. & \(\mid\) Day of & н. M. s. & Day OF & н. M. s. & | DAF OF & H. m. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { DAY OF } \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & & M. s \\
\hline 1 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 57\end{array}\) & 8 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 56 & 26\end{array}\) & 14. & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 13\end{array}\) & 20 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 21\end{array}\) & 26 & & 5648 \\
\hline 4 & 1115659 & 9 & 1115622 & 15 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 13\end{array}\) & 21 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 24\end{array}\) & 27 & & 5654 \\
\hline 3 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 52\end{array}\) & 10 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 56 & 19\end{array}\) & 16 & \(1 \begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 14\end{array}\) & 22 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 28\end{array}\) & 28 & 115 & 57 \\
\hline 4 & 1115646 & 11 & \(1 \begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 17\end{array}\) & 17 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 15\end{array}\) & 23 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 32\end{array}\) & 29 & 115 & 57 \\
\hline 5 & \(1 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 56 & 40\end{array}\) & '12 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 15\end{array}\) & 18 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 16\end{array}\) & 24 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 37\end{array}\) & 30 & 115 & 5716 \\
\hline 6 & 11 \begin{tabular}{ll}
11 & 56 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 13 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 56 & 14\end{array}\) & 19 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 56 & 18\end{array}\) & 25 & 115642 & 31 & & 5784 \\
\hline 7 & \(1115630 \mid\) & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILIGHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & May. & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. & May. & Beglns, A.m. & Ends, P.M. & May. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. \\
\hline Boston & 1 & \(\begin{array}{cc}\text { H. } \\ 3 & \text { M. }\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. } \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
\] & 11 &  & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { H. } \\
9 & 5
\end{array}
\] & 21 & H. \({ }^{\text {M. }}\).
2
2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. } \\
& 9 \text { M. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline New York & 1 & 314 & 841 & 11 & 257 & 856 & 21 & 242 & 911 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 322 & 833 & 11 & 36 & 847 & 21 & 253 & 91 \\
\hline Charleston & 1 & 343 & 812 & 11 & 331 & 82.2 & 21 & 321 & 832 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOON'S PHASES.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{6th Month.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{JUNE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{30 Days.} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\
\vdots \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{gathered}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for Boston \\
New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N, and S. Dakota,
Washington, and Oregon.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
NEW YORK CITY Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illínols, Wyoming, and Northern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Virginia Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Central California.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Georgia, Alabam Loutsiana Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{\text { ă }}{ }
\] & & & \[
\begin{array}{l|l|}
\hline \text { SUN } & \mathrm{MOOON} \\
\text { SETS. } & \text { R. \& S. }
\end{array}
\] & & SUN & & \[
\| \begin{array}{lll}
\text { RIS }
\end{array}
\] & SET & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ov } \\
& \text { S. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { RISES }
\end{aligned}
\] & SUN &  \\
\hline & Fr & & M. H. & & & & & & H. M. & & H. M. & \\
\hline & \(\stackrel{\text { ra }}{\text { Sa }}\) & & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 7 & 30 & 9 & 5 \\
7 & 30 & 10 & 38 \\
7 & 311
\end{tabular} & & 24 & & & 719 & & 453 & 7 & 3 \\
\hline & & 425 & 7311119 & 430 & 726 & 1116 & & 719 & 1033 & 453 & 7 & 1022 \\
\hline & M & 424 & 7321154 & 430 & 726 & 11152 & 436
436 & 720
721 & 11148 & 4
4
4
4
4
4 & 73 & 1114 \\
\hline & Tu & 424 & 7 32 A.M. & 430 & 727 & A.M. & 436
4
4 & 721 & & 2 & \(\begin{array}{ll}7 & 4 \\ 7 & 4\end{array}\) & A. M. \\
\hline & W & 4. 24 & 7331225 & 429 & 728 & 1224. & 4.35 & 722 & 1223 & 452 & 75 & 1219 \\
\hline & Th & 424 & 7341254. & 429 & 728 & 1254 & 435 & 723 & 1254 & 452 & \(7 \quad 5\) & 1252 \\
\hline & Fr & 423 & 734122 & 429 & 7.29 & 123 & 4.34 & 723 & 123 & 652 & 76 & 124 \\
\hline & \(\mathrm{Sa}^{\text {Sa }}\) & 423 & 7
7 5150 & 428 & 730 & 152 & 434 & 724 & 153 & 452 & 7 & 156 \\
\hline 10 & S & 422 & 7
76 219 & 428 & 730 & 221 & 4.34 & 724 & 223 & 4 & 7 & 229 \\
\hline 11 & M & 423 & 7
76 250 & 428 & 731 & 253 & 434 & 725 & 256 & 451 & 7 & 34 \\
\hline 12 & Tu & 4. 22 &  & 4. 28 & 731 & 328 & 434 & 725 & 332 & 451 & 7 & 342 \\
\hline 13 & W & 422 & 7
7 142 & 428 & 732 & 46 & 434 & 726 & 411 & 4 & & 423 \\
\hline 14 & Th & 422 & 738 sets. & 428 & 732 & sets. & 4. 34 & 726 & sets & 451 & & \\
\hline 15 & Fr & 422 & \(738 \cdot 826\) & 4.28 & 732 & 822 & 434 & 727 & 818 & 451 & & 86 \\
\hline 16 & Sa & 422 & 738912 & 428 & 733 & 9.9 & 434 & 727 & \(\begin{array}{lll}9 & 6\end{array}\) & 4 & & 854 \\
\hline 17 & S & 22 & 739
7 & 428 & 733 & 953 & 434 & 727 & 950 & 45 & 7 & 940 \\
\hline 18 & M & 22 & 7391035 & 428 & 734 & 10.33 & 434 & 728 & 1031 & 452 & 710 & 1023 \\
\hline 19 & Tu & 22 & 7401111 & 428 & 734 & \(11^{\circ} 10\) & 434 & 728 & 1119 & 452 & 710 & 113 \\
\hline 20 & W & 22 & 7401146 & 428 & 734 & 1145 & 434 & 728 & 1145 & 452 & 710 & 1142 \\
\hline 1 & Th & 423 & 740 A. M. & 428 & 734 & A.M. & 434 & 728 & A.M. & 452 & 711 & A. M. \\
\hline 22 & Fr & 423 & 7401219 & 428 & 735 & 1220 & 435 & 729 & 1220 & 452 & 711 & 1221 \\
\hline 23 & Sa & 423 & 7401254 & 4. 29 & 735 & 1255 & 435 & 729 & 1257 & 452 & & 11 \\
\hline 24 & & 423 & 741130 & 429 & 735 & 133 & 435 & 729 & 135 & 453 & 711 & 142 \\
\hline & M & 424 & 741.210 & 429 & 735 & 214 & 435 & 729 & 217 & 453 & & 227 \\
\hline & Tu & 424 & \(741 \quad 255\) & 430 & 735 & 259 & 436 & 729 & 3 & 453 & 712 & 315 \\
\hline & W & 424 & 741346 & 430 & 735 & 350 & 436 & 729 & 355 & 454 & 712 & 48 \\
\hline & Th & 425 & 741 rises. & 430 & 735 & rises & 436 & 729 & rises. & 454 & 712 & rises. \\
\hline 29 & Fr & 425 & 741830 & 4.31 & 735 & 827 & 437 & 729 & 823 & 454 & 712 & 811 \\
\hline 0 & Sa & 6 & 741914 & 431 & 735 & 911 & 437 & 729 & 9 & 45 & 712 & 858 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { DAY OF }} \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & H. м. s. & PAY OF & H. M. s. & \(\mid\) DAY OF & H. M. s. & | DAY OF] & H. м. s. &  & & M. \\
\hline 1 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 57 & 32\end{array}\) & 8 & 115843 & 14 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 59 & 55\end{array}\) & 20 & \(\begin{array}{llll}12 & 1 & 12\end{array}\) & 26 & 12 & 229 \\
\hline 2 & 11157.41 & 9 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 58 & 54\end{array}\) & 15 & 120 & 21 & \(12 \quad 125\) & 27 & 12 & 242 \\
\hline 3 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 57 & 51\end{array}\) & 10 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 59 & 6\end{array}\) & 16 & 12020 & 22 & 12 l & 28 & 12 & 254 \\
\hline 4 & \(\begin{array}{lll}11 & 58 & 0\end{array}\) & 11 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 59 & 18\end{array}\) & 17 & 120033 & 23 & 12.151 & 29 & 12 & 36 \\
\hline 5 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 58 & 10\end{array}\) & 12 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 59 & 30\end{array}\) & 18 & \(\begin{array}{llll}12 & 0 & 46\end{array}\) & 24 & \(\begin{array}{lll}12 & 2 & 4\end{array}\) & 30 & 12 & 318 \\
\hline 6 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 58 & 21\end{array}\) & 13 & 115942 & 19 & 12059 & 25 & \(12 \quad 217\) & & & \\
\hline 7 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 58 & 31\end{array}\) & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILIGHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & June & Begins, A.M & Ends, P.M. & June. & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. & June. & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. \\
\hline & 1 & H. M. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { н. } \\
9
\end{gathered}
\] & 11 & H. \({ }_{2} 10\) & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { H. } & \text { M. } \\
9 & 50
\end{array}
\] & 21 & H. M.
\[
28
\] & \[
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { H. } \begin{array}{l}
\text { м. } \\
9
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline New York & 1 & 229 & 926 & 11 & 223 & 936 & 21 & 222 & 941 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 242 & 9 1414 & 11 & 236 & 923 & 21 & 235 & 928 \\
\hline Charleston & 1 & 314 & 842 & 11 & 310 & 849 & 21 & 310 & 853 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


7th Month.


JULY.

\section*{31 Days.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for Boston \\
New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
New York City, Connecticut, \\
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Northern California.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & SETS. & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline 426 & 741 & 952 & 4.32 & 735 & 950 \\
\hline 427 & 7.40 & 1026 & 4. 32 & 735 & 1024 \\
\hline 4. 27 & 740 & 1056 & 433 & 735 & 1056 \\
\hline 428 & 740 & 1125 & 433 & 735 & 1125 \\
\hline 428 & 740 & 1152 & 434 & 734 & \\
\hline 429 & 740 & A. M. & 434 & 734 & A. M. \\
\hline 430 & 7.39 & 1221 & 435 & 734 & 1223 \\
\hline 430 & 739 & 1251 & 436 & 734 & 1254 \\
\hline 431 & 739 & 124 & 436 & 733 & 197 \\
\hline 432 & 738 & 20 & 437 & 733 & 24 \\
\hline 432 & 738 & 241 & 438 & 732 & 245 \\
\hline 433 & 737 & 327 & 438 & 732 & 332 \\
\hline 434 & 737 & sets & 439 & 7.32 & sets \\
\hline 435 & 737 & 754 & 440 & 731 & 751 \\
\hline 435 & 736 & 836 & 440 & 730 & 833 \\
\hline 436 & 735 & 914 & 441 & 730 & 912 \\
\hline 437 & 734 & 9 49 & 442 & 729 & 948 \\
\hline 438 & 733 & 1023 & 443 & 729 & 1023 \\
\hline 439 & 733 & 1057 & 444 & 728 & 1058 \\
\hline 440 & 732 & 1132 & 444 & 728 & 1134 \\
\hline 440 & 731 & A. M. & 445 & 727 & A. M. \\
\hline 441 & 730 & 1210 & 446 & 726 & 1213 \\
\hline 442 & 730 & 1251 & 447 & 726 & 1255 \\
\hline 443 & 729 & 1. 38 & 448 & 785 & 142 \\
\hline 444 & 728 & 230 & 449 & 724 & 235 \\
\hline 445 & 727 & 327 & 450 & 723 & 332 \\
\hline 446 & 726 & rises & 451 & 7.22 & rises. \\
\hline 447 & 725 & 748 & 452 & 721 & \(7 \cdot 46\) \\
\hline 448 & 724 & 824 & 452 & 720 & 822 \\
\hline 449 & 723 & 856 & 453 & 7 & 855 \\
\hline 4. 50 & 722 & 926 & 454 & 71 & 926 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Calendar for Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Missouri, Kansas,
Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline 38 & 729 & \\
\hline d & 729 & 102. \\
\hline 4 & 729 & 10 \\
\hline & 729 & 11 \\
\hline 4.40 & 729 & 115 \\
\hline 4. 40 & 728 & \\
\hline 4.4 & 728 & 12 \\
\hline 441 & 728 & 12 \\
\hline 4 & 728 & 13 \\
\hline 443 & 727 & 2 \\
\hline 443 & 727 & 2 \\
\hline 444 & 727 & 3 \\
\hline 4. 44 & 726 & set \\
\hline 4.45 & 726 & \\
\hline 446 & 725 & \\
\hline 47 & 725 & 0 \\
\hline 447 & 724 & 948 \\
\hline 448 & 723 & 10 \\
\hline 449 & 723 & 1059 \\
\hline 450 & 722 & 1137 \\
\hline 451 & 721 & \\
\hline 451 & 721 & 12 \\
\hline 452 & 720 & 1259 \\
\hline 453 & 719 & 1.4 \\
\hline 454 & 718 & 2 \\
\hline 455 & 718 & 33 \\
\hline 455 & 717 & rises \\
\hline 456 & 716 & \\
\hline 4.51 & 715 & 820 \\
\hline 458 & 714 & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Calendar for CHARLESTON Georgia. Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline SUN & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sun } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left.\right|_{\text {R. \& O }} ^{\text {R. }}
\] \\
\hline н. M. & H. M. & н. M. \\
\hline 455 & 712 & 939 \\
\hline 456 & 712 & 1017 \\
\hline 456 & 712 & 10.52 \\
\hline 456 & 712 & 1124 \\
\hline 457 & 712 & 1157 \\
\hline 457 & 711 & A. M. \\
\hline 458 & 711 & 1230 \\
\hline 458 & 711 & 14 \\
\hline 459 & 711 & 140 \\
\hline 459 & 711 & 219 \\
\hline 50 & 710 & 3 3 \\
\hline 50 & 710 & 351 \\
\hline & 710 & sets. \\
\hline 5 & \(7 \quad 9\) & 737 \\
\hline 52 & \(7 \quad 9\) & 822 \\
\hline \(5 \quad 3\) & 79 & 94 \\
\hline \(5 \quad 3\) & 78 & 944 \\
\hline & ¢ 8 & 1024 \\
\hline & 77 & 11 2 \\
\hline \(5 \quad 5\) & 77 & 1142 \\
\hline 56 & 76 & A.M. \\
\hline 56 & 76 & 1225 \\
\hline \(5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 7\end{array}\) & 75 & 110 \\
\hline 5 & 75 & 20 \\
\hline 58 & 74 & 254 \\
\hline 5 & 73 & 351 \\
\hline 510 & 73 & rises. \\
\hline 510 & 72 & 734 \\
\hline 511 & 71 & 813 \\
\hline 512 & 70 & 850 \\
\hline 512 & 70 & 1924 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DAY OF } \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & \#. & M. s. & \(\mid\) DAY OF & & M. s. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { DAY OF } \\ & \text { MONTH }\end{aligned}\right.\) & & M. s. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Day of } \\ & \text { Month }\end{aligned}\right.\) & ®. & M. s. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { DAY OF } \\
\text { MONTH }
\end{array}\right|
\] & н. & M. s. \\
\hline 1 & 12 & \(3 \quad 30\) & 8 & 12 & 445 & 14 & 12 & 535 & 20 & 12 & \(\begin{array}{ll}6 & 8\end{array}\) & 26 & 12. & 620 \\
\hline 2 & 12 & 341 & 9 & 12 & 454 & 15 & 12 & 542 & 21 & 12 & 611 & 27 & 12 & 620 \\
\hline 3 & 12 & \(3 \quad 53\) & 10 & 12 & 53 & 16 & 12 & 548 & 22 & 12 & 614 & 28 & 12 & 620 \\
\hline 4 & 12 & \(4 \quad 4\) & 11 & 12 & 512 & 17 & 12 & \(5 \quad 54\) & 23 & 12 & 617 & 29 & 12 & 619 \\
\hline 5 & 12 & \(4 \cdot 15\) & 12 & 12 & 520 & 18 & 12 & \(5 \quad 59\) & 24 & 12 & 619 & 30 & 12 & 617 \\
\hline 6 & 12 & 425 & 13 & & 528 & 19 & & \(6 \quad 4\) & 25 & 12 & 620 & 31 & 12 & 614 \\
\hline 7 & 12 & 435 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILICHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & July. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. & July. & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. & July. & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. \\
\hline & & H. M. & H. M. & & H. M. & H. M. & & H. M. & H. M. \\
\hline Boston & 1 & 213 & 954 & 11 & 224 & 946 & 21 & 238 & 934 \\
\hline New York & 1 & 226 & 940 & 11 & 236 & 934 & 21 & 248 & 923 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 240 & 927 & 11 & 248 & 922 & 21 & 30 & 912 \\
\hline Charleston & 1 & 314 & 853 & 11 & 320 & 850 & 21 & 329 & 843 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOON'S PHASES.
 New Moon.
\(13 \quad 7 \quad 45 \mathrm{P}\).
Morning Stars-Mercury, Venus.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{8th Month.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{AUGUST.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{31 Days.} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hy } \\
& 0 \\
& 4 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for Boston \\
New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Oregon.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,' Wyoming, and Northern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Virginia, Kentucky, Missourl, Kansas, Colorado, Utah,
Nevada, and Central California.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Ceorgia Aston, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexic Southern California.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline む1 & & RISES & \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}
\hline \text { SUN } & \text { MOON } \\
\text { SETS. } & \text { R. \& } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & RISES & SETSN. & \[
\left.\begin{array}{ll}
\text { oon } \\
s_{s}
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & RISEN & SUN & \[
\left|\begin{array}{lll}
\mathrm{MO} & \mathrm{MO} \\
\mathrm{R} . & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{~s}
\end{array}\right|
\] &  & SUN & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MOON } \\
& t \in \mathrm{~S} .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & W & \[
\left.\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{H}_{4} & \mathrm{M} \\
4 & 51
\end{array}\right]
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{H} & \mathrm{M} \\
4 & 55 \\
\hline & 55
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{M}} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{H}_{0} \\
9 \\
55
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
H_{5} \\
5
\end{gathered} \mathrm{M}_{0}
\] & \[
7 \quad \begin{aligned}
& M . \\
& 12
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
956
\] & 513 & \[
659
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \\
& 9 \text { M.t }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & h & 452 & 7191022 & 456 & 715 & 1024 & & 711 & 1023 & \({ }_{5}^{5} 14\) & 658 & 1029 \\
\hline & Fr & 453 & 7181052 & 457 & 714 & 1054 & & 710 & 1056 & 514 & 657 & \(11 \quad 2\) \\
\hline & Sa & 454 & 7171123 & 458 & 713 & 1126 & & 79 & 1129 & 515 & 656 & 1138 \\
\hline & & 455 & 7161157 & 459 & 712 & A. M. & & 78 & A.M. & 516 & 656 & A.M. \\
\hline & M & 456 & 715 A.M. & 5 & 711 & 121 & & 77 & 12 5 & 516 & 655 & 1215 \\
\hline & Tu & 457 & 7131236 & & 710 & 1240 & 5 & 76 & 1244 & 517 & 654 & 1257 \\
\hline & W & 458 & 7121119 & & & 124 & & 74 & 128 & 518 & 653 & 142 \\
\hline & Th & 459 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 11 & 2 & 8\end{array}\) & & & 213 & & \(7 \quad 3\) & 218 & 518 & 652 & 232 \\
\hline 10 & Fr & 50 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 9 & 3 & 4\end{array}\) & & 7 & 38 & & 7 & 313 & 519 & 651 & 326 \\
\hline 11 & Sa & 5 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 8 & 4 & 5\end{array}\) & & 7 & 4.9 & & 7 & 413 & 520 & 650 & 425 \\
\hline 12 & S & 5 & 787 sets. & & 7 & sets. & 510 & 70 & sets. & 521 & 649 & set \\
\hline 13 & M & & \(\begin{array}{llll}7 & 5 & 7 & 49\end{array}\) & & & 748 & 511 & 658 & 747 & 521 & 648 & 742 \\
\hline 14 & Tu & & \begin{tabular}{ll|llll}
7 & 4 & 8 & 24
\end{tabular} & & 7 & 824 & 512 & 657 & 824 & 522 & 647 & 822 \\
\hline 15 & W & & \(\begin{array}{llll}7 & 2 & 8 & 59\end{array}\) & & 659 & 9 0 & 512 & 656 & 91 & 523 & 646 & 3 \\
\hline 16 & Th & & \begin{tabular}{ll|llll}
7 & 1 & 9 & 34
\end{tabular} & 510 & 658 & 936 & 513 & 655 & 938 & 523 & 645 & 943 \\
\hline 17 & \(\stackrel{\mathrm{Fr}}{ }\) & & 6591012 & 511 & 656 & 1014 & 514 & 653 & 1017 & 524 & 644 & 1025 \\
\hline 18 & Sa & & 6581052 & 512 & 655 & 1055 & 515 & 652 & 1059 & 525 & 643 & 1110 \\
\hline 19 & & 510 & 6561136 & 513 & 654 & 1140 & 516 & 651 & 1145 & 525 & 642 & 1157 \\
\hline 20 & M & 511 & 655 A.M. & 514 & 652 & A.M. & 517 & 649 & A.M. & 526 & 640 & A.M. \\
\hline 21 & Tu & 512 & 6531226 & 515 & 651 & 1230 & 518 & 648 & 1235 & 527 & 639 & 1249 \\
\hline 22 & W & 513 & 652120 & 516 & 649 & 124 & 519 & 646 & 129 & 527 & 638 & 143 \\
\hline 23 & Th & 514 & \(650 \quad 218\) & 517 & 648 & 222 & 520 & 645 & 227 & 528 & 637 & 241 \\
\hline 24 & Fr & 515 &  & 518 & 646 & 323 & 521 & 644 & 327 & 529 & 636 & 339 \\
\hline 25 & Sa & 516 & 847
4 & 519 & 645 & 424 & 522 & 642 & 428 & 529 & 635 & 438 \\
\hline 26 & & 518 & 646 rises. & 520 & 643 & rises. & 522 & 641 & rises. & 530 & 633 & rises. \\
\hline 27 & M & 519 &  & 521 & 642 & 726 & 523 & 639 & 725 & 531 & 632 & 722 \\
\hline 8 & Tu & 520 & 642755 & 522 & 640 & 755 & 524. & 638 & 756 & 531 & 631 & 756 \\
\hline 29 & W & 521 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|lll}
641 & 8
\end{tabular} & 523 & 639 & 825 & 525 & 636 & 826 & 532 & 630 & 828 \\
\hline , & Th & 522 &  & 524 & 637 & 854 & 526 & 635 & 856 & 533 & 628 & 91 \\
\hline & Fr & 523 & 637923 & 525 & 635 & 926 & 527 & 633 & 928 & 5331 & 627 & 936 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { DAY OF }} \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & |\%. & m. \(\mathrm{s}_{\text {s. }}\) & ( DAY OF & н. & m. s. & | \(\mid\) & & M. s. & | \({ }^{\text {DAY OF }}\) MONTH & & M. s. &  & І. & & s. \\
\hline 1 & 12 & 612 & 8 & 12 & 534 & 14 & & 440 & 20 & 12 & 326 & 26 & 12 & & \\
\hline 2 & 12 & 68 & 9 & 12 & 527 & 15 & 12 & 429 & 21 & 12 & 312 & 27 & 12 & & 37 \\
\hline 3 & 12 & \(6 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 4\end{array}\) & 10 & 12 & 518 & 16 & 12 & 417 & 22 & 12 & 257 & 28 & 12 & 1 & \\
\hline 4 & 12 & 559 & 11 & 12 & 510 & 17 & & \(4{ }_{4}^{4} 5\) & 23 & 12 & 242 & 29 & 12 & 1 & \\
\hline 5 & 12 & 554 & 12 & & 515 & 18 & & \(\begin{array}{lll}3 & 53\end{array}\) & 24 & 12 & 226 & 30 & 12 & & \\
\hline 6 & 12 & 548 & 13 & 12 & 451 & 19 & & 340 & 25 & & 210 & 31 & 12 & 0 & \\
\hline 7 & 12 & 541 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILICHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & \({ }^{\text {Aug }}\) & eegns, A.M. & Ends, P. & Aus & Begins, A & Ends, & & egins, F & . M \\
\hline & & H. M. & \({ }_{9}^{\text {H. }}\) M. & & \({ }_{3}{ }^{\text {H. M. }}\) & \({ }_{8}^{\text {H. }}\) M. & & \({ }_{3}^{\text {H. }}\) M. & \({ }_{8}^{\text {H. }}\) Mr \({ }^{\text {mi }}\) \\
\hline Boston. & 1 & 256 & \(\begin{array}{ll}9 & 16 \\ 9\end{array}\) & 11 & \(\begin{array}{lll}3 & 12 \\ 3\end{array}\) & 857 & 21 & & 837
831 \\
\hline New York & 1 & 35 & 97 & 11 & 321 & 849 & 21 & 334 & 831 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 314 & 857 & 11 & 328 & 842 & 21 & 341 & 824 \\
\hline Charlesto & 1 & 340 & 832 & 11 & 350 & 820 & 21 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOON'S PHASES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for BOSTON \\
New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Oregon.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
New York City, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, \\
Iowa, Nebraska, \\
Northern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
WASHINGTON, \\
Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and Central California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Georgia, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and
Southern California.} \\
\hline ลٌ & & & \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline \text { SUN } \\
\text { SETS. } & \text { R. \& } \\
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\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathbf{S U N} \\
\text { RISES }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. MOON } \\
& \text { R. \& S. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { RISES. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN MOON } \\
& \text { SE'TS. R. \& S } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { RISES. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{SUN} \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{MOON} \\
& \mathrm{R} .8 \mathrm{~N} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & & & н. M. \({ }^{\text {m. }}\) M. & & & \\
\hline & Sa & & \(\begin{array}{lllll}636 & 956\end{array}\) & & \(\begin{array}{lllll}634 & 9 & 59\end{array}\) & & & & 626 & \\
\hline & & 525 & 6341032 & 527 & 6321036 & 529 & 6301040 & 535 & 625 & 152 \\
\hline & M & 520 & 6321112 & 528 & 6311117 & 530 & 6291121 & 535 & 624 & 1134 \\
\hline & Tu & 527 & 6301158 & 529 & 629 A.M. & 531 & \(627 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). & 536 & 622 & A.M. \\
\hline & W & 23 & 629 A.M. & 530 & 6
27
12
12 & 531 & 626128 & 536 & 621 & 1222 \\
\hline & Th & 529 & 6271253 & 531 & 6261255 & 532 & 6241 & 537 & 620 & 112 \\
\hline & \(\mathrm{Fr}^{\prime}\) & 30 & 625143 & 532 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|ll}
64 & 152
\end{tabular} & 533 & 622156 & 538 & 618 & 2 \\
\hline & , & 531 & \(\begin{array}{llll}624 & 250\end{array}\) & 533 & 622254 & 534 & 621258 & 538 & 617 & 3 \\
\hline & & 532 & \(\begin{array}{ll}622 & 357\end{array}\) & 534 & \(\begin{array}{llll}6 & 21 & 4 & 0\end{array}\) & 535 & 6194 & 539 & 616 & 412 \\
\hline 10 & M & 533 & 620 sets & 535 & 619 sets. & 536 & 618 sets & 540 & 614 & set \\
\hline 11 & Tu & 534 & 618656 & 536 & \(\begin{array}{llll}617 & 657\end{array}\) & 537 & \(\begin{array}{llll}616 & 6 \\ 5\end{array}\) & 54.0 & 613 & 6 \\
\hline 12 & W & 536 & \(617 \quad 733\) & 537 &  & 538 & 6157 & & 612 & 739 \\
\hline 13 & Th & 537 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|l|ll}
615
\end{tabular} & 538 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|ll}
614 & 813
\end{tabular} & 539 & 6138 & 5 & 610 & 822 \\
\hline 14 & Fr & 38 & \begin{tabular}{ll|llll}
6 & 13 & 8 & 51
\end{tabular} & 539 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|ll}
6.12 & 8 & 54
\end{tabular} & 539 & 6118 & & - & 7 \\
\hline 15 & Sa & 539 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}611 & 9 & 34\end{array}\) & 540 & 611938 & 540 & 610943 & & \(\begin{array}{ll}6 & 8\end{array}\) & 954 \\
\hline 16 & S & 540 & 6101023 & 54.1 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 9 & 10 & 27\end{array}\) & 541 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 8 & 10 & 32\end{array}\) & 544 & & 6 10.45 \\
\hline 17 & M & 541 &  & 54.2 &  & 542 & \(\begin{array}{llll}6 & 7 & 11 & 25\end{array}\) & 544 & & 51139 \\
\hline 18 & Tu & 542 & 6.6 A.M. & 542 & 6 6 A.M. & 543 & 65 A.M & 545 & & A.M. \\
\hline 19 & W & 543 & \(6 \cdot 41212\) & 543 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 4 & 12 & 17\end{array}\) & 544 & 6. 311222 & 546 & & 1235 \\
\hline 20 & Th & 544 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 2 & 1 & 12\end{array}\) & 544 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 2 & 1 & 16\end{array}\) & 545 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 2 & 1 & 20\end{array}\) & 546 & & 133 \\
\hline 21 & Fr & 45 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
6 & 1 & 2 & 12
\end{tabular} & 545 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 0 & 2 & 16\end{array}\) & 546 & \(\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 2 & 20\end{array}\) & 547 & 559 & 231 \\
\hline & Sa & 546 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll|ll}
5 & 59 & 3 & 14
\end{tabular} & 546 & \(\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 59 & 3 & 16\end{array}\) & 547 & 559320 & 548 & 558 & 328 \\
\hline 23 & & 547 & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 57 & 414\end{array}\) & 547 &  & 548 & 557418 & 548 & 557 & 424 \\
\hline & M & 548 & 555 rises & 548 & 555 rises & 548 & 555 rise & 549 & 555 & \\
\hline & Tu & &  & 549 & 554.626 & 549 & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 54 & 6 & 27\end{array}\) & & 554 & - \\
\hline & W & 550 & 552654 & 550 & \begin{tabular}{ll|llll}
5 & 52 & 6 & 56
\end{tabular} & 550 & 552657 & 550 & 553 & 3 \\
\hline 27 & Th & 55 & 550724 & 551 & 550726 & 551 & 551782 & 551 & 551 & 1) 735 \\
\hline 28 & Fr & 5 &  & 552 &  & 552 & 5498 & 5 & 550 & \\
\hline 29 & S & 554 &  & 553 &  & 553 & 548837 & 5 & & \\
\hline 30 & \({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 555 & 5459 & 554 & 545912 & 554 & 546917 & 55 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

9th Month. A New England, Michigan Whisc,
N. and S. Dakota,
N. . N. and S. Dakota,
Washington, and Oregon.

SEPTEMBER.
30 Days.

\section*{SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & ] & & & & & & . s. \\
\hline 1 & 12 & 08 & 7 & & \(\begin{array}{llll}58 & 11\end{array}\) & 13 & 11 & & 567 & 19 & 11 & 54 & & 25 & 11 & 51 & 153 \\
\hline 2 & 11 & \(59 \quad 49\) & 8 & & \(\begin{array}{ll}57 & 50\end{array}\) & 14 & 11 & 55 & 5546 & 20 & 11 & 53 & 39 & 26 & 11 & 51 & 133 \\
\hline 3 & & \(59 \times 30\) & 9 & & \(\begin{array}{ll}57 & 30\end{array}\) & 15 & 11 & & 5525 & 21 & 11 & 53 & 17 & 27 & 11 & 51 & \(11 \%\) \\
\hline 4. & & \(\begin{array}{ll}59 & 10\end{array}\) & 10 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
57 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 16 & 11 & & 554 & 22 & & 52 & 56 & 28 & & 50 & 0 52 \\
\hline 5 & 11 & \(58 \quad 51\) & 11 & & \(\begin{array}{llll}56 & 49\end{array}\) & 17 & & & 542 & 23 & & 52 & 35 & 29 & & 50 & 032 \\
\hline 6 & 1.1 & 5831 & 12 & 11 & 5628 & 18 & 11 & & 5421 & 24 & 11 & 52 & 14 & 30 & 11 & 50 & 012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILIGHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Sept. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. & Sent. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. & Sept. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. \\
\hline & & H. M. & H. M. & & H. M. & H. M. & & H. M. & H. M. \\
\hline Boston. & 1 & 344 & 815 & 11 & 358 & 754 & 21 & 411 & 734 \\
\hline New York & 1 & 349 & 810 & 11 & 42 & 750 & 21 & 414 & 732 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 354 & 85 & 11 & 4.6 & 747 & 21 & 417 & 729 \\
\hline Charleston & 1 & 49 & 751 & 11 & 417 & 736 & 21 & 425 & 721 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{cccc|l} 
D. & H. & M. & & \\
3 & 7 & 47 & A. M. & First Quarter.
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{10th Month.} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{OCTOBER.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{31 Days.} \\
\hline  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendår for boston, New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N and S. Dakota, Oregon.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
NEW YORK CITY, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming, and Nort:ern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Washington Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas
Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central Callfornia.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Georgia, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico,
Arizona, and Southern California.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline คั & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\operatorname{SUN} \\
\text { SETS. } \\
\hline \text { ROON } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\underset{\text { RISES }}{ }
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l|l|l|}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { SETS. } & \text { ROON \& S. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { RUN } \\
\text { SISES. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\stackrel{\substack{\text { SUN } \\ \text { SETS. }}}{ }
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{MOON} \\
\mathrm{R} . \& \mathrm{~S}
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { RISES. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{MOON} \\
& \mathrm{R}, \pm \pm .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & M & \[
\begin{array}{rl}
\mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 56
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|cc|}
\hline \text { H. } & \mathrm{M} . & \text { H. } \\
5 & 43 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rlr}
\hline \mathrm{H}_{0} & \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 55
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{|cc|}
\hline \text { H. } \\
5 & 55 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H} . \text { M. } \\
& 544
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{|ll|}
\hline \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\
5 & 53
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left.\overline{\text { H. }} \begin{array}{r|}
\hline 5 \\
5 \\
46
\end{array}\right]
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. M. } \\
& 1014
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & Tu & 557 & 5411039 & 556 & 542.1044 & 556 & 543 & 1049 & 554 & 5451 & 113 \\
\hline & W & 558 & 5401133 & 557 & 5401137 & 557 & 541 & 11142 & 555 & 544 & 1155 \\
\hline & Th & 559 & 538 A.M. & 558 & 5 39 A.M. & 558 & 539 & A.M. & 555 & 542 & A.M. \\
\hline & Fr & & 5361232 & 60 & 5371236 & 659 & 538 & 1240 & 556 & 541.1 & 1252 \\
\hline & Sa & & 5341135 & & 53511139 & 6 & 536 & 142 & 557 & 540 & 152 \\
\hline & & & 533243 & & 5341245 & & 535 & 248 & 558 & 538 & 255 \\
\hline & M & & \(531-353\) & & 532355 & & 533 & 356 & 558 & 537 & 41 \\
\hline & Tu & & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 29 & 5 & 6\end{array}\) & & 531 \(5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 6\end{array}\) & & 532 & \(2 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 7\end{array}\) & 559 & 536 & 58 \\
\hline 10 & W & & 528 sets. & & 529 sets. & 6 & 530 & sets. & & 534 & \\
\hline & Th & &  & & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 27 & 646\end{array}\) & & 529 & 949 & & 533 & 657 \\
\hline 12 & Fr & & \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
5 & 24 & 727
\end{tabular} & & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
5 & 26 & 7 & 31
\end{tabular} & & 527 & 735 & & 532 & 746 \\
\hline 13 & Sa & & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
5 & 23 & 816
\end{tabular} & 6 & 524820 & & 526 & 825 & & 531 & 838 \\
\hline 14 & S & 611 & \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|}
5 & 21 & 9 & 9
\end{tabular} & \(6 \quad 9\) & 5.231913 & & 524 & 418 & & 530 & 932 \\
\hline 15 & M & 612 & 520106 & 610 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 21 & 1010\end{array}\) & & 523 & 1015 & & 5281 & 1029 \\
\hline 16 & Tu & 613 &  & 611 & 5201110 & & 5.21 & 1114 & & 5271 & 1127 \\
\hline 17 & W & 614 & 516 A.M. & 612 & 518 A.M. & 610 & 520 & A.M. & & 526 & A.M. \\
\hline 18 & Th & 615 & 5 \begin{tabular}{ll|ll}
5 & 15 & 12 & 6
\end{tabular} & 614 & 5171210 & 612 & 519 & 1214 & & 5251 & 1226 \\
\hline 19 & Fr & 616 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 13 & 1 & 7\end{array}\) & 615 & \begin{tabular}{llll}
515 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 613 & & 713 & & 524 & 123 \\
\hline 20 & Sa & 618 &  & 616 &  & 614 & 516 & 212 & & 522 & 219 \\
\hline & S & 619 & \(\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 10 & 3 & 7\end{array}\) & 617 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 12 & 3 & 8\end{array}\) & 615 & & 310 & & 521 & 315 \\
\hline 22 & M & 620 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 8 & 4 & 5\end{array}\) & 618 & 5114 & 616 & 513 & 47 & & 520 & 3 \\
\hline 23 & Tu & 621 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 7 & 5 & 3\end{array}\) & 619 & \begin{tabular}{l|r|rr}
5 & 9 & 5 & 3
\end{tabular} & 617 & 512 & 5 5 & 610 & 519 & 5 \% \\
\hline & W & 622 & 56 rises & 620 & 58 rises & 618 & 510 & rises. & 610 & 518 & rises. \\
\hline & Th & 624 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 4 & 5 & 56\end{array}\) & 621 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
5 & 7 & 5 & 59
\end{tabular} & 619 & & 9 62 & 611 & 517 & 610 \\
\hline & Fr & 625 & \begin{tabular}{cc|ccl}
\(5-3\) & 60
\end{tabular} & 622 & 5,56633 & 620 & & 837 & 612 & 516 & 647 \\
\hline 27 & S & 626 & \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|}
5 & 1 & 7 & 6
\end{tabular} & 624 & \begin{tabular}{ll|lll}
5 & 4 & 7 & 10
\end{tabular} & 621 & & 715 & 613 & 515 & 727 \\
\hline 28 & & 627 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 0 & 7 & 48\end{array}\) & 625 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 3 & 7 & 52\end{array}\) & 622 & & 757 & 614 & 514 & 810 \\
\hline 29 & M & 628 & 459833 & 626 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 1 & 8 & 38\end{array}\) & 623 & 5 & 4843 & 614 & 513 & \(85 \%\) \\
\hline 30 & Tu & 630 & 457924 & 627 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 0 & 9 & 29\end{array}\) & 624 & & 934 & 615 & 512 & 947 \\
\hline & & 631 & 4561019 & 628 & 4591024 & 625 & & 11028 & 616 & 5111 & 1041 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ¢ MAY & н. м. s. & - \(\begin{gathered}\text { DAY OF } \\ \text { MONTH }\end{gathered}\) & H. M. s. & - PAY OF & H. \(\quad\) м. s. & \(\|\) & |\%. м. s. & - PAY OF & H. m. \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{lll}
11 & 49 & 52 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 8 & 114745 & 14 & 114612 & 20 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 58\end{array}\) & 26 & 11446 \\
\hline 2 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 49 & 33\end{array}\) & 9 & 114728 & 15 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 45 & 58\end{array}\) & 21 & \(\begin{array}{llllll}11 & 44 & 47\end{array}\) & 27 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 43 & 59\end{array}\) \\
\hline 3 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 49 & 14\end{array}\) & 10 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 47 & 12\end{array}\) & 16 & \(1 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 45 & 45\end{array}\) & 22 & \begin{tabular}{|llll}
11 & 44 & 37
\end{tabular} & 28 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 43 & 54\end{array}\) \\
\hline 4 & 1114856 & 11 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 56\end{array}\) & 17 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 45 & 32\end{array}\) & 23 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 44 & 28\end{array}\) & 29 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 43 & 49\end{array}\) \\
\hline 5 & 114837 & 12 & 1114641 & 18 & 114520 & 24 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 44 & 20\end{array}\) & 30 & 114345 \\
\hline 6 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 48 & 19\end{array}\) & 13 & 114626 & 19 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 45\end{array}\) & 25 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 44 & 12\end{array}\) & 31 & 1143 49 \\
\hline 7 & 1148 2l| & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILICHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & Oct & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P.M. & Oct & Begins, A.M. & Ends, P & Oct. & Begins, A. & P. \\
\hline Boston & 1 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. } \\
& 4 . \\
& 23
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. }{ }^{M} .
\end{aligned}
\] & 11 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M} . \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. M. } \\
& 658
\end{aligned}
\] & 21 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. } \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. } \\
& 64 \\
& 4 .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline New York & 1 & 425 & 714 & 11 & 435 & 657 & 21 & 446 & 643 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 427 & 712 & 11 & 437 & 656 & 21 & 446 & 643 \\
\hline Charlesto & 1 & 432 & & & 4 & 654 & 21 & 446 & 643 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

11th Month.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\left.\begin{aligned}
& \text { |n } \\
& \text { and } \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{8} \\
& 0 \\
& 3 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for BozTON, \\
New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota,
Washington, and Oregon.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline คी & 骨 & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline \text { SUN } \\
\text { RISES. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\underset{\text { SUN }}{\substack{\text { SETS. }}}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\mathrm{MOON} \\
\mathrm{R} . \& \mathrm{~S} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 1 & Th & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { н. м. м. } \\
6 & 32
\end{array}
\] & H. \({ }_{\text {H. }}\) & \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline H. \\
11 \\
\hline 19 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & Fr & 634. & 453 & A. M. \\
\hline 3 & Sa & 635 & 452 & 1223 \\
\hline & S & 636 & 451 & 130 \\
\hline 5 & M & 637 & 450 & 239 \\
\hline 6 & Tu & 638 & 448 & 352 \\
\hline 7 & W & 640 & 447 & \(5 \quad 6\) \\
\hline 8 & Th & 641 & 446 & sets. \\
\hline 9 & Fr & 642 & 4.45 & \(6 \quad 2\) \\
\hline 10 & Sa & 643 & 444 & 655 \\
\hline 11 & 5 & 645 & 443 & 752 \\
\hline 12 & M & 646 & 442 & 853 \\
\hline 13 & Tu & 647 & 441 & 956 \\
\hline 14 & W & 648 & 440 & 1058 \\
\hline 15 & Th & 650 & 439 & A. M. \\
\hline 16 & Fr & 651 & 438 & 121 \\
\hline 17 & Sa & 652 & 437 & \(1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 0\end{array}\) \\
\hline 18 & S & 653 & 436 & 159 \\
\hline 19 & M & 655 & 436 & 257 \\
\hline 20 & Tu & 656 & 435 & 354 \\
\hline 21 & W & 657 & 434 & 451 \\
\hline 22 & Th & 658 & 433 & 548 \\
\hline 23 & Fr & 70 & 433 & rises. \\
\hline 24 & Sa & \(7 \quad 1\) & 432 & 546 \\
\hline 25 & S & \(7 \quad 2\) & 431 & 630 \\
\hline 26 & M & 7
7 & 431 & 719 \\
\hline 27 & Tu & 74 & 430 & 813 \\
\hline 28 & W & 75 & 430 & 911 \\
\hline 29 & Th & 76 & 430 & 1012 \\
\hline 30 & Fr & & 429 & 1116 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOVEMBER.
30 Days.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for
NEW YORK CITY, \\
Connecticut Pennsylvania, ohio, Indiana, Illinois,
Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Virginia, Kentuck Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Central California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Georgia, Alabama, Loulsiana, Arkansas, Arizona, and Southern California.} \\
\hline Rises. & \[
1 \text { SUN }
\] & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\hat{\mathrm{P}}_{\mathrm{R} .}^{\mathrm{M}}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { SETS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & & & & H. & & & & \\
\hline 29 & 457 & 1123 & 626 & 5 & 1127 & 617 & 510 & 138 \\
\hline 631 & 456 & A.M. & 627 & 459 & A.M. & 618 & & A.M. \\
\hline 32 & 455 & 1226 & 628 & 458 & 1229 & 619 & 5 & 1238 \\
\hline 633 & 454 & 132 & 630 & 457 & 134 & 620 & 5 & 140 \\
\hline 634 & 453 & 240 & 631 & 456 & 241 & 620 & 5 & 244 \\
\hline 35 & 452 & 352 & 632 & 455 & 352 & 621 & 5 & 351 \\
\hline 636 & 451 & 5 & 633 & 454 & 5 & 622 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline 638 & 450 & sets. & 634 & 453 & sets. & 623 & 5 & sets. \\
\hline 639 & 448 & 6 & 635 & 452 & 611 & 62 & 5 & 623 \\
\hline 40 & 447 & 659 & 636 & 451 & 74 & 625 & 5 & 718 \\
\hline & 446 & 757 & 37 & 450 & \(8 \quad 2\) & 626 & & 816 \\
\hline 42 & 446 & 858 & 638 & 449 & 92 & 626 & & 916 \\
\hline 44 & 445 & 10 & 640 & 449 & 10 & 627 & & 1017 \\
\hline 45 & 444 & 1112 & 641 & 448 & \(111{ }^{1} 6\) & 628 & & 1116 \\
\hline 46 & 443 & A.M. & 642 & 447 & A.M. & 629 & & A.M. \\
\hline 47 & 442 & 123 & 643 & 446 & 12 & 630 & 459 & 1214 \\
\hline 48 & 441 & \(1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2\end{array}\) & 644 & 445 & \(1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4\end{array}\) & 631 & 459 & 110 \\
\hline 49 & 440 & 20 & 645 & 445 & 2 & 632 & 458 & 24 \\
\hline 650 & 440 & 257 & 646 & 444 & 258 & 633 & 45 & 258 \\
\hline 652 & 439 & 354 & 647 & 44.3 & 353 & 634 & 457 & 350 \\
\hline 53 & 438 & 450 & 648 & 443 & 448 & 635 & 457 & 443 \\
\hline 54 & 4.38 & 546 & 650 & 442 & 544 & 636 & 456 & 536 \\
\hline 55 & 437 & rises & 651 & 442 & rises & 636 & 456 & rises. \\
\hline 656 & 436 & 550 & 65 & 4 & 555 & 637 & 456 & 68 \\
\hline 658 & 436 & 635 & 653 & & 640 & 638 & 4 & 654 \\
\hline 659 & 435 & 724 & 65 & 440 & 729 & 639 & 4 & 43 \\
\hline & 435 & 817 & 655 & 440 & 822 & 640 & 455 & 835 \\
\hline & 434 & 915 & 656 & 440 & 919 & 641 & 454 & 930 \\
\hline & 434 & 1015 & 657 & 439 & 1018 & 642 & 454 & 11028 \\
\hline & 434 & 1118 & 658 & 439 & 1121 & 64.3 & 454 & 1128 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.


TWILICHT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & Nov. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.m. & Sov. & Be \({ }_{\text {dins, }}\) A.M. & Ends, P.M. & Nov. & Begins, A.m. & Ends, P.M. \\
\hline B & 1 & н. м.
\[
458
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { H. } \\
6
\end{gathered}
\] & 11 & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\hline \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\
5 & 9
\end{array}
\] & н. м.
\[
6 \quad 19
\] & 21 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { н. } \\
& 5 . \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { H. } \\
6 . & 19
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline New York & 1 & 457 & 629 & 11 & 58 & 620 & 21 & 518 & 614 \\
\hline Wash'ton.. & 1 & 457 & 630 & 11 & 56 & 621 & 21 & 516 & 616 \\
\hline Charleston & 1 & 454 & 633 & 11 & 52 & 626 & 21 & 510 & 622 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{12th Month.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{DECEMBER.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{31 Days.} \\
\hline  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar for Boston New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, N . and S. Dakota, Oregon.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
New York Crty, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming and Northern California.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calendar for Virclnia, Kentuck Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and
entral Callfornia} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Calendar for \\
Charleston Georgia. Alabama, Texas, New Mexico, Arlzona, and
Southern California
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline ค็ คึ คึ & & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { SUN } \\
\text { SETS. } \\
\text { R. \& S } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { RISES. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { SETS. }
\end{gathered}
\] &  & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { SUN } \\
\text { SETS. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left[\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{MOON} \\
\mathrm{R} . \& \mathrm{~s}
\end{array}\right.
\] & & SUN
SETS. & Moion \\
\hline 1 Sa & &  & 74 & н. м.
\[
143
\] & A. M. \({ }^{\text {M. }}\). & \begin{tabular}{cc} 
H. \\
6 & 59 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & H.
4
4
49 & A.M & & H. \({ }^{\text {M }} 54\) & A. M. \\
\hline 2 S & 710 & 4281222 & & 433 & 1223 & 70 & 438 & 1225 & 644 & 4.54 & 1229 \\
\hline M & 711 & 428130 & & 433 & 130 & & 4.38 & 131 & 645 & 4.54 & 132 \\
\hline 4 Tu & 712 & 428.241 & & 433 & 240 & 7 & 438 & 240 & 646 & 454 & 237 \\
\hline 5 W & 713 & \(\begin{array}{lllllll}4 & 28 & 354\end{array}\) & & 432 & 352 & 7 & 438 & 351 & 647 & 454 & 345 \\
\hline 6 Th & 714 & 4
4 28 & & 432 & 5 & 7 & 438 & 5 & 648 & 4 & 454 \\
\hline 7 Fr & 715 & 427 sets. & 710 & 4.32 & sets. & 7 & 438 & 8 sets. & 649 & 454 & sets \\
\hline 8 Sa & 716 & 427532 & 711 & 432 & 537 & & 438 & 542 & 650 & 454 & 556 \\
\hline S & 717 & 427633 & 712 & 432 & 638 & & 4.38 & 643 & 650 & 454 & 657 \\
\hline 10 M & 718 & 427737 & 713 & 432 & 741 & & 438 & 746 & 651 & 454 & 59 \\
\hline 11 Tu & 718 & 427842 & 7.14 & 432 & 846 & & 438 & 850 & 652 & 4 & 2 \\
\hline 12 W & 719 & 428947 & 714 & 433 & 950 & 7 & 438 & 953 & 652 & 455 & 102 \\
\hline 13 Th & 720 & \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
4 \\
28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 1049 & 715 & 4.33 & 1051 & 710 & 438 & 81054 & 653 & 455 & 110 \\
\hline \({ }_{14} \mathrm{Fr}\) & 721 & 4281150 & 716 & 433 & 1151 & 710 & 439 & 91153 & 654 & 455 & 1157 \\
\hline 15 Sa & 722 & 428 A.M. & 717 & 433 & A.M. & 711 & 439 & A.M. & 654 & 455 & A.M. \\
\hline 16 S & 722 & 4281249 & 717 & 433 & 1249 & 712 & 439 & 1250 & 655 & 456 & 1251 \\
\hline 17 M & 723 &  & 718 & 4.34 & 146 & 712 & 439 & 146 & 656 & & 144 \\
\hline 18 Tu & 724 & 4.29844 & 719 & 434 & 243 & 713 & 440 & 242 & 656 & & 237 \\
\hline 19 W & 725 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|lll}
4 & 29 & 3
\end{tabular} & 719 & 434 & 339 & 714 & 440 & - 37 & 65 & 457 & 330 \\
\hline 20 Th & 725 & 429437 & 720 & 4:35 & 435 & 714 & 441 & 432 & 657 & 457 & 423 \\
\hline 21 Fr & 726 & 430533 & 720 & 435 & 530 & 715 & 441 & 526 & 658 & 458 & 515 \\
\hline 22 Sa & 726 & 430627 & 721 & 4.36 & 624 & 715 & 44.1 & 620 & 658 & 458 & 68 \\
\hline 23 S & 727 & 431 rises. & 721 & 436 & rises. & 716 & 442 & rises. & 659 & 459 & rises. \\
\hline 24 M & 727 & 4
4 \(32 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 8\end{array}\) & 722 & 437 & 612 & 716 & 443 & 617 & & 459 & 631 \\
\hline 25 Tu & 728 & \(\begin{array}{ll}4 & 3\end{array}\) & 722 & 438 & \(7 \quad 9\) & 717 & 443 & 713 & & 0 & 726 \\
\hline \(26 . \mathrm{W}\) & 728 & \begin{tabular}{ll|ll}
4 & 33 & 8 & 5
\end{tabular} & 723 & 438 & 89 & 717 & 444 & 412 & & 0 & 823 \\
\hline 27 Th & 788 &  & 723 & 439 & 911 & 717 & 444 & \(4{ }^{4} 914\) & & & 922 \\
\hline 28 Fr & 729 & 4.341012 & 723 & 439 & 10 & 718 & 445 & 51016 & & \(5 \quad 2\) & 1021 \\
\hline 29 Sa & 729 & 4351118 & 724 & 440 & 1119 & 718 & 446 & 61120 & & 52 & 1122 \\
\hline 30.5 & 729 & 436 A.M. & 724 & 441 & A.M. & 718 & 446 & A.M. & & 53 & A.M. \\
\hline 31 M & 729 & 437122611 & 724 & 442 & 1226 & 719 & 447 & 71226 & 72 & 54 & 1225 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { DAY OF }} \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & H. M. S. & MONTH & H. M. s. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { PY OF } \\
& \text { CONTH }
\end{aligned}
\] & H. M. s. & MONTH & ㅍ. M. s. & Month & H. & M. \\
\hline 1 & 114853 & 8 & \(\begin{array}{lll}11 & 51 & 43\end{array}\) & 14 & 11 54, 28 & 20 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 57 & 24\end{array}\) & 26 & 12 & \\
\hline 2 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 49 & 15\end{array}\) & 9 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 52 & 10\end{array}\) & 15 & \(11 \begin{array}{llll}11 & 54 & 57\end{array}\) & 21 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 57 & 54\end{array}\) & 27 & 12 & 0 \\
\hline 3 & \(11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 48\end{array}\) & 10 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 52 & 37\end{array}\) & 16 & 11155 & 22 & 11588 & 28 & 12 & 1 \\
\hline 4 & 1150 & 11 & \(\begin{array}{llll}11 & 53 & 4\end{array}\) & 17 & 11155 & 23 & 1155853 & 29 & 12 & \\
\hline 5 & 1115027 & 12 & 11.53132 & 18 & 115625 & 24 & 115923 & 30 & 12 & 2 \\
\hline 6 & 11150 & 13 & 11.540 & 13 & 1115654 & 25 & 115953 & 31 & 12 & 2 \\
\hline 7 & 1151171 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TWILIGHT.


\section*{READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.}

For uscertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 175ั2* to 19 อั2 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1761
1801 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
1767 \\
1807
\end{tabular} & 1778 & 1789
1829 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1795 \\
& 1835
\end{aligned}
\] & 1846 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1857 \\
& 1903
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1863 \\
& 1914
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1874 \\
& 1925
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1885 \\
& 1931
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1891 \\
& 1942
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1762 \\
& 1802
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline 1773 \\
1813
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1779 \\
& 1819
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1790 \\
& 1830
\end{aligned}
\] & 1841 & 1847 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1858 \\
& 1909
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1869 \\
& 1915
\end{aligned}
\] & 1875 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1886 \\
& 1937
\end{aligned}
\] & 1897 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1757 \\
& 1803
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1763 \\
& 1814
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1774 \\
& 1825
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1785 \\
& 1831
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1791 \\
& 1842
\end{aligned}
\] & 1853 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1859 \\
& 1910
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1870 \\
& 1921
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1881 \\
& 1927
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1887 \\
& 1938
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1898 \\
& 1949
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1754 \\
& 1805
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1765 \\
& 1811
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1771 \\
& 1822
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1782 \\
& 1833
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1793 \\
& 1839
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1799 \\
& 1850 \\
& 1901
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1861 \\
& 1907
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1867 \\
& 1918
\end{aligned}
\] & 1878 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1889 \\
& 1935
\end{aligned}
\] & 1895
1946 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1755 \\
& 1806
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1766 \\
& 181.7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1777 \\
& 1823
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1783 \\
& 1834
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1794 \\
& 1845
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1800 \\
& 1851 \\
& 1902
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1862 \\
& 1913
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1873 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1879 \\
& 1930
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1890 \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
\] & 1947 \\
\hline 1758
1809 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1769 \\
& 1815
\end{aligned}
\] & 1775 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1786 \\
& 1837
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1797 \\
& 1843
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1854 \\
& 1905
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1865 \\
& 1911
\end{aligned}
\] & 1871 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1882 \\
& 1933
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1893 \\
& 1939
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1899 \\
& 1950
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1753
1810 & 1759 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1770 \\
& 1827
\end{aligned}
\] & 1781 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1787 \\
& 1849
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1798 \\
& 1855
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1866 \\
& 1906
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1877 \\
& 1917
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1883 \\
& 1923
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1894 \\
& 1934
\end{aligned}
\] & 1900
1945
1951 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1764 & 1792 & 1804 & 1832 & 1860 & 1888 & & 1928 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\
\hline 1768 & 1796 & 1898 & 1836 & 1864 & 1892 & 1904 & 1932 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline 1772 & & 1812 & 1840 & 1868 & 1896 & 1908 & 1936 & 3 & 6 & 7 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 7 & 2 \\
\hline 1786 & & 1816 & 1844 & 1872 & & 1912 & 1940 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\
\hline 1780 & & 1830 & 1848 & 1876 & & 1916 & 1944 & 6 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 5 \\
\hline 1756 & 1784 & 1824 & 1852 & 1880 & & 1920 & 1948 & 4 & 7 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 7 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline \(1 \% 60\) & 1788 & 1828 & 1856 & 1884 & . & 1924 & 1952 & 2 & 5 & 6 & \(\frac{2}{2}\) & 4 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-To ascertain anv day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. ?ror Example:-To know on what day of the week July 4. 1918. fell, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.
> * 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3-13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).


\section*{Morning Stars in 1923.}

Mhreury-January 28 to April 8: May 28 to Jul 22; September 28 to November 15.

Venus-January 1 to September 10.
Mars-August 8 to end of year.
Jurrier-January 1 to May 5; November 22 to end of year.

Saturn-January 1 to April 7: October 17 to

\section*{Evening Stars in 1923.}

MERCURY-January 1 to 28; April 8 to May 28 July 22 to September 28 ; November 15 to end of year.

VENUS-September 10 to end of year.
Mars-January 1 to August 8.
Jupiter-May 5 to November 22.
SATURN-April 7 to October 17.

\section*{Chronological Cycles.}

Lunar Cycle
Solar Cycle.
5 Roman Indiction
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Epact..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dominical Letter
Epact.
13

28 Julian Period
6635

\section*{Chronological Eras.}

The year 1923 corresponds to the year 7431-32 of the Byzantine era; 5683-84 of the Jewish era, the year 5684 commencing at sunset September 10; 2676 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2699 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the

675 th Olympiad, commencing July 1: 2583 of the Japanese era, and to the twelfth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1341-42 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1342 beginning at sunset August 13. The 148th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1923.

\section*{Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.}


. B. C. 5598, Sept. 1
"، 5508, Sept. 1
، 4713 , Aug. 29
. 4713 , Jan.
" 4008 , Oct.
" \({ }^{\prime} \quad 3761\), Oct.
، \({ }^{\prime} \quad 776\), July
- 753, April 24

\section*{Name. \\ Began.}

Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era B. c. 312, Sept. 1
Era of Maccabees.
166, Nov. 24
Tyrian Era.
125, Oct. 19
Sidonian Era
125 , Oct. 1
Julian Era.
45, Jan.
Spanish Era.
38, Jan. 1
Augustan Era
27, Feb. 14
Destruction of Jerusaiem ............ \({ }^{\text {D. }}\) 69, Jan.
Mohammedan Era. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 622, July 16

\section*{THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.}

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans iirst in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is
similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

\section*{THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.}

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished \(\ln\) all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve
months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17 th to the 21 st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the. Gregorian Calendar was resumed.

\section*{CHURCH FASTS.}

THE Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ.); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday): Aug. 15 (Assumptlon of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day) : Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of
the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnlght before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROCATION DAYS.

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Sum-
mer: after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear
Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

Greek Church Calendar, 1923.
A. D. 1923. A.M. 8032.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { NEW } \\
\text { STYLE. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Holy Days. & Style. & STYLE. & Holy Days. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Old } \\
\text { Style. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Jan. 14 & Circumcision & Jan. & July 12 & Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles) & June 29 \\
\hline Jan. 19 & Theophany (Epiphany) & Jan. 6 & Aug. 19 & Transfiguration................... & Aug. 6 \\
\hline Feb. 15 & Hypapante (Purification) & Feb. 2 & Aug. 28 & Repose of Theotokos & Aug. 15 \\
\hline Feb. 19 & Great Lent bcgins. & Feb. 6 & Sept. 12 & *St. Alexander Nevsky & Aug. 30 \\
\hline Apr. 1 & Palm Sunday. & Mar. 19 & Scpt. 21 & Nativity of Theotokos. & Sept. 8 \\
\hline Apr. 6 & Great Friday & Mar. 24 & Sept. 27 & Exaltation of Cross: & Sept. 14 \\
\hline Apr. 7 & Annunclatio & Mar. 25 & Oct. 14 & Patronage of Theotokos & Oct. \\
\hline Apr. 8 & Holy Pasch (Eastcr) & Mar. 26 & Nov. 28 & First Day Fast of Theotolso & Nov. 15 \\
\hline May 6 & St. Georgc & April 23 & Dec. 4 & Entrance of Tneotokos & Nov. 21 \\
\hline May 17 & Ascension. & May 4 & Dec. 22 & Conception of Theotokos & Dcc. 9 \\
\hline May 27 & Pcntecost & \[
\text { May } 14
\] & & Natlvity (Christmas)... & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Pecullar to Russia.
}

\section*{Mohammedan Calendar, 1923.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Narne of Month. & M onth Begins. & YEAR. & Name of Month. & Montli Begins. \\
\hline 1341. & Jomadi I & Dec. 20, 1922 & 1341.. & Dulkaada. & June 15, 1923 \\
\hline 1341. & Jomadi II & Jan. 19, 1923 & 1341.. & Dulheggia. & July 15, 1923 \\
\hline 1341. & Rajab & Feb. 17, 1923 & 1342. & Muharram (New Year) & Aug. 14, 1923 \\
\hline 1341. & Shaaban. & Mar. 19, 1923 & 1342.. & Saphar. . . . . . . . . . . & Sept. 13, 1923 \\
\hline 1341. & Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) & April 17, 1923 & 1342. & Rabia I & Oct. 12, 1923
Nov. 11, 1923 \\
\hline 1341. & Slıawall.. & May 17, 1923) & 1342.. & Jomadi I & Dec. 10, 1923 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

JEWISH HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS AND FASTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Festivals AND F & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 1. & & & & & \\
\hline H & Tishri & 3 & Sept. 27, St. & Sept. 15, W. & Oct. 5, W. & Sept. 25, M. & Sept. \\
\hline \[
\mathrm{Da}
\] & Tishri & 10 & Oct. 4, St. & Sept. 22, W. & Oct. 12, W: & Oct. 2, M. & Sept. \(20, \mathrm{Th}\). \\
\hline Ta & Tishri & 15 & Oct. 9, Th. & Sept. 27, M. & & & \\
\hline Tab & Tishrị & 22 & Oct. 16, Th. & Oct. 4, M. & Oct. \(24, \mathrm{M}\). & Oct. 1 & \\
\hline \[
\mathrm{Rej}
\] & Tishri & 23 & Oct. 17, F. & Oct. 5, T. & Oct. \(25, \mathrm{~T}\). & Oct. 15 & Oct. 3, W. \\
\hline Han & Kislev & 25 & Dec. 17, W. & Dec. 6, M. & Dec. 26, M. & Dec. 15, F . & Dec. 3, M. \\
\hline Hast of & Tebet & 10 & Jan. 1, Th. & Dec. 21, T. & Jan. 10, & Dec. 29, F . & Dec. 18, T. \\
\hline Purim & Adar & 14 & Mar. 4, Th. & & Mar 1 & Mar. 2, F . & \\
\hline Purim (Leap Yeal & Adar & 14 & & \[
\text { Mar. } 24 \text {, Th. }
\] & Apr 13, Th & & Mar. 20, Th. \\
\hline Passover, 1st Day & Nisan & \[
15
\] & \[
A p r .3, \mathrm{St}
\] & Apr. 23, St. & Apr. 13, Th. & Apr. 1, S. & Apr. 19, St. \\
\hline Passover, 7 th D & Nisan & \[
21
\] & Apr. 9, F. & Apr. 29, \(\mathbf{F}\). & Apr. 19, W & Apr. 7, St. & \[
\text { Apr. 25, } \mathrm{F}
\] \\
\hline Passover, Last D & Nisall & 22 & Apr. 10, St. & Apr. 30, St. & Apr. 20, Th. & Apr. \&, S. & Apr. 26, St. \\
\hline Feast of Weeks. & Siva & & May 23, S & June 12, S. & \[
\text { June } 2, \overline{\mathbf{F}}
\] & May 21, M. & June 8, S. \\
\hline Fast of Tammu & Tam & 17 & July 3, St. & July 23, St.
Aug. 13, St. & July 13, Th & July 1, S. & \[
\begin{array}{lrl}
\text { July } & 19, \text { St. } \\
\text { Aug. } & 9, & \text { St. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* If Saturday, substitute Sunday immediately following.


\section*{PROT. EPIS. RITUALISTIC GALENDAR, WITH ALTAR COLORS.}

White-From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Servicc of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity. Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purifcation, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Deciication of Church).
of Church).

Red-From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday). and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet-From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black-Good Friday and at funerals. Freen-All other days. other days.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1920. & 19 & 1922 & 19 & 1924. & 1925. & 1926 \\
\hline & 3 & 4 & 5 & & 7 & 8 \\
\hline DC & B & A & G & FE & D & , \\
\hline 3 & \({ }^{2}\) & Feb & Jon & Feb & \(\stackrel{4}{4}\) & Tan \\
\hline Feb. & Jan. & Feb & Jan. & Feb. & Feb. & Jan. \\
\hline Feb. & 23 & \(\stackrel{12}{\text { Mar. }}\) & \(\stackrel{28}{\text { Fcb }}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \\
& \text { Mar. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
\text { Feb. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
31
\] \\
Feb.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 18 & Feb & Mar. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fcb } \\
& 14
\end{aligned}
\] & Mar. & Feb.
25 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Feb. } \\
17
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Fcb & Feb & Mar & Feb & Mar & Mar. & Feb. \\
\hline 22 & 13 & & 18 & & & 21 \\
\hline Mar. & Mar. & April. & Mar. & April. & Mar. & Mar. \\
\hline Mar. & Mar & April & Mar & April. & Apr & Mar. \\
\hline 28 & 20 & Apr & 25 & 13 & Apr & 28 \\
\hline Apri & Mar. & Apri & Mar & April. & April. & April. \\
\hline 2 & 25 & 14 & 30 & 18 & 10 & \\
\hline April. & Mar. & April. & April. & April. & April. & April. \\
\hline  & 27 & 16 & \[
1
\] & 20 &  &  \\
\hline May. & \[
\underset{1}{\mathrm{May}}
\] & \[
\mathrm{May}_{21}
\] & \[
\underset{6}{\text { May. }}
\] & \[
\mathrm{May}_{25}
\] & \[
\mathrm{May}_{17}
\] & \[
\underset{9}{\mathrm{May}}
\] \\
\hline May. & May. & May. & May. & May. & May. & May. \\
\hline 13 & & & 10
May & June & & May. \\
\hline May & 15 & Junc & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \mathrm{ay} \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\frac{\text { ne }}{8}
\] & May & \[
{\underset{23}{\mathrm{May}} .}^{2}
\] \\
\hline May. & May. & June. & May. & June. & June. & May. \\
\hline 30 & 22 & 11 & 27 & 15 & 1 & 30 \\
\hline 25 & 26 & 24 & 26 & 23 & 21 & 25 \\
\hline Nov.
28 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nov. } \\
27
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dec. } \\
3
\end{gathered}
\] & \(\underset{2}{\text { Dec. }}\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nov. } \\
30
\end{gathered}
\] & Nov. 29 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nov. } \\
28
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Golden Number
Sunday Letter.
Sundays after Epiphany..
Septuagesima. .
Ash Wednesday.
First Sunday in Lent.
Passion Sunday.
Palm Sunday
Good Friday.
Easter Day.
Rogation Sunday.
Ascension Day
Whitsunday .
Trinity Sunday
Sundays after Trinity
First Sunday in Advent
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
1917. & 1918. & 1919. \\
\hline 18 & 19 & 1 \\
\(G\) & \(F\) & \(E^{2}\) \\
4 & 2 & 5 \\
Feb. & Jan. & Feb. \\
4 & 27 & 16 \\
Feb. & Feb. & Mar. \\
21 & 13 & 5 \\
Feb. & Feb. & Mar. \\
25 & 17 & 9 \\
Mar. & Mar. & April. \\
25 & 17 & 6 \\
April. & Mar. & April. \\
1 & 24 & 13 \\
April. & Mar. & April. \\
6 & 29 & 18 \\
April. & Mar. & April. \\
8 & 31 & 20 \\
May. & May. & May. \\
13 & 5 & 25 \\
May. & May. & May. \\
17 & 9 & 29 \\
May. & May. & June. \\
27 & 19 & 8 \\
June. & May. & June. \\
3 & 26 & 15 \\
25 & 26 & 23 \\
Dec. & Dec. & Nov. \\
2 & 1 & 30
\end{tabular}

\title{
ASH WEDNESDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY.
}
(A table showing the dates on which they fall, 1801-2000.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & & & YEAR. & & & YEAR. & & & YEAR. & d. & \\
\hline 1801 & - & , 5 & & Mar. 5 & April 20 & & Feb. 20 & 1 & & Feb. 7 M & Mar. 25 \\
\hline 1802 & Mar. 3 & April 18 & 18 & 25 & & & Feb. 12 & Mar. 30 & & Feb. 27 & A \\
\hline 1803 & Feb. 23 & April 10 & & & Mar. 27 & & Feb. 25 & April 12 & & eb. 18 & April 5 \\
\hline 180 & Feb. 15 & April 1 & 18 & Mar. 1 & Aprli 16 & & b. 17 & April 3 & & Lar. 3 & April 18 \\
\hline 180 & Feb. 27 & April 14 & 18 & & April 8 & 190 & Mar. 8 & April 23 & 1955 & b. 23 & April 10 \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 19 & April 6 & \[
185
\] & & Mar. 23 & 1906 & b. 28 & April 15 & 19 & eb. 15 & April \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
\] & Feb. 11 & Mar 29 & 185 & Feb. 25 & A pril 12 &  & Feb. 13 & Mar. 31 & 1957 & & April 21 \\
\hline & Mar. & April 17 & & Feb. 17 & A pril & & Mar. 4 & April 19 & 1958 & 19 & April 6 \\
\hline & M & April 22 & 18 & Feb. 22 & 8 & & Feb. 9 & Mar. 27 & 19 & M & April 17 \\
\hline & F & April 14 & & & & & & April 16 & & Feb. 15 & \\
\hline & Feb. 12 & Mar. 29 & & Lar. & April 20 & 19 & Feb. 21 & April 7 & 19 & Mar. 7 & \\
\hline 13 & Mar. & April 18 & & . 18 & April 5 & 191 & & Mar. 23 & & Feb. 27 & April 14 \\
\hline & Feb. 23 & April 10 & & . 10 & Mar. 27 & & b. 25 & April 12 & & b. 12 & Mar. 29 \\
\hline 1815 & Fe & Mar 26 & & Mar. & April 16 & & Feb. 17 & April 4 & & ar & 11 \\
\hline 1816 & Feb. 28 & April 14 & & . 14 & April & 19 & Mar. & April 23 & 19 & b. 23 & April 10 \\
\hline 1817 & Feb. 19 & April 6 & 18 & Mar. & April 21 & 19 & Feb. 21 & April & 19 & Feb. 8 & Mar. 26 \\
\hline 18 & Feb. & Mar. 22 & 18 & b. 26 & April 12 & 91 & Feb. 13 & Mar. 31 & & 28 & April 14 \\
\hline 181 & Feb. 24 & April 11 & \[
18
\] & 10 & Mar. 28 & & Mar. & April 20 & & Feb. 19 & April 6 \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 16 & Aprll 2 & & & April 17 & & Feb. 18 & April 4 & & \[
\mathrm{F}
\] & Mar. 29 \\
\hline 18 & Mar. & & & & & & & & & 24 & April 11 \\
\hline & Feb. 20 & & 187 & Feb. 14 & Mar. 31 & 192 & Ma & Aprii 16 & 197 & 16 & \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 12 & Mar. 30 & 187 & Feb. 26 & April 13 & 192 & Feb. 14 & April & 197 & Lar & April \\
\hline 182 & Mar. & April 18 & & Feb. 18 & April 5 & & Mar. & Aprll 20 & 197 & & April 14 \\
\hline & Feb. 16 & April 3 & 18 & Feb. 10 & Mar. 28 & & Feb. 25 & April 12 & & 12 & Mar. 30 \\
\hline & Feb. 8 & Mar. 26 & 187 & Mar. & April 16 & & Feb. 17 & April & & ar. & il \\
\hline & Feb. 28 & April 15 & 18 & . 14 & April & & Mar. & April 17 & 19 & . 23 & April 10 \\
\hline & Feb. 20 & Aprll 6 & & ar. & April 21 & & Feb. 22 & Ap & & & Mar. 26 \\
\hline & Mar. & Aprll 19 & 18 & b. 26 & April 13 & 192 & Feb. 13 & Mar. 31 & 197 & . & April 15 \\
\hline & Feb. 24 & April 11 & & Feb. 11 & Mar 28 & & & April 20 & & Feb. 20 & \\
\hline 183 & & & & & April 17 & & & & 198 & , & April 19 \\
\hline 183 & Mar. 7 & April 22 & 1882 & b. 22 & April 9 & 1932 & Feb. 10 & Mar. 27 & 1982 & & \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 20 & April 7 & 1883 & eb. 7 & Mar 25 & 1933 & Mar. & April 16 & 1983 & Feb. 16 & \\
\hline & Feb. 12 & Mar. 30 & & éb. 27 & April 13 & & Feb: 14 & April 1 & 1984 & Mar. & April \\
\hline 18 & Mar. & April 19 & & Feb. 18 & April 5 & 19 & Mar. 6 & Aprll 21 & 198 & 20 & -pra \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 17 & April 3 & & Mar. 10 & April 25 & & Feb. 26 & April 121 & 198 & eb. 12 & Mar. 30 \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 8 & Mar. 26 & 18 & 23 & April 10 & 193 & Feb. 10 & Mar. 28 & & Mar. & Ap \\
\hline & Feb. 28 & & 18 & Feb. 15 & April 1 & & Mar. 2 & April 17 & 1988 & 17 & A \\
\hline & Feb. 13 & Mar. 31 & 1889 & . & April 21 & 193 & b. 22 & & 19 & cb. 8 & Mar. 26 \\
\hline & Mar. & Aprll 19 & & 9 & & & & Mar. 24 & & 28 & Apr \\
\hline , & Feb. 24 & April 11 & 1891 & b. 11 & Mar. 29 & 1941 & - 26 & April & 1991 & eb. 13 & Mar. 3 \\
\hline 1842 & Feb. & Mar. 27 & 1892 & ar. 2 & April 17 & 1942 & Feb. 18 & April & 1992 & , & April 19 \\
\hline 1843 & Mar. & April 16 & 1893 & eb. 15 & April 2 & 1943 & Mar. 10 & April 25 & 1993 & Ceb. 24 & \\
\hline 1844 & Feb. 21 & Aprli 7 & 1894 & Feb. 7 & Mar. 25 & 1944 & Feb. 23 & Aprjl 9 & 1994 & reb. 16 & April \\
\hline 1845 & Feb. & Mar. 23 & 1895 & Feb. 27 & April 14 & 194 & Feb. 14 & April & 199 & Mar. & April \\
\hline 1846 & Feb. 20 & April 12 & 18 & Feb. 19 & April & 194 & Mar. 6 & April 21 & 199 & & Apri \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 17 & April & 18 & Mar. & Aprll 18 & & 19 & Apr & 19 & 12 & Mar. \\
\hline 18 & Mar. & April & 18 & Feb. 23 & April 10 & & & Mar. 28 & 1998 & 25 & -pri \\
\hline 18 & Feb. 21 & April & & - & April & & Mar. & April 17 & 1999 & eb. 17 & April \\
\hline & Feb. 13 & Mar. & & b. & April & 1950 & eb. 22 & d pril & 2000 & Mar. & April 23 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Easter Sunday (Easter Day) is the first Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon, that is the first Sunday after the full moon on or next after Mareh 21, and therefore cannot be eurlier than Mareh 22, or later than April 25. If the full inoon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, whieh comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

\section*{DIVISIONS OF TIME.}

The interval between two eonsceutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, of the interval during whlel the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariabie. Very slightly differlng from this is a Sidereal Day, whlch is the lnterval between two consecutlve transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: It may mean elther the date when Spring eommences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens oceupied by the sun's centre when Spring eommenees. The interval between two conseeutive transits of the Sun over any merldian is calied an Apparent Solar Day, and lts length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the ineiination of this orbit to the Equator on which time is measured.

A Mean Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. Mcan Solar Time is that shown by a weli-regulated cloek or watch whlle Apparent Solar Time is that shown by a weli-eonstructed sun-dial; the differenee letween the two at any time is the Equation of Time, and may amount to 16 ininutes and 22 seeonds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding mldnight

The interval during which the earth males one absolute revolution round the Sun is ealied a Sillercal Year, and eonsists of 305 days 6 hours 9 minutes and o. 6 seconds. whiteh is invariabie.

The Tropieal Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a flxed point, the Sidereal and Tropieal Years would be identieal; but in eonsequence of the aetion of the Sun and Moon upon the equatorial protuberanee of the Earth's mass and, in a muel less degree, the disturbing influence of the planets upon the Earth's orbit, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of \(50^{\prime \prime} .26\) annually, so that the sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwlse would by 20 minutes 23.6 seeonds the Troplcal Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seeonds. The Tropieal Year ls not of unlform length; it is now slowly deereasing at the rate of .530 seeond per eentury but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Casar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should eontain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days The intercalary day was introdueed by counting the sixth day before the Kalends of Mareh twice, henee the name bissextile, from bis, twlee, and sex, six. He also ehanged the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also ehanged the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Juilan year is therefore \(3651 / 4\) days, whieh, however, is too long by 11 ininutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Catendar conthued in use untll A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introdnced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the vlew of keeping the Equinox to the same clay of the yoar. Of the eenturial years ouly those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward
contained 363 dtys. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was Introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was estab-
lished and the Equinox occurred on March 21 ; hence Scptember 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same tlme the commencement of the legal year
was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873 , by the Chinese Republic in 1912 , by the Turkish Parliament in 1917, by the Bolshevist Government of Russia in 1918, and by Roumania in 1919. Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and the Greek Church still use the Julian Calendar.

\section*{STANDARD TIME.}

The United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of \(75^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 105^{\circ}\) and \(120^{\circ}\) west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively. By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian \(150^{\circ}\) west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limlts of the zones about half way between the standard meridians.

United States standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo, Monroeville, Mansleld and Newark, O.; thence through Huntington, W. Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. U. S. standard Central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. D.; Pierre, S. D.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan., and along west line of Okla. and Tex.; standar'd Mountain time is used from the second line to a line that forms the western boundary of Mont., and thence passes through Pocatello, Idaho; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific tlme is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians \(15^{\circ}\) apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

TIME DIFFERENCE,
12 o'Clock Noon U. S. Standard Eastern Time Compared With Clocks in Foreign Cities:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Aden & 8.00 P.M. & Dubm. & 4.35 P.M. & Melourne. & 3.00 A.M.* \\
\hline Alexandria & . 7.00 P.M. & Hamburg & 6.00 P.M. & Mexico City & 10.24 A.M. \\
\hline Amsterdam & 5.20 P.M. & Havana & 11.31 A.M. & Natal & 7.00 P.M. \\
\hline Athens & 7.00 P.M. & Havre. & 5.00 P.M. & Paris & 5.00 P.M. \\
\hline Berlin & 6.00 P.M. & Hongkong & 1.00 A.M.* & Petrograd & 7.01 P.M. \\
\hline Bern & 6.00 P.M. & Honolulu & 6.30 A.M. & Rio de Ja & 2.00 P.M. \\
\hline Bogota & 12.03 P.M. & Lima. & 12.00 NOON & Rome. & 6.00 P.M. \\
\hline Bomba & 10.30 P.M. & Lisbon. & 4.24 P.M. & Santiago (Chile) & \[
12.00 \mathrm{NOON}
\] \\
\hline Bremen & 6.00 P.M. & Liverpo & 5.00 P.M. & Sitka, Alaska & \[
7.00 \text { A.M. }
\] \\
\hline Brussels & \[
5.00 \text { P.M. }
\] & London & \[
5.00 \text { P.M. }
\] & Stockholn & \[
6.00 \text { P.M. }
\] \\
\hline Constantinopl & \[
7.00 \text { р.м }
\] & Madrld & \[
5.00 \text { P.M. }
\] & Vienn & \[
6.00 \text { P.M. }
\] \\
\hline Copenhagen. & 6.00 P.M. & M & 1.00 A.M.* & Yok & 2.00 A.M.* \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

Twelve o'Clock Noon United States Standard Eastern Time as Compared Wite tee Clocks in the Following Oities of tee United States:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Atlanta, & 11.00 A.M. & & 10.00 & & 12.00 N.SON \\
\hline Atlantlc Cit & 12.00 NOON & El Paso, Tex & 10.00 A.M. & Omaha, Ne & 11.00 A.M. \\
\hline Baltimore, & 12.00 NOON & Galveston, Tex & 11.00 А.M. & Philadclphia & 12.00 NOON \\
\hline Birmingham, A & 11.00 A.M. & Indianapolis, Ind & 11.00 A.M. & Pittsburgh, & 12.00 NOON \\
\hline Boston, Mass & 12.00 NOON & Kansas City, Mo & 11.00 A.M. & Richmond, Va & 12.00 NOON \\
\hline Buffalo, N. Y & 12.00 NOON & Los Angeles, Cal & 9.00 A.M. & Salt Lake City, Utah. & 10.00 A.M. \\
\hline Charleston, & 12.00 NOON & Louisville, Ky & 11.00 A.M. & San Francisco, Cal & 9.00 A.M \\
\hline Chicago, Ill & 11.00 A.M. & Mamphis, Tenn & 11.00 A.M. & Savannah, Ga & 12.00 NOON \\
\hline Cincinnati, Ohio & 11.00 A.M. & Milwaukee, Wis & 11.00 A.m. & Seattle, Wash & 9.00 A.M. \\
\hline Cleveland, Ohi & 12.00 NOON & Minneapolis, Minn & 11.00 A.M. & St. Louis, Mo & 11.00 A.M. \\
\hline Dallas, Tex & \(11.00 ~ A . M\).
\(10.00 ~ A . M . ~\) & Nashville, Tenn & 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. & Toledo, Ohio & \begin{tabular}{l}
12.00 NOON \\
12.00 NOON
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

United States standard Eastern time is time of the meridian \(75^{\circ}\) west from Greenwich. If Summer time be desired one hour must be added to the time given in the two tables above. Summer time, or daylight saving time, is still in use throughout Europe; also in some American cities and Commonwealths.

LONGITUDE DIFFERENCE.
The Difference in Longitude Between New York City and the following foreign Cities; Measured From New York East or West as Indicated:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Aden & \(\begin{array}{ccc}\text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 7 & 56 & \text { E. }\end{array}\) & Dublin & \({ }^{\text {M }}\) i E. & Melbourn & \({ }_{14}^{\text {H. }}\) & M.
36. \\
\hline Alexandria & 655 E. & Hamburg. & 36 E . & Mexico Clty & 1 & 40 W . \\
\hline Amsterdar & \(5 \quad 16 \mathrm{E}\). & Havana. & 33 W . & Natal. & 7 & 0 E. \\
\hline Athens. & \(6 \quad 31 \mathrm{E}\). & Havre & 56 E . & Paris. & 5 & 5 E. \\
\hline Berlin & \(5 \quad 49 \mathrm{E}\). & Hongkong & 33 E . & Petrograd & 6 & 57 E . \\
\hline Berne & \(5 \quad 26 \mathrm{E}\). & Honolulu & 36 W . & Rio de Janeiro & 2 & 3 E . \\
\hline Bogota & 1 W & Lima. & 13 W. & Rome. & & 46 E . \\
\hline Bombay & \(9 \quad 47 \mathrm{E}\). & Lisbon & 20 E . & Santiago (Chile) & 0 & 13 E . \\
\hline Bremen & \(5 \quad 31\) E. & Liverpool & 44 E . & Sitka, Alaska. & 4 & 5 W. \\
\hline Brussels & \(5 \quad 13 \mathrm{E}\). & London & 56 E. & Stockholm & 6 & 8 E. \\
\hline Constantinople & \(6 \quad 52 \mathrm{E}\). & Madrid & 41 E . & Vienna. & 6 & 1 E . \\
\hline Copenhagen. & \(5 \quad 46\) E. & Manila. & 0 E. & Yokohama. & 14 & 14 E . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Difference in Lonettode Between New york City and the following Cities of the UNITED STATES; MEASURED EAST OR WEST FROM NEW YORK AS INDICATED:

Atlanta, Ga
Atlantic City, \(\mathbf{N} . \mathfrak{J}\). H. \(\quad \mathrm{M}\).

Baltimore, Md
N. J

Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
42 W
2 W
10 W
52 W
12 E
20 W
24 W
55 W
42 W
30 W
31 W
4
Detrolt, Mich.
El Paso, Tex.
M.

Buffalo, N. Y
Galveston, Tex...
Kansas City, Mo
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky
Memphis, Tenn
Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas, Tex.
Nashvllle, Tenn.
New Orleans. Ia
\(|\)\begin{tabular}{cc} 
H. & M. \\
2 & 36 W \\
2 & 10 W \\
1 & 23 W \\
1 & 48 W \\
1 & 22 \\
2 & 57 W \\
& 47 W \\
1 & 46 W \\
1 & 56 W \\
1 & 17 W \\
& 51 W \\
1 & 4 W
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{Norfolk, Va. . . . . . . .
Omaha, Neb
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .
Richmond, Va.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Savannah, Ga.
Santlle, Wash. . . . .
St.
Souis, Mo. . . . .} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr}\text { H. } & \mathrm{M} . \\ 1 & 98 \mathrm{~W} \\ 1 & 5 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 24 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 14 \mathrm{~W} \\ 2 & 32 \mathrm{~W} \\ 3 & 14 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 28 \mathrm{~W} \\ 3 & 13 \mathrm{~W} \\ 1 & 5 \mathrm{~W} \\ 0 & 38 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \end{array}\right.\)
}

THE CALENDAR IN STANDARD TIME FOR CITIES IN THE U. S.
(How to ascertaln the same for 120 United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the twelve monthly calendar pages, 34-45.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Use Calendar for
BOSTON. & Use Calendar for New York City. & Use Calendar for WAShington, D. C. & Use Calendar ior Charleston. \\
\hline Idaho. M. & Connecticut. & NIA (Centr & Alabama. \({ }^{\text {M. }}\) \\
\hline Boise City ....add 45 Mb & Bridgeport....sub 7 E & San Fran.....add 10 Pe & Mobile....... .sub \\
\hline Pocatello.....add 30 M & Hartiord......sub 9 Eb & & Montgomery..sub 15 C \\
\hline & & Col. Springs. . \(\quad 00 \mathrm{M}\) & \\
\hline Portland.....sub 19 Eb & Chicago IllinoIs. 9 Cb & Pueblo.........s.sub 2 M & Phoenix......add 28 M \\
\hline Massachusetris. & Springield....sub 1 Ce & \begin{tabular}{l}
Delaware. \\
Wilmington add 2 E
\end{tabular} & Hot Springs..add 12 Cb \\
\hline Fall River....ssub 16 E & & t. of columbia. & Little Rock...add 9 Cb \\
\hline Lowell . . . . . . sub 15 E & Evansville....sub 10 Cg & Washington ...add 8 E & \\
\hline Springfield....sub 10 E & Fort Wayne...sub 20 C & Washington...add 8 E & Angeles. Sub 7 Pb \\
\hline Worcester. . . .sub 13' E & Gary..........s.sub
Indianapolis...sub
16
In
Ce & Kansas & Los Angeles...sub \({ }_{8}^{7} \mathrm{~Pb}\)
Monterey....add \\
\hline & Kokomo......s.sub 15 C & Wichita......add 29 Ce & San Diego... sub 11 P \\
\hline ttle Creek..sub 19 C & Terre Haute. . sub 10 Ce & & Santa Barbara.sub 1 Pb \\
\hline etroit.....add 32 & & Frankfort & \\
\hline d Rapias.sub 17 & & Lexington.... .sub 22 C & Jacksonville..add 27 Ef \\
\hline ota. 13 Cc &  & Louisville..... sub 17 C & Key West. . . add 27 Eh \\
\hline Cc & Davenport.... 0 C & & Miami.......add 21 Eh \\
\hline Montana. 30 de & Des Molnes...add 14 & Baltimore....add 6 & Georgia. \\
\hline .add 30 Mc & Sioux City....add 26 Cb & Missou & Atlanta. . . . .sub 22 Cb \\
\hline sub & & Jefferson City .add 9 C & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Augusta.......add } 28 \\
& \text { Macon........add } 34
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline Albany......sub 5 E & Lincoln. . . . . add 27 & Kansas City. .add 18 C & Savannah.....add 24 E \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Binghamton. add }}\) Buffalo......add \(16{ }^{4} \mathrm{E}\) & Omaha.......add 24 C & Sbringfield....add 13 Ce & Savanah....ada 24 \\
\hline Poughkeepsie..sub 4 E & & & New Orleans.. 0 Cf \\
\hline Rochester.... add 10 & Cincinnati....sub 22 Ce & Carson City...sub & Shreveport. . .add 15 C \\
\hline Schenectady . . sub & Cleveland.....add 25 & Carson Cly ...sub & ISS \\
\hline Syracuse.....add 5 Etic & Columbus. . . .sub & ERSE & \\
\hline Utica.........add 1 E & Dayton.... . . sub 23 Ce & Atlantic City.sub
Trenton..... sub & Vicksburg. ....add ad 3 C \\
\hline North Dakota & Sandusky.....add 31 E & ... & \\
\hline arck.....add 43 Cd SOUTH Dakota & Yoledo........add 34 E & \begin{tabular}{l}
North Carolina. \\
Raleigh.......add 15 Eg
\end{tabular} & Santa Fe.....add 4 Mc \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
SOUTH Dakota. \\
erre.........add 41 Cb
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pennsylvania. \\
E゙aston........add 1 E
\end{tabular} & OKlahoma. \({ }_{\text {M }}\) & South Carolina.
Charleston. . .add \(20 \underset{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}}\)
Columbia. . .add 24 Eb \\
\hline ortland.....add 11 Pc &  & Okla. City....add 30 Cg & \\
\hline Salem........add 12 Pc & Philadelphia. . .add & & ES \\
\hline & Pittsburgh....add 20 E & S. Lake City . .add 28 Mb & hille..... sub 13 Cc \\
\hline Olympla......add 12 & Scranton.....add 3 E & & \\
\hline Seattle.......add 9 ad & & Norfolk......add 5 Ee & \\
\hline Spokane......sub 10 Pd & Providence....sub 14 Eb & Richmond....add 10 Ee & Dallas........add \({ }^{\text {Ad }} 37 \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline NSIN & & , & El Paso...... add \({ }^{6} \mathrm{M}\) \\
\hline Madison......sub & yoming. & Charleston. . add 26 E & Galveston....add 19 Cf \\
\hline lwaukee....sub 8 C & Cheyenne.....sub 1 M & Wheeling....add 22 Eb & San Antonio.. add 34 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

METHOD OF USING THE TABIE ABOVE, WITH NEW YORK CITY AS

\section*{AN EXAMPLE.}

Directions:-From New York City, subtract 4 m from the Calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter \(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{M}\) or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable; which correction is to be round in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dater & b. & c. & d. & e. & f. & g. & h. \\
\hline Jan & \(\mathrm{add}^{\mathrm{M}}\). & \(\mathrm{mad}_{8}\) & add \({ }^{\text {M }}\). & & Sub \({ }^{\text {M, }}{ }_{7}\) & M. & Sub \({ }_{\text {M. }}^{17}\) \\
\hline . \(1 \frac{1}{5}\) & add 4 & add 7 & add 14 & Sub \({ }^{\text {sub }}\) & sub 6 & sub \({ }^{\text {sub }}\) & sub 15 \\
\hline Feb. 1 & add 3 & add 6 & add 11 & sub 3 & sub 5 & sub 6 & sub 12 \\
\hline Feb. 15 & add 2 & add 4 & add 8 & sub 2 & sub 4 & sub 4 & sub 9 \\
\hline March 1 & add 1 & add 2 & add 4 & sub 1 & sub 2 & sub 2 & sub 5 \\
\hline March 15 & 0 & 0 & add 1 & 0 & sub 1 & 0 & sub 1 \\
\hline April 1 & sub 1 & sub 2 & sub 3 & add 1 & add 1 & add 2 & add 4 \\
\hline 15 & sub 2 & sub 4 & sub 7 & add 2 & add 3 & add 4 & add 8 \\
\hline May 1 & sub 3 & sub 6 & sub 11 & add 3 & add 4 & add 6 & add 11 \\
\hline 15 & sub 4 & sub 7 & sub 15 & add 4 & add 6 & add 8 & add 14 \\
\hline June 1 & sub 4 & sub 8 & sub 18 & add 4 & add 7 & add 9 & add 17 \\
\hline 15 & sub 4 & sub 9 & sub 19 & add 4 & add 7 & add 9 & add 18 \\
\hline July 1 & sub 4 & sub 9 & sub 19 & add 4 & add 7 & add 9 & add 17 \\
\hline 15 & sub 3 & sub 8 & sub 17 & add 4 & add 6 & add 8 & add 16 \\
\hline Aug. 1 & sub 3 & sub 7 & sub 14 & add 3 & add 6 & add 7 & add 14 \\
\hline Aug. 15 & sub 2 & sub 5 & sub 10 & add 3 & add 5 & add 5 & add 10 \\
\hline Sept. 1 & sub 1 & sub 3 & sub 6 & add 2 & add 3 & add 3 & add 6 \\
\hline Sept. 15 & sub 1 & sub 1 & sub 2 & add 1 & add 1 & add 1 & add 2 \\
\hline Oct. 1 & 0 & arld 1 & add \(\frac{1}{5}\) & - 0 & sub 1 & sub 1 & sub 2 \\
\hline Oct. \(1 \frac{1}{5}\) & add 1 & add 3 & add 5 & sub 1 & sub 3 & sub 3 & sub 6 \\
\hline Nov. 1 & add \({ }_{3}\) & add 5 & add 9 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
sub \\
Sub \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & sub 4 & sub \({ }_{\text {sub }}\) & sub 10 \\
\hline Dec 15 & add
add
4 & add
add
8 & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { add } \\ \text { add } & 13 \\ \end{array}\) & sub
sub
Sub & sub
sub
sub & \begin{tabular}{l} 
sub \\
sub \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Sub 13 \\
\hline Dec. 1. & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { add } \\ \text { add } & 4 \\ 4\end{array}\) & add
add
8 & add 15
add 17 & Sub
Sub
4 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
sub \\
sub \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & sub \({ }^{\text {sub }} 9\) & Sub 16
sub 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-The sanc correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way; subtracted instcad of added and nice versa.

\section*{TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES．}

The tabulation that appears below will enable any reader of THE ALMANAC to make interest and other calculations with certainty

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DATES WITHIN TWO YEARS．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ฝ̈ & 品 & \[
\pm
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { e } \\
\text { ex } \\
\text { ch }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
8
\] &  & 品 & \[
\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{B}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
& 4 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \\
& 0 . \\
& \text { O2 }
\end{aligned}
\] & 犬ٌ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \\
& \text { B }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{\oplus} \\
& \underset{\AA}{\circ}
\end{aligned}
\] & & ⿷匚⿳丨コ丨⿱⿰㇒一大口亍 & \[
\stackrel{0}{0}
\] & 空 & 葠 & 空 & 吾 & 官 & \[
\frac{80}{4}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6} \\
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\dot{\oplus}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\
& \dot{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & ¢ \\
\hline & & & & & & 152 & 82 & 213 & 244 & 274 & 305 & 335 & & & & & & 486 & & 47 & 578 & 609 & & 670 & 00 \\
\hline & & 33 & 61 & 1 & & 153 & 83 & \[
\left.\right|_{{ }_{01}^{21}} ^{21}
\] & \[
12_{2}^{24}
\] & 275 & & 336 & & & & & \[
4
\] & 487 & 518 & 548 & 579 & 610 & & 1 & 01 \\
\hline & & & 62 &  & & & & & & & & 337 & & & & 227 & & & 510 & － & & & & & 02 \\
\hline & & 35 & 63 & & & 155 & & 217 & 2 & 277 & & 3 & 4 & & & & 459 & & & 55 & 581 & & 64 & & 703 \\
\hline 5 & & 36 & 64 & 95 & & 156 & 180 & 217 & & 27 & 30 & 33 & 5. & \[
37
\] & & & 460 & 19 & 521 & 55 & 582 & 613 & 64 & 674 & 704 \\
\hline & & & & & & 157 & 187 & 218 & & & & & & & & & 4 1 & 491 & 52 & 552 & 58 & 14 & & & 05 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 431 & 462 & 492 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 220 \\
& 221
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & & 8 & & & & & & & & & 616 & & & \\
\hline 10. & 10 & 41 & 69 & & & 161 & 91 & 222 & 25 & 283 & 31 & 344 & 10. & 375 & 40 & 4 & 465 & 495 & 52 & 55 & 587 & 61 & & & 709 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 43 & 71 & 102 & & 63 & 193 & & & & & & & & & 436 & 46 & 49 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 13 & 44 & 72 & 103 & & 164 & 194 & & & & & 347 & 13 & 37 & & 437 & 468 & & & & 590 & & & & \\
\hline & 14 & 45 & 73 & & & & 195 & 226 & & & & & & & & 438 & 469 & 499 & & 560 & & & & & \\
\hline 15 & 15 & 46 & 74 & 5 & 1 & 166 & 196 & 227 & 258 & 288 & 319 & 349 & 15 & & & 439 & 470 & 500 & 531 & 561 & 592 & 62 & 653 & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 17 & 48 & 76 & 107 & 137 & & 198 & 29 & & & & & 17 & & & 41 & 472 & 50 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 49 & 77 & & & & 199 & & 26 & & & & 18 & & & & 473 & & & 564 & & & & & \\
\hline 19 & & 50 & 78 & & & 170 & 200 & 2 & 26 & & & & 19 & & & & 474 & & & 535 & & & & & \\
\hline 20． & 20 & 51 & 79 & & 140 & 171 & 201 & 23 & 26 & 293 & 32 & & 20 & & & & 47 & & & 56 & 97 & 628 & & & \\
\hline & & 5 & & & & 172 & 202 & 233 & & & & & & & & & 476 & 506 & & 567 & 598 & 629 & & & \\
\hline & 22 & 53 & & 1 & 42 & 173 & 203 & 234 & & & & & 2 & & & 446 & 析 & 507 & & 568 & & 63 & & & \\
\hline & 23 & 5 & & & 43 & 174 & 204 & 23 & & & & & 23 & & & & 478 & & & 研 & 600 & & & & \\
\hline 24. & & & & 14 & 44 & 175 & 205 & 23 & 267 & 2 & 328 & ， & 24 & 389 & & 48 & 47 & 509 & － & 析 & O & & & & － \\
\hline 25. & 25 & 56 & 84 & 115 & 45 & 176 & 206 & 237 & 268 & 298 & 329 & 59 & 25 & 390 & & 449 & 480 & 510 & 54.1 & 571 & 602 & 63 & & & 724 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 207 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & 178 & 208 & 23 & & & & & 27 & 392 & & & & & & 57 & & & & & \\
\hline \[
28
\] & & 59 & & & 48 & 17 & 209 & 20 & 27 & & & & 28 & 393 & 424 & & 48 & 513 & 544 & 57 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 119 & 49 & 18 & 210 & & 27 & 30 & & & 29 & 394 & & 453 & 484 & 514 & 545 & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 120 & & 18 & 21 & & & & & 364 & 30 & 395 & & & & 515 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 31 & & & & & & & & & & & & 3 & & & & & & & & & & & & 730 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above table applies to ordinary years ouly．For leap year，one day must be added to each numper of days after February 28.

DAYS＇LENGTHS AT NEW YORK CITY．
（The table shows the length of each day through the year in the latitude of the metropolis．）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DaYs． & Jan． & Feb． & March． & April． & May． & June． & July． & Aug． & Sept． & Oct． & Nov． & Dec． \\
\hline & H．M & H． & H．M． & Н．М． & H． & H．M & H． & H． & H． & H． & H． & H．M． \\
\hline 1 & 9.18 & 10.06 & 11.15 & 12.39 & 13.56 & 14.53 & 15.03 & 14.21 & 13.07 & 11.48 & 10.28 & 9.29 \\
\hline & 9.19 & 10.08 & 11.18 & 12.42 & 13.58 & 14.54 & 15.03 & 14.19 & 13.05 & 11.45 & 10.25 & 9.28 \\
\hline & 9.20 & 10.10 & 11.21 & 12.45 & 14.00 & 14.56 & 15.02 & 14.16 & 13.02 & 11.42 & 10.23 & 9.27 \\
\hline & 9.21 & 10.13 & 11.23 & 12.47 & 14.03 & 14.57 & 15.01 & 14.14 & 13.00 & 11.40 & 10.21 & 9.26 \\
\hline & 9.22 & 10.15 & 11.26 & 12.50 & 14.05 & 14.58 & 15.00 & 14.12 & 12.57 & 11.37 & 10.18 & 9.24 \\
\hline & 9.23 & 10.17 & 11.29 & 12.53 & 14.07 & 14.59 & 15.00 & 14.10 & 12.54 & 11.34 & 10.16 & 9.23 \\
\hline & 9.24 & 10.20 & 11.31 & 12.55 & 14.10 & 15.00 & 14.59 & 14.08 & 12.52 & 11.32 & 10.14 & 9.22 \\
\hline & 9.25 & 10.22 & 11.34 & 12.58 & 14.12 & 15.00 & 14.58 & 14.06 & 12．49 & 11.29 & 10.11 & 9.21 \\
\hline & 9.26 & 10.24 & 11.37 & 13.01 & 14.14 & 15.01 & 14.57 & 14.04 & 12.46 & 11.26 & 10.09 & 9.20 \\
\hline 10 & 9.27 & 10.27 & 11.40 & 13.03 & 14.16 & 15.02 & 14.56 & 14.01 & 12.44 & 11.24 & 10.07 & 9.20 \\
\hline 11 & 9.28 & 10.29 & 11.42 & 13.06 & 14.18 & 15.03 & 14.55 & 13.59 & 12.41 & 11.21 & 10.05 & 9.19 \\
\hline 1 & 9.30 & 10.32 & 11.45 & 13.09 & 14.20 & 15.03 & 14.54 & 13.57 & 12.38 & 11.18 & 10.03 & 9.18 \\
\hline 1 & 9.31 & 10.34 & 11.48 & 13.11 & 14.23 & 15.04 & 14.52 & 13.54 & 12.36 & 11.16 & 10.00 & 9.18 \\
\hline & 9.33 & 10.37 & 11.50 & 13.14 & 14.24 & 15.04 & 14.51 & 13.52 & 12.33 & 11.13 & 9.58 & 9.17 \\
\hline & 9.34 & 10.39 & 11.53 & 13.16 & 14.26 & 15.05 & 14.50 & 13.50 & 12.30 & 11.11 & 9.56 & 9.17 \\
\hline & 9.36 & 10.41 & 11.56 & 13.19 & 14.28 & 15.05 & 14.48 & 13.47 & 12.28 & 11.08 & 9.54 & 9.16 \\
\hline & 9.37 & 10.44 & 11.59 & 13.21 & 14.30 & 15.05 & 14.47 & 13.45 & 12.25 & 11.05 & 9.52 & 9.16 \\
\hline & 9.39 & 10.47 & 12.01 & 13.24 & 14.32 & 15.06 & 14.45 & 13.43 & 12.22 & 11.03 & 9.50 & 9.15 \\
\hline & 9.40 & 10.49 & 12.04 & 13.27 & 14.34 & 15.06 & 14.44 & 13.40 & 12.20 & 11.00 & 9.49 & 9.15 \\
\hline 20 & 9.42 & 10.52 & 12.07 & 13.29 & 14.35 & 15.06 & 14.42 & 13.38 & 12.17 & 10.58 & 9.47 & 9.15 \\
\hline 21. & 9.44 & 10.54 & 12.09 & 13.82 & 14.37 & 15.06 & 14.41 & 13.35 & 12.14 & 10.55 & 9.45 & 9.15 \\
\hline 22 & 9.46 & 10.57 & 12.12 & 13.34 & 14.39 & 15.06 & 14.39 & 13.33 & 12.12 & 10.52 & 9.43 & 9.15 \\
\hline 23 & 9.48 & 11.00 & 12.15 & 13.37 & 14.40 & 14.06 & 14.37 & 13.30 & 12.09 & 10.50 & 9.42 & 9.15 \\
\hline & 9.50 & 11.02 & 12.18 & 13.39 & 14.42 & 15.06 & 14.36 & 13.28 & 12.06 & 10.47 & 9.40 & 9.15 \\
\hline 25 & 9.52 & 11，05 & 12.20 & 13.42 & 14.44 & 15.06 & 14.34 & 13.25 & 12.04 & 10.45 & 9.38 & 9.15 \\
\hline 26 & 9．54 & 11.07 & 12.23 & 13.44 & 14.45 & 15.05 & 14.32 & 13.23 & 12.01 & 10.42 & 9.36 & 9.16 \\
\hline & 9.55 & 11.10 & 12.26 & 13.46 & 14.47 & 15.05 & 14.30 & 13.20 & 11.58 & 10.40 & 9.34 & 9.16 \\
\hline & 9.57 & 11.13 & 12.28 & 13.49 & 14.48 & 15.05 & 14.2 S & 13.18 & 11.56 & 10.37 & 9.33 & 9.16 \\
\hline 29 & 10.00 & & 12.31 & 13.51 & 14.49 & 15.04 & 14.26 & 13.15 & 11.53 & 10.35 & 9.32 & 9.17 \\
\hline 30 & 10.02 & & 12.34 & 13.54 & 14.51 & 15.04 & 14.25 & 13.13 & 11.50 & 10.32 & 9.30 & 9.17 \\
\hline 31 & 10.04 & & 12.37 & & 14.52 & & 14.23 & 13.10 & & 10.30 & & 9.18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＇The above table of days＇Iengths at New York City serves as the busis for similar computations else－ where．

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.
(For lull iist of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 Almanac.)

Chr istmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legai hoiidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British coionies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established. Whit-Sunday, or White Sunday, eomes seven weeks after Easter. It commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Aposties; the oid feast of Pentecost.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas which are almost universally legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumptlon, Ali Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American eountries it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday

In Lutheran eountries, such as Sweden and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easier Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

\section*{OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.}

January 6. Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes calied Oid Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.
February 2. Candlemas:
Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the
lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day.'

February 14. Old Candlemas:St. Valentine'sDay
March 25. Lady Day: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.
JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN's DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain feil on this day it would continue forty days

August 1. Lammas Day. Originally in Engiand the festival of the wheat harvest. In the ehurch the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.
September 29. Michaelmas: Feast of St.Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

November 1. Ald-Hallowmas: Ali-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is Ail-hallowe'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time f'cstive rites.
November 2. All Souls' Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.
November 11. Martinmas: Feast of St. Martin Oid Martinmas is November 23

December 28. Childermas: Holy Innocents' Day Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the ehurch. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rurai custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

\section*{LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1923.}

The chief legal or public holidays are
Jan. 1-New Year's Day (all the States, Territories and eolonial possessions).
Feb. 12-Lincoln's Birthday (Alaska, Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ken., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Porto Rico, 'S. Dak., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.).
Feb.22-Washington's Birthday (all the States, Territories and possessions).
Mar. \(30-G o o d\) Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., Philippines, Porto Rico, Tenn.). In Conn. Good Friday is usualiy proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.
May 30-Decoration or Memorial Day (all States and possessions, except Ala., Fia., Ga., La., Miss., N. Car., S. Car., Tenn. and Tex.).

July 4-independence Day (all the states, Territories and possessions).
Sept. 3-Labor Day (every State and Territory except Wyoming and the Philippines).

Oct. 12-Columbus Day (every State and Territory except Alaska, Ark., Dist. of Col., Fla., Ga., Hawail, Ia., Me., Minn., Miss., N., C., Okla., Philippines, So. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Va., Wis. and Wyo. In Kansas it is not a holiday as to courts or notes).
Nov. 6 -General Election Day (1st Tuesday after Ist Monday in Nov.). Every State and Territory except Alaska, Dist. of Col., Hawaii, Ill., Mass.. Miss., Ohio, Philippines and Vt. In Iliinois it is a legal holiday in Chicago, Springfieid, East St, Louis, Galesburg, Danville. Cairo and Rockford. In Ohio it is a half holiday. In Maine it is a legai holiday oniy as to the courts, which also close on the State Election Day (biennially, 2d Monday in Sept.).
Nov. 29 -Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in Nov Every State, Territory and possession except Utah, where it is observed, though not on the statute books).
Dec. 25 -Christmas Day (every State, Territory and possession).

\section*{LAW AS TO NEGOTTABLE INSTRUMENTS.}

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation. No national holidays have been established by congressional action.

\section*{OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS NOT IN THE ABOVE TABLE.}

Jan. 8-Battle of New Orleans (at New O.leans only).
Jan. \(19-R\). E. Lee's Birthday (observed in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Va.).
Feb. 12 -Georgia Day (in that State only. Date of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733).
Feb. 13-Shrove Tuesday (observed as Mardi Gras in Ala., Fla. and La.).
Feb. 14 - Admission Day (in Arizona).
Mar. 2-Sam Houston Memoriai Day (in Texas).
Mar. 4-Inauguration Day (once every 4 years in the Dist. of Col. only)
Mar 22 -Emancipation Day (in Porto Rico).
Mar. 25-Maryiand Day (in that State only).
Mar. 30-Seward Day (in Alaska).
April 12-Date of passage of Hallfax Resolutions (in North Carolina).
Mar. 29-Hoiy Thursday (in the Philippines).
April 13-Birthday of Thomas Jefferson (in Ala.).
April 19-Observed as Patriots' Day (in Me. and Mass.).
April (3rd Tuesday)-State elections (in La.).
April 21 -Anniversary Battle of San Jacinto (In
April 26 -Confederate Memoriai Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).
April (Last Thursday)-Fast Day (in N. H.).
May 1 -Labor Day (in Philippincs).
May (1st Tuesday)-Pres. Primary Day (in Cai.).
May (2nd Sunday)-Mothers' Day.

May 10 -Confed. Memorial Day (observed in S. C.) May 20-Anniversary signing of Meckienburg Declaration of Independence (observed in N. C.)
May (3rd Friday)-Primary Day (in Ore.).
June 3-Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Ala., Ark.
Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. C., and Tex.).
June 3-Dccoration Day (in Tenn.)
June 11-Kamehameha Day (in Hawaii).
June 14-Flag Day.
July 12-Muno Rivera Day (in Porto Rico).
July 25-Occupation Day (in Porto Rico).
Aug. 1-Coiorado Day (in that State only).
Aug. 13-Occupation Day (in Philippines)
Aug. 16-Anniv. Battle of Bennington (in Vt.)
Aug. (Last'Tues.)-Prim. Eiec. Day (Cal. and Mich.).
Sept. (1st Tuesday)-Prim. Elcc. Dav (in Nev.).
Sept. (2nd Monday)-State Election Day (in Me.)
Sept. 6-Lafayette Day (also the anniversary of the First Battie of the Marne) is not a legai holiday, but is celebrated in New York and ten other States.
Sept. 9-Admission Day (in Cal.).
Sept.12-Defcuders' Day (in Md.).
Oct. 1 -Missouri Day (in that State only).
Oct. 18-Alasika Day (In Alaska oniy)
Oct. 31-Admission Day (in Nev.).
Nov. 1 -All Saints' Day (in La.).
Dec. 30-Rizai Day (in Philippincs).
Child Labor Day (not a iegal ioliciay) is observed
in many of the States on the iast Sumday in January.

\section*{DATES ON WHICH AREOR DAY IS OBSERVED.}

The Golden Anniversary of Arbor Day was cclebrated throughout the United States on April 22, 1922, as a part of Forest Protection Week, by a proclamation from President Harding. The pioneer Arbor Day State is Nebraska, where the observance began in April, 1872.
The time of the observance of Arbor Day varies greatly in different States and countries, being determined somewhat by climatic conditions, sometimes a day which is already a holiday is selected, as in Alabama and Texas, where Washington's Birthday has been chosen; and in Jamaica, on the late Queen Victoria's Birthday. In many States of the Union it is combined with Bird Day. In general the date is early in the year in the south, and is set further along toward Summer in the more northern States, beginning in February and ending in May. In the following list the date in parentheses is the year when the Arbor Day Law was frst observed. If there is a second date not in parcntheses it is the year when an Arbor Day Law was enacted:
Alaba ma (1887)-February 22.
Arizona (1890)-In 5 no. countles, Fri. after 1st day
April. Elsewhere Fri. after 1st day February
Arkansas (1906)-First Sat. in March.
California (1886)-March 7.
Colorado (1885,)-3d Fri. in April. The Gov. issues procla mation.
Connecticut (1887)-1886. Early May, by procl. of Gov.
Delaware (1901)-April, by procl. of Gov.
District of Columbia (1919)-Aprl1 16, by proclamation of the District Co m missioners.
Florida (1886) - First Fri. In February.
Georgla (1887)-1890. First Fri. in Dece mber.
Hawaii (1906) -First Fri. in Nove mber.
Idaho (1886)-Various dates in April named by County Supts.
Illnois (1886)-Procl. of Gov.
Indiana (1884)-1913. Third Fri. in April.
Iowa (1887)-Procl. by Governor. \(9^{\prime \prime} .21\).

Kansas (1875)-Option of the Governor.
Kentucky (1886)-In the fall by procl. of Gov.
Louisiana (1888-89) -Second Fri. in January.
Maine (1887)-Option of Governor.
Maryland (1889)-Sccond Fri. in April. Procl. of Governor.
Massachusetts (1886)—Last Sat. in April.
Michigan (1885)-Procl. of Gov., usually last Fri.
in Aprll.
Minnesota (1876)-Procl. of Gov., usually last part April.
Missouri (1886)-1889. First Fri. after first Tues. April.
Montana (1888)-Second Tuesday May.
Nebraska (1872)-April 22 (birthday J. S. Morton). Nevada (1887)-Procl. of Governor.
New Ha mpshire (1886)-Procl. of Governor.
New Jersey (1884)-By law; second Fri. April.
New Mexico (1890) - Second Fri. Mar. Procl. of Gov. New York (1889)-1889. Fri. after ist of May
North Carolina (1893)-1915: Fri. after Nov, ist.
North Dakota (1882)-Option of Governor.
Ohio (1882)-Procl. of Gov. A bout middle of April. Oklahoma (1898)-1901. Frici. fol. 2d Mon. in March. Oregon (1889) - Second Fri. in April.
Pennsylvania (1885)-Procl. of Governor.
Porto Rico .-.-Last Fri. in November.
Rhode Island (1887)-1896. Second Fri. In May.
South Carolina (1898)-1898. Third Fri. in Nov.
South Dakota ....-No law. gen. observ. in April
Tennessee (1875)-1887. Appointed by County
Superintendents ln Nove mber.
Texas (1890)-1889. Feb. 22.
Utah ... April 15, by statute.
Ver mont (1885)-Opt. of Gov, usually 1st Fri. May. Virginia (1892)-1902. Proci. of Gov. In spring. West Virglnia (1883)-Usually observ. 2 d Fri. April. Wisconsin (1889)-Proc. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Washington (1894)—Proci. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Wyoming ....-1888. Procl. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. in May.

\section*{ASTRONOMICAL}

MEAN solar parallax, \(8^{\prime \prime} .80\).
Nutation constant,
A berration constant, \(20^{\prime \prime} .47\).
Annual precession,
\(50^{\prime \prime} .2534+0^{\prime \prime} .000222\) ( \(t-1900\) )
Obliquity of the ecliptic, \(23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} .26-0^{\prime \prime} .4684\) ( \(\mathrm{t}-1900\) ).

Annual diminution of obliquity, \(0^{\prime \prime} .4684\).
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, \(57^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime} .63\).
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,857 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), \(92,897,400\) mlles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unlt of distance-viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.
Length of the Year-Troplcal (equinox to equi-
ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

nox 365.2421988 days Sidereal or absolute revo lution, 305.25 .33 .304 days. Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.
Length of Day-Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal tlme).

Length of the Month-Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 - hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds.' Anomalistic (from perigree to perigree), 27 days 13 hours 18 mlnutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Eartl-Equatorial radius, 3,9:33.34 miles. Polar radius, \(3,949.99\) miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

Conjunction. Quadraturc. Oppositlon. Ascending Node. Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" ( \(\delta\) ) when they have the same Right Ascension, or are on the same meridian, i. e., when one is due north or south of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (8) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (II) is half way between conjunction and opposition:. By "greatest elongation" is meant the
greatest apparent angular distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the nakcd eye only at this timc. When a planet is in its "ascending" (Я) or "descending" (i¢) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Pcrihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphellion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an ecllpse of it by some other body, usually the incon.

\section*{THE ZODIAC.}

THE sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptlc. The zone \(16^{\circ}\) wide, \(8^{\circ}\) on each slde of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecllptle whlch marks
Spring
Signs. \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. } P \text { Arles. The Ram. } \\ \text { 2. Y Taurus. The Bull. } \\ \text { 3. II Gemini. The Twins. }\end{array}\right.\)

Summer
4. \(\sigma\) Concer
5. \(\Omega\) Leo. The The Crab.

Signs. 6. In Virgo. The Virgin.
These slgns are named from the twelve constellatlons of the zodlac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say to the retrograde
the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence procceding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of \(30^{\circ}\) each, as follows:

Autumn
7. \(\bumpeq\) Libra. The Balance.

Signs. 8. M Scorpius. The scorpion. 9. I Sagittarius. The Archer.

\section*{Winter \\ 10. Wo Capricornus. The Goat. \\ Signs. 1 12. ft Pisces. The Fishes.}

motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, cach sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward \(30^{\circ}\) into the constellatlon west of it; so that the slgn Aries is now in the collstellation Pisces, and so on.

\section*{ECLIPSES IN 1923.}

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
The year 1923 ls notable for a total eclipse of the sun, the first slnce 1918 to be visible ln the United States and the last until 1925. The path of total obscuratlon will be 105 miles wide and the central line will pass among the islands off the southern coast of Californla. The northern llmlt of totality will lle one mile to the northeast of Santa Barbara, twenty-five mlles to the southwest of Los Angeles, ten miles to the southwest of Long Beach, and seventeen mlles to the northeast of San Diego. California is the only State in which the total phase will be visible

In the year 1923 there will be four eclipses in all, two of the sun and two of the moon.
1. A small partial eclipse of the moon on the night of March 2, visible in the United States, beginning at 9 h .28 m . P. M., and ending at 11 h . 36 m. P. M., Eastern standard time. Visible generally \(\ln\) Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, and in North and South America.

Magnltude 0.376 (moon's dlameter \(=1.0\) ). Flrst contact with the shadow is \(54^{\circ}\) from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is \(20^{\circ}\) from the north point toward the west.
2. An annular ecllpse of the sun, March 17. Visible generally as a partlal eclipse in South Amerlca south of latitude \(15^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\). and in Afrlca south of latitude \(10^{\circ} \mathrm{N}\). The annular phase wlll be vlslble in Patagonia, the Falkland Islands, Southern Africa and in Madagascar.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.
3. A small partial eclipse of the moon visible in the United States the morning of August 26 , beginning at 4 h .52 m . A. M., and ending at 6 h .27 m . A. M., Eastern standard time; the moon settling ecllpsed in the Eastern States. Vislble generally in North America, the Paclfic Ocean and Australia.

Magnitude 0.168 (moon's dlameter \(=1.0\) ). First contact with the shadow is \(140^{\circ}\) from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is \(171^{\circ}\) from the north point toward the west.
4. As already noted, a total ecllpse of the sun, September 10, vlslble as a partial ecllpse over the whole of North America and the West Indles. The path of central or total eclipse begins in the Pacific Ocean near Kamchatka, passes to the soutl of the Aleutian Islands, skirts and overlaps the coast of California, passes through Lower California, Mexico, Yucatan, the Carlbbean Sea and ends at sunset near the Lesser Antilles.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, SEPTEMBER 10, 1923.
(Where vlslble as a total eclipse.)
The following table shows the places at whlch the sun on Sept. 10,1923 , will be in total eclipse, with the data relatlng thereto
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Place. & Standard
Time. & Ecllpse Begins. & Totality Begins. & Totallty Ends. & Ecllpse Ends. & Distance From Central Line. \\
\hline A valon, Cal & Pacific & H. M. \({ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}\). & \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { H. } \\ 12 & \text { M. } & \text { S. } \\ \text { S }\end{array}\) &  & \({ }_{2}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{I}^{\text {M. }} \mathrm{l}^{\text {P. M. }}\) & Miles. \\
\hline Pt. Conception, Cal & & 1123 A. м. & 124823 P. M. & \(125127 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(212 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}\). & 28 \\
\hline San Clemente İsl., Cal & " & 1128 A.M. & 125353 P. M. & \begin{tabular}{ll}
12 & 57 \\
\hline 1 & 27 \\
P. M.
\end{tabular} & \(218 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 7 \\
\hline San Diego, Cal. & ، & 1132 A.m. & 125737 Р. м. & \(1020 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 221 P. M. & 35 \\
\hline Santa Barbara, Cal.. & ' \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1125 A. M. & \(1251 \quad 0 \quad\) P. M. & 125150 Р. м. & \(214 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 51 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(Where visible as a large partial eclipsc.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Place. & standard Time. & Eclipse Begins. & Eclipse at Maximum. & Eclipse Ends. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Positio } \\
\text { Beg. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Angle } \\
\text { End. }
\end{gathered}
\] & *Magnitude. \\
\hline & & H. M. & H. M. & H. M. & - & - & \\
\hline Juneau, Alaska & Alaskan. & \(94 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). & 1010 A. м. & 1116 А. м. & 268 & 136 & 0.61 \\
\hline Nome, Alaska. & & 849 А. м. & 947 A . м. & \(1047 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). & 264 & 134 & 0.60 \\
\hline Carson City, Nev & Pacific & \(1122 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). & 1245 Р. M. & 25 Р. м. & 289 & 124 & 0.89 \\
\hline Los Angeles, Cal. & & \(1129 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). & 1255 P . M. & \(217 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 296 & 119 & 0.99 \\
\hline Mt. Hamilton, Cal & & 1119 A. м. & 1244 P. M. & \(26 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 293 & 120 & 0.96 \\
\hline Mt. Wllson, Cal. & & \(1129 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). & 1255 P. M. & 217 P. M. & 295 & 119 & 0.98 \\
\hline Portland, \(\mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{e}\). & ، & \(1114 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). & \(1233 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 150 P. M. & 282 & 129 & 0.78 \\
\hline San Francisco, C & " & \(1117 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(1242 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 24 P. M. & 293 & 121 & 0.95 \\
\hline Seattle, Wash. & & \(1115 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(1231 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(146 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 278 & 131 & 0.74 \\
\hline Boise City, Idaho & Mountaln. & \(1227 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 145 P . м & \(31 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 281 & 130 & 0.75 \\
\hline Cheyenne, Wyo.. & & 1251 P . M. & 27 Р. м. & \(317 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 277 & 134 & 0.68 \\
\hline Denver, Col. & ، & 1252 P . м. & 29 P . M. & 320 P. M. & 279 & 132 & 0.71 \\
\hline Phoenlx, Arlz & " & \(1242 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}\). & \(27 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(326 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}\). & 292 & 122 & 0.92 \\
\hline Helena, Mont & ، & \(1234 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 148 P . м. & 259 P. M. & 274 & 136 & 0.65 \\
\hline Salt Lake City, Uta & & \(1237 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(156 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 311 P.M. & 282 & 130 & 0.77 \\
\hline Santa Fe, N. Mex. & & \(1253 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}\). & 214 Р. м. & 328 P. м. & 285 & 127 & 0.80 \\
\hline Ann Arbor, Mich. & Central. & 228 P. M. & 329 P. M. & 424 P. M. & 262 & 143 & 0.49 \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga & & 236 Р. м. & \(343 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 443 P. M. & 272 & 133 & 0.64 \\
\hline Austin, Tex & " & 217 P. M. & 335 P. M. & 445 Р. М. & 286 & 125 & 0.83 \\
\hline Bismarck, N. D & 6 & 156 P . M. & \(3{ }^{3} \mathrm{P}\). M. & \(47 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 267 & 141 & 0.55 \\
\hline Clncinnatl, Ohlo & " & 231 P. M. & \(334 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 431 P. M. & 266 & 140 & 0.54 \\
\hline Cleveland, Ohio & " & 232 P . M. & 332 Р. м. & \(426 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 262 & 143 & 0.49 \\
\hline Chicago, Ill & ، & 222 P. M. & \(326 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 424 P. M. & 264 & 142 & 0.52 \\
\hline Jackson, Ml & "6 & 229 P. M. & \(340 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(444 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 278 & 130 & 0.72 \\
\hline Kansas City, M & " & 213 Р. м. & 323 P. M. & 428 Р. м. & 272 & 136 & 0.62 \\
\hline Llttle Rock, A & "6 & \(2 \mathrm{2} 2 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(334 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 438 Р. м. & 276 & 132 & 0.69 \\
\hline Louisvllle, Ky & "6 & \(230 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 334 P. M. & \(433 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 268 & 138 & 0.57 \\
\hline Minneapolls, Minn & " 6 & 211 P. M. & 315 P. M. & 415 P. M. & 236 & 142 & 0.51 \\
\hline Montgomery, Ala & ، & 235 Р. м. & \(344 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}\). & 445 P . M. & 275 & 131 & 0.68 \\
\hline Nasliville, Tenn. & ، & 230 Р. M. & 337 P. M. & \(437 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 271 & 135 & 0.62 \\
\hline New Orlcans, La & " & 232 Р. м. & 344 P. M. & \(449 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 281 & 127 & 0.76 \\
\hline Oklahoma Clty, & " & 211 Р. M. & 326 P. M. & \(434 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 279 & 131 & 0.72 \\
\hline Omaha, Neb. & " & 29 P. M. & 318 P. M. & 422 P. M. & 270 & 138 & 0.60 \\
\hline Philadelphla, P & " & 242 Р. M. & 338 Р. м. & \(430 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 260 & 143 & 0.48 \\
\hline Springleld, Ill & \% & 222 P. M. & \(328 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 428 P. M. & 268 & 139 & 0.57 \\
\hline St. Louls, Mo. & " & 222 P. M. & 329 P. M. & 431 P. M. & 270 & 137 & 0.60 \\
\hline Topeka, Kan. & ' & 211 P. M. & 322 P. M. & \(4{ }_{2} 7 \mathrm{P}\) P. M. & 273 & 136 & 0.64 \\
\hline Boston, Mass. & Eastern & 344 P. M. & \(436 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 525 P. M. & 255 & 146 & 0.42 \\
\hline Columbia, & & \(341 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(445 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 543 Р. M. & 270 & 134 & 0.62 \\
\hline New York, N. Y & " & \(343 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(438 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 528 Р. м. & 258 & 144 & 0.46 \\
\hline Panama, Panama & " & \(416 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 520 P. M. & 618 P. м. & 304 & 100 & 0.82 \\
\hline Raleigh, N. C & " & \(342 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(444 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & \(539 \mathrm{Pr.m}\). & 267 & 137 & 0.57 \\
\hline Richmond, Va & " & \(342 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 441 P. M. & \(536 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). & 264 & 139 & 0.53 \\
\hline Tallahassee, Fla. & / & \(340 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{M}\). & 4
4
489
P.
P. M. & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 50 & \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M} . \\ 5 & 32 & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{M}\end{array}\) & 276
262 & 129 & 0.71
0.50 \\
\hline Washington, D. C & Atlantle. & \(\begin{array}{llll}3 & 41 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 5 & 13 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{ll}
4 & 38 \\
6 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|ccc}
5 & 32 \\
Arter \\
Pr.M. \\
susct.
\end{tabular} & 262
284 & 141 & 0.50
0.89 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THE SUN'S DECLINATION.
(Wushington-Apparent Noon.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{array}{c|}
\hline \text { DATIL } \\
1923 .
\end{array}
\] & Apparent Declination. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { DATEG } \\
1923 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Apparent Declination. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DATE- } \\
& 1923 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Apparent Declination. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { DATE- } \\
1923 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Apparent Declination \\
\hline & - ' " & & - ' " & & - ' 1 & & - , " \\
\hline Jatı.... 1. & -23 253 & Apr. 3. & + 5683 & July . 3. & +23046 & Oct. 2. & 32124 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
225753 \\
\hline 523
\end{tabular} & & 2921 & & +2255 58 & & 44.4 \\
\hline & +5231 & & + 614591 & & 45 9 & . & \(3{ }^{7}\) \\
\hline 5. & 4020 & & + 3739 & & 398 & 6. & 54 \\
\hline 6. & 3334 & & -1. 70011 & & 3246 & 7. & - 5 17 1:1 \\
\hline 7. & 23 21 & 9. & 2237 & & 2559 & 8. & . 40 12 \\
\hline S. & 1842 & 10. & 4456
\(+\quad 876\) & 10. & 1849 & 9. & -637 \({ }^{7}\) \\
\hline 10. & 1033. & 11. & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 896 \\ \hline 89\end{array}\) & & \(\begin{array}{rr}11 & 15 \\ 3 & 19\end{array}\) & \({ }_{11}^{10}\). & 25
48
48 \\
\hline 11. & -2153 \({ }^{6}\) & 13. & 29
51 & 13. & +21 550 & 12. & - 71112 \\
\hline 12. & 4343 & 14. & + 1249 & 14 & -4619 & 13. & 3356 \\
\hline 13. & 3354 & 15. & 3425 & 15 & 3715 & 14. & 5624 \\
\hline 14. & 2340 & 19. & & & 2749 & 15. & - 81845 \\
\hline 15. & 13
13
1 & 17. & \begin{tabular}{l}
+101788 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} & 17. & 18
7
7
52 & 17. & - 94059 \\
\hline 17. & -20 5032 & 19. & 3912 & 19. & +205721 & 18. & 9) 25 \\
\hline 18. & 3841 & 20. & +1119 57 & 20. & 4629 & 19. & 4654 \\
\hline 19. & 2327 & \[
21 .
\] & + 4031 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
3516 \\
\hline 23
\end{tabular} & 20. & -10 8 35 \\
\hline 20 & 13
13
0
49 & 22. & \begin{tabular}{l}
+12054 \\
\hline 215
\end{tabular} & & 2343
1148 & 21. & [10 51.81 \\
\hline 22. & - 194727 & 24. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(41 \quad 3\) \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & & +19 5934 & 23. & -111245 \\
\hline 23. & 3342 & 25. & +13049 & 25. & 470 & 24. & 3348 \\
\hline 24. & 1930 & 23 & 2022 & 26. & 346 & 25. & \(\begin{array}{r}5442 \\ -1245 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline & & 27. & 3941 & & 2052 & & -12 1524 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 . \\
& 27 .
\end{aligned}
\] & -18 5020 & 28. & 141748 & & a
+18539 & 28. & \begin{tabular}{l}
3554 \\
54 \\
54 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 28. & 1942 & 30. & 14618 & 30. & +18 3917 & 29. & -131620 \\
\hline 29. & 353 & May 1. & 5442 & & 2448 & 30. & - 3615 \\
\hline 30 & -17 4744 & & +15 1251 & Alug. \({ }^{1}\). & +170 \({ }^{1}\) & - 31. & 5557 \\
\hline - \(\quad 1\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
31 \\
1417 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & & 33
48
48
48 & & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +175456 \\ \hline 3934\end{array}\) & Nov. \(\frac{1}{2}\). & -14 15426 \\
\hline 2 & -16 5727 & 5 & +16 547 & 4 & 2354 & & 53 41 \\
\hline 3 & 405 & 6 & 2254 & & 757 & 4 & -15 1228 \\
\hline 4. & \({ }^{22} 25\) & 7. & 3945 & & +165144 & & 3059 \\
\hline 6. & -1543 46 & 9. & + 171237 & 8. & 18 28 & - 7 & -16 \({ }^{49} 16\) \\
\hline 7. & 2746 & 10. & 2838 & 9. & 127 & & 251 \\
\hline 8. & - 91 & 11. & 4421 & 10. & +154410 & 9 & \(42 \quad 29\) \\
\hline 9. & -14 500 & 12. & + 5946 & 11. & 2637 & 10. & 5940 \\
\hline 10. & \(\begin{array}{ll}30 & 44 \\ 11 & 14\end{array}\) & 13. & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +181453 \\ \hline 9242\end{array}\) & 12. & 850
+145048 & 11. & -17 \(\begin{array}{r}163 \\ 33\end{array}\) \\
\hline 12. & -13 5130 & 15 & 444 & 14 & +14 3233 & 13. & 4926 \\
\hline 13. & 3132 & 16. & 5823 & 15 & 14 & 14. & -18 525 \\
\hline 14. & 1120
-1250 & 17. & +19 1216 & 16 & +135520 & 15. & 21.5 \\
\hline 15. & \begin{tabular}{l}
-125058 \\
-3019 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 18. & 25
39
48 & 17 & 36
17
14 & 17. & \({ }_{51}^{36} 26\) \\
\hline 17. & 3019
930 & 20. & 51. 53 & 19. & a
+125752 & 18. & \(-19{ }^{61} 6\) \\
\hline 18. & -114830 & 21. & +20 426 & 20. & +12 3818 & 19. & - 2026 \\
\hline 19. & 2719
\(5 \quad 57\) & \({ }_{23}^{22}\). & 1638 & 21 & \(\begin{array}{r}1883 \\ +11584 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 20. & 3425 \\
\hline 20. & 587
-104424 & 23. & 2828
39 & 22 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +115834 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }_{22}^{21 .}\) & -20 \(\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 18 \\ 18\end{array}\) \\
\hline 22. & -10 2242 & 25 & 517 & 24 & 18 & 23. & -20 1412 \\
\hline 23. & 050 & 26 & +21 154 & 25 & +10 5734 & 24. & 2644 \\
\hline 24. & - 93849 & 27. & \({ }_{22}^{12} 19\) - & 23 & + 3653 & 25. & 3853 \\
\hline 25. & - 85422 & 29. & 22
32 & \({ }_{28}^{27}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +956 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }_{27}{ }^{2}\). & \(-21 \quad 2039\) \\
\hline 27. & - 83157 & 30. & 4122 & & + 93350 & 28. & -21 1310 \\
\hline 28. & 924 & 31. & 5018 & 30. & + 1230 & 29. & 2335 \\
\hline Minr. \({ }_{2}\). & -74643 & June \(\frac{1}{2}\). & & & & \(\square^{30 .}\) & 3345 \\
\hline \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) & 2357
1 & \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) &  & Sept. \({ }_{2}^{1}\). & \[
\begin{array}{r}
29 \\
7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Dec. \({ }_{2}^{1 .}\) & 43
52
52 \\
\hline 4. & - 6384 & & \({ }_{22} 14\) & & \(+\quad 74546\) & & -22 \({ }^{52} 48\) \\
\hline 5. & - 150 & 5 & 2914 & 4. & + 2344 & 4. & 1018 \\
\hline 6. & - \(5 \begin{array}{r}5150 \\ 28\end{array}\) & & 35
45
42 & & 136
\(+\quad 6391\) & 5 & 1824 \\
\hline 8 & - 16 & 8 & 4754 & 7. & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +63921 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 7. & 3315 \\
\hline 9. & -44153 & 9. & 5319 & 8. & + 55431 & 8. & 401 \\
\hline 10. & -1826 & 10. & 5821 & 9. & 3157
9 & 9. & 4820 \\
\hline \[
11 .
\] & - 35455 & 11. & +23 \({ }_{7} 588\) & 10. & 918
\(+\quad 4643\) & 10. & \({ }_{57}^{52} 13\) \\
\hline 13. & 31
7
47 & 13. & 1059 & & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 4643 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 12. & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ -23 \begin{array}{r}38 \\ 37\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline 14. & - 2449 & 14. & 14.3 & 13. & \(\begin{array}{r}048 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & 13. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(-23 \quad 237\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 15. & - 2029 & 15. & 1723 & 14. & + 33750 & 14. & 1110 \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
17 .
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rr}
33 & 6 \\
923
\end{array}
\] & 17. & 22
23
23
58 & \({ }_{17}^{17 .}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 2141 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 17. & 17
20
20
3 \\
\hline 19. & \(\begin{array}{r}9 \\ -\quad 45 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 19. & \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
23 \\
\hline 14
\end{tabular} & 18. & - 2832 & 18. & \({ }_{22} 20\) \\
\hline 20. & - 02154 & 20. & \({ }_{26} 10\) & & + 1426 & 19. & 24 \\
\hline 21. & + 0145 & 21. & 2641 & 20. & + 1849 & 20. & 2543 \\
\hline 2 & - 2.527 & \({ }_{2}^{22}\) & 2647 & 21. & + 05530 & 21. & 2630 \\
\hline 23. & + 497 & 23. & 2628 & & 3210
\(+\quad 849\) & \({ }_{2}^{22}\). & 2648 \\
\hline 24. & +11245
\(+\quad 3622\) & 24. & 2545
24
24 & & P
+0849
+01434 & 24. & \({ }_{26} 26\) \\
\hline 26. & 59 56 & 26. & 234 & & - 014346 & \({ }_{25}{ }^{2}\). & 2454 \\
\hline 27. & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +2328 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 27. & 216 & & - 1119 & 26. & 2319 \\
\hline 28. & - 4656 & 28. & 1844 & & - 2442 & 27. & 2117 \\
\hline 29. & + 31021 & 29. & 1557 & & - 485 & 28. & 1846 \\
\hline 39. & 3342 & July 30. & 1246 & & - 21127 & 29. & 1546 \\
\hline pr. \({ }^{31} 1\). & 570
\(+\quad 42012\) & July \(\begin{array}{r}1 . \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 910
5 & Oct. \(\quad 1\). & 34
58
58 & 30. & 1219
\(-23 \quad 84\) \\
\hline - 2. & + 4320 & & & Ock. 1. & & & -23 324 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.
(IVashinitton-A pparent Noon.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1923. & Sun's SelniDiameter. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Equatorial \\
Horizontal \\
Parallax.
\end{tabular} & 1923. & Sun's SemiDiameter. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Equatorial \\
Horizontal. Parallax.
\end{tabular} & 1923. & Sun's SemiDiameter. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Equatorial } \\
& \text { Horizontal } \\
& \text { Parallax. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & -' & " & & " & " & & , " & " \\
\hline Jill. 11 & 1617.90 & 8.95 & Muy 11 & \(15 \quad 51.76\) & 8.71 & Sept. 18 & \(15 \quad 57.10\) & 8.76 \\
\hline 11
21
31 & 17.67
16.98 & 8.95 & \begin{tabular}{|}
21 \\
31
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}49.79 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) & 8.69 & 28 & . 59.81 & 8.78 \\
\hline 21 & 16.98
15.86 & 8.94
8.93
8. & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
31 \\
June \\
10
\end{tabular} & 48.20 & 8.68 & Oct. 88 & \(16 \quad 2.52\) & 8.81 \\
\hline liob. 10 & 15.86
14.26 & 8.93 & June 10 & 46.90 & 8.67 & 1.8 & 5.32 & 8.83 \\
\hline (eb. 20 & 12.22 & 8.90 & 30 & 46.08
45.72 & 8.66 & Nov. \(\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 7\end{array}\) & 8.00 & 8.86 \\
\hline Mar. 2 & 9.97 & 8.88 & July 10 & 45.71 & 8.66 & Nov. 17 & 12.72 & 8.90 \\
\hline 12 & 7.39 & 8.85 & - 20 & 46.22 & 8.66 & 27 & 14.65 & 8.92 \\
\hline 22 & 4.70 & 8.83 & 30 & 47.16 & 8.67 & Dec. 7 & 16.12 & 8.93 \\
\hline April 1 & - 1.99 & 8.83 & Augr. 9 & 48.44 & 8.68 & -17 & 17.23 & 8.94 \\
\hline 11 & \(15 \quad 59.19\) & 8.78 & A \(\begin{array}{r}19 \\ .9\end{array}\) & 50.18 & 8.70 & 27 & 17.82 & 8.95 \\
\hline May 21 & 53.53
54.07 & 8.75 & [ 29 & 52.24 & 8.72 & 31 & 17.88 & 8.95 \\
\hline May 1 & 54.07 & 8.73 & Sept. 8 & 54.52 & 8.74 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE MAGNETIC POLES.}
l'He geographical poles of the earth are the exiremities of the imaglnary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrlcally located with regard to lihe equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographlcal poles, nor are they dlametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetlc pole, the only other was by Capt. Janes Ross in Junc, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be \(89^{\circ} 59^{\prime} .5\), in latitude \(70^{\circ} 5^{\prime} .2 \mathrm{~N}\). and longitude \(96^{\circ} 45^{\prime} .8 \mathrm{~W}\)., which is in King William

Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetlc Survey, the position latitude \(72^{\circ} .7 \mathrm{~S}\). and longitude \(156^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\). has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason arc given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the dinual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles.

THE PLANETS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

* Epoch 1920, January 1st, Grecnwich mean noon.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SUN } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { PLANESS. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SEMT-DIAMFIFR.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Volume. } \\
& \oplus=1 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mass. } \\
& \oplus(\not)=1 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Density.
\[
\theta=1
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Axial Rotation.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gravity at Surface. \(\oplus=1\).} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At } \\
& \text { Unlt; }
\end{aligned}
\] Distance & At Mean Least Distance. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Miles } \\
\text { (Mean). }
\end{gathered}
\] & & & & & \\
\hline & 155963 & " & & & & & \begin{tabular}{lllll} 
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline Hill. Mercury & \(15 \quad 59.63\)
3.34
3. & & 432196.01 & 1301139.0
\(0.0548 i 0\) & 333433
0.055727 & 0.2563
1.0130 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}87 & 23 & 15 & 43\end{array}\) & \\
\hline venus. & 8.41 & 30.40 & 3787.59 & 0.875890 & 0.817237 & 0.9331 & 2241549 & \\
\hline Wart & & & 3958.88 & 1.000000 & 1. 009700 & 1.0000 & \(\begin{array}{llll}23 & 56 & 4.09\end{array}\) & 00 \\
\hline Mars. & 4.68 & 8.94 & 2107.78 & 0.150922 & 0.107785 & 0.7142 & 24
9
9 & . 68 \\
\hline Jupiter & 13.9 .19
\(1 \quad 18.95\) & 22.65
9.24 & 4334.31 & \({ }_{762} 13121\) & 318.3582
95.2230 & 0.1249 & 101424 & 1.14 \\
\hline Uranus & - 34.28 & 1.88 & 15439.00 & 59.312 & 14.5801 & 0.2458 & 11.5 & 0.96 \\
\hline Neptunc. & 36.56 & 1.26 & 16465.87 & 71.951 & 16.9255 & 0.2352 & 1230 (?) & 0.98 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE MOON.}

OF all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average len̉gth is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month-that is, the time from new moon to new moon-is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,857 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,715 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,466 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radil of the earth and moon-viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively-we shall have for the nearest, approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,423 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carrles the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always concave toward the sun, and its plane is inclined, to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of \(5^{\circ} 9^{\prime}\), in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros; and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth-viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about \(6^{\circ}, 41^{\prime}\). In
consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her crbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about \(14,657,000\) square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe Her volume is \(1-49\) and her mass \(1-81\) that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only \(1-6\) of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies within the earth; it is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon; the tideraising power of moon and sun being as 11 to 5 .

Astronomers cling to the old idea that the moon is a dead world, destitute alike of air and water. But the recent observations of W. H. Pickering made at Mandeville, Jamaica, go to show that many changes occur with the alternation of lunar day and night: Great snowfields form in the mountain valleys and then melt away; fog banks are seen and. very rarely, drifting clouds. The loftiest peaks are snow-capped. The moon's surface is pitted with volcanic craters; some of these measure 100 miles across. Each crater is surrounded by a mountain ring 1,000 to 20,000 feet in height. According to Pickering, there are few, if any, such large and continuously active volcanic regions upon the surface of our earth. But the activity of the lunar volcanoes is now confined to the quiet emission of steam jets like those found in our Yellowstone National Park. Certain variable dark areas on the moon may be due to vegetation.

\section*{THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.}

The earth's sensible atmosphere extends more than 100 miles in height. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

THE MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE.
(Eastern Standard Time.)


Each month the moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the earth and in apogee when furthest from the earth. The average time from perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee is 27 d . 13 h .18 m . \(33 \mathrm{~s} . ;\) and this period is known as the anomalistic month. The moon's distance when in perigee or apogee is not exactly the same in
different months but varies considerably according to the phase and the month of the year. The distance is the very least when the full moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of perigee. And the distance is the very greatest when the new moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of apogee.

\section*{HALLEY'S AND OTHER COMETS.}

OF the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240 ; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; it was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

\section*{ENCKE'S COMET}

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known,-namely, about forty months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to June, 1921, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-two in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared
with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium; but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

\section*{COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.}

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843; the other in September, 1882 . Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

\section*{DONATI'S COMET.}

This was the first comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858 , its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

THE MOON＇S PHASES， 1923.
astern Standard Time．


Atlantic time may be found by adding 1h．；Central，Mountain，Pacific，Alaska or Hawaii time may le found by subtracting 1 h ．， 2 h ．． \(3 \mathrm{~h} ., 5 \mathrm{~h}\) ．，or 5.5 h ．，respectively．

THE MOON＇S PHASES， 1923.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1923. & Phase． & ค่ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fast. Stan. T. } \\
& \text { Bos., N.Y., Etc. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Cent．Stan．T． Chi．，St．L．，Etc． & M'nt'n Stan. T. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pacific Stan. T. } \\
& \text { Sn F.,L'sA.,Etc. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Alaska Stąn．T Sitka，Ju＇n，Etc． \\
\hline 号 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Full Moon．．．． \\
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon．．． \\
First Quarter．
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{rrr|}
\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M} . \\
9 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
9 & 41 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
10 & 59 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\
8 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
6 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
8 & 41 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
9 & 59 & \text { P.M. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
5 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & 41 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
8 & 59 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { H. } & \text { M. } \\
6 & 33 \\
4 & 54 . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
6 & 41 \\
7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & \text { P. M. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { H. M. } \\
4 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
2 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
4 & 41 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 59 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Full Moon．．．． \\
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon． \\
First Quarter．
\end{tabular} & 1
8
15
23 & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
10 & 53 & \text { A.M. } \\
4 & 16 & \text { A.M. } \\
2 & 7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & 6 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 53 & \text { A．M．} \\ 3 & 16 & \text { A．M．} \\ 1 & 7 & \text { P．M．} \\ 6 & 6 & \text { P．M．}\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 53 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 2 & 16 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 12 & 7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 5 & 6 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .\end{array}\) &  &  \\
\hline 荘 & Full Moon．． Last Quarter． New Moon．． First Quarter & 2 9 & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 24 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 1 & 31 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 7 & 51 \\ 11 & 42 & \text { A．M．} \\ 1 & 42 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 24 & \text { P．M．} \\ 12 & 31 & \text { P．M．} \\ 6 & 51 \\ 10 & 42 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}8 & 24 & \text { P．M．} \\ 11 & 31 & \text { A．M．} \\ 5 & 51 & \text { A．M．} \\ 9 & 42 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 81 \\ \hline 1 \\ 42 \\ \text { A．M．M．} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
5 & 24 & \text { Р. м. } \\
8 & 31 & \text { А. } \\
2 & 51 & \text { А. . } \\
6 & 42 & \text { А. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 苞 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Full Moon． \\
Last Quarter \\
New Moon． \\
First Quarter． \\
Full Moon．
\end{tabular} & 1
8
16
24
30 & \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
8 & 10 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
12 & 22 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
1 & 28 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{Mr}\) \\
12 & 20 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
4 & 30 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrrr} 
\\
70 & 10 & A．M． \\
7 & 11 & 2 & P．M． \\
12 & 28 & A．M． \\
23d & 11 & 20 & P．M． \\
\\
3 & 30 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrrrr} 
\\
7 & 10 & 10 & A．M． \\
7 & 10 & 22 & P．M． \\
\(15 d\) & 11 & 28 & P．M． \\
\(23 d\) & 10 & 20 & P．M． \\
& 2 & 30 & P．M \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(|\)\begin{tabular}{rrrrr} 
\\
7 & 5 & 10 & A．M． \\
9 & 22 & P．M． \\
\(15 d\) & 10 & 28 & P．M． \\
230 \\
9 & 20 & P．M． \\
& 1 & 30 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrrr} 
& 3 & 10 & A．M． \\
7 d & 7 & 22 & P．M． \\
15 d & 8 & 28 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
23 d & 7 & 20 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
& 11 & 30 & A．M．
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 帚 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon．．．． \\
First Quarter． \\
Fuli Moon．
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
15 \\
23 \\
30
\end{array}\right|
\] & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 18 & \text { P．M } \\ 5 & 38 & \text { P．M．} \\ 9 & 25 & \text { A．M．} \\ 12 & 7 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
12 & 18 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
4 & 38 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
8 & 25 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\) \\
29 d \\
\hline 11 & 7 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\).
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}11 & 18 & \text { A．M．} \\ 3 & 38 & \text { P．M．} \\ 7 & 25 & \text { A．M．} \\ 29 \mathrm{~d} & 10 & 7 & \text { P．M．}\end{array}\) &  & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr} 
& 8 & 18 & \text { A.M. } \\
& 12 & 38 & \text { P.M. } \\
& 4 & 25 & \text { A.M. } \\
29 \mathrm{~d} & 7 & 7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\underset{\Xi}{0}
\] & Last Quarte New Moon First Quart Fuil Moon． & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
14 \\
21 \\
28 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{lrl}
4 & 19 & \text { A.M. } \\
7 & 42 & \text { A.M. } \\
3 & 46 & \text { Р.M. } \\
8 & 4 & \text { A.M. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
3 & 19 & \text { А. . M. } \\
6 & 42 & \text { A.M. } \\
2 & 46 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} \\
7 & 4 & \text { A. M. }
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{rrr|}
1 & 19 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
4 & 42 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\
12 & 46 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
5 & 4 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
5 \mathrm{~d} & 11 & 19 \\
2 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
12 & \text { A.MI } \\
10 & 46 & \text { A.M. } \\
3 & 4 & \text { A.M. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{7}{3}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter． New Moon． First Quarter． \\
Full Moon．
\end{tabular} & r \(\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
8 & 56 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
7 & 45 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
8 & 32 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{llll}
7 & 56 & P．M． \\
6 & 45 & P．M． \\
7 & 32 & P．M． \\
4 & 33 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{llll}
6 & 56 & P．M． \\
5 & 45 & P．M． \\
6 & 32 & P．M． \\
3 & 33 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{cccc}5 & 56 & \text { P．M．} \\ 4 & 45 & \text { P．M．} \\ 5 & 32 & \text { P．M．} \\ 2 & 33 & \text { P．M．}\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
3 & 56 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
2 & 45 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
3 & 32 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
12 & 33 & \text { Р.M. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{000}{\approx}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon．． \\
First Quarter． \\
Full Moon．．．
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}2 & 22 & \text { P．M．} \\ 6 & 17 & \text { A．M．} \\ 1 & 7 & \text { A．M．} \\ 5 & 29 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{rrr}
1 & 22 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
5 & 17 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
12 & 7 \\
4 & 29 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
12 & 22 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
4 & 17 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\) \\
18 d & 11 & 7 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
3 & 29 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & （1） \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
11 & 22 & A．M． \\
3 & 17 & A．M． \\
\(18 d\) \\
10 & 7 & P．M． \\
2 & 29 & A．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline \[
\underset{\sim}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter ．． \\
New Moon．．．． \\
First Quarter．． \\
Full Moon．．．．
\end{tabular} & r 30 & \begin{tabular}{llll}
7 & 47 & A．M． \\
3 & 53 & P．M． \\
7 & 4 & A．M． \\
8 & 16 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{lrrr}
6 & 47 & A．M． \\
2 & 53 & P．M． \\
6 & 4 & A．M． \\
7 & 16 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{cccc}
5 & 47 & A．M． \\
1 & 53 & P．M． \\
5 & 4 & A．M． \\
6 & 16 & P．M． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
4 & 47 & A．M． \\
12 & 53 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
4 & 4 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\) \\
5 & 16 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{rrr}
2 & 47 & A．M． \\
10 & 53 & A．M． \\
2 & 4 & A．M． \\
3 & 16 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\).
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon． \\
Flrst Quarter \\
Full Moon．
\end{tabular} & （ \(\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}12 & 29 & \text { A．M．} \\ 1 & 6 & \text { A．M．} \\ 3 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\ 1 & 26 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\(2 d\) & 11 & 29 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
12 & 6 & \(\mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
2 & 54 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). \\
12 & 26 & \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\).
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr}
2 \mathrm{~d} & 10 & 29 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
9 \mathrm{~d} & 11 & 6 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
1 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
11 & 26 & -\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr|}
\hline 2 \mathrm{~d} & 9 & 29 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
9 \mathrm{~d} & 10 & 6 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
12 & 54 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
10 & 26 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrrrr}
2 \mathrm{~d} & 7 & 29 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
9 \mathrm{~d} & 6 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
& 10 & 54 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\
& 26 & \text { А. } .
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\%
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon．．．． \\
First Quarter．． \\
Full Moon．．．．
\end{tabular} & \[
\left[\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
8 \\
15 \\
23 \\
\hline
\end{array}\right.
\] & \(\begin{array}{rrr}3 & 49 & \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{m} \\ 10 & 27 \\ 4 & \text { A．M．} \\ 4 & 41 & \text { A．M．} \\ 7 & 58 & \text { A．M．}\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{llll}
\hline 2 & 49 & \text { Р.м. } \\
9 & 27 & \text { A.M. } \\
3 & 41 & \text { A.M. } \\
6 & 58 & \text { A. M. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
1 & 49 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} \\
8 & 27 & \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{M} . \\
2 & 41 & \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 58 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
12 & 49 & \text { P.M. } \\
7 & 27 & \text { A.M. } \\
1 & 41 & \text { A.M. } \\
4 & 58 & \text { A.M. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr} 
& \begin{array}{rrr}
10 & 49 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 27 & \text { A.M. } \\
14 \mathrm{~d} & 11 & 41 \\
\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
2 & 58 & \text { A.M. }
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{\otimes}{\otimes}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Last Quarter．． \\
New Moon．．． \\
First Quarter．． \\
Full Moon．：． \\
Last Quarter．．
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
7 \\
14 \\
23 \\
30
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr}
5 & 9 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
8 & 30 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
9 & 38 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} . \\
2 & 33 & \text { A.M. } \\
4 & 7 & \text { Р. . . } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rl}
4 & 9 \\
7 & \text { A.M. M. } \\
8 & 38 \\
\hline & \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M} . \\
1 & 33 \\
\mathbf{A} . \mathrm{M} . \\
3 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrrr}
3 & 9 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
6 & 30 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
7 & 38 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
12 & 33 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\
2 & 7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|rrrr|}
\hline 2 & 9 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
5 & 30 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
6 & 38 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
22 \mathrm{~d} & 11 & 33 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \\
1 & 7 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{rrr}
12 & 9 & \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} \\
3 & 30 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} . \\
4 & 38 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} . \\
9 \mathrm{~d} & 33 & \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{M} . \\
& 11 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DOES THE MOON AFFECT WEATHER ON THE EARTH？
There has been a renewal recently of the con－States Weather Bureau offlelala say there is no troversy as to whother the moon at its changes of such infuence，but the old legend to the contrary Dhases has any influence on the weather．United persists．

\section*{PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS 1923.}
(Eastern Standard Time.)



\section*{DENSITY OF STARS.}

From the photometric study of eclipsing binary stars it has been shown by Roberts and by Russell that the average densities of these stars is small, no more than one-eighth of that of the sun. On this and other grounds astronomers are of the opinion that stars are generally less dense than the sun; that is, that they occupy a larger volume when of equal mass. The sun is only 1.4 times as dense as water, or half as dense as glass, while our earth is 5.5 times as dense as water, or 4 times as dense as the sun.

We may suppose that certain meteors are efflcacious for troubling the surface of the sun because they are subject to closer approaches to it. Turner was led to adopt the idea, formerly held by J.

Herschel, while trying to represent the variable frequency of sun spots by a series of periodical terms. For a course of ycars certain constant values may be adopted for the coefficients of these terms, and then these values have to be altered. The epoclis of all these perturbations, according to Turner, fall close to the time of the perihelion passage of the Leonides. It is true the distance of the Leonides from the sun, even at perihelion passage, is somewhat great and necessitates recourse to a secondary stream derived through the intervention of some planet. This theory finds a certain degree of confirmation in the Chinese annals, which record ancient increases in sun spots when the Leonides swarm must have passed close to Saturn.

THE HEAT OF THE STARS.

The heat of three stars-Aldebaran, Capella and Betelgeuse-has been measured by R. G. Abbott and L. B. Aldrich of the Smithsonian Institution at the Carnegie Solar Obscrvatory on Mt. Wilson, Cal.

The heat of the stars first was gathered and brought to focus by the 100 -inch telescope. The heat and light then were passed through a prism
and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. The observers then measured the light in each. color as well as the invisible heat.

As the hotter a body is the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the varlous colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars, which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade, or 18.000 degrees Fahrenheit.

POLE STAR.
MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.


From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:
\[
\sin A=\frac{\sin p}{\cos Z}
\]
where \(A\) denotes the azimuth, \(p\) the polar distance, and \(l\) the latitude of the place.

\section*{TIME OF GREATEST ELONGATION}

In the United Statcs, the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occuis 5 h . 55 m . before upper transit and 6 h .3 m . after lower transit; while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5 h . 55 m . after upper transit and 6 h .3 m . before lower transit.

STAR TABLE.
FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Star. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mag- } \\
& \text { ni- } \\
& \text { tude. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Dec-lination. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { On } \\
\text { Meridian. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Name of Star. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mag- } \\
& \text { ni- }
\end{aligned}
\] & Dec-lination. & On Meridian. \\
\hline & & & Upper Lower & & & & Upper Lower
H. M. H. M. \\
\hline \(\alpha\) Andromedæ (Alpheratz) & 2.2 & \(+2840\) & \(\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. H. M. } \\ & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned} 29+1029\) & \(\alpha\) Leonis (Rcgulus) & 1.3 & \(+1221\) &  \\
\hline vPegasi (Algenib) .... & 2.9 & +1445 & \(124+1034\) & a Virginis (Spica). & & 1045 & +1146+2344 \\
\hline aCassiopeiæ (Schedir).. & 2.2 & a
+56
+56 & \(-057+111\) & a Bootis (Arcturus) & 0.2 & \(+1935\) & \(1237+039\) \\
\hline aArietis & 2.2 & +236 & + \(029+1227\) & BUrsæ Minoris. \({ }_{\text {a }}\) Coronæ Borealis . . . . & 2.2 & +7428 & \(1315+117\) \\
\hline \(B\) Persel (Algol) & 2.1 & +4039 & 1
\(+\quad 130+1328\)
\(+\quad 28+1456\) & a Coronæ Borealis. ... . & 1.2 & & \\
\hline a Taurl (Aldebaran) & 1.1 & +1621 & \(+258+1456\)
\(+\quad 337+1535\) & ascorpil (Antares).... aLyræ (Vega) & 1.2 & +2616
+3843 & \(+1449+251\)
\(+1658+50\) \\
\hline a Aurigæ (Capelia)..... & 0.2
1.0 & +
+455
\(+\quad 724\) & +
+
\(+\quad 417+1535\)
+ & aLyræ (Vega) \({ }^{\text {LAquil }}\) (Altair) . . . . . . & 0.1 & +3843
\(+\quad 840\) & \(+1658+50\)
+1810
+18 \\
\hline a Orionls (Betelgeuse)..
aCarinæ (Canopus)... & -1.0 & +724
\(+\quad 5239\) & + \(417+1615\) & aCygni (Deneb) & 1.3 & + 450 & +19 \(2+74\) \\
\hline uCanis Majoris(Sirius) & \(-1.6\) & -1636 & + \(58+176\) & aCephei. & 2.6 & +6215
+042 & +1940+ 742 \\
\hline aGcminorum (Castor). & 2.0 & \(+324\) & \(+555+1753\) & a Aquarii . . & & 042 & \(+2025+827\) \\
\hline \(\alpha\) Canis Minoris (Procyon) & 0.5 & \[
+526
\] & + \(61+1759\) & \(a\) Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut) & & -30 & \(2116+918\) \\
\hline \(\beta\) Geminorum (Pollux). & 1.2 & +28 13 & +66+18 4 & aPegasi (Markab) & 2.6 & \(+1447\) & \(\underline{2124+926}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the hours and minutes (On Meridian" column, applying them to the time of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus for \(a\) Andromedæ, February 11 ; lower transit of the pole star is 4 h .11 m .34 s . A. M., to which add 10 h .29 m ., and We have 2 h . 41 m . P. M.; for Deccmber 1 , we find 7 h . 26 m . P. M., etc.

\section*{APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DIS'ANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME ON THE PRINCIPAL, FIXED STARS.}

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME OF STAR. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Mag}- \\
\text { nid } \\
\text { tude. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Par- } \\
\text { al- } \\
\text { lax. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Light- \\
Years.
\end{tabular} & Name Of Star. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Mag}- \\
\text { ni- } \\
\text { tude. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Par-
al-
lax. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Light- \\
Years.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & " & & & & " & \\
\hline assiopelæ & 2.4 & 0.187 & 17 & \(\beta\) Geminol'um (Pollux) & 1.2 & 0.068 & 48 \\
\hline aCasslopcix (Schedir) & 2.2 & 0.071 & 46 & \(\alpha\) Leonis (Regulus)... & 1.3 & 0.093 & 35 \\
\hline aUrsæ Minorls (Pole Sta & 2.1 & 0.073 & 45 & a Bootis (Arcturus) & 0.2 & 0.127 & 26 \\
\hline a'Tauri (Aidebaran) & 1.1 & 0.116 & 28 & aCentauri. & 0.1 & 0.750 & 4. \\
\hline \(\boldsymbol{A}\) Aurigæ (Capella). & 0.2 & 0.077 & 42 & \(\alpha\) T,yrm (Vega) . & 0.1 & 0.140 & 23 \\
\hline aOrionis (Betelgeuse) & 1.0 & 0.014 & 233 & \(\alpha\) Aquile (Altair) & 0.9 & 0.240 & 14 \\
\hline aCarina (Canopus).. & -0.9 & & \(500+\) & 61 Cygni . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 5.6 & 0.300
0.370 & 11 \\
\hline a Canis Majoris (Sirius) & -1.6 & \begin{tabular}{|} 
\\
0.380 \\
0.330
\end{tabular} & \({ }^{9} 0\) &  & & 0.370
0.054 & 60 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The detcrmination of stcllar paraliax is one of the most dimeuit and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the scmi-diameter of the carth's orbit subtends at the star-in angle always very smail, as seen from the above tabie, and whioli cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

During the last year catcuitions of abtronomers. based on Prof. Linstein's refativity theory, have eatated doubt, ins to the acouratey of earliel extimates of the distances of remote stars.

\section*{MACNETIC DECLIMATIONS.}

Or Variation of Compass for January, 1923-With the Annual Change between 1915 and 1922 FOR SElected Places in the United States.

A plus \((+)\) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus ( - ) sign the reverse.
(Specially prepared for The World Almanac in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { STATE } \\
\text { OR } \\
\text { TERRI- } \\
\text { TORY. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Station. &  &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { STATE } \\
& \text { OR } \\
& \text { TERRI- } \\
& \text { TORY. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Station. &  &  &  &  \\
\hline & & & & - , & & & & & - ' & - , & \\
\hline A1 & Montg & \(32 \quad 22\) & 8618 & 257 E & & M & Jefferson Cit & \(38 \quad 35\) & 9209 & 716 E & \\
\hline & Mcbile & 3041 & 8809 & 502 E & & & St. Louis. & \(\begin{array}{ll}38 & 38 \\ 39\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{lll}90 & 16\end{array}\) & 502 E & \\
\hline laska & Hunts & 3444 & 86
135
130 & 4
4
0 03 E & 1 & \[
\mathbf{M}
\] & Kansas C Helena. & 39
46
46 & \(\begin{array}{rr}94 & 38 \\ 112 & 02\end{array}\) & 915 E & - 0 \\
\hline & Kodi & 5748 & 15224 & 2350 & -1 & Neb & Lincoln & 40 & 112
96 & 1000 E & \\
\hline & St. Mic & 6329 & 16201 & 2049 E & -3 & & Omaha. & 4116 & \(95 \quad 58\) & 941 E & \\
\hline & Dutch Harbo & 5353 & 16632 & 1620 E & & Nevada.. & Carson & 3910 & 11946 & 1745 E & \(+1\) \\
\hline & Kiska & 5159 & 18228 & 700 E & -3 & & Eureka & 3931 & 115 & \[
|1745 \mathrm{E}|
\] & \\
\hline Ariz. & Prescot & 3434 & 11230 & 1453 E & \(+1\) & N. & Concor & 4312 & \(71 \quad 29\) & 14 38W & \\
\hline & Yuma & 3244 & 11437 & 1500 E & & N. J & Trenton & \(40 \quad 13\) & 74.44 & 931 W & \\
\hline & Nogales & 3120 & 11056 & 1347 E & 1 & N. Mex. & Santa F & 3541 & \(105 \quad 57\) & 13 30 E & \\
\hline & Little R & 3444 & 9216 & 708 E & 1 & N. & Albany & 4240 & 7345 & 12 34W & \[
+4
\] \\
\hline & Sacramento & 3834 & 12130 & 1730 E & -1 & & New & 4043 & 7400 & 10 28W & \[
1+4
\] \\
\hline & San Francis & 3748 & 12225 & 18.24 E & \(+1\) & & Ithaca. & 42 2 7 & \[
76 \quad 29
\] & 8 43W & \\
\hline & Los Angeles. & 34.04 & 11815 & 1603 E & \(+1\) & & Buffal & 4255 & 78 & \(726 W\) & \\
\hline & San Dieg & 3243 & 11712 & 1536 E & \(+1\) & & Raleig & 3547 & 78 & 311 W & \\
\hline & Denver & 3945 & 10500 & 1450 E & & & Wilmin & 3413 & 7756 & 300 W & \\
\hline Col & Hartford & 4146 & 7240 & 12 10W & +4 & N. Dak.. & Bismarck & 4648 & 10047 & 1448 E & \\
\hline & New Hav & 4118 & 7255 & 1139 W & +4 & & Pembina. & 4858 & 9714 & 1054 E & \\
\hline D & Dover & 3909 & 7531 & 805 W & +3 & & Columbu & 4000 & 8300 & 144 W & \\
\hline Dist. of & & & & & & & Cleveland & 4130 & 8142 & 430 W & \\
\hline Col. & Washin & \(38 \quad 53\) & \(77 \quad 00\) & 615 W & \(+3\) & & Cincinn & 39308 & 8425 & \({ }^{0} 49 \mathrm{E}\) & \\
\hline Florida & Tallahass & 3026 & 84178 & 225 E & +1 & O & Atoka Guth & 34 24 & \(\begin{array}{ll}96 & 09 \\ 97 & 9\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{rrr}
8 & 53 & E \\
10 & 03 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & Jacksonv & 3020 & 8139 & \(1{ }^{1} 204 \mathrm{E}\) & & & Guthri & \(35 \quad 53\) & 19725 & 1003 E & \\
\hline & Key We & 2433 & 8148 & 235 E & +1 & Oregon.. & Portla & 4531 & 12241 & \(23 \quad 23 \mathrm{E}\) & 0 \\
\hline a. & Atlanta & 3344 & 8422 & 136 E & & & Harrisburg & 4016 & \(76 \quad 53\) & 749 W & \\
\hline & Savanna & 3205 & 8105 & 017 F & 1 & & Philadelphi & 3958 & 7510 & 901 W & \\
\hline Illino & Boise. & 4337 & 11612 & 1945 E & & & Allegheny & 4029 & 8001 & 500 W & \\
\hline Illinois. . & Springfi & 3950 & 8939 & 405 E & -1 & & Providence & 4150 & 7124 & 13 43W & \\
\hline & Chicago & 4154 & 8737 & 225 E & & & Columbia & 3400 & 8102 & 0 30W & \\
\hline a. & Indianapo & 3947 & 8608 & \({ }_{0} 045 \mathrm{E}\) & \(-2\) & & Charleston & \(|\)\begin{tabular}{|ll}
32 & 47 \\
44 & 22
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}79 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 12\end{array}\) & \({ }_{1}^{1} 19 \mathrm{l}\) W & \\
\hline & Fort Way
Des Moin & \begin{tabular}{l}
41 \\
41 \\
41 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
85 \\
93 \\
93 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 30 \mathrm{~W} \\ 7 & 45 \\ 5\end{array}\) & +2
+2 & S. Dak. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pierre. . \\
Yanktol
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{lll}44 & 22 \\ 42 & 53\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 97 \\ 97 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{ll}
12 & 57 \\
11 & 12 E \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & Keokuk. . & 41 40 & 93
91 & 5 55 E & & T & Nashvill & 42 53 & 8648 & \(\begin{array}{rrrr}11 & 12 & \mathrm{E} \\ 3 & 31 & \mathrm{E}\end{array}\) & -1 \\
\hline & Topeka & 3902 & 9543 & 935 E & +1 & & Knoxville & 3556 & \(83 \quad 57\) & 0 31W & \\
\hline & Ness City & 3828 & 9954 & 1145 E & & & Memphis. & 3508 & 9093 & 533 E & \\
\hline & Lexington & 3804 & 8430 & 007 E & & Texas... & Austin. & 3017 & 9744 & 910 E & \\
\hline & Paducah & 3705 & 88.37 & 425 E & & & San Anto & 2927 & \(98 \quad 28\) & 947 E & \\
\hline & Louisville & 3815 & 8542 & 047 E & & & Houston & 2947 & \(95 \quad 20\) & 840 E & \\
\hline a.. . . . . & Baton Rouge. & 3027 & 9111 & 629 E & +2 & & Galvesto & 2918 & 9447 & 819 E & +2 \\
\hline & New Orleans. & 3000 & 9005 & 559 E & +2 & & El Paso. & 3146 & 10629 & \(12 \quad 54 \mathrm{E}\) & \\
\hline & Shreveport. & 3230 & \(93 \quad 45\) & 742 E & +2 & & Salt Lak & 4046 & 11154 & 1724 E & 0 \\
\hline Mai & Bangor. & 4448 & 6848 & 18 49W & 4 & & Ogden. & 4113 & 11200 & 1812 E & 0 \\
\hline & Portland. & 4339 & \(70 \quad 17\) & \(16 \quad 17 \mathrm{~W}\) & +4 & & Montpelier & 4415 & 7232 & 1542 W & \\
\hline & Eastport. & 4454 & \(66 \quad 59\) & 2056 W & 3 & & Burlington & 4428 & 7312 & 1412 W & \\
\hline & Annapolis. & 3859 & 7629 & 654 W & -3 & & Richmond & 3732 & 7726 & 504 W & , \\
\hline & Baltimore. & 3916 & 7635 & 7 03W & 3 & & Norfolk. & 3652 & 7617 & 540 W & \\
\hline & Boston & 4222 & 7104 & 1425 W & +4 & & Lynchbur & 3725 & 7909 & 344 W & 2 \\
\hline & Pittsfiel & 4227 & \(\begin{array}{ll}73 & 17\end{array}\) & 1247 W & 4 & Was & Olympia. & 4702 & 12254 & \(23 \quad 30 \mathrm{E}\) & 0 \\
\hline Miclı & Lansing. & 4244 & 8432 & 058 W & 2 & & Walla Walla & 4604 & 11821 & 2200 E & 0 \\
\hline & Detroit & 4221 & \(\begin{array}{ll}83 & 03 \\ 87\end{array}\) & 212 W & +3 & W. Va... & Charleston & 3821 & 8138 & 256 W & 2 \\
\hline & Marquet & 4633 & 8722 & 128 E & & & Wheeling & 4003 & 8044 & 222 W & 3 \\
\hline 10 & St. Paul & 4458 & 9305 & 826 E & -2 & Wis. . . . . & Madison & 4304 & 8925 & 418 E & \\
\hline & Duluth & 4646 & 9204 & 812 E & & & Milwaukee & 4304 & 8753 & 245 E & \\
\hline is & Jackson. & \({ }^{32} 19\) & \(90 \quad 12\) & 634 E & +2 & & La Crosse & 4350 & 9114 & 505 E & \\
\hline & Oxford & 3422 & \(89 \quad 331\) & 549 E & -1/ & Wyo. & Cheyenne. & 4108 & 10449 & \(15 \quad 13 \mathrm{El}\) & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXTREME VALUES.
Maine. .|N. E. Corner...|.....|......|22 15W|-3||Alaska..|N. E. Corner...|......|......|40 30 E|-1
DEPENDENCIES


\section*{VISIBILITY-DISTANCES OF OBJECTS AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline HETG日T, IN Feet. & Distance, in Statute Miles. & HEIGET,
IN FEET. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Distance, } \\
\text { in Statu } \\
\text { Miles. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & HeIGET,
IN Fem. & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Distance, } \\
\text { in Statute } \\
\text { Miles. }
\end{array}
\] & HFIGET,
IN FEET. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Distance, } \\
\text { in Statute } \\
\text { Miles. }
\end{gathered}
\] & HEIGHT,
IN FEET. & Distance in Statute Miles. \\
\hline 5 & 2.96 & 45 & 8.87 & 85 & 12.20 & 150 & 16.20 & 550 & 31.02 \\
\hline 10 & 4.18 & 50 & 9.35 & 90 & 12.55 & 200 & 18.71 & 600 & 32.40 \\
\hline 15 & 5.12 & 55 & 9.81 & 95 & 12.89 & 250 & 20.92 & 650 & 33.73 \\
\hline 20 & 5.92 & 60 & 10.25 & 100 & 13.23 & 300 & 22.91 & 700 & 35.00 \\
\hline 25 & 6.61 & 65 & 10.67 & 110 & 13.87 & 350 & 24.75 & 800 & 37.42 \\
\hline 30 & 7.25 & 70 & 11.07 & 120 & 14.49 & 400 & 26.46 & 900 & 39.69 \\
\hline 35 & 7.83 & 75 & 11.46 & 130 & 15.08 & 450 & 28.06 & 1,000 & 41.83 \\
\hline 40 & 8.37 & 80 & 11.83 & 140 & 15.65 & 500 & 29.58 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE．}
（Longitude Reckoned from Greenwich）
Specially prepared for The World Almanac by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & \\
\hline \[
5056 \mathrm{~N}
\] & 63941.8 W． & Manila，Lt．．．．．．．．．．．． 143525 N. & \[
8350.0 \mathrm{E} .
\] \\
\hline 45538 S． & 91420.1 E． & Marseilles＊．．．．．．．．．．． 431819 N． & 02134.6 E ． \\
\hline & 25955.8 E & Matuba，W．Afrlca．．．．． 51659 S. & 04840.5 E． \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{lll}
45507.1 \\
0 & 1208.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Melbourne，Vlc．＊．．．．．．．． 374953 S． & 93953.9 E ． \\
\hline legheny．Pa．＊ & \begin{tabular}{l}
5 \\
5 \\
20 \\
\hline 1205.4 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & Mexico（city）＊．．．．．．．． 19262 N Monrovia，Llberia．．．．．． 6195 N & 63626.7 W \\
\hline Alexandrla，Egypt．．．．．． 311143 & \begin{tabular}{l}
5 \\
15926.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Monrovia，Llberia．．．．．． 6195 N. Montreal，Quebec＊．．．．．．． 453020 N & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 04315.7 \mathrm{~W} \\
& 45418.6 \mathrm{~W}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Amherst，Mass＊＊．．．．．． 422156 & 45005.9 W ． & Moscow＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 554520 N & 23017.0 E． \\
\hline Ann Arbor，Mich＊．．．．．． 421648 & 53455.2 W ． & Mount H & 8634.9 W \\
\hline Annapolis，Md．＊．．．．．． 385854 & 50556.0 W ． & Munich＊．．．．．．．．．．． 48.8 & 04626.0 E． \\
\hline Archangel，Russia．．．．． 643206 & 24214.0 E． & Nain，Labrador．．．．．．． 5.563251 N ． & 4.642 .7 W \\
\hline Armagh，1reland＊．．．．．．． 542113 N & 02635.4 W． & Naples＊．．．．．．．．．．． 405146 N. & 0571.7 E \\
\hline Aspinwall，\({ }^{\text {S．A．Lt．．．．．．} 92209 \mathrm{~N} .}\) & 51939.0 W. & Nashville，Tenn．＊．．．．．．． 36854 N & 54712.2 W \\
\hline Astoria，Ore．．．．．．．．． 461119 N. & 81518.8 W． & Nassau，Bahamas．．．．．．． 25 5 37 N ． & \(5 \quad 927.8 \mathrm{~W}\) \\
\hline Athens，Greece＊．．．．．．．． 375820 N ． & 13454.9 F. & Natal，S．Afrlca＊．．．．．． 295047 S． & \(2{ }^{5} 41.2 \mathrm{E}\). \\
\hline Attu Island，Alaska．．．． 525601 N ． & 113249.6 E ． & New Haven，Ct．＊．．．．．． 411922 N ． & 45140.6 W \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
23408 \\
50629 \\
4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & New Orleans（Mint）．．． 29.2746 N. & 6013.9 W \\
\hline atavia，Java．．．．．．．．．．． 391750740 S S & 50629.1
70713.7
E． & New York（Col．Univ．）＊． 404835 N & 45550.0 W \\
\hline elle Isle，Lt．．．．．．．．．．．． 515300 N． & 34129.5 W. & Noriolk，Va．（Navy Yd．）． 364933 N & \\
\hline Berkeley，Cal．＊．．．．．．．． 375224 N． & 80902.8 W. & North Cape．．．．．．．．．．． 71110 N. & \\
\hline Berlin，Prussia＊．．．．．．． 523017 N． & 05334.9 E ． & Northfield，Minn．． \(\qquad\) & 61235.9 W \\
\hline Bermuda，Dock Yard．．． 321924 N． & 41918.3 W． & Northampton，Mass．＊．．．． 421902 N． & \[
45033.1 \text { W }
\] \\
\hline Berne，Switzerland＊．．．． 465709 N. & 02945.7 E ． & Odessa，Russla＊．．．．．．．．．． 462837 N． & 20302.2 E ． \\
\hline Bombay＊．．．．．．．．．．．．． 185336 & 45115.7 E ． & Ogden，Utah＊．．．．．．．．．．．． 411308 N ． & 72759.6 W \\
\hline Bonn，Germany＊．．．．．． 504345 N． & 02823.2 E ． & Ottawa，Canada＊．．．．．． 452339 N． & 50252.0 W \\
\hline Bordeaux，France＊．．．．． 445007 N ． & 00205.5 W ． & Oxford，Eng．（Univ．）＊．．． 514534 & 050.4 W \\
\hline Boston State House．．．．． 422128 N ． & 44415.3 W ． & Panama．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8578 & 5188.8 W \\
\hline Brussels．Belgium＊．．．．．． 504756 N ． & 01726.0 E． & Parls，France＊．．．．．．．．．．． 485011 N. & 0920.9 E. \\
\hline Buenos Ayres．．．．．．．．． 343630 S ． & 35328.9 W ． & Pensacola，Fla．，Lit．．．．．． 302047 N. & 54914.1 W \\
\hline Cabinda，W．Africa．．．．． 53322 S & 04847.4 E． & Petrograd＊．．．．．\({ }^{\text {P }}\) ．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) ．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) ． 595630 & 2113.5 E． \\
\hline Calcutta．．．．．．．．．．．．． 223325 N. & 55320.7 E ． & Port au Prince，Hayti．． 183354 N. & 44928.0 W \\
\hline Callao，Peru，Lt & 50903.0 W． & Philadelphla，Pa．＊．．．．． 39582 N. & 516.8 W \\
\hline Cambrldge，England ．．． 521252 N ． & 00022.7 E ． & Point Barrowt ．．．．．．．．． 712712 N ． & 10250.0 W \\
\hline Cambridge，Mass．＊．．．． 422248 N． & 44431.0 W ． & Portland，Me．．．．．．．．．．．．． 433928 N & \\
\hline Canton，China．．．．．．．． 230635 N. & 73346.3 E． & Port Louis，Mauritius．．． 20 8 46 S． & 34957.7 E ． \\
\hline Cape Cod，Mass，Lt．．． 420221 N & 44014.6 W ． & Port Sald，Egypt，Lt．．． 311545 N． & 2 a 15．5 E． \\
\hline Cape Hatteras，N：C．，Lt． 351514 N ． & 50205.0 W ． & P．Stanley，Falkland İ．． 514110 S． & 35120.0 W \\
\hline Cape Henry，Va．，Lt．．． 365529 N ． & 50402.0 W ． & Potsdam，Prussia＊．．．．．． 522256 N ． & 05215.9 E ． \\
\hline Cape Horn．．．．．．．．． 555841 S ． & 42905.0 W. & Poughkeepsie，N．Y．＊．．． 414118 N. & 45533.6 W \\
\hline Cape May，N．J．，Lt．．．． 385556 N． & 45950.7 W. & Prague，Bohemia＊．．．．．． 50 5 16 N. & 05740.3 E． \\
\hline Cape Good Hope＊．．．．．． 335604 S ． & 11354.8 E． & Princeton，N．J．＊．．．．．．． 402058 N. & 45837.6 W \\
\hline Cape Good Hope，Lt．．． 342112 S & 11358.0 E ． & Providence，R．I．＊．．．．． 414946 N ． & 44537.6 W \\
\hline Cape Prlnce of Wales．． 653330 N ． & 111156.8 W． & Quebec，Que．＊．．．．．．．．． 464759 N. & 44452.7 W \\
\hline Charleston，S．C．，Lt．．． 324144 N. & 51932.0 W． & Richmond，Va．．．．．．． 373216 N ． & 5.944 .0 W \\
\hline Charlottetown，P．E．I． 461355 N ． & 41227.5 W. & Rio de Janeiro＊．．．．．． 225424 S． & 25241.4 W \\
\hline Charlottesvllle，Va．＊．．． 380201 N ． & 51405.3 W. & Rochester，N．Y．＊．．．．． 43 9 17 N. & 51021.8 W \\
\hline Cherbourg，France．．．．． 493854 N. & 00632.5 W ． & Rome，Italy＊．．．．．．．．．． 415354 N． & 04955.1 E． \\
\hline Chicago，Ill．＊．．．．．．．．． 415001 N ． & 55026.8 W ． & Saigon，Cochln－China＊． 104647 N． & 7648.7 E ． \\
\hline Chrlstiania，Norway＊．．． 595444 N ． & 04253.5 E． & San Dlego，Cal．．．．．．．． 32436 N. & 74838.7 W \\
\hline Cincinnati，Ohio＊．．．．． 390820 N. & 53741.4 W． & Sandy Hook，N．J．，Lt．．． 402740 N． & 4560.6 W \\
\hline Clinton，N．Y．＊．．．．．．． 430317 N. & 50137.4 W. & San Francisco，Cal．＊．．． 374728 N． & 8942.8 W \\
\hline Colombo，Ceylon．．．．．． 65540 N. & 51921.9 E ． & San Juan de Porto Rico． 182856 N ． & 42429.8 W \\
\hline Constantinople．．．．．．．．． 410030 N & 15603.7 E. & Santiago de Cuba．．．．．． 20 0 16 N． & \[
5322.0 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Copenhagen＊．．．．．．．．．．． 554113 N. & 05018.7 E ． & Savannah，Ga．．．．．．．．．． 32452 N． & 52421.7 W \\
\hline Demerara（Geo＇town，Lt．） 64920 N. & 35246.0 W． & Seattle，Wash．．．．．．．．．． 473554 N． & \(8 \quad 919.9 \mathrm{~W}\) \\
\hline Denver，Col．＊．．．．．．． 394036 N. & 65947.7 W ． & Shanglial，China．．．．．．．． 311442 N. & 8555.7 E ． \\
\hline Dublln，Ireland＊．．．．．．．． 532313 N. & 02521.1 W ． & Slngapore．．．．．．．．．．． 11711 N ． & 65525.0 E ． \\
\hline Eagle Pass，Tex．．．．．．． 284239 N． & 64201.6 W ． & Sltka，Alaska．．．．．．．． 570253 N. & 90121.9 W \\
\hline  & 01243.1 W． & St．Helena Island．．．．．． 15550 S ． & 02252.0 W \\
\hline Fairbanks，Alasks．．．． 645053 N. & 95054.1 W ． & St．John＇s，Newfoundland 47342 N. & 33043.6 W \\
\hline Father Point，Quebec，Lt． 483125 N. & 43349.2 W. & St．Louis，Mo．＊．．．．．．．．． 38383 N N． & 6049.3 W \\
\hline  & 15416.0 W ． & Stockholm＊．．．．．．．．．． 592033 N. & 11214.0 It． \\
\hline Fernandina，Fla．．．．．．． 304018 N. & 52551.1 W ． & Suakim，E．Africa，Lt．． 1970 N. & 22916.6 E ． \\
\hline Florence，Italy＊．．．．．．．． 434646 N & 0451.5 E ． & Sydney，N．S．W．＊．．．．． 335141 S． & 10449.3 E \\
\hline Funchal，Madeira．．．．．．． 3238 ¢ N. & 1735.6 W ． & Tanana，Alaska．．．．．． 65 10． 10 N. & 100821.6 W \\
\hline Galveston，Tex．．．．\({ }^{\text {co．}} 291817 \mathrm{~N}\). & 619 9．7 W． & Tokio，Japan＊．．．．．．．．． 353917 N. & 91858.2 E ． \\
\hline Geneva，Switzerland＊．．．461159 N． & 02436.6 E ． & Tunls（Golctta，Lt．）．．． 364836 N. & 04114.5 E. \\
\hline Glasgow，Scotland＊．．．． 555243 N ． & 01710.6 W ． & Urbana，I11．＊．．．．．．．． 400620 N. & 55253.9 W ． \\
\hline Gibraltar ．．．．．．．．．．． 36330 N. & 02123.3 W ． & Utrecht，Netherlands＊．．．52 510 N. & 02031.0 E ． \\
\hline Greenwlch，England＊．．．512838 & \(000.0=\) & Valdez，Alaska．．．．．．．． 610650 N. & 94505.0 W ． \\
\hline Guam．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 132622 N ． & 93835.5 E． & Valparalso，Chile．．．．．． 33153 S． & 44634.8 W \\
\hline Hallfax，N．S．．．．．．．． 443938 N. & 41421.1 W． & Vcnice，Italy＊．．．．．．．．． 452610 N. & 04922.1 E ． \\
\hline Hamburg，Gcrmany＊．．． 533251 N. & 03953.5 E． & Vera Cruz，Mex．，Lt．．．．． 191229 N． & \[
62431.8 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Hanover， N ．H．＊．．．．．． 434215 N & 4498.0 W． & Vletoria，B．C．，Lt．．．．．．． 482526 N． & \[
81333.8 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Havana，Cuba．．．．．．．．． 23 9 21 N & 52926.0 W． & Vlenna，Austria＊．．．．．． 481355 N． & \[
1521.4 \mathrm{E} .
\] \\
\hline Hongkong，China＊．．．．． 221813 N & 73641.9 F ． & Warsaw，Poland＊\({ }^{*}\) ．．．．．．． 5213 5 5 ． & \[
1247.2 \mathrm{E}
\] \\
\hline Honolulu（Reef St．）．．． 211755 N. & 103128.0 W. & Washington，D．C．＊．．．．． 385514 N． & \[
5815.8 \text { W. }
\] \\
\hline Ithaca， N ．Y．＊．．．．．．． 422647 N ． & 50556.0 W. & Wellesley，Mass．＊．．．．．．．． 421735 N & \[
44512.7 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Key West，Fla．，Lt．．．．． 243258 N & 527123 W ． & Wellington，N．Z．＊．．．．．．． 4117 4 S． & \[
1139-4.3 \mathrm{E}
\] \\
\hline Klngston，Jamaica．．．．． 175741 N． & \[
5710.7 \mathrm{~W}
\] & West Polnt，N．Y．＊．．．．． 412322 N． & \[
45550.6 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Llsbon，Portugal＊．．．．．． 384231 N ． & \[
03644.7 \mathrm{~W}
\] & Williams Bay，Wis．．．．．． 423413 N. & 55413.2 W \\
\hline Llverpool＊．．．．．．．．．． 53245 N ． & \[
012173 \mathrm{w}
\] & Wllliamstown，Mass．＊．．．424230 N． & \[
45250.4 \mathrm{~W}
\] \\
\hline Madison，Wls．＊．．．．．．．． 43 437 N ． & 55737.9 W. & Yokohama，Japan．．．．．35 2624 N ． & \[
91836.9 \mathrm{E} .
\] \\
\hline Madras，India＊．．．．．．．． 13 4 8 N ． & 52059.1 F ． & Zanzibar（E．Consulate）． 6943 S ． & 23644.7 E ． \\
\hline Madrid，Spain＊．．．．．．．． 402430 N. & 01445.1 W & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＊Observatorles L．t．denotes a lighthouse．†Highest latitude in U．S．territory．

1 atibule fs sald to have been flest determined by Whunarehus of Niee，about 162 B ．C．
Hfम⿱⿱一口⿴囗十心

\section*{LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE-Continued.}

AT CERTAIN OTHER LIGHTHOUSES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & Lat. & Long & Long. \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 435808 & & 680744
701202 & & & & \\
\hline Cape Ann, & 423821 & 44218.1 & 703431 & - & 28 5452 & 60417.0 & 910415 \\
\hline Boston, M & 421941 & 44333.7 & 705326 & Sabive & 2928 & 61454 & 934331 \\
\hline Gay Head, & & 44720.5 & 705008 & Bolivar Po & 292159 & 6190 & 944601 \\
\hline Montauk Poi & \({ }^{41} 0416\) & 44925.8 & 715127 & Brazos River, & 285641 & 621 & \\
\hline Fire Is & 40 37 & 45252 & 7313 & Point Lom & & 7485 & 171432 \\
\hline  & 49 45 52 & 4550.6 & 74
7 0624 & Point Conce & 33 2656 & 80152.9 & 122813 \\
\hline Cape May, & 385559 & 45950.6 & 745739 & San Luis Obispo, Cal.. & 350938 & 80302.5 & 1204537 \\
\hline Cape Henlo & 384642 & 50020.2 & 750503 & Point Plnos, & 36 3801 & 80743.9 & 1215559 \\
\hline Cape Charl & 37 3 & 5 & 75
764124
76 & P & 385719 & \begin{tabular}{ll}
8 & 12 \\
8 & 14 \\
05.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline Cape Fe & 33 5047 & 511 & 775758 & Cape Mendocino & 40 2625 & 81737.4 & 24 2424 \\
\hline Cape Rom & 330108 & 51729.7 & 792226 & Trinldad Head, & 41 0308 & 81636.1 & 1240902 \\
\hline Tybee, G & 320119 & 52323.0 & 805045 & Cape Blanco, Ore & 425007 & 81815.0 & 1243345 \\
\hline & 31.0802 & 52534.5 & 812338 & Yaquina Head, Or & 444038 & 81618.9 & 1240443 \\
\hline St. Aug & 29.5307 & 52509.3 & 8117.20 & Tillamook Rock & 455616 & 81604.3 & 1240105 \\
\hline Cape Canaver & 282737 & 52210.5 & 803237 & Grays Harbor, Wash. & 46 5319 & 81627 & 1240657 \\
\hline Jupiter Inlet, Fl & 235354 & 52019.7 & 800456 & Cape Flattery, W & 482331 & 81856.6 & 244409 \\
\hline Dry Tortugas, & 243759 & 53140.9 & 825513 & Cape Hinchinb'k, Al & & 94636. & 453906 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & Lat. & Long. & Long. \\
\hline & & & -7, 11 & & 45227 & & - 117 \\
\hline Mt. McKinley, Alaska Mt. St. Elias, Alaska.. & (63 03039 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{rrr}
10 & 04 & 02.9 \\
9 & 23 & 42.9
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{lll}
151 & 00 & 44 \\
140 & 55 & 43
\end{array}\right|
\] & Mount Hood, Ore Mount Ouray, Coi. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}45 & 22 & 27 \\ 38 & 25 & 22\end{array}\right.\) & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
8 & 06 & 47.3 \\
7 & 04 & 53.8
\end{array}
\] & 1214149 \\
\hline Mount Shasta, Cal.... & 4.12434 & 80846.5 & 1221138 & Mt. Cheenahaw, Ala.. & 33 2908 & 54314.1 & 854831 \\
\hline Pike's Peak, Col & 38 5026 & 70010.5 & 1050237 & Briery Knob, w. Va.. & 38 0840 & 52122.7 & 802040 \\
\hline Mount Elbert, Co & 390704 & 70546.7 & 1062641 & Wheeler Peak, Nev & 38 5910 & 73715.2 & 1141848 \\
\hline Mount Marcy, N & \[
440646
\] & 45541.8 & & Mount Harvard, Col.. & & & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr}
106 & 19 \\
106
\end{array}\right.
\] \\
\hline Mt. Mitchell, N. C. \({ }^{\text {Mount Rainier, Wash. }}\) & \[
\left|\begin{array}{lll}
35 & 45 & 53 \\
46 & 51 & 11
\end{array}\right|
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
5 \\
8 \\
8 \\
07 \\
\hline 10303.7
\end{tabular} & 8215
121
45
47 & Mount Belknap, Utah. &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
729 \\
7 \\
59 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 18.9 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
112 & 24 \\
119 & 45 \\
119
\end{array}\right.
\] \\
\hline Mount Helena, Cal... & 46 4011 & 881031.9 & 1223758 & Mount Conness, Cal. & (1) \begin{tabular}{l}
38 \\
37 \\
58 \\
51 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 75716.9 & 1191914 \\
\hline Mt. Tamalpais, C &  & 81023.0 & 1223545 & Mt. Washington, N. & \({ }^{44} 1614\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
4 \\
45 \\
\hline 129
\end{tabular} & 711814 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.
(Capitol Building, except where noted.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Lat. & & & & Lat & Long. & Loug. \\
\hline & - , & & & & -111 & H. & \\
\hline Atlanta, & 334458 & 53733.2 & & Helena, Mont. (Court- & & & \\
\hline Augusta, M & 441823 & 43907.7 & 694653 & house) & 453518 & 72808.5 & 1120208 \\
\hline Austin, Texas. & 301628 & 63057.7 & 974426 & Indianapolis, & 394611 & 54438.4 & \[
850936
\] \\
\hline Baton Rouge, La. (Barracks) & 302723 & 60445.7 & & Jefferson City, Mo... . Little Rock, Ark. (Cus- & 383447 & 60841.3 & \[
921020
\] \\
\hline Bismarck, N. & 464911 & 64307.4 & 1004651 & tom House). & 344456 & 60905.6 & 921624 \\
\hline Capitol Head of Lib- & & & & Montgomery, Ala.... & 322240 & 54512.1 & 861802 \\
\hline erty Statue, D. C. . . & \(\begin{array}{llll}38 & 53 & 23 \\ 39 & 09 & 51\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 08 \\ 7 & 59 & 02.3\end{array}\) & 77
119 & Oklahoma City, O. (Ch) & \[
\left|\begin{array}{lll}
35 & 2 & 8 \\
41 & 15 & 34
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
63000.4
\] & 973006
955615 \\
\hline Carson City, Nev. & 390951 & 75903.7 & 1194556 & Omaha, Neb. (Pr.Ch.) & \[
411543
\] & \[
62345.0
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
955615
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capitol Bldg.). & 382102 & 52631.8 & 813757 & Olympia, Wash. Raleigh, N. C. (Trian- & 470209 & \[
81136.6
\] & \[
1225409
\] \\
\hline Cheyenne, Wyo...... & 410825 & 65916.7 & 1044911 & gulation) & 354647 & 51433.3 & 783819 \\
\hline Columbia, S. C & 340001 & 52408.0 & 810159 & Sacramento C & 383437 & 80558.3 & 1212934 \\
\hline Columbus, O ( Obs .) & 395950 & 53202.6 & 830039 & Salem, Oregon. & 445619 & 81206.9 & 1230144 \\
\hline Des Moines, Ia. (Obs.) & 413600 & 61430.6 & 933739 & Salt Lake City, Utah & & & \\
\hline house) & 390921 & 50205.7 & 753125 & Sprlngfield, & 39475 & \(\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 27 & 33.9 \\ 5 & 58 & 37.1\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
1193928 \\
89 \\
\hline 17
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Harrisburg, Pa. (Old & & & & Topeka, Kan. & 390254 & 62242.8 & 954042 \\
\hline Capitol Building) & 401551 & \begin{tabular}{|ccc}
5 & 0731.6 \\
4 & 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{lllll}76 & 52 & 54 \\ 72 & 40 & 58\end{array}\) & Washington M o n u- & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

IN OTHER CITIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & Lat. & & Lollg. & & La & & Long. \\
\hline & & &  & & - 11 & H. M. S. & \(\bigcirc\) \\
\hline Buffalo, N.Y. (C.H.). . Duluth, Minn. (High & 425303 & 51530.7 & 785241 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Los Angeles, Ca \\
(Baptist Ch.)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline School) . . . . . . . . . & 464721 & 60824.0 & 920600 & Loulsvllle, Ky. (C.M.) & 381516 & 54302.5 & 854538 \\
\hline El Paso, Texas (Court- & & & & Mobile, Ala. (Ct. Hse). & 304123 & 55209.7 & 880225 \\
\hline house) Jacksonville, Fla.. & 314530 & 70556.1 & 1062902 & Portland, Ore. (Court-
house)... . . . . & 453100 & 81042.6 & 1224039 \\
\hline (Courthouse) & 301935 & 52637.1 & 813917 & Rochester, N. \({ }^{\text {V. }}\) (Ȧn- & & & \\
\hline Kansas City, Mo. (Pr. & & & & dersond & 430938 & 51020.9 & 773514 \\
\hline raredo... T ....... & 390556 & 61820.9 & 943513 & Rockland, Me.;C.Ch.) & 4440624 & 43626.7 & 690637 \\
\hline Laredo, Texas (N.
Wireless Tower).... & 273025 & 63804 & 993107 & Tampa, Fla. (Co'hse) & 275653 & 52949.9 & 822728 \\
\hline Wreless Tower) & 273025 & 63804 & 993107 & (Courthouse). & 16035 & 75323 & 1182051 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longltude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prlme meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES.
FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR)
(Specialiy prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD Almanac.)
Eastern Standard Time.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1923. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{January.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{February.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{March.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{April.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{May.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{June.} \\
\hline Day of Month. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & 1. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. \\
\hline 1 & H. M.
6
6 & H. M. & \begin{tabular}{rr} 
H. \\
7 & M \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & H. M. & H. M. &  & \begin{tabular}{cc} 
H. \\
7 \\
7 & M \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{rrr}\text { H. } \\ 8 & \text { M }\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { H. } \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & H. M
8
8 & H. M.
9
9 &  \\
\hline 3 & 713 & 740 & 818 & 849 & 718 & 747 & 836 & 93 & 915 & 937 & 1049 & 11 + \\
\hline 3 & 7.51 & 820 & 92 & 934 & 85 & 833 & 928 & 953 & 10.8 & 1029 & 1144 & 1155 \\
\hline 4 & 830 & 92 & 948 & 1023 & 850 & 920 & 1018 & 1045 & 115 & 1123 & & 1240 \\
\hline 5 & 911 & 947 & 1036 & 1116 & 937 & 108 & 1114 & 1141 & 11. & 1122 & \(12 \dot{5} \dot{2}\) & 137 \\
\hline 1 & 957 & 1036 & 1131 & & 1028 & 110 & & 1215 & 1221 & 15 & 146 & \(23 \%\) \\
\hline 7 & 1047 & 1131 & 1217 & 1233 & 1122 & 1157 & 1243 & 124 & 122 & 210 & 244 & 326 \\
\hline 8 & 1141 & & 125 & 147 & & 1225 & 151 & 236 & 227 & 312 & 340 & 418 \\
\hline 9 & 1235 & 1245 & 235 & 34 & 1.4 & 137 & 31 & 341 & 328 & 49 & 430 & 54 \\
\hline 10 & 144 & 159 & 343 & 413 & 215 & 252 & 43 & 441 & 425 & 457 & 520 & 547 \\
\hline 11 & 254 & 315 & 445 & 515 & 325 & 43 & 50 & 531 & 514 & 543 & 65 & 626 \\
\hline 12 & 359 & 423 & 541 & 610 & 429 & 51 & 548 & 615 & 559 & 623 & 645 & 7 :3 \\
\hline 13 & 458 & 524 & 631 & 657 & 525 & 554 & 631 & 655 & 641 & 70 & 726 & 737 \\
\hline 14 & 553 & 620 & 716 & 742 & 612 & 640 & 711 & 731 & 718 & 733 & 82 & 810 \\
\hline 15 & 643 ' & 712 & 758 & 823 & 657 & 721 & 746 & 84 & 753 & 86 & 838 & 842 \\
\hline 16 & 731 & 759 & 836 & \(9 \quad 1\) & 736 & 757 & 819 & 834 & 825 & 835 & 913 & 916 \\
\hline 17 & 816 & 845 & 912 & 937 & 812 & 834 & 848 & 81 & 857 & 92 & 949 & 954 \\
\hline 18 & 859 & 929 & 946 & 1012 & 846 & 95 & 916 & 925 & 927 & 933 & 1027 & \(103: 3\) \\
\hline 19 & 940 & 1012 & 1016 & 1044 & 916 & 933 & 942 & 954 & 100 & 105 & 1113 & 1121 \\
\hline 20 & 1019 & 1054 & 1046 & 1116 & 943 & 100 & 1017 & 1029 & 1041 & 1049 & & 127 \\
\hline 21 & 1057 & 1135 & 1118 & 1152 & 10.9 & 1027 & 1055 & 1110 & 1125 & 1136 & 1216 & \\
\hline 22 & 1136 & & 1158 & & 1040 & \begin{tabular}{l}
11 \\
11 \\
\hline 14
\end{tabular} & 1141 & 1159
11 & & 1220 & 117 & 216 \\
\hline 23 & 1222
111 & 1217 & 1238
137 & 1249
158 & 1118 & 1144 & & 1236 & 1234 & \({ }_{1}^{125}\) & 227 & 327 \\
\hline 24 & 1
2 11 & \(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 \\ 2 & 7\end{array}\) & 137
247 & 158
322 & 1234 & \(\begin{array}{rr}12 & 7 \\ 1 & 8\end{array}\) & 1258
210 & 150
311 & 136
253 & 238
351 & 345
454 & 432
533 \\
\hline 26 & 259 & 313 & 354 & 429 & 139 & 226 & 330 & 421 & 48 & 454 & 61 & 629 \\
\hline 27 & 352 & 412 & 451 & 525 & 256 & 350 & 440 & 520 & 516 & 552 & 659 & 724 \\
\hline 28 & 441 & 56 & 543 & 615 & 410 & 453 & 541 & 614 & 617 & 648 & 755 & 816 \\
\hline 29 & 527 & 554 & & & 512 & 548 & 638 & 76 & 714 & 740 & 848 & 95 \\
\hline 30 & 610 & 638 & & & 67 & 638 & 730 & 757 & 811 & 831 & 940 & 953 \\
\hline 31 & 653 & 722 & & & 659 & 728 & & & \(9 \quad 2\) & 922 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1923. & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{July.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{August.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{September.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{October.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- November.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{December.} \\
\hline Day of Month. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. & A. & P. M. & A. M. & P. M. \\
\hline 1 & H. M.
10 & H.
10 & \({ }_{11}{ }^{\text {H }}\) M 28 & \({ }_{11}{ }^{11} 3\). & \begin{tabular}{ll} 
H. \\
11 & M \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & H. M. & H. M. & H. M. & H. M.
12 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
H. \\
12 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} & \(\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{M}\) M & \begin{tabular}{r} 
H. \\
\hline 1 \\
1
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 2 & 1118 & 1127 & & 1211 & 128 & 1240 & 1212 & 1229 & 140 & 149 & 213 & - 22 \\
\hline 3 & & 126 & 1214 & 1255 & 1254 & 129 & 19 & 128 & 249 & 257 & 319 & 333 \\
\hline 4 & 1216 & 1256 & 1259 & 141 & 152 & 225 & 218 & 233 & 350 & 44 & 420 & 436 \\
\hline 5 & 13 & 148 & 149 & 234 & 259 & 325 & 324 & 338 & 444 & 51 & 518 & 538 \\
\hline 6 & 155 & 238 & 2.46 & 326 & 42 & 421 & 421 & 437 & 537 & 557 & 611 & 638 \\
\hline 7 & 247 & 330 & 345 & 416 & 456 & 514 & 514 & 531 & 630 & 652 & 73 & 732 \\
\hline 8 & 341 & 419 & 439 & 5.5 & 548 & 64 & 64 & 624 & 720 & 746 & 755 & 827 \\
\hline 9 & 434 & 54 & 533 & 551 & 634 & 651 & 653 & 714 & 812 & 838 & 848 & 922 \\
\hline 10 & 525 & 548 & 621 & 636 & 720 & 737 & 743 & 84 & 93 & 935 & 941 & 1020 \\
\hline 11 & 611 & 628 & 76 & 719 & 86 & 823 & 830 & 855 & 957 & 1035 & 1035 & 1117 \\
\hline 12 & 654 & 77 & 749 & 759 & 852 & 911 & 922 & 949 & 1055 & 1138 & 1133 & \\
\hline 13 & 735 & 744 & 831 & 843 & 940 & \(10 \quad 1\) & 1016 & 1046 & 1157 & & 1218 & 1231 \\
\hline 14 & 814 & 821 & 915 & 927 & 1031 & 1055 & 1112 & 1150 & 1243 & 12 & 118 & 132 \\
\hline 15 & 853 & 859 & 959 & 1013 & 1127 & 1154 & & 1215 & 148 & 24 & 217 & 231 \\
\hline 16 & \({ }^{9} 33\) & 939 & 1048 & \(\begin{array}{lll}11 & 2 \\ 11 & 5\end{array}\) & & 1228 & 1257 & 121 & 249 & & & \(\begin{array}{ll}3 & 27 \\ 4\end{array}\) \\
\hline 17 & 1016 & 1023 & 1140 & 1156 & 1259 & 135 & \(2{ }^{2} 10\) & 228 & 344 & 4.2 & 43 & 417 \\
\hline 18 & \(\begin{array}{ll}11 & 3\end{array}\) & 1110 & & 1240 & 212 & 244
348 & 310
4 & 332
429 & 435 & 450 & 450 & 5
5
5
4
4 \\
\hline 19
20 & 11
11
12 54 & 1252 & \begin{tabular}{rr}
1 \\
2 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} & 1
2
2 & 320
423 & 348
448 & \(\begin{array}{ll}4 & 8 \\ 5 & 0\end{array}\) & 429
519 & 5
6
6 & 536
618 & 532
610 & 549
629 \\
\hline 21 & 1259 & 157 & 326 & 42 & 520 & 541 & 546 & 65 & 639 & 656 & 6 46 & 77 \\
\hline 22 & 214 & 36 & 433 & 5.3 & 610 & 629 & 629 & 647 & 714 & 732 & 720 & 743 \\
\hline 23 & 330 & 414 & 534 & 5.59 & 655 & 713 & 78 & 725 & 746 & 810 & 751 & 817 \\
\hline 24 & 441 & 516 & 629 & 650 & 737 & 754 & 744 & \(8{ }^{2}\) & 816 & 841 & 821 & 85 \\
\hline 25 & 5.46 & 614 & 718 & 738 & 815 & 832 & 817 & 835 & 843 & 97 & 850 & 92.4 \\
\hline 26 & 644 & 78 & 84 & 821 & 852 & 98 & 848 & 9.9 & 913 & 941 & 925 & \(10 \quad 3\) \\
\hline 27 & 738 & 758 & 847 & 93 & 925 & 942 & 916 & 939 & 947 & 1022 & 106 & 1045 \\
\hline 28 & 829 & 844 & 927 & 941 & 959 & 1014 & 944 & 1010 & 1028 & 1110 & 1051 & 1138 \\
\hline 29 & 916 & 930 & 107 & 1019 & 1030 & 1048 & 1018 & 1051 & 1115 & & 1143 & \\
\hline 30 & 101 & 1013 & 1044 & 1055 & 113 & 1125 & 1059 & 1137 & 123 & 1211 & 1235 & 1241 \\
\hline 31 & 1045 & 1055 & 1121 & 1131 & . . & . . . & 1147 & . . . & . . . & & 142 & 1.33 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nore-The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to obtain Dayllght Saving Time.

\section*{TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.}

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.


EXAMPLE. - To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Places. & Feet. & Inch. & Places & Feet. & Inch & Places. & Feet. & Inch. \\
\hline Baltimore, Md & 1 & 2 & New London, Con & 2 & 6 & San Diego, Cal & 3 & 1 \\
\hline Boston, Mass. & 9 & 7 & New Orleans, La & None & None & Sandy Hook, N. & 4 & 8 \\
\hline Charleston, S . & 5 & 2 & Newport, R. I. & 3 & 6 & San Francisco, Cal & 3 & 11 \\
\hline Colon, Panama & 0 & 11 & New York, N. Y & 4 & 5 & Savannah, Ga. & 6 & 6 \\
\hline Eastport, Me. & 18 & 2 & Old Point Comf't, Va. & 2 & 6 & Seattle, Wash & 11 & 4 \\
\hline Galveston, Tex & 1 & 0 & Balboa, Panama. & 12 & 6 & Tampa, Fla. & 2 & 2 \\
\hline Key West, Fla & 1 & 2 & Philadelphia, Pa. & 5 & 11 & Washington, D & 2 & 11 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches.

\section*{VARIATIONS IN RAINFALL.}

Cultivation of semi-arid lands does not cause any appreciable difference in the rainfall in that region, according to records of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Special attention has been given by the bureau to this subject and in arriving at this conclusion the specialists delved into the weather records for the last fifty years. During that period there has been a decided increase in the area under cultivation in the Great Plain States. If increasing the area of cultivation in any district increased the precipitation, the specialists point out, a steady rise in the annual rainfall of this
region could be expected. Instead of a regular increase, the records show there are well-defined but comparatively short periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall, which cannot be due to cultivation.

The records of the average rainfall over . the Western Great Plains show that for twenty-five years from 1868 to 1892 inclusive, it was 19.2 inches, and from 1893 to 1917 inclusive, 18.4 inches. Over the Soutbern Great Plains the average rainfall for the twenty-five years, from 1968 to 1892 inclusive, was 19.8 inches, and for the next twenty-five years only 17.8 inches.

FOC DURATION AVERAGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATION. & Ave. Hours of Fog PerYr. (1921) & Years of Record. & Per Cent. of Fog. & Station. & Ave. Hours of Fog PerYr. (1921). & Years of Record. & Per Cent. of Fog. \\
\hline Moqse Peak, Me & 1,644 & 8 & 19 & Nash Island, Me & 1,162 & 16 & 13 \\
\hline Petit Manan, Me & 1,607 & 37 & 18 & San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal. & 1,148 & 23 & 13 \\
\hline Libby Islands, M & 1,574 & 37 & 18 & Bonita Point, Cal . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,122 & 37 & 13 \\
\hline Whitehead, Me & 1,511 & 37 & 17 & Manana Island, Me & 1,109 & 37 & 13 \\
\hline Mount Desert, & 1,418 & 28 & 16 & Point Cabrillo, Cal & 1,087 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline Egg Rock, Me & 1,404 & 17 & 16 & Humboldt, Cal & 1,086 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline Great Duck Islan & 1,393 & 30 & 16 & Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass. & 1,084 & 37 & 12 \\
\hline Point Reyes, Cal & 1,384 & 37 & 16 & Point Arena, Cal. . . . . . . . . . . & 1.059 & 37 & 12 \\
\hline West Quoddy, Me & 1,374 & 37 & 16 & Nantucket Shoal L'ht Ves., Mass. & 1,016 & 29 & 12 \\
\hline Matinicus Rock, & 1,361 & 37 & 16 & San Luis Obispo, Cal........... & 1,010 & 30 & 12 \\
\hline Little River, Me & 1,300 & 16 & 15 & Gt. Round Shoal'L'ht Ves., Mass. & 1,086 & 28 & 12 \\
\hline The Cuckolds, & 1,297 & 27 & 15 & Gloucester Breakwater, Mass... & 1,049 & 10 & 12 \\
\hline Seguin, Me, \({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 1,278 & 37 & 15 & Calumet Harbor (station not in & 1,019 & & \\
\hline Swiftsure B'nk Light Ves., Wash. & 1,272 & 13 & 14 & operation when navigation is & & & \\
\hline Pollock Rip Slue L'ht Ves., Mass. & 1,243 & 19 & 14 & closed). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,174 & 15 & 20 \\
\hline Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal. & 1,166 & 16 & 13 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WEATHER SEASONS NOT CHANGING, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

The coldest January at New Haven, Conn., since 1790 was in 1857. The coldest February occurred eight years after the warmest one. The coldest March was as late as 1870 and again in 1885. The coldest April was in 1874, and many years after the warmest one. The lowest temperature in May was in 1812, 1815, 1870, and 1882 . The highest
figures in June were in 1779, 1790, 1803, and 1876. In July the lowest was in 1816, with the warmest as early as 1780 and equalled in 1876. The coldest August occurred 61 years after the warmest. In September the coolest months were in the earlier years, but for October, November, and December the coldest year came after the warmest year in each case.

\section*{WEATHER FLACS.}

\section*{OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.}

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather condltions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C: and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railWay offlcials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are flve In number, and of the forms and colors indleated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1.
White Flag.


Talr weather.

No. 2.
Hlue Flug


Raln or snow.

No. 3.
White and Blue Flag.


Tocal rain or snow.

No. 4.
Black Trianguler Flag.

'remperature.

No. 5.
White Flag with black square in Centre


Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1,2 or 3 , it indicates warmer; whell below, colder; when not. displayed, the temperature is expeeted to remain about stationary.

\section*{WHISTLE SIGNALS.}

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. Arter this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from, one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

> Blasts. \(\quad\) Indicate. ine lone

One long. Fair weather
Two long . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rain or snow.
Three long . . . . . . . . . . . Local rain or snow.

Blasts.
Indicate.
One short. . . . . . . . . . . Lower temperature.
Two short. . ............... Three short.. , ...... Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

The foreeast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau to places where they are distributed to nearby and local communities; they are furnished at the regular eommercial rates and sent "eollect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

\section*{SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS}

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
(For lantern signals, see reading matter below the cuts.)

\section*{VERIFICATION OF FORECASTS.}

The U. S. Weaber Bureau in its Administrative Report, claims that its A. M. 36-hour forecasts throughout the whole country, averaged (1915-1919) 86.5 per eent. correct for weather, and 90.2 per cent. correct for temperature. For the Eastern New York locality, in the same period, it is claimed, the A. M. \(\mathbf{3 6}\)-hour foreeasts were 85.7 per cent. correct as to weather, and 89.9 per cent. eorreet as to temperature. The highest percentage of accurate weather forecasts (92.6) was for Southern California; the lowest (81.6) in Upper Michigan. The highest accuracy in temperaturc forecasts (96.4) was In Florida; the lowest (84.4) in Montana.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.
Small craft.


NW. winds


SW. winds.

Storm.


NE. winds.

Hurricane.


SE. Winds.

Small Craft Warning-A red penuant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnligs ls made.

Northeast Storm Warning-A red pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indlcates the approach of a storm of marked violerce with winds beginning from the northeast.

Southeast Storm Warning-A red pennant below a square red fag with black centre displayed by dily or one red lantern dllsplayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds begluning from the soulheast.

Southwest Storm Warning-A white pennant belozy a square red flag wlth blaek centre displayed by day, or a white lantern below a led lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southwest.

Northwest Storm Warning-A white pennant above a square led flar with black centre displaved by day, or a white lantern above a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning flom the northwest.

IJurricane or Whole Gale Warning - Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, Indleate the approaeh of a tropleal hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionaliy move across the Great Lakes and Atlantle eoast.

\section*{NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.}
(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Staters } \\
\text { ANER } \\
\text { TERI- }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stations.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{MEAN
TEMPER-
ATURE.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Record High est.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rec- } \\
& \text { ord } \\
& \text { or } \begin{array}{c}
\text { ow- } \\
\text { est. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Mean } \\
\text { Ann' } \\
\text { Pre- } \\
\text { cip'n } \\
\text { (Ins.) }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STATES
AND
TDRD TERRITORIES} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stations.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { MEAN } \\
\text { TEMPER- } \\
\text { ATURE. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Rec- } \\
\text { ord } \\
\text { Hegh- } \\
\text { ent. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rec- } \\
\text { ord } \\
\text { Lo w- } \\
\text { est. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mean
Ann'l
Pre-
crp'n
(Ins.)} \\
\hline & & Jan & uly & & & & & & & ly & & & \\
\hline & & & & 102 & & & & Omaha...... . & & & & & \\
\hline & Phoenix & 50 & 80 & 119 & 12 & 7.9 & & Winnemu & 29 & 72 & 104 & & 8.4
49 \\
\hline & Little Rock. & 41 & 81 & 106 & 12 & 49.9
22 & N. C . & Charlotte Bismarck & 40 & 79 & 102 & & 49.2
17.6 \\
\hline al & San Francisco & 50
29 & 57 & 101 & & 14.0 & N. H & Bismar & 21 & 69 & 102 & & \\
\hline Con & New Have & 27 & 72 & 100 & & 47. & N. J & Atlantic & 32 & 72 & 104 & & 40.8 \\
\hline D. & Washingto & 33 & 77 & 106 & 15 & 43.5 & N. Me & Santa \(\mathbf{F}\) & 28 & 69 & 97 & & 14.5 \\
\hline Fla & Key West & 69 & 84 & 100 & 41 & 38.7 & Y & N. Y. Cit & 30 & 74 & 102 & & 44.6 \\
\hline & Atlant & 1 & 78 & 100 & & 49.4 & Ohio & Cincinna & 32 & 78 & 105 & & 38.3 \\
\hline Id & Boisé & 29 & 73 & 111 & & 12.7 & Ok1 & Oklahom & 35 & 80 & 108 & & 31.7 \\
\hline & Chic & & 72 & 103 & & 33.3 & & Portland & 39 & \({ }_{7}^{66}\) & 102 & & 45.1 \\
\hline 10 & Indianap & & & & - 25 & & & Philadelphi Block Islan & & 76 & 106 & & 41.2 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dubuqu \\
Wichita
\end{tabular} & 18 & 75 & 106 & 二-32 & 34.0
30.6 & R. \({ }_{\text {R. }}\) & Block Islan Charleston & 31
49 & 68
81 & \(\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & \({ }_{52}{ }^{4} .1\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{K} \mathbf{y}\) & Louisvili & 34 & 79 & 107 & -20 & 44.3 & S. Dal & Pierre. & 14 & 75 & 110 & & \\
\hline & New Orle & 53 & 81 & 102 & & 57.4 & Tenn & Nashvill & 38 & 79 & 104 & & 48. \\
\hline Mai & Portland & 22. & 68 & 103 & -21 & 42.5 & Texa & Galvesto & 53 & 83 & 99 & & 47.1 \\
\hline Md. & Baltim & 33 & 77 & 105 & -7 & 43.2 & Vt & Salt Lake & 29 & 78 & 102 & & \\
\hline Mas Mich & Boston & 27
24 & 71 & 104 & -14 & \begin{tabular}{l}
43.4 \\
3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Vt & Burlingto Norfolk & 16
40 & 68
78 & 100
105 & & 31 \\
\hline M & St. Pa & 12 & 72 & 104 & 41 & 28.7 & Was & & 39 & 64 & 96 & 11 & 36.6 \\
\hline Mis & Vi & 47 & 80 & 101 & & 53.7 & \(\mathbf{W} . \mathbf{v}\) & Parkersb & 31 & 76 & 106 & & 40.2 \\
\hline & & 31 & 79 & 107 & & & Wis & Milwaukee & 20 & 70 & 102 & & 31.4 \\
\hline Mon & Hele & 20 & 67 & 103 & -42 & 12.8 & Wy & Cheyenn & 26 & 67 & 100 & & 13.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The minus ( - ) sign indicates temperature below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

THERMOMETERS.
Comparative Scales.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Reaumur, & Centi-
grade, & Fahrenheit, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Water Boils AT SEALevel.} \\
\hline \(80^{\circ}\) & \(100^{\circ}\) & \(212^{\circ}\) & \\
\hline 76 & 95 & 203 & \\
\hline 72 & 90
85 & 194 & \\
\hline 63.1 & 78.9 & 174 & \\
\hline 60 & 75 & 167 & Alcohol Boils. \\
\hline 5 & 65 & 149 & \\
\hline 48 & 60 & 140 & \\
\hline 44 & 55 & 131 & \\
\hline 42.2 & \({ }_{50}^{52.8}\) & 127 & Tallow Melts. \\
\hline 36 & 45 & 113 & \\
\hline 33.8 & 42.2 & 108 & \\
\hline \(\stackrel{39}{29}\) & \(\stackrel{40}{36.7}\) & 104
98
98 & Blood Heat. \\
\hline 28 & 35. & 95 & \\
\hline \(2{ }_{24}^{25.8}\) & 32.2
30 & 90
86 & \\
\hline 21.3 & 26.7 & 80 & \\
\hline 16 & 2 & 77 & \\
\hline 12.4 & 15.3 & 60 & Temperate. \\
\hline 10.2 & 12.8 & 55 & \\
\hline 8.8 & 10.2
7 & 45 & \\
\hline 1.3 & & 41 & \\
\hline 1.3 & 1.7 & 35
32
3 & WATER \\
\hline 0.9 & 1.1 & 30 & Fremzes. \\
\hline 4 & - 5 & 23 & \\
\hline 8 & -10 & 14 & \\
\hline -9.8 & -12.2 & 10 & \\
\hline - 12 & \[
-15.8
\] & & Zero Fahr. \\
\hline \(-16\) & -20 & - 4 & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& -20 \\
& -24
\end{aligned}
\] & -25 & - 13 & \\
\hline -28 & -35 & -31 & Mercury \\
\hline -32 & -40 & -40 & Freezes. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.}

Adapted for Use with Aneroid Barometers.
a riging barometer.
A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.
A gradual rise indicates settled weather.
A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.
A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather. A steady barometer
with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING barometer.
A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.
A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.
A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.
A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.
A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.
A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.
The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind. The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

Duration of Different Kinds of Weather in the Several STORMS-VICINITY OF NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline - Critical Winds. & Clear & Cloudy
Hours. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rain } \\
& \text { Hours. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Clearing } \\
& \text { Hours. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline South to Southwest & 9 & 8 & 8.3 & 14 \\
\hline South to Southeast. & 14 & 13.4 & 15.6 & 15.4 \\
\hline East to Northeast. & 20 & 17.6 & 31 & 20.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{WEATHER WISDOM.}

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red
sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue
color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

\section*{ABSOLUTE ZERO-ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE.}

The zcro points on the Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Reaumur thermometer scales are simply arbitrary. Absolute zero-the point at which bodies on the earth are entirely devoid of heat-exists at 459.4 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.1 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the
beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology
as Absolute Temperature, as determincd by obseras Absolute Temperature, as determincd by obserfrom thermo-dynamical considerations. Thus, water rreezes at 273.1 degrees of Absolute Temperature on the Centigrade scale of registration.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{STATIONS.} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{AT NORTH AMERICAN CI} & & & & \\
\hline & JAN. & FEB & MAR. & L. & MAY. & JUNE. & JULY. & AUG. & Sfipt. & OcT. & Nov. & DEC \\
\hline & T. \(\mid\) P & T. P & P & T. \({ }^{\text {P }}\) & P & T & T. P & T. 1 P & T. \({ }^{\text {P }}\) & T. & . P & . \\
\hline Albany & 222.6 & 242.5 & 322.7 & 462. & 593.0 & 683 & 723.9 & 70 & 623.2 & 50 & 38 & \\
\hline Ashev & 35.4 .7 & 384.6 & 455.1 & 544.0 & 633.8 & 694.4 & 724.9 & 70.4 & 653.0 & 552 & 453 & 38 \\
\hline tlant & 425.3 & 454.6 & 525.8 & 613.6 & 70 3.1 & 763.9 & 784.7 & 764.5 & 72.3 .5 & 622.3 & 523 & 45 \\
\hline sm & 70.5 & 80.5 & 221.0 & 431.9 & 552.5 & 643.5 & 70.1 & 682.0 & 571.2 & 441.0 & 260 & 150 \\
\hline Boston & 273.8 & 283.4 & 354.1 & 453.6 & 573.5 & 663.0 & 713.4 & 694.0 & 633.2 & 523.9 & 414. & 323 \\
\hline Buff & 253.3 & 242.8 & 312.6 & 422.4 & 543.1 & 653.1 & 703 & 693.0 & 63.3 .2 & 523.5 & 393 & 303 \\
\hline algary & 120.5 & 130.7 & 340.7 & 400.7 & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
49 & 1.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 5.52 .4 & 602.7 & 592.1 & 501.4 & 420.5 & 250. & 20 \\
\hline harles & 493.4 & 523.4 & 573.7 & 643.0 & 723.5 & 785.4 & 817.3 & 807.0 & 765.5 & 673.9 & 582. & 513 \\
\hline Chicago & 242.0 & 252.2 & 342.6 & 462.9 & 563.4 & \(66 \mid 3.7\) & 723.6 & 712.9 & 653.0 & 532.6 & 392 & 292 \\
\hline Cincinn & \(30 \mid 3.4\) & 323.2 & 413.6 & 523.0 & 633.5 & 724.0 & 7613.5 & 743.3 & 672.3 & 552.3 & 433.2 & 342 \\
\hline levela & 26.2 .4 & 272.6 & 342.8 & 462.3 & 583.2 & 683.7 & 723.6 & 70.3 & 643.2 & 5312.7 & 402.8 & 312 \\
\hline Colo & 804.0 & 791.5 & 801.6 & 804.3 & 8012. & 8013. & 8017. & 7915 & 8013. & 7914. & 7920 & 80 \\
\hline D & 452.7 & 491.3 & \(57 / 3.1\) & 644.4 & 725.3 & 813.4 & 841.4 & 825.2 & 772.3 & 673.9 & 563 & 46 \\
\hline enve & 29 0.4 & 310.5 & 391.0 & 48 2.2 & 572.5 & 661.5 & 721. & 701.3 & 630.9 & 511.0 & 395 & 32 \\
\hline Detroi & 242.0 & 252.2 & 332.4 & 4612.3 & 583.3 & 68.3 & 723. & \(70 \cdot 2.8\) & 632. & 52.2 .4 & 392 & 30 \\
\hline alve & 533.6 & 563 & 622.9 & 693.1 & 753.2 & 814.8 & 834. & 835.0 & 79.5 & 72.4 & 634 & 56 \\
\hline Guatema & 610.3 & 630.2 & 666.5 & 631.3 & 685.6 & 6612. & 668. & 668.0 & 669. & 656.7 & 630 & 61 \\
\hline Halifa & 275.9 & 20.4 .5 & 305.4 & 394.5 & 494.3 & 583.7 & 643. & 654.3 & 583 & 48. & 385 & 28 \\
\hline H & 702.7 & 722.3 & 731. & 762.8 & 794.5 & 817. & 825. & 826.0 & 806 & 78. & 753 & 72 \\
\hline H & 2010.9 & 220. & 310 & 421.1 & \(52 \mid 2.0\) & 612. & 671. & 660.7 & 561. & 440.8 & 330 & 25 \\
\hline kson & 543.1 & 5713.4 & 623.5 & 682.7 & 74.4 & 795.5 & 816. & 806. & 778 & 705. & 612 & 5 \\
\hline ¢au & 266.3 & 304. & 355.0 & 415.0 & 495.2 & 553.9 & 584. & 557. & 5011 & 4410 & 357 & 31 \\
\hline Kansas Ci & 261 & 301.5 & 412. & 543.3 & 645. & 734.7 & 784. & 764.8 & 683. & \(50[2.2\) & 421 & 32 \\
\hline Los Angel & 542 & 55.2 .9 & 573. & 5911.1 & 620.5 & 670 & 70. & 720.0 & 70 & 650.8 & 601 & 56 \\
\hline Memph & 405.2 & 434.4 & 525. & 624.8 & 714.3 & 784.4 & 813. & 793.2 & 73. & 622. & 51 & 44 \\
\hline Mexico & 540.2 & 570.2 & 60. & 640.6 & 651.9 & 643.9 & 624. & 624.7 & 624. & 591.8 & 56 & 53 \\
\hline Miami & 67314 & 692.7 & 722.7 & 74.6 & 796 & 807.9 & 827.2 & 82 7.6 & 829.6 & 7811. & 722. & 68 \\
\hline Montrea & 123.7 & 14.3 .1 & 24.3 .8 & 40.2 & 553.0 & 653.5 & 684.3 & 663.6 & 58.3 .3 & 453.1 & 323. & 18 \\
\hline New Orle & 534.6 & 564.5 & 625.3 & 68.4 .9 & 743.9 & 80 6. 2 & 816.5 & 815.6 & 784.8 & 702.9 & 613 & 54 \\
\hline New Yor & 303.8 & 313.7 & 384.1 & \(48 / 3.3\) & 593.2 & 683.3 & 744. & 724.5 & 663.6 & 563.7 & 443 & 34 \\
\hline Oklahor & 351.3 & 381.0 & 492.4 & 602.8 & 685.8 & 763.1 & 803.6 & 783.2 & 722.8 & 611.8 & 482 & 39 \\
\hline Ottawa & 122.9 & \(13 \mid 2.5\) & 252.7 & 422.0 & 55.2 .7 & 653.0 & 693.5 & 662.9 & 582.7 & 462.6 & 322 & 17 \\
\hline Philadelp & 323.4 & 333.4 & 40 3.4 & 512.9 & 623.2 & 713.3 & 764. & 744.6 & 673.4 & 563.1 & 453 & 36 \\
\hline Phoenix & 501.2 & 540.7 & 600.5 & 67 [ 4 & 750.0 & 840. & 901. & 891.0 & 81. & 70.0 .4 & 591. & 52 \\
\hline Pittsbu & 312.9 & 322.7 & 403.0 & 512.9 & 63.3 .3 & 713.9 & 754. & 723.2 & 662. & 552.4 & 432 & 35 \\
\hline Quebec & 103.7 & 113. & 23.3 & 372.1 & 523.0 & 613.8 & 664. & 634.0 & 553 & 423.1 & 323 & 15 \\
\hline Saint Lou & 312.3 & 342.8 & 443. & 563.5 & 674.2 & 754.5 & 793. & 772.7 & 702 & 582 & 45 & 35 \\
\hline aint Pau & 120.9 & 150.8 & 281.6 & 462.3 & 583 & 674. & 723. & 70.3 .5 & 603 & 482 & 31 & 19 \\
\hline Salt Lake Ci & 291.4 & 1.4 & 412.0 & 502.3 & 582 & 680. & 760. & 760.8 & 650 & 52 & 40 & 32 \\
\hline San Antonio & 511.7 & 1. & 621.7 & 692.9 & 753. & 803.1 & 82.2 .2 & 822.7 & 772. & 691 & 59 & 53 \\
\hline San Franci & 504.3 & 513.7 & 583.1 & 541.8 & 560. & 570.2 & 570.0 & 580.0 & 590 & 581.3 & 562 & 514 \\
\hline Santa & 280.6 & 320.8 & 390.7 & 480.9 & 571.1 & 661.0 & 692.7 & 672.4 & 611. & 501.1 & 380 & 30 \\
\hline Seattl & 394.5 & 403.9 & 443.6 & 492.7 & 552.3 & 601.7 & 640.7 & 630.5 & 581.9 & 512.9 & 445.9 & 416 \\
\hline Sioux & 160.6 & 200.6 & 331.3 & 482.8 & 614 & 693.9 & 743.6 & 733.0 & & & & \\
\hline Sitk & 317.2 & 34.6 & 375.1 & 425.4 & & 513.4 & 554.2 & 567.0 & 5210. & 4612. & 389.0 & 35 \\
\hline Spoka & 272.3 & 301.9 & 391.5 & 481.3 & 561.6 & 631.6 & 690.7 & 680.5 & 591.0 & 471.5 & 372.3 & 312 \\
\hline Toronto & 222.9 & 212.6 & 292.6 & 412 & 533.0 & 632 & 683.0 & 672.8 & 593.2 & 462.5 & 363.0 & 262 \\
\hline Vancouver & 358.6 & 386.2 & 424.5 & 473.1 & 533.6 & 582.8 & 631.3 & 621.7 & 564.3 & \(49 \mid 5.7\) & 4211 & 397 \\
\hline Vera Cruz & 710.4 & 730.6 & 750.6 & 790.1 & 814.2 & 7813. & 8215. & 828.9 & 8011. & 769.0 & 753.2 & 71 \\
\hline Washington & 333.4 & 343.4 & 423.8 & 533.2 & 643.8 & 73.4 & 774.6 & \(7 4 \longdiv { 4 . 4 }\) & 683.6 & 573.1 & 452.7 & 363 \\
\hline Winnipeg & -710.9 & -111.0 & 121.0 & 361.6 & 51|2.2 & 6213.3 & 663.1 & \(63 \mid 2.7\) & \(52|2.0|\) & 391.7 & 181. & 440. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

AT FOREIGN CITIES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & JA.N & EB. & MA & APRIL. & MAY. & JUNE. & JULY & AU & EP & Oct. & No & DEG \\
\hline & T & & & & & & & & T. 1 P & T. & T. & . P \\
\hline Athens & 462.2 & 481. & 521.5 & 590.9 & 680 & 760 & 810 & 80 & 740.6 & 6. & 57 & 50 \\
\hline Auckla & 672.4 & 673 & 662.7 & 613.1 & 574.6 & 545. & 525 & 524 & 543.7 & 573 & 60 & 64 \\
\hline Belgra & 291.1 & 341.3 & 431.8 & 522.2 & 622.8 & 673. & 722 & 701 & 631.7 & 452 & 431 & 34 \\
\hline Berlin & 311 & 321.5 & 371.9 & \(46 \mid 1.4\) & 551.7 & 622.5 & 652.7 & 632.2 & 571.7 & 482.0 & 381 & 33 \\
\hline ord & 412.8 & 432.3 & 472.5 & 632.6 & 582.9 & 643.2 & 682.0 & 682.2 & 642.6 & 553 & 473 & 41 \\
\hline Brest & 443.3 & 443.0 & 462 & 512.1 & 551.9 & 602.0 & 64.2 .1 & 642. & 613.1 & 543.6 & 483 & 45 \\
\hline Bruss & 342.2 & 361. & 402.0 & 471.7 & 532.3 & \(60 \%\) & 633 & 623. & 582.7 & 502 & 412 & 36 \\
\hline ucha & 251.3 & 291.2 & 401.7 & 512.0 & 622.4 & 683. & 732 & 723. & 641.4 & 54 & 401 & 29 \\
\hline Budapes & 281. & 321.1 & 401.9 & 512.0 & \(60{ }^{2} .4\) & 672. & 702. & 682. & 612.0 & 512 & 392 & 31 \\
\hline Buenos A & 743.0 & 732.5 & 704.6 & 623.0 & 562 & 512 & 502. & 522 & 563.0 & 613 & 672 & 71 \\
\hline Christiani & 241.2 & 240.9 & 301.1 & 40 & 511. & 602 & 633 & 612. & 533.0 & 422 & 321 & 26 \\
\hline Constantin & 413.4 & 412.7 & 462.4 & 531. & 621.2 & 701. & 741 & 74 & 682.0 & 62 & 53. & 46 \\
\hline Copenhag & 311.3 & 311.1 & 341.3 & 421. & 511.5 & 592 & 622 & 612. & 552.4 & 47 & 381 & 33 \\
\hline Dublin. & 422.1 & 421.9 & 432.0 & 472.0 & 522.1 & 582. & 602 & 593 & 56 & 49 & 452 & 42 \\
\hline ldinburg & 381.9 & 391.7 & 40 1.5 & 451.5 & 501.9 & 552 & 55. & 582 & 542. & 472 & 412 & 39 \\
\hline Hambur & 321.9 & 331.7 & 373.0 & 451.7 & 532.2 & 603. & 633.4 & 623 & 562.6 & 482 & 392 & 34 \\
\hline Jerusal & 456.5 & 475.0 & 514.1 & 59 1.6 & 670.2 & 700. & 730 & 730 & 70 T . & 66 & 56 & 49 \\
\hline Lieg & 352.1 & 3711.9 & 412.0 & 2. & 5712.4 & 642. & 672 & \(66^{3}\) & 592.5 & 522 & 412 & 37 \\
\hline & 352.1 & 381.8 & \(412{ }^{2}\) & 481.6 & \(54{ }^{2.2}\) & \(60 \cdot 2\). & 632. & 63 & 582.5 & 50.3 & 422.8 & 37 \\
\hline Lim & 71 T. & & 73 T. & 70 T. & 68 T. & 620. & 61 & 610 & 610.5 & 620 & 66 T . & 70 \\
\hline Londo & 382.0 & 401.6 & 421.7 & 481.7 & 541.9 & 602 & \(63{ }^{2}\) & 62 & 582. & 50 & 432.3 & 39 \\
\hline Lyons & 351.3 & 381. & 432.1 & 512.6 & \(57{ }_{5}{ }^{5} 713\) & 64 & 68 & 673 & 613. & 523 & 422 & 35 \\
\hline Montevid & 733.2 & 712.4 & 683.5 & 633 & 573.9 & 523 & 513. & 51 & 563. & 603 & 653. & 70 \\
\hline Ios & 121.1 & 150.9 & 231.2 & 381.5 & 54.1 .9 & 592 & 662.8 & 60.2 & 512.2 & 381. & 281 & 17 \\
\hline ap & \(47{ }^{3.4}\) & 492.8 & 513.0 & 5712.4 & 641.9 & 71.1 .3 & 759.7 & 761. & 712.8 & 63. & 544. & 494. \\
\hline Os & 362.0 & 381.6 & 421.9 & 471. & 531.9 & 591.9 & 632.2 & 632 & 60.2 .8 & \(51{ }^{2.6}\) & 44 & 392 \\
\hline Pa & 361.4 & 381. & 431.5 & 501. & 551.8 & 622. & 652.0 & 641.8 & 581.9 & 502 & 421.9 & 371 \\
\hline Por & 150.9 & 17170 & 240.9 & 3610 & 4812.7 & 591. & \(64{ }^{2} .7\) & 612.7 & 512.0 & 401 & 291.4 & 201. \\
\hline Rome & 442.9 & 472.3 & 512.5 & 572.3 & 642.2 & 711.5 & 760.6 & 7 76. 1. & 702.7 & 624. & 524. & 463 \\
\hline ofla & 271.5 & 30.1 .4 & 391.5 & 502.0 & 593.4 & \(65 \cdot 3.2\) & 692.7 & \(68{ }^{1}\) & 611.9 & 522. & 401.9 & 311 \\
\hline tockho & 270 & 260.7 & 290.8 & 380.9 & 471.4 & 571.4 & 62.2 .3 & 602. & 5318 & 432.0 & 3511.4 & 281 \\
\hline S & 713.5 & \(71 \pm .7\) & 695.2 & 655.4 & 58.5 .2 & 545. & 524.5 & 5.53 .1 & \[
59|2.9|
\] & 642.9 & 673.0 & 702.6 \\
\hline Tok & 372.0 & 382.0 & 444.3 & 54.5 .3 & 525.9 & \(69 \cdot 3.3\) & & 784.6 & 727.5 & 617.2 & 50.4 .3 & 412. \\
\hline riest & 392.4 & 412.2 & 462.4 & 543.1 & 623.8 & 694.0 & 733.0 & 723.5 & 60.48 & 586.1 & 484.1 & 42 \\
\hline Valen & 451.3 & 451.2 & 461.5 & 481.5 & 521.7 & 550.8 & 580.5 & 5!) 0.4 & 5633.0 & 523.3 & 482.0 & 451.9 \\
\hline Valp & 63 & 84 & 610.6 & 580.3 & 55.4 .6 & 532 & 5.36 .6 & 533.9 & 540.7 & 570.3 & 600.2 & 630 \\
\hline Vienna & 291.3 & 321.5 & 392.0 & 492.0 & 572.8 & 642.8 & 672.6 & 6 6) 2.7 & 591.7 & 502.0 & 381. & 311.9 \\
\hline & 60.1 & \(1: 30.2\) & 270 & 391.1 & 491.3 & 571.5 & 662.2 & 703 & 612.4 & 481.6 & 300.5 & 140.2 \\
\hline & 24 & 27 & 33 & 4 & 55119 & 6312.7 & 6513.0 & 6413 & 561. & 4611.7 & - & 2711.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{VELOCITY OF. WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATIONS. &  &  & Stations. &  &  & Stations. &  &  \\
\hline & Miles & Miles & & Miles
10 & Miles & Philadelphia, Pa & M iles
10 & \(\xrightarrow{M i l e s}\) \\
\hline Albany, N . \({ }^{\text {A }}\) & 8 & 70 & Fort Smith, A & 8 & 74 & Phiad & - 8 & 70 \\
\hline Alpena, Mich & 10 & 72 & Galveston, Tex & 11 & 93 & Portland, Me & 8 & 61 \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga. & 10 & 66 & Havre, Mont. & 10 & 76 & Red Bluff, Cal & 6 & 60 \\
\hline Bismarck, N. & 10 & 74 & Helena, Mont & 7 & 70 & Rochester, N . & 8 & 78 \\
\hline Boise, Idaho. & 5 & 55 & Huron, S. D & 12 & 72 & St. Louis, Mo. & 11 & 80 \\
\hline Boston, Mass & 11 & 72 & Jacksonville, Fla & 8 & 75 & St. Paul, Minn & 9 & 102 \\
\hline Buffalo, N. Y & 14 & 96 & Keokuk, Iowa. & 8 & 63 & St. Vincent, Minn.* & 9 & 72 \\
\hline Charlotte, N . & 7 & 72 & Knoxville, Teun & 6 & 84 & Salt Lake City, Utah & 6 & 68 \\
\hline Chattanooga, & 6 & 66 & Leavenworth, Kan. & 7 & 66 & San Diego, Cal. & 6 & 54 \\
\hline Chicago, Ill. & 16 & 84 & Louisville, Ky & 8 & 74 & San Francisco, & 10 & 64 \\
\hline Cincinnati, Ohio & 7 & 59 & Lynchburg, Va & 4 & 63 & Santa Fe, N. M & 7 & 53 \\
\hline Cleveland, Ohio & 14 & 73 & Memphis, Tenn. & 9 & 75 & Savannah, Ga. & 8 & 88 \\
\hline Custer, Mont.* & 7 & 72 & Montgomery, Ala & 6 & 54 & Spokane, Was & 6 & 52 \\
\hline Denver, Col & 8 & 75 & Nashville, Tenn. & 7 & 75 & Toledo, Ohio & 11 & 84 \\
\hline Detroit, Mich & 11 & 87 & New Orleans, La & 8 & 86 & Vicksburg, Miss & 7 & 62 \\
\hline Dodge City, Kan & 11 & 75 & New York City, N. Y. & 12 & 96 & Washington, D. & 8 & 68 \\
\hline Dubuque, Iowa. & 7 & 60 & North Platte, & 9 & 96 & Wilmington, N. C. & 8 & 72 \\
\hline Duluth, Minn & 14 & 78 & Omaha, Neb & 9 & 66 & & & \\
\hline Eastport, Me. & 11 & 78 & Palestine. Tex. & 7 & 60 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DESCRIPTION. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miles } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Hour. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Fect Per Minute. & Feet Per Second. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Force in } \\ \text { Lbs. Per } \\ \text { Square } \\ \text { Foot. }\end{gathered}\right.\) & DESCRIPTION. & Miles Per Hour. & Feet Per Minute. & Feet Per Second. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Force in \\
Lbs. Per \\
Square \\
Foot.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & 88 & 1.47 & . 004 & & \(\{30\) & 2,640 & 44.0 & 3.600 \\
\hline C & 2 & 176 & 2.93 & . 016 & Strong breeze. & \{ 35 & 3,080 & 51.3 & 4.900 \\
\hline & 3 & 264 & 4.4 & . 036 & Moderate & 40 & 3,520 & 58.6 & 6.400 \\
\hline Light & 4 & 352 & 5.87 & . 064 & Fresh gale & 45 & 3,960 & 66.0 & 8.100 \\
\hline & 5 & 440 & 7.33 & 100 & Strong gale & 50 & 4,400 & 73.3 & 10.000 \\
\hline L & 10 & 880 & 14.67 & 400 & Whole gale & 60 & 5,280 & 88.0 & 14.400 \\
\hline Gentle breeze & \(\{15\) & 1,320 & 22.0 & . 900 & Storm & 70
80 & 6,160 & 102.7 & 19.600 \\
\hline Moderate bree & \(\left\{\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 25\end{array}\right.\) & 1,760
2,200 & 29.3
36.6 & 1.600
2.500 & Iurri & \(\left\{\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 100\end{array}\right.\) & 7,040
8,800 & 117.3
146.6 & 25.600
40.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MARCH THE WETTEST, SEPTEMBER THE DRYEST, MONTH.}
(Number of times that each month has stood in each order of dryness, for 38 years, 1868 to 1905, inclusive. Computed from natural flow of Croton River, \(\cdot \mathbf{N}\). Y., at New Croton Dam.)


THE MEANINC OF " 1 INCH OF RAIN."

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of \(43,560 \times 144\), or \(6,272,640\) cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be \(3,630 \times 62.4=226,512\) pounds, or \(113 \frac{1}{4}\) short tons.

The weight of 1 United States gallon of pure
water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean \(226,512 \div\) \(8.345=27,143\) gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each, and would be suffcient to fill a tank or pool about 20 feet square and 9 feet in depth.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume of 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each, enough to fill a cistern 8 feet in diameter to a denth of 4.97 feet

\title{
liecord of the Mear.

}

\section*{1921-DECEMBER.}

Dec. 12 -At N. Y. City pleas of guilty to vioiation of the Sherman anti-trust law were entered in the Fed. Court by corporations and 10 individuals, members of the Nat. Terra Cotta Assoc.
- At Phoenix, Ariz., Roy Gardner pleaded guilty in the U.S. Court to attempting to rob a mail car and got 25 years in a Federal penitentiary.
-4,000 meat employees struck at N. Y.
-Amer. 4-masted schooner, Blue Peter, was abandoned afire 100 miles off Uruguay
Dec. 13-Delegates of the U.S., Britain, France and Japan signed, at Wash., D. C., 4-Power Pacific treaty, preserving for 10 yrs. status quo there.
-U. S. Rall Labor Board established 10-hour day for rail laborers.

\section*{U. S.-HUNGARY PEACE PACT.}

\section*{-Hungary ratified peace with the U.S}
-At Waco, Tex., "Curley" Hackney, white, accused of attack on girl, was taken from jail and hanged - Iowa Supreme Court ruled women may be jurors. - 100 dled when the Siguranzia Palace, Bessarabia, was bombcd.
Dcc. 14 -Japanese Gov't, at Tokio, announced acceptance of the 5-5-3 naval armament ratio proposed by U.S.
- Marshal Foch and ex-Premier Viviani left N. Y. for France.
-At Toledo, O., Charles Schultz, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the \(\$ 1,000,000\) Post Office robbery there Jan. 17 last, pleaded guilty to robbery and was sentenced to 40 years in the penitentiary. James Sansome pleaded guilty to the robbery charge and was sentenced to 39 years and one day. Father Anthony Gorek, of New Chicago, Ind., who confessed he received \(\$ 87,000\) of bonds from Wanda Urbavtis, was sentenced to one hour in the custody of the U. S. Marshal.
-250 Filipinos were drowned by tidal wáve, Island of Negros.
Dec. 15-Peeler Clayton, stockman, was shot to death at Austin, Tex., by alleged Ku Klux men.
-J. A. Elston of Berkeley, Cal., Rep. in Congress from Sixth District of that State, committed suicide by drowning in Potomac River.
-Jos. Carroll, John Smith, and C. G. Sims were killed by masked men, Wilson, Okla.

\section*{IRISH PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.}

Dec. 16-Brltish Parliament ratified Irish treaty
Dec. 17-At Welch, W. Va., Detective C. E. Lively, "Buster" Pence and William Salters, charged with the killing of Ed Chambers, of Matewan, at Wclch last August, were freed by a jury.
-U. S. House passed blll for \(\$ 20,000,000\) Russian famine reiief; Senate passed it Dee. 20, President signed Dec. 23.
Dec. 18 -Hungary and the U.S. exchanged peace ratiflcations at Budapest.
Dee. \(19-\mathrm{Many}\) were killed or wounded in revolution at Lisbon.
\(-\$ 200,000\) fire destoryed 4 hangars at Langley Field, Newport Ncws, Va.
A court of 3 Fed. Judges, at San Francisco, upheld Calif. anti-allen land law.
Oec. 20-G. H. Taylor, of Phil., told U. S. Senate committee, at Wash., he saw 12 Amer. soidiers hanged in one camp in France (Is-sur-Tilie).
-At Montross, Va., R. D. Eastlake, ex-navy officer, charged with murder of his wife at Colonial Beach, Va., Sept. 30. last, was found not guilty by a jury. Dec. \(21-\) Rev. Caleb R. Stetson was inducted rector of old Trinity P. E. ch., N. Y.-the 12 th pastor in 221 years
At Lelpsle, Dr. Traugott von Jagow, former Berlin Police Commissioner, was sentenced to flve ycars imprisonment for part in Kapp revolt of March, 1920. Baron von Wangenhelm and Dr. Schlele werc acrultted.
5 were killed when Orient cxpress hit rear of local train at Sandona de Piave, Italy.
Dce. 2\%-The Irish Parliament adjourned to Jan. 3. -Congress adjourned to Jan. 3.
- Colombian Congress ratlied treaty with U. S., settling for \(\$ 25,000,000\) Colombla's Panama elaims
Dec. 23-President Harding pardoned 5 soldlers and conimuted, to end on Christmas Day, the sentences of 24 , including Eugenc V. Debs, who were convicted under the Espionage Act. The soidicrs, sentenced at Coblenz for life for the kliling of an
ex-British officer, are: Cari J. Bryan, J. A. O'Dell: Roy Youngblood, Geo. Van Gilder, and J. B Richardson. Those commuted besides Debs were: Chas. Ashleigh, Orville Anderson, Giovanni Baldazzi, D. T. Blodgett, Thos. Carey, J. T. Cumbie, J. M. Coldwell, Ciaus Freese, W. G. Head. Gus. H. Jacobsen, Mrs. I. Kennedy, J. L. Murphy, Walter Phililps, Jose Prado, Mojick Fieron, Wilh. Schumann, A. J. Schur, M. L. Snitkin, A. J. Stopa, H. L. Trelease, Ed. Hamliton, Jack Law, A. B. Prashner; at Ellis Island, 1,100 aliens held for deportatlon, were freed.
- At Toledo, Geo. Rogers (Lewis), alleged postal robber, got \(67-y e a r\) sentence.
Dec. 24-Anti-British outbreaks continue in Egypt. Among those killed at Cairo was "Prof. Jean Orth," who claimed to be the Austrian Archduke who vanished in 1890.
-Judge Thayer at Braintree, Mass., denied new trial to Nicolo Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzettie for the murder of Fred'k A. Parmenter and his guard, Alessandro Berardell, April, 1920.
Canada opened the Chippewa-Queenston Power Canal.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS' OUTBREAK.
Dec. 25-Egyptian outbreak reaches Port Said.
Dec. 26-All-Russian Soviet Congress is in session at Moscow.
-E. V. Debs called on Atty. Gen. Daugherty and Pres. Harding at Washington.
—Troops killed 5 at Cairo, Egypt; 3 at Suez and Port Said.
-Manuel Head, slayer of W. H. Decker, was lynehed at Key West, Fia.
-Gen. Francisco Reyna, rebel leader, was exeeuted at Nogales, Mex.
-Philippe Berthelot, permanent French Under-Sec. for Forcign Affairs, resigned.
Dec. 27-Lithuania rejects League of Nations' offer to settle Polish dispute over Vilna.
Dcc. 28-Ex-Pres. Wilson, on 65th birthday, received 1,000 messages from all over world.
- Mrs. Edith (Rockefeller) McCormick got divorce, at Chicago, from Haroid F. McCormick, on ground of desertion. She later bought from him. for \(\$ 3,000,000\), their homes on Lake Shore Drive, Chlcago, and at Lake Forest Ill.
-Lieuts. S. H. Davis and W. G. Sinclair died in airplane fall near Arcadia, Fla
--The ninth All-Russia Soviet Congress, at Moscow. re-clected Nikolai Lenin as President of the Council of People's Commissars, with M. Kallnin as President of the Executive Committee.
Dec. 29-Bank robbers killed cashier J. B. Moore and cierk Slegfried Butz at Pearl River, N. Y.
At Waukegan, Ill., Gov. Len Small was frecd of cvery charge against him except that of conspiring With Lieut. Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis to defraud the State of \(\$ 2,000,000\) during Sterllng's term as state Treas.
- N. Y. Board of Regents voted medieal license to Prof. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna.
-The Bank of Discount suspended at Rome.
Dcc. 30-Two were killed, 40 hurt, in rcar-end eollision on "L"" 9th Ave, and 40th St., N. Y.
- Pres. Harding granted a pardon to J. 11. Dlerks, a banker, of Clncinnati, eonvicted under the Espionage Act during the war, to become effectlve on New Year's Day.
-Sald Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Nationallst leatler, and 5 others, were exiled to Ceyion.
-The French evacuated Aintab.
-1.0 dicd at N. Y. froin Christmas wood alcohol "booze."

\section*{SENATOR PENROSE DIES.}

Dee. 31-U. S. Senator Boles Penrose, 61, died at his home, Wash., D. C.
-Fire destroyed, at N. Y., P. E. Cn. of Zion and St. Timothy, on W. 57 th St.
-At N. Y the Supreme Court dismissed the indietment against W. H. Chllds, treas of the Mltchel eampaign fund in 1917, accused of falling to file a proper report with the Sec. of State. He also dismissed the indictments against former State Senator J. T. Newcomb and former Gov. Suizer. The indictments were based on the tailure of Treas. Childs to inciude in his report payments of \(\$ 5,000\) each to Sulzer and Misha Appelbaum for eampaign specches.

Dec. 31-75 shops at N. Y. locked out 1,500 photoengravers. Lockout and strike ended Jan. 11, 1922.

\section*{1922-JANUARY.}

Jan. 1-Deaths at N. Y. and viclnlty from holiday wood alcohol drinking now total 28.
- Far Eastern (Chita) Republic's delegation at Washington charged that Japan and France have made secret pact as to Russia. The French delegation, on Jan. 2, made denial.
-Steamship Hudson (Capt. A. B.. Randall) rescued off Grand Banks, 6 men from sinking schooner Relne des Mers.
Jan. 2-Failure of Miss Mary L. Baker to appear at 4 th Presby. Church, Chicago, caused calling off her marriage to Allister McCormick.
-Prince of Wales was welcomed at Rangoon, India.
-Mayor J. F. Hylan was inaugurated for second term at N. Y.
- Earthquake caused flood in Gatun Lake, Panama Canal.
-Bllnd Miss Doris Belanger, 21, recovered sight at Salvation Army meeting, Holyoke, Mass.
- U. S. put lts "peace" ssilver dollar in circulation.

\section*{TURKEY-UKRAINIA PEACE PAC'T.}
-Turkish Nationalist Gov't and Ukrainia signed treaty of friendship.
Jan. 3-5-cent bread loaf goes on sale at N. Y.
-Lieuts. Frank Sloman and E. C: Herseman, died in airplane fall, Pensacola, Fla.
-Wilhelm Voight, "Captain of Koepenick," died, it is reported, at Luxemburg.
Jan. 4-The Dail Eireann made public De Valera's substitute for the Irish-British treaty.
- Tokio central post office was destroyed by fire.
-Hangman's caps were on bodies of, some Amer. soldiers sent home from France, it was testified to Senate Committee, Wash., D. C.
-Leopold Burckhardt, rich recluse, was slain at Cincinnati
Jan. 5 -Police detectives Wm. A. Miller and Francis J. Buckley were shot to death at N. Y by Negro, Luther Boddy, who was caught at Phila., Jan. 9; convicted Jan. 30 of murder; electrocuted Aug. 31. Prince of Wales reached Mandalay.
-Fire made 2,000 homeless at West Hartlepool, England.
-Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman reached Stockholm from Riga, via Reval.
- Major H. L. Opie denied to Senate committee that he shot any man in his command in France. Herbert L. Cadenhead of Greenville, Miss., declared he saw ten or eleven soldiers hanged around Is-surTille, France, while War Department records showed only two executions at that place.
-John Soffel, President of the Maywood, Ill., State Bank, was shot and killed and Louis Sweeney, Chief of Police and Arthur Benson, a bank messenger, were wounded when five bandits robbed them of a \(\$ 12,000\) payroll.
-Geo. Gares, 49, was found guilty, New Brunswick, N. J., of murdering Theresa Kucharski, 5, on Dec. 22, 1921.
-Vincent Trescoli, of N. Y., was slain at Montreal.
-Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, died on board the steamship Quest on which he was making another expedition into the Antarctic. Death was due to angina pectoris and occurred When the Quest was off the Gritzicken Station.
Jan. 6-Eamon De Valera tendered the Dail Eireann his resignation as President; then he agreed to suspend it pending vote on treaty with Britain
-61 harbor tugs were tied up by strike at N . Y
-Lockwood Legis. Committee, at N. Y., was told General Electric Co. has light-bulb monopoly.
-Body of Raoul Delorme, Ottawa, university student and half-brother of Father Abelard Delorme, was found in Montreal, slain.

\section*{DE VALERA RESIGNS.}

Jan. 7-The Dail Eireann, Dublin, ratified peace treaty with Britain by 64 to 57 ; and Pres. De Valera's resignation became effective.
-Prince J. K. Kalanianaole, Hawaiian delegate in U. S. House, dled at Honolulu.

Jan. 8-Chas. and Hamllton Garland accept, it is stated, \(\$ 1,000,000\) legacy to each from father. Jas. A. Garland, of Boston, which they declined year ago.
-Frank H. Nobbe, one of the four convicted heads of the Tile Trust at N. Y., was releascd from the Essex Co. prison because of pulmonary hemorrhage
Jan. 9 -The Dail Eireann, 60 to 58, defeated Eamon De Valera's re-election as Pres. of the Irish Republic. Hls Cabinet went out of office.
-Senator T. H. Newberry, of Mich., denied on floor of Senate that he soliclted or expended any money in his campaign (1918).
- Landslide destroyed cathedral and many homes and lives, San Fratello, Italy.

Jan. 10-Ex-Premier Marquis Okuma died at Tokio -Dail Elreann, by 64 votes, elected Arthur Griffith as President. The opposition walked out before the ballot
-Berlin started "lightning wireless" service with Hamburg.
-Council of the League of Nations met at Geneva.
- 6 men died at Hoboken from wood alcohol; 4 more died by Jan. 12.
-Testimony, which was denied, was before U. S. Senate committee to effect Major H. L. Opie shot American soldiers in France.
-Bombing was resumad by terrorists at Belfast.
-Fire destroyed Blackstone (Va.) College for Young Women.
Jan. 11-New York, north, the Atlantic Coast, and thence to Great Lakes, were swept by gale of snow, rain and sleet; 4 died at N. Y., 10 elsewhere; great damage to property and vessels.
-Before a Senate committee at Washington the photograph of a gallows on which, Senator Watson of Georgia was tuld by a former soldler, many men had been hanged, was identified by Col. C. J. Symonds as one he ordered erected. Only one man was executed on it, he said, and the hanglng was secret, after the man had been duly tried for murder
-The Montana Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Bachelor Tax Law passed by the last Legislature and the Poll Tax Law, which has been in force for more than 21 years. The poll tax included all male persons from 21 to 60 years of age. The bachelors' tax was imposed on all males more than 21 years old who were not heads of families.
-U. S. Army transport Crook, Antwerp for N. Y. sprung a leak 450 miles east of Sandy Hook; she reached N. Y. Jan. 14.
Jan. 12-The French Premier, Aristide Briand, and his Cabinet resigned when Chamber of Deputies refused a hearing of his explanation of his negotiations with Lloyd George at Cannes.
-U.S. Senate, 46 to 41, decided T. H. Newberry of Mich., is entitled to his seat.
-King George of Britain granted amnesty to all political Irish prisoners (about 1,000), charged with offenses prior to July 11, 1921
-Poland and Lithuania notified Council of League of Nations they will not accept League's Vilna decision including Jan. 8, 1922, plebisclte.
-Col. S. V. Horn told U. S. Senate committee only 2 hangings, after court martial sentence, occurred at Is-sur- Гille, France, March-July, 1919.
_-"Wide open" oil town, Mexia, Tex., was put under martial law.
Jan. 13-Allied Supreme Council granted Germany moratorium on reparations; meantime paying 31 million marks every 10 days.
-2 were klled in riots at reception to Prince of Wales, Madras.
-William Hoey, 23, was convicted at N. Y., of inurder in \(2 d\) degree for death of policeman \(D\). J. Neville, Aug. 27, 1921, in a "Hell's Kitchen" junk yard; he got 20-year sentence.

IRISH FREE STATE STARTS.
Jan. 14-At Dublin the Irish Free State was formally set up at 11.20 A. M., when the House of Commons of the Southern Parliament unanimously adopted resolutions establishing a Provisional Government. headed by Michael Collins. The process of taking over control from the British authorities will begin at once. Eamon De Valera and his colleagues were not present; only 65 members met in the Mansion House for the first and last meeting of the Southern Parliameidt. The treaty with Brit ain was unanimously adopted. A ban was put on the proposed rallway strike.
- Fire destroyed main building of Blackstone (Va.) Military Academy.
-Andrew Braunn, ex-service man, killed self at U. S. Veterans' Bur., Wash., whlle waiting to have pension claim adjusted
-At Frankfort, Germany, Dr. Paul Kappelmeier, \(\varepsilon\) chemist, was sentenced to 9 mos. in jail and 50,00 ( marks fine for alleged attempted betrayal and sal of laboratory secrets to an American dye concern -Meat packers' strike at N. Y., begun Dec. 10, last s over.
-Federal Prohibition Commissioner estimates num ber of drinkers reduced from \(20,000,000\) to 2,500 , 000.
-Flames swept Mexia, Tex.; loss, \$250,000.
"Ghosts" drove Alex. MacDonald and famil from home at Caledonia Mills, Nova Scotia.
Jan. 15-At Washlngton, 5,000 marched from mas meeting of Woodrow Wilson Foundation to hom of ex-President Wilson and cheered hlm. He sai. "There can be no doubt as to the vitality of th League of Nations.'
Chlcago has closed, as uneconomic, its \(\$ 2,700,00\) munlcipal repair shop.

Jan. 16-The Provisional Government of the Irish Free State was formally instalied at Dubiin Castle. -At N. Y., Policeman F. C. Brojer jr. was shot and killed when, in civilian attire, he descended a tenement stair on Columbus Ave., pulled the trigger of his revolver at Patrolman James J. O'Connell, and icll dying from a shot fired by O'Connell, who did not know Brojer nor identily him as a fellow policeman.
-Garment strike at N. Y., begun Nov. 14 last, ended.
-The jury trying Arthur C. Burch, at Los Angeles, for the alleged murder of J. B. Kennedy, Aug. 5, failed to agree.
-Henry Ford announced end of his fight against the "International Jew," in order to aim at elimination of gold as money basis.

\section*{CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAW VOID.}
-U.S. Supreme Court (case of A. Basletta, Italian) held Calif. law against aliens inheriting property was void as conflicting with U. S.-Italy treaty.
-E. D. Dier \& Co., brokers, failed, at N. Y.
Jan. 17-Sec. Hughes proposed to other powers an International Board of Reference at Peking, to maintain an open door to China.
-In a unanimous decision the N. Y. State Court of Appeals heid that the Transit Commission Act, passed by the Legislature of 1921 , was constitutional and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City must hand over to the Transit Commission the sums it had asked for from the board, amounting to \(\$ 360,895\) and \(\$ 1,083,327\)
-U. S. Senate, 63 to 9 , voted to increase Federal Reserve Board to 6, making room for a farmer.
- Negro, alleged slayer of whitc mail carrier, was lynched at Mayo, Fla.
-The Upper House of the Kentucky General Assembiy passed a resolution, 21 to 14, condemning the action of U.S. Senators in voting to grant a seat to Senator Newberry of Michigan.
- War Department records, submitted to the Senate committee invostigating charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France, showed that in the case of two bodies dug up in the little cometery at Bazailles the ropes and black caps in which the men had been put to death on the gallows had not been removed prior to burial.
Jan. 18-Lucien Muratore and wife (Lina Cavalieri) quit Chicago Opera Co
-At Rome Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen placed the U. S. Congressional Medal of Honor on the grave of Italy's unknown soldier.
- At Hamilton, Can., the Immigration Board ordered the deportation of Matthew Bullock, Negro, wanted in North Carolina in connection with race riots. An appeal was taken to the Ottawa Government, staying the execution of the deportation order.
Jan. 19 -Pope Benedict is sick abed with a cold and fever.
Frank Whalen, 31, Negro, of Bloomfied, N. J. prisoner at W .123 d St., N. Y., police station, seized pistol from patroiman Otto W. Motz's pocket, and killed Motz.
Howard B. Bloomer, executor of estate of Horace E. Dodge, announced at Detroit that in May 1920, Dodge paid \(\$ 825,000\) at N. Y. for a 5-strand pearl neoklace he gave to his wife, and which is said to have beionged to Catherine II, of Russia. Mrs. Dodge gave the pearis to lier daughter, Mris. J. H. R. Cromweli.
Lockwood legis. committee was told 10 landlords have figured in 10,000 rent cases at N. Y. Geo. Messervy, treas. and gen. mgr. of the Timely Service Soc., was convicted in Gen. Sessions, N. Y., of getting money under faise pretenses. 6 mos. scntence.
- British troons began evacuation of Ireland.

Jan. 20-Profitecring N. Y. iandiords use dummy transfers of property to exact higher rents by showlng courts false sales prices, Lockwood committee was told.
Burglar-prooi steel-container mail cars went in service on N. Y. Central Ry.
800 workmen were injured in chocolate factory fire at Tempelhof, near Berin.
Jan. 21-At Havana H. D. ("Curley") Brown, gen. mgr, of the Cuban-Amerlcan Jockey Club, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment for shootlig and wounding Alberto Piedra, son-in-law of Juan Montalvo, former Sec. of State, jn 1919. has recoived a pardon.
Far-Fast Ireds' Congress (China, Japau, Korea and Mongolia) met it Moscow.
-Miss Jacqueline Lebaudy, 16, daughter of late "Emperor of the Sahara," wed Roger Sudreau, in France.
-Emma Goldman and Alex. Berkman are at Stockhoim.

\section*{POPE BENEDICT DIES}

Jan. 22-Pope Benedict XV. died of pneumonia, at 6 A. M., Rome time.
-James Viscount Bryce, ex-Ambassador to U.S. born 1838, diod at Sidmouth, England.
-Dorothy Wardwell, 22, of Vermont, and Mabel Dixon, of Virginia, died at N. Y. of aileged drug poisoning.
Jan. \(23-\mathrm{N}\). Y. police found in holiow bed-post, Brookiyn, ali but 200 shares of the 1,300 , worth \(\$ 78,000\), stolen Dec. 6 last from messenger of Thomson \& Mckinnon, brolkers. Three nien were arrested.
-The skull of Ambrose J. Melanson was broken in boxing bont with Jos. St. Hilaire, at Boston. He died next day. His opponent was exonerated by couri.
Jan. 24-Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale announced at Berin that no commercial process of making gold syntheticaily has been discovered.
-The N. Y. State Department of Farms and Mirrkets' first radiophone market news for farmers to be sent out from N . Y. City was broadcast from the Westinghouse station in Newark.
At Oklahoma City, Okla., five men, two of then Negrocs, were sentenced to life imprisonment when they entercd pleas of guilty to charges of complicity in the lynching of Jake Brooks, : Negro packing house worker, Jan, 14.
Jan. \(25-\mathrm{Cuba}\) asks U.S. to withdraw mariles from Camaguey
- 192 cases of "fiu" and 112 of pneumonia developed at N. Y.
Jan. 26 -U. S. House, 230 to 119 , passed AntiLynching Bill.
-Marshal Joffre of France is visiting Tokio.
-Canadian Govt. refuscd to deport from Hamiiton Matthew Builock, colored, wanted at Norlina, N. C., on charge of inciting to rlot.
- The Turkish Govt. has banned the Y. M. O. A
-Trade boycott is on between North and South Ireland
Jan. \(27-\) Robbers killed H, 'T. Moss, asst. (יashier. 1st Nat. Bank, Grafton, Pa., and got \(\$ 31,000\), which they later abandoned.
-Casualty and surety companies make as high as 6,400 per cent. gross profit on premium rates in building trades, Lockwood committee heard at N. Y.
-Prince of Wales reachod Hyderabad, India.
KNICKERBOCIKER THEATRE DISASTER.
Jan. 28-The roof of the Knickerbocker (Inovie) Theatre, Columbla Road and 18 th St., Washington, \(D\). C., fell in under weight of snow, and 98 persons lost their lives. The snowstorm which exceeded 26 inches at Washington, covered. the Atlantic coast. Three large tobaceo warehouses collapsed at Danville, Va. At New York there was a 3 -inch snow fall, with a 50 -mile gale; at Balto. tho snow was \(16 \frac{1}{3}\) inches deep.
- A band of robbors held un a bank messenger a few blocks from Police Hoadquarters in West Hoboken, N. J., frightened the messenger so that he dropped a bag containing \(\$ 21,000\) in currency and esraped with the money in an automobile
- Poland's Diet passed bill limiting aicohol in beer to \(21 / 2\) per cent
-Charred body of Drew Connor, white. Was lount wired between two pine trees at Bolinger, Ala.
-Packers' strike disorders put Nebraska City under martial law.
-Lockwood committee estimates shortage of 80,000 apartments in N. Y. City. Y. Clu" cases increased in N. Yity
Jan. 29-'The Perses increased in N. Y, City. Justice met in preiminary session at The Hague.
-Jiry at N. I, found Negro Luther Boddy, guilty of murder of poilce detective F J M. Buckley.
-New York City's loss on its docks and plers is \(\$ 11,798,283\) a year, according to a special report the Meyer committee submitted to the legislature.
-Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, connected with relief In Russia, was quoted at London as saying starving peopie are eatling dead human bodjes in Russia. and in the Samara regions are beginning to kill one another.
Jan 31-812 new cuses of "flu" and 186 of pnellmonla were reported in ono day in N. Y City.
-U. S. Senate passed, 39 to 26 , bill authorizing refunding \(\$ 11,000,000,000\) foreigit debt into securities maturing in not more than 25 years.
-Fartliquako in Paclfic, off Cal.-Oreg.. shook West coast
- U. S., Dy foint Congress resolution, ended embargo on arms shivments to Mexico.

\section*{FEBRUARY.}

Feb. 1-The Arms Conference at Washington, in plenary session, approved five-power (U. S, Britain, France, Italy, Japan) treaties, limitlng capital fighting ships, and pledging against unrestricted subinarine wariare and use of poison gas.
Wilbur G. Voliva, overseer of Zion City, Ill., and head of Christian Apostolic Church, announces the world is a plane surrounded by ice; the sun is 40 miles in diameter and only 3,000 miles rlistant; the sky is a dome of solid matter from which sun, moon and stars hang like chandeliers
At Hartiord, Conn., robbers got \(\$ 77,300\) from Dr. Eli Morgan.
-Negro accused of attacking white woman was lynched near Crystal Springs, Miss.
-Chas. Burrow, or Miller, Amcr. ranch manager, was shot to death near Monterey, Mex.
Feb. 2-Cardinals of the Sacred College, sworn to secrecy, were bolted in at Vatican, preliminary to voting for new Pope.
General railway strike began at Berlin and spread to Cassel and Chemnitz.
-N. J. Court of Errors and Appeals, 8 to 4, declared Van Ness State Prohibition Enforcement Act invalid.
-Princeton University notified parents autos are not needed by students.

\section*{W. D. TAYLOR SLAIN.}
-William D. Taylor (William Deane Tanner?), chief director of the Famous Players-Lasky studio, Los Angeles, was killed by assassin.
-25 died in explosion at Frick coal mine, Gates, Pa. 9 convicts died in explosion at Belle Ellen coal mine, near Birmingham, Ala.
-Edward H. Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postinaster General, died in Walter Reed Hospltal Washington, from injuries reccived when the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre collapsed, Jan. 28.
Feb. 3-Four ballots at Vatican failed to elect a Pope.
-At The Hague the International Court of Justice, in private session, elected as President of the court Dr. B. T. C. Foder, a former member of the Dutch Supreme Court. He will hold office for three years.
-Jury (10 for conviction, 2 for acquittal), disagreed and was discharged at San Francisco, on \(2 d\) trial of Roscoe Arbuckle on manslaughter charge, due to death of Virginia Rappe, Sept., 1921
-U. S. Senate passed La Follette resolution designea to prevent modification of the Federal Court decree recquiring the "big five" meat packers to relinquish their unrelated lines of business.
- N. Y. Court of Appeals ruled N. Y. City may onerate cars over the Williamsburg Bridge.
-Mrs. Marion Buckingham Ream Stepheñs and Anastase Andrevitch Vonsiatsky-Vonsiatsky were married in the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas at N. Y.
Feb. 4-Cardinals again balloted for Pope without conclusion, at Vatican.
- Arms Conference, at plenary session, at Washington, adopted two treaties, one continuing "open door" in China, the other provlding for Chinese Tariff Commission and for abolishing "likin" or internal customs in China. Japan and China signed treaty transferring Kiaochow leased territory and the Shantung Railway to China.
-Soviet Russia takes power of execution from the "Cheka," or Veetcheka (the all-Russia Extraordinary Commission) and makes it a detective bureau.
-Mobs in India (Bengal) kill 17 police.
Feb. 5-57,000 publlc utility employees struck at Berlin, stopping light, water and trolley service.

\section*{CARDINAL RATTI ELECTED POPE.}

Fcb. 6-College of Cardlnals elected, by 38 votes, as Pope, Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan (born May 30, 1857), and he addressed the public from the basilica balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square. No American Cardinals arrived in time to vote.
-At Washington, the Conference on the Limltation of Armament was ended after the signing of five of the trcaties resulting from its work, wlth an address by President Harding. Secretary Hughes sig?ed the treaties with the "Flagstaff penholder," made of woods from twenty-elght American States and decorated with the flags of twentyeight nations, including those represented in the conference and several of the Allied Powers.
- Supreme Court at N. Y. signed order freeing Jos. Cohen of charge of murdering Barnet Baff, poulterer, Nov. 24, 1914.
Feb. 7 -King George opened new session of British Parliament.
-German railway strike was called off
-8 men were kllled, 2 badly injured a \({ }^{r^{-1}} 1\) is mlssing as the result of cxplosion which Wiwuked mlne of

Marletta Coal Co., on Pond Creek, Pinson Fork, Ky.
-Poison gin kills 5 at Newark, N. J.
-5 were killed by fire at Lexington Hotel, Richmond, Va.
-U. S. Marines quit Camaguev, Cuba.
Gieek Govt. deposes Rev. Meletios Metaxakis, recently elected Patriarch of Constantinople.
Feb. 8-Sinn Feiners kidnap 100 men in Ulster and fight police; prominent men wounded in border counties.
-Fire burned part of roof of Treasury Building, Washington
-The former U.S. Army transport, Northern Pacific, the fastest American troopship in the war, caught fire off Northeast End Lightship, twenty miles east of Cape May, N. J., and was destroyed. 4 of crew were lost.
-Herbert Mulloney, 24, who had shot pollceman, leaped to death from City Hall, Chicago.
Feb. 9-4,000 Navy Yard workers lose jobs by President's order suspending work on battleships, as per treaty.
Pres. Harding signed Foreign Debt Refunding Bill, authorizing a commission to adjust foreign obligations.
Blizzard ties up Newfoundland.
N. Y. Dist. Atty, is after bucket shops, which, he says, have got \(\$ 50,000,000\) from public in a year. Soviet Russia empowered the Minister of Justlce to seize the wealth of all religious bodies and sects for faraine relief.

\section*{ARMS TREATIES GO TO SENATE.}

Feb. 10-Pres. Harding submitted in person to the Senate the Arms Conference treaties.
-Unauthorized rail strike ties up South of Ireland.
-At Paris, Frank J. Godsol, or Goldsoll, has been acquitted of charge (1918) of war graft.
Feb. 11-U. S. and Japan signed Yap treaty, at Washington
- Bogus internal revenue stamps cheat Cuba of \(\$ 10,000,000\).
men lynched a Negro near Texarkana, Tex Teb. 12-Pius XI, the 261st Pope, was crowned at St. Peter's Church, Rome, which contained 60,000 ; later the Pontiff appeared on the balcony overlooking the square, with several Cardinals, and blessed 200,000 there gathered.
Feb. 13-U. S.-Jap. Yap treaty reached Senate.
-Thieves got \(\$ 100,000\) at Washington .EIotel, St. Louis.
- 25,000 cotton mill hands in N. Hamp., and 25,000 in R. Isl. struck against 20 per cent. wage cut.
Fcb. 14-22 have been killed, 60 wounded, in street sniping at Belfast.
Greek Church welcomes Pope's delegate at Constantlnople (first time in 1,000 years).
-Gen. Antonio Pruneda was executed at Mexico City; Gen. Antonio Ruiz and Capt. L. Perez were executed at Chihuahua City
-U. S. Court at N. Y. dissolved Sheet Metalware Exchange
-Finnish Minister of Interior, Ritavourl, was assassinated at Helsingfors.
Feb. 15-Five inches of snow, followed by sleet, hampered N. Y. transit.
-The Permanent Court of International Justice began its first formal sesslon ln the Palace of Peace at The Hague.
-Employers in Denmark declared a general lockout, covering 150,000 hands.
-Italian Fascisti seize jall at Fiume.
Feb. 16-Pres. Harding urged Congress either to impose a siules tax to pay a soldiers' bonus, or else go slow.
-Belfast, rlot deaths now total 34.
- At N. Y., the jurors in the \(2 d\) trial of the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno gave a verdict breaking the will and wiplng out bequests of \(\$ 4,000,000\) to Colurabia University and \(\$ 3,000,000\) to other publle institutions in that clty.
Jeremiah Haggerty, for 19 years a member of the N. Y. police force, was found guilty of murder ln the 2 d degree. He was indicted for killing Joseph Lazaro, \& barber, Aug. 15, in the Bronx.
Feb. 17-At Mt. Ida, Ark., the Rev. Harding Hughes, 64, was.convleted and sentenced to life imprisonment, chorged with complicity in murder of Mrs. Anna Mckennon.
-Theo. Marburg, jr., of Balto., accidentally blinded self at Magdalena, Mex. He died Feb. 24.
-Rev. A. L. Shelton, Amer. missionary, was klled by Chinese brigands at Batang.
Feb. 18-U. S. Dist. Judge Kenesaw M. Landls, Chicago, resigned, effective March 1, to devote time to overseeing baseball.
- Pope Pius agrees to amend Conclave constitutlon by extending to 15 days' time between death of next Pontlff and voting for successor. This will give the Amer. Cardinals time to reach Vatican.

Feb. \(20-\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\). Transit Commission's Bureau of Valuatlon formaily estimated present value of transit lines in city at \(\$ 465,680,154\), exciuding \(\$ 22,000,000\) non-operating property and \(\$ 293,-\) 493,239 invested by the city under subway contracts 1 to 4 inclusive. The companies' own vaiuation of the properties, as carried on tineir books, is \(\$ 791,450,839\), irrespective of security issues
-Robber got \$22,000 from Greenwich Bank messenger, 7 th Ave. and 19th St., N. Y.Pres. Harding received delegation of students representing 235 colieges, who presented report supporting Arms Confercnce treaties.
-R. Isi. State troops were sent to Pawtuxet Valiey In textiie strike.
-The I.eague of Nations temporary mixed commission, which is to prepare a disarmament programme for the next Assembiy meeting in Sept., began its work in Paris under the Presidency of Rene Viviani.
- Hotei Biitmore, N. Y., was run for a day by society women, for a charity.

\section*{AIRSHIP ROMA EXPLODES.}
lieb. 21-34 died when the 410 -foot Itaiian-built U. S. Army dirigihie airship, Roma, hoiding over \(1,000,000\) cublo teet of hydrogen gas, exploded on hitting a high-tension electric wire whell descending, in afternoon, at army base, Hampton, Va.; 3 of 11 survivors unhurt.
-Sinn Fein convention opened at Dublin.
-Strike syinpathizer was shot to death and several were wounded by troons at Pawtucket, R. I.
- N. J. Assembiy, 33 to 19 , passed bill requiring health certificates for marriage llcense appiicants. - N. Y. Legislature approved development plan of N. Y. Port Authority.
-At Boston, the Sup. Ct. removed Joseph C. Peiletier from the office of Dist. Atty. of Suffoik County.
-U. S. Judge M. T. Manton, as arbitrator, gave the newspaper pressmen at N. Y. an 8-nour day lnstead of a 6.
Feb. 22-Rivai Sinn Fein leaders agreed on 3-month truce, and convention at Dublin, and adjourned.
-U. S. Senate ratifled extradition treaty with Costa Rica.
Feb. 23-7th lncendiary fire in 10 days occurred at Trinity Colicge, Hartford, Conn.
-Paul J. Gilman was siain in his drug store, Court St., Brooklyn.
-Structurai weakness due to faulty design is held to account for the disaster to the dirigible \(\mathrm{R}-38\), Which was destroyed at Hull, England, Aug. 25, 1921, with great loss of iife. Findings just made publle by the Aeronautlcal Research Committee state that on the third trial flight buckling of glrders amidships reveaicd this weakness.
-Jerry Ruberto ("The Wolf") was siain in feud at N. Y.
-Jos. 'A. Voorhies, Asst. Mgr. Hotel Montague, Brooklyn, wounded Mgr. Jas. E. Grape and kilied self when dismissed.
- Epileptic, falling unconscious in Wali st. district, N. Y., was robbed of \(\$ 78,000\).
lieb. 24-The firing upon several members of the Prince of Wales's party motoring from Delhi to Puttiala, India, is reported.
-Lawyer John T. Hettrick, convicted at N. Y. as it result of Lockwood cominittee's building trade inquiry, was discharged from the penitentlary on probation, then was arrested and bailed on a new indictment.
At Arcadia, Fla., Sergt. Robert C. Washburn feii 3,000 feet to death attempting a parachute drop from an airpiane.
White Star lincr Homeric reached N. Y. on maiden trip from Engiand.
- At Waco, Tex., Miss Marcine Muthews, 17, shot and instantly kilied J. S. Crossiin in the District Court.
- A quantity of dynamite, estinated at ten tons, at McCook, Iii., piant of Consumers' Ice Co., exploded, shaking Clicago sinattcring giass within a radius of more than 5 milics and causing damage in cxcess of \(\$ 1,000,000\).
-Gov. Milier of N. Y. signcd Port Authority Plan Act.
-Addie Comfort, kidnapped at Hawley, Pa., scverai ycars ago, was found at Syracuse, N. Y. - At \(N\). Y .i, John Grossman, a former confldential
clerk of tio National City Co., Wio stole \(\$ 120,000\) in bonds from tiat company, was sentenced to not less than three years and tirce months in prison.
Cycione on Zambesi River, at its month, at Chinde, oll Indian Ocean, wrecked the town and shipping.

\section*{BLUEBEARD LANDRU GUILLOTINED.}

Feb. 25-At Versailles, "Biuebeard" Henrl Desire Landru was guiliotined.
-Robbers at Brooikiyn got \$1,500 and shot fataily John F. Smith, Vicc. Pres. Superior Meter Co.
-North coast of Europe ls frozen up worse than for 25 years.
-At Trenton the Evans biil appropriating \$1,000,000 for the development of the Port Authority plan in co-operation wlth the Statc of N . Y . was signed by Gov. Edwards.
-Prince of Waies reached Lahore, India.
Feb. 26-After a lapse of neariy 8 ycars the North German Lioyd house flag appearcd in N. Y Harbor, at the mainmast of the Seydiitz, which brought passengers and maii from Bremen after 15 days at sea. The ship was met at Quarantine by the poiice boat John F. Hylan with a band and 300 people on board waving American and German flags.
-Mayor Hylan returned to \(N\), Y. from Fia. and signed blil amending the City Charte to make the tax rate for the entire city uniform by imposing on the city as a whole the county charges.
Feb. 27-The Steuben Society of America Was founded at N. Y., at a mass meeting of 2,800 persons of German birth and descent, who hissed name of Wiison.
-Twice expelied from the Legislature in 1920, August Claessens, Gocialist, was resoated in the N. Y. State Assembly in place of Murray Felenstein, Democrat, from the 17 th Manhattan Distrlct. The vote was 131 to 5 . A committee had decided after an investigation that Claessens was elected by a piuraiity of 453 . He took his seat March 1.
-U. S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld Suffrage Amendment to the Fed. Constitution; aiso the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix State railroad passenger rates that dlscriminate against interstate commerce; the court, by majority, invalidated No. Dak. law reguiating grain inspection and purchase.
-Surrogate Foley, at N. Y., set aside jury's verdict that Amos F. Eno was not competent when he made his wili on June 18, 1915, leaving millions to institutions.
-At Brusseis, Hugh S. Gibson, U. S. Minister to Poland, wed Miss Ynes M. Reyntiens, daughter of a former Belgian court officiai.
-Boston Jews asked Mass. Legis. to remove from the Public Library John S. .Sargent's painting "The Synagogue.'
-Lioyd George wrote to Austen Chamberlain threatening to resign owing to lack of Coalition support. Thercupon the Unionist leaders agreed to back him up.

\section*{PRINCESS MARY WEDS LASCELLES.}

Feb. 28-Princess Mary, oniy daughter of the King and Queen of Great Britain, was married at Westminstcr Abbey, London, to Visoount Lasceiles, 39, son of the Eari and Countess of Harewood.
-Britisli Premier announced in House of Commons conclusion of British protectorate over Egypt and creation of Egypt as an indcpendent Sovereigu state.
-Appearing in person before the Scnate and House in joint session, Pres. Harding outlined the Administration's programme for the estabilishment of an American merchant marine aiong lines which would cause changes in existing jaws. A bill prepared by the U. S. Shipping Board to carry the recommendations into effect was introduced in both Senate and House.
-Striking pressmen at N. Y. caused morniug papers of March 1 to appear as 8-page sheets. Outlaw strike lasted a few hours.
- At N. Y.. Fed. Judge Learned Hand signed the: consent decree establishing new working cont ditions for the Bricklayers, Masons and Plastcrers' International Union which had beon agrecd upon In Waslington,
-Radio Confcrence at Washington cnded open sessions.
-Japanesc Dict, 243 to 147, rejected Universal Suffrage Biii
-U. S. Secret Scrvice men, at N. Y., found and confiscated \(\$ 65,000\) of \(\$ 20^{\circ}\) Fcd. note counterfeits and arrested 5 men.
- N. Y. Assembly extended life of Lockwood Housing Committce to Fcb. 1, 1923.

\section*{MARCH.}

March \(1-\) U. S. Senatc, 67 to 22, ratined U. S.Japan Yap trcaty.
-The Runyoll 1920 iaw exempting from taxes for 5 years homes orected between Oct. 1, 1920, and Oct. 1, 1922, was sct aside iy the N. J. Supreme Court as unconstitutional.
U. S.-COLOMBIA PACT RATIFIED.

March 1-Ratidcations of the U. S.-Colombla treaty over Panama were exchanged at Bogota.
-Cyclone destroyed seaport of Chinde, Portuguese E. Africa, killing many.
Hundreds vlew Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" painting at N . Y .
March 2-British House of Lords admits its first woman member, Viscountess Rhondda, daughter of the late war time Food Controller. She is known as "the Coal Queen."
-Geo. McCormlek, 21, slayer of Edw. Shannon, at N. Y., was executed at Sing Sing.
-How some Supcrvisors of N. Y. City's open public markets, said in most cases to be Tammany distrlet captains, collect upward of \(\$ 600,000\) annually from poor pushcart peddlers and divide with their lieutenants without turning one dollar into the City Treasury, and how this practice now threatens to deprlve the city of upward of \(\$ 100,-\) 000 collected from these merchants annually by the Department of Licenses, was uncovered by The world.
March 3-Comatose and strapped in a chair, Harvey Church, slayer of 2 auto salesmen, was hanged at Chicago penitentiary
- 16 motor bus passengers died in collision with train, Painesvllle, 0.
-Fire destroyed City Hall, Montreal.
-N. Y. Pub. Service Comm. ordered (as of April 1) cut in phone rates, 5 per cent. in N. Y. City, 7 per cent. outside.
-Robber, at Dublln, killed Max Green, Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board, and son-in-law of late John Redmond.
-At Hamilton, Ont., Judge Snider released Matthew Bullock, Amer. Negro, who was held at the reauest of U. S. authorities for extradition to Norlina, N. C.
-Acute jaundlce is epidemic in N. Y. State.
March 4-Prize fighting was legalized in Cuba, under a boxing commission.
\(-\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\). Court of Appeals rules Housing Law is not retroactive
-Securlties valued at \(\$ 190,000\) are missing from the fund of the Dr. Thomas W. Evans Dental School and Museum of the Uni. of Penn
March 5-Alex. Matherne, Amer. citizen, was slain at Los Narangos, Mex.
March 6-The N. Y. State Law of 1906, which provided that gas should be furnished to consumers in N. Y. City at a price not in excess of 80 cents per 1,000 cuble feet. was declared by the U. S. Supreme Court to be confiscatory as to gas furnished during 1918 and 1919. It held that "rate making is no function of the courts and should not be attempted either directly or indirectly." Brooklyn Union Gas case was similarly decided March 13.
-Max Engel, N. Y. lace merchant, was killed by discharg ed employee
-N. Y. State Assembly, 78 to 58, killed bill to restore direct primaries for State officers.
-Pres. Harding, In proclamation, forbids shipments from U. S. to China of arms or munitlons (as per Congress joint resol. of Jan. 31, 1922).
-N. J. Senate, 12 to 4, ratified Fed. Prohib. Amendment.
March 7-At Managua, Nicaragua, 26 Amer. Marines got prison sentences for killing native police on Dec. 8, 1921.
March 8-Declaring the proposed Genoa Conference of April 10 political rather than economic, Sec. of State Hughes notified Italy the U. S. could not participate.
-Pres. Harding left Washington for St. Augustine, Fla., for week's vacatlon.
-Irish Free State Bill passed 3d reading in Brit. Commons, 295 to 52.
-N. J. Assembly, 29 to 27, rejected Fed. Prohib. amend't, but vote was reconsidered.
- Indian Gov't urged Brit. Gov't to revise Sevies Treaty, by leaving Constantinople, by giving Sultan of Turkey suzerainty over the holy places, and by restoring Thrace to Turkey.
-108-mile gale swept England, cutting off wire communication with Continent.
March 9-E. S. Montagu, British Sec. of State for India, resigned.
-N. J. Assembly, 33 to 24 , ratified Fed. Prohib. Amend't.
-French Chamber of Deputies repealed daylight saving, effective in 1923.

\section*{EVOLUTION WINS IN KENTUCKY.}
-The Antl-Evolutionists lost thelr legislative fight in Kentucky when the House of Representatives turned down their bill by a vote of 42 to 41. This marked the close of a contest that began Jan. 23 following an address by William J. Bryan, beforc the Legislature, in whlch he attacked evolution as synonymous with athcism.
-At N. Y., Police Detectlve Jeremiah H. Haggerty, who shot and killed a man carrylng a can of wine in the Bronx last August, after attempting to extort money from him and a companion, was sentenced to from twenty years to life in Slng Sing, by Bronx County Court.
March 10-Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Non-Co-operationist leader, has been arrested by the Brit. Gov't of India at Ahmedabad, on a charge of seditlon. Thls was followed by general strikes at Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere.
-Mrs. Mary Sanger, birth control advocate, landed at Yokohama. Her writings were confiscated by customs men, and she was pledged to address no meetings ln Japan.
- 80 werc killed, several hundred wounded in mine strike riots in Rand diamond dist., So. Africa.
-Showman John T. Brunen was assasslnated at home, Riverside, N. J.
March 11-Brit. employers locked out 300,000 members Amalg. Engineering Union.
-Free State and Republlean forces evacuated Limerick, by mutual agreement.
-Bomb exploded in garden oi U. S. Legation, Sofia, Bulgaria.
-Masked Ku Kluxers killed J. B. Culpepper, Wlsner, La.
March 12-Gov't troops bomb syndicalist strikers and Reds in Rand dist., South Africa, and capture 1,500 revolutionaries.
-Prelates marched in first religious procession. in Rome for 52 years; it was 300 th anniv. of canonization of St. Phillp Neri.
-Robbers killed Sam'l Hadan, Columbia Univ. student, at \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\).
March 13-U. S. Supreme Court ruled Interstate Commerce Commisslon cannot authorize or compel abandonment of a strlctly state railroad. March 14-U. S. Senate, 50 to 27 and 55 to 30, rejected Walsh and Robinson amendments to 4-Power Treaty Bill.

\section*{"GHOST" IN NOVA SCOTIA.}

March 15-Dr. Walter F. Prince, of N. Y., Sec. of Amer. Inst. for Psychic Research, concluded investigation of "ghosts" at farm house of Alex MacDonald, Caledonia Mills, Nova Scotla. He attributed the manifestations to supernatural agencies worklng through the farmer's \(15-\mathrm{yr}\). old ioster daughter.
-Civilian kllled Policeman John H. McMail, Brooklyn, and was shot and captured.
-U. S. Senate rejected, 50 to 28 , amendment to 4 -Power Treaty, and adopted a resolution extending for 25 years the \(\$ 50,000,000\) advanced for the relief of Austria.
- \(\$ 5,000,000\) fire at Chicago destroyed block bounded by Van Buren, Canal and Clinton Sts. and W. Jackson Boulvd., wrecked 21 -story C., B. \& Q. Bldg., and burned out. 260 firms and individuals, putting 20,000 out of work. 1 fireman killed.
March 16 -The strike of miners, which has held S . Africa in its grip for more than 2 months, has been called off.
-An outbreak of rabies is raging in eastern section of State of Washington. A slmilar epidemic in 1915 cost 2,100 lives.
-N . J. Assembly passed over Governor's veto, the "dry" bllls and also the \(\$ 40,000,000\) referendum bond issue for good roads; Senate overrode veto on full-crew repeal bill.
-Pauline V. Clark, "perfect" model, killed self, at Boston.
March 17-Gen. Felix Diaz was assassinated near Ortiz, Mex.
March 18-At Ahmedabad, India, Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian Non-Co-operationist leader, arrested recentiy on charges of seditlon, was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment wlthout hard labor. Gandhl's colleague, Shankerlal, banker, Bombay merchant and Natlonalist leader, was sentenced to ordinary imprisonment for 1 year and fined 1,000 rupees.
- 1,100 U. S. soldiers left Coblenz for U. S.
-Capt. Bajramgiani, leader of Albanian revolt, has been hanged, and cltles of Durazzo and Shiak fined 100,000 and 60,000 francs.
-Pres. Hardlng and wife left St. Augustine, Fla., for Washlngton, D. C.
Otto H. Larsen, student, killed self at Boston; he left letters saying he had given, at her request, poison to Mlss Pauline V. Clark, with whlch she killed self March 16.
March 19-Report of Meyer Committee to Legslature, says N. Y. City is over its debt limit, has run in debt \(\$ 100,000\) a day since Jan. 1, 1898, and the sinking fund is no security for debt held by public.
- At Los Angeles, the Jury in the case of Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, charged with the murder of J. B. Kennedy, was unable to agree, and was discharged.

Mareh 19-Vilhjalmur Stefanssou, explorer, announces that in Sept., 1921, he set up British flag on Wrangell Island.
March 20 - The Emergency Housing and AntiProfteering Laws enacted by the State of N. Y in 1920 were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court \$175,000 of Liberty bonds, stolen from U. 'S Treasury, were found in an employee's cellar at Wash., D. C.
-In U.S. Senate, Borah declared Paul D. Cravath said (at dinner of Councll on Forelgn Relations, between Feb. 17) that secret understanding exists between U. S. and Britain as to the Pacific. Cravath, at N. Y., denles he made the statement Wire Goods Exchange was dissolved by U. S. Court at N. Y., by consent decree.
The right of the U.S. to priority of payment, out of German reparations, of the actual cost of the Amer. army of occupation on the Rhine, on an equal footing with the Allied Powers, is asserted in a note Sec. Hughes sent to the 5 principal Allied Powers.
March 21 -Pres. Harding, Sec. Hughes, Senators Lodge and Underwood denled any sort of secret understanding between U. S. and Britain.
Mayor Hylan of N . Y. approved the bill passed by the Legislature increasing his salary and that of Comptroller Craig from \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 25,000\) a year each, and that of Pres. Murray Hulbert of the Board of Aldermen from \(\$ 7,500\) to \(\$ 15,000\).

\section*{COAL STRIKE ORDER IS ISSUED.}

Formal orders for a suspension of both anthracite and bituminous coal mining in the unionlzed fields of the country on April 1 issued from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis.
Henry Graves, \(3 \mathrm{~d} .\), and Henry Wilson jr. died in auto accident near Elmsford, N. Y.
50 Congressmen asked Pres. Harding to free all Esplonage Act prisoners who talked but did not act seditiously.
March 22-Britain abolishes "mutsal" (adoptedchild slavery), system at Hongkong.
Flying boat, "Miss Miaml," sank in Guif of Mex., drowning Aug. Bulte and wife, Lawrence E. Smith and wife, and Mrs. J. S. Dickson.
March \(23-\mathrm{U}\). S. House, 333 to 70 , passed Soldiers' Bonus Bill.
Gov. Parker issued an appeal to the law officers of Louisiana to suppress "with an Iron hand the evil of Ku Kluxism wherever it raises lts head.
British submarine, with 23 aboard, was rammed by destroyer and sunk off Glbraltar.
Lawrence Kubal, 29, a maehine gunner in the Polish troops during the war with Germany, was put to death in the sing Sing death house for the murder of Mrs. Minnie Bartlett in her home at West Hempstead, L. I., last summer.
-Prince of Wales arrived at Ceylon.
-The Ministers of Finance and Education resigned from the Bulgarian Cabinet in protest against the Government's decision to eliminate three letters from the Bulgarian alphabet.
March \(21-\mathrm{U}\). S. Senate, 67 to 27, ratifled 4-power Paciac treaty, with Brandegee reservation
At Bombay, India, of the 8 Indians on trial in the hlgh court for the murder of William Francis Doherty, 38, an American, during the disorders last year, two were sentenced to death, four to imprisonment for life and one to imprisonment at hard labor for 2 years. The other was dlscharged. Klssing games at church social, Coram, N. Y. give whole village "flu."
Secret organization, "The Shifters,' spreads from N. Y. to New England.

18 died in mine explosion near Trinidad, Colo.
Radlo broadcasting of news, sermons, music, etc., has become a regular daily feature in N. Y., City. Mareli 25-The U. S. Prohibition "Navy" is in operation.

\section*{RAIL SHOPMEN STRIKE.}
-Maintenance of way workers and shopmen throughout the Western Maryland Railway system walked out in protest against the contract system recently put into effect by the road.
-Ida Kramer, 7 was kidnapped for ransom, at woodbury, N. J. and drowned.
March 26 -Forbidden convention of Irish Repubifcan Army was held at Mansion House, Dublin; 3 died in Belfast riots.
March \(27-\mathbf{U}\). S. Senate put through the supplemental treaty to the 4 -power pact, takling the Japanese homeland out of it, with no vote recorded agalnst it.
U. S. House, 158 to 54 , ignored the orders of Pres. Harding, the estlmate submitted by Budget Director Dawes and the pleadings of Fioor Leader Mondell and added an addlitional \(\$ 15,000,000\) to the more than \(\$ 27,000,000\) Included in the Army sini for rivers and hart,orss.
-N . Y. police, under alleged Aldermanic ordinance of Marcl 21, order that women shall not smoke in public places. Order was rescinded next day. as ordinance never was passed.
Marshal Joffre, of France, reached Vancouver from Far East.
-Brit. House of Lords ratifled Trish Free State Bill. Stephen Weinberg, who introduced Princess Fatima at White House, was convicted in the Fed. Court, Brooklyn, of impersonating an officer by wearing such a uniform in Brooklyn, where he had it changed to another of higher rank. He was sentenced to 2 years in prison
-Textile strike is on at Lawrence, Mass
- "t Albany, Gov. Miller denied the application of "Big Jim" Larkin, the Irish agitator, for a pardon.
- Jersey forest fire sweeps 3,000 acres near Hammonton.
March 28-At Shanghai, Mrs. W. J. Snyder, of Brazil, Ind., was killed and 4 other persons were wounded when 2 Coreans made an abortive attempt to assassinate Gen. Gilchi Tenaka, former Japanese Minister of War, upon their arrival from Manila.
- N. Y. Bd. Aldermen voted to extend tax exemption on new house construction to April 1, 1923. -At N. Y., Judge Mack in the Fed. Court sentenced Mark von Eschen, 30, to 5 years in prison and fine of \(\$ 2,000\), on his conviction of participating in the theft of \(\$ 1,477,000\) in cancelled Liberty bonds from the Gen. Post Office, July 18, 1921.
Contracts for the vehicular tunnels under the Hudson were awarded by separate and concurrent votes of the N. Y. and the N. J. Bridge and Tunnel Commissions to the firm of Booth \& Flinn, for \(\$ 19,331,723\).
- At Berlin, attempt was made to assassinate Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Provisional Govt., while he was addressing a gathering of Russians. The attempt was frustrated by Vladimir Naboukoff, who was killed by a bullet.
-Mt. Etna, Italy, is in violent eruption.
-Elk St. Market district, Buffalo, N. Y., suffere \(\$ 500,000\) by fire.
March 29-Jury at N. Y., in trial of Geo. L. (Tex) Rickard, against whom a girl made charge of intimacy, brought verdict of not guilty.
-U. S. Senate, 74 to 1 (France, of Md.), ratified Naval Limitation Treaty; 71 to 0 , Submarine and Noxious Gas Treaty.
\(-1,000 \mathrm{U}\). S. soldiers from Rhine, and 1,065 bodies of soldiers (the last bodies) reached N . Y . on transport Cambrai.
-Fire destroyed R. C. shrine Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec.
March 30-At Dublln, armed men held up the stafi of the Freeman's Journal, smashed the presses. threw gasoline on the floors and stairs and set fire to the building.

\section*{ULSTER-FREE STATE PACT}
-Later, at London, a peace compact between Ulster and the Free State was signed, with the British Govt. as a party thereto.
-At Washington, the Senate completed the ratification of treaties and agreements resulting from the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.
-The King of Spain restores constitutional guarantees suspended 3 years ago.
-Josefa and Rosa Blazek, "Slamese Twins," 42 years old, died at a Chicago hospital. Josefa died first, Rosa (Mrs. Dvorak) a few seconds later. The latter leaves a son, 11 years old. whose father, a capt in the German army, was killed in action in 1917. The twins were natives of Czecho-Slovakia.

\section*{GREAT COAL STRIKE BEGINS.}

March 31-National strike of coal miners began at midnight, affecting \(500,000 \mathrm{men}\) in hard and soft coal fields; Kentucky not affected; men out in Kan., despite State law and Industrial Court
-Pres. Harding dismissed, by expcutive order, the Director and 25 heads of the work \(\ln\) the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where labor-saving machinery recently was installed, against protest of the unlons
-Fire destroyed Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas -King George signed the act ratifying the Irish Treaty and creatlng the Irish Free State.
Work was begun (at west end of Canal St.) on Vehicular Tunnel froin N. Y. to Jersey City.
-At N. Y.. Alfred E. Lindsay, So. Nyack, N. Y., broker, alleged to have fleced prominent women out of about \(\$ 1,000,000\), pleaded guity to a charge of grand larceny in Gen. Sessions.

APRIL. died from pneumonla, In exile at Funchal, Madeira. - 15 inches of snow fell at Barre, Vt.
- Premler Smuts, of the Union of S. Africa, gave the House of Assembly the official figures of the losses on both sides during the recent insurrection in the Rand. The Govt. forces, he stated, losi 50 killed and 237 wounded, while on the other sidc there were 138 fatalities and 287 wounded. In additlon, 98 Indians and natives were killed or wounded.
-Earthquakes in Siberia destroyed \(\$ 6,000,000\) of property.
-Fire destroyed \(\$ 250,000\) business block, Union. S. C.

April 2 -Percy A. Straus, Chairman Committee of Fourteen, reports N. Y. cleanest city, morally, in U.'S.
-At N. Y., the home of Albert R. Shattuck, Washington Sq. North, was looted of \(\$ 90,000\) of jewelry by 5 armed and masked men, after tying 8 servants of the shattucks and also binding the clderly couple.
-Taps were sounded and 10,000 heads bowed in prayer at the final memorial scrvices for the soldler dead, held in the Army Base, 58 th St. and 1st Ave., Brooklyn.
-Body of Mrs. Ruth Mercer, with neck broken, was found on beach, Norfolk, Va.
April 3-Fire destroyed R. C. Ch. of Sacred Heart, Montreal.
-Tillie, circus elephant, celebrated at Columbus, O., 106th birthday
- Henry Ford, having bought and donated as a memorial the John Burroughs farm, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the place of the late naturallst was dedicated by the John Burroughs Memorial Assoc.
- Aviators Major John W. Simons ir. and Ijeut. Gerald H. Fitzpatrick died in plane collision near Houston, Tex.
-The U. S. Govt. is unable to sign the white slave convention drawn up by the last Assembly of the League of Nations, as it confllcts with the police regulations of certaln States in the Union, Scc. of State Hughes has notified the League. The Amer. Govt. however, is in full sympathy with the object of the convention, and Congress has passcd laws to the same end, Mr. Hughes points out.
Philip Sommers, Treas. of the Royal Building and Loan Assoc., of So. Chicago, and Ernest H. Cafrey, a policeman, were shot and killed by bandits who escaped with \(\$ 10,000\).
April 4-At Oklahoma City, Lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck, of the Army Air Service, was shot to death by Jean P. Day, oil operator, former State Supreme Court Justice. The killing took place at 2.30 A. M. in Day's home. Day says he found Mrs. Day struggling with the army officer and struck Beck ovar the head with a pistol. The discharge blew Beck's head off.
NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER SENTENCED
-At Mons, Belgium, Almand Jeannes, who betrayed the nurse, Edith Cavell, to the Germans, was sentenced to death and fined the costs of his trial, 11,500 irancs. Sentence commuted, July, 13 th, to lifc imprisonment.
- Marshal Joffre arrived at Pertland, Orc.

April 5-Pres. Millerand, of France, reached Morocco by battle cruiser.
- Intermittent earth shocks, which began on Mar. 23 , are continuing in the northern section of Serbia, but with decreasing intensity
April 6-Jury at Brooklyn found Miss Olivia M. P. Stone not guilty of charge of murdering Ellis \(\mathbf{G}\). Kinkcad.
-Gen. Gregorie Semenoff, Tartar Cossack leader in Siberla, arrived at N. Y., and was arrcsted on a civil judgment obtained in Siberia by an N. Y. trading corp.
-At N. Y., Rev. Edwin C. Holman, Treas. of the Golden Rule Alliance, was fined \(\$ 500\), with the alternative of 90 days in jail, by Magistrate Obarwager in Washington Heights Court, for soliciting funds without a permit. Thc fine was paid.
- A consent decree calling for the dissolution of the Mosaic Employers Association of N. Y. was entercd in the Supreme Court.
-In the presence of Pres. and Mrs Harding, high Govt. officlals and scientists and explorers, a memorial to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary was unveiled at his grave in Arlington National Cemetery, the 13 th anniversary of the naval explorer's discovery of the North Pole.
April 7-7 persons were killed when airplanes on the Paris-London express routc collided in a fog over the village of Thieulloy, 70 miles north of Paris, and crashed to carth ln flames. Victims included C. B. Yule and wifc, of N. Y.
-Asst. Corp. Counsel Harry Crone was killed by stray shot at N. Y., in ught on 43d St., between pollce and tire robbers.
-Danish lockout ended after 2 months.
April 8-Coroner's jury at Oklahoma Clty exoncrated Jean P. Day of charge of murdering Lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck.
April 9-Japancse Army began evacuation of Shantung peninsula, China; 500 troops left Tsingtau on ship.
-Evangeline C. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the U. S., called for retirement of Jas Speyer, N. Y. banker and "wet" advocate, as head of committee appeallng for \(\$ 1,000,000\) fund for the Salvation Army. He resigned.
April 10-General Economic Confcrence opened at Genoa, Italy.
-At N. Y., Police Reserves (volunteer citizenry, numbering 5,000 ) were called out to aid in curbing crime.
-U. S. Courts enjoin union organizers in nonunion W. Va. coal strike reglons.
-King Albert of Belgium is ill at Versailles. with inflammation of nerves.
Contracts of sale made by manufacturers requiring retail dealers exclusively to handle their products, which may have the effect to lessen substantially competition, were held to be invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court.
April 11-Dist. of Col. Supreme Court gave Swift \& Co. and Armour \& Co. until March 3, 1923, to dispose of their stock yards and railway terminals.
-The Finance Committee submitted FordneyMcCumber Tariff Blll to U. S. Senatc.

\section*{"FATTY" ARBUCKLE ACQUITTED.}

April 12-At San Francisco, verdict of acquittal was returncd by a jury in the third trial of Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle on a manslaughter charge growing out of the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, motion picture actress. The jury was out 6 minutes.
Prince of Wales reached Tokio, from India.
An alleged nessage from Woodrow Wilson (which he later repudlated) was delivered through Joseph P. Tumulty, at Jefferson Day dinner at N. Y., where Jas. M. Cox was chief speaker.
-Denver grected Marshal Joffre.
April 13-Sir Ross M. Smith, who flew to Australia in 1919 , was killed, also his mechanician, Sergt J. M. Bennctt, when their plane fell, near London. -A number of American drivers of relief wagons in Russia have been killed in the streets by the famished populace, who selzed the horses for food. according to reports reccived by Amerlcan rclief organizations in Paris from the Ufa, Bashkir and Chclyabinsk famine districts.
-3 died when \(20,000 \mathrm{lb}\). U. S. Govt. powder exploded, No. Charleston, S. C.; \(11 / 8\) tons of exploding TNT partly wrecked Helper, Utah.
-Fire destroyed 100 dwellngs at Berkley, Va.
-Mass. Supreme Court ruled women can hold any office.
April 14-Irish Republican Army seizes and barricades Four Courts and other Dublin buildings.
-"Clover," 52, oldest horse in world, owned by Rev. V. Myers, Catawissa, Pa, is to be supported by fund raised by The World.
-The bill extending use of the Govt.'s naval radio facilities for commercial and press purposes until June 30,1925 , was signed by Pres. Harding. The compromise for extension until 1925 docs not apply to messages to China. The service to Chinese stations will be terminated Jan. 1, 1924, owing to international wireless agreements.
April 15--Third operation was made, at N. Y., on throat of singer, John McCormack.
-Ohio, Ill. and Miss. Rlvers' floods covered 100,000 acres of crop lands.
April 16-Chicago greeted Marshal Joffre.
- Aviators Capt. G. S. Little and Sergt. Jas L. Johnson died in army plane fall, San Antonio, Tex.

\section*{RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE PACT}
-Germany and Russia made trade and economic treaty at Rapallo, Italy.
-Sec. of Treasury Mellon denies rumor that Bureau of Engraving and Printing sent out counterfeit money and dupllcated Govt. bonds.
-Michael Collins, Irish Free State leader, was fired at in Dublin; he caught assassin.
April \(17-\) Over 30 dicd in tornadoes in Kan., Ind. and Ill.
-E. D. Dier, bankrupt broker, denied to referee, at N. Y., that his firm had paid fees or money to State Scnators C. R. Lusk and C. C. Lockwood. -Fire destroyed \(\$ 600,000\) of property at Pocomoke City, Md.
—Lleut. E. M. Randall, 2d Licut. D. W. Lewis atid Private J. J. Dooghe died in Marine Corps planc collision, Quantico, Va.

April 17-At Berlin, Jemal Azmyk Bey, former Gov. of Trebizond, and Baha Eddin Chekir, a leading member of Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, were shot and killed.
- By substituting dummy package of paper, \(\$ 500\), 000 of Liberty bonds was stolen from Chase Nat. Bank, N. Y.
April 18-At Genoa, the convening powers and the Little Entente adopted resolution censuring Germany for her separate compact with Russia.
- At Chicago, Miss Muriel McCormick, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, made her professional stage debut as the boy hero of "Le Passant," a one-act play in French verse, by Francois Coppee.
-London greeted Jack Dempsey.
- Famous Argentine race horse, Botalogo, winner of \(\$ 335,000\), died near Buenos Ayres.
April 19-Gen. Semenoff was freed at N. Y. on \(\$ 25,000\) eash bail in civil suit; East side Jews mobbed him. Bomb squad protected him
-U. S. House, 279 to 78 , passed Naval Appropriation Bill, fixing naval personnel at \(86,000\).
- Marshal Joffre, wife and daughter reached Wash., D. C., and called on Pres. Harding.

April 20-Germans agreed not to take part in Russian negotiations at Genoa.
April 21-Irish labor 24-hour strike against military rioting, called for April 24-25, gets popular approval.
-Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in lecture at N. Y., showed alleged spirit picture of his dead son.
-Troops of Gea. Chang Tsao Lin, Gov. of Manehuria, took over Peking and Tientsin.
- MacMonnies's statue of Civic Virtue was set up in City Hall Park, N. Y.
-In telling Samuel Untermyer and the-Lockwood committee, at N. Y., why he is opposed to outside supervision and regulation of labor unions, Samuel Gompers, Pres. of the Amer. Fed. of Labor, made attack on American eourts, declaring them incapable of being trusted to mete out justice to rich and poor alike.
April 22-A.-B. Houghton, U. S. Ambassador to Gcrinany, presented his credentials at Berlin.
-Geraldine Farrar sang her farewell (in "Zaza;') at Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y., after 16 years with the company.

\section*{"COLD LIGHT" INVENTED.}
-Prof. E. N. Harvey exhibits at Princeton Univ. his "luciferin," or cold light, obtained from small Japanese crustaceans.
April 23-A large meteor was observed all along the coast of N. Y., N.J. and Conn. It appeared about the size of a full moon and seemed to start from about 45 degrees above the horizon.
-The body of Ida Kramer, 7, kidnapped from home of. her father, Isadore Kramer, Woodbury, N. J., March 25, was lound in the mud in Little Newton Creek between Woodlynne and West Collingswbod, N.J.
- Mary Garden quit as Director of Chicago Opera Co.
- Chas. Van Der Vere, ex-army aviator, and H. L. Schaeffer of Philadelphia dicd in plane accident, Hatboro, Pa.
April 24-Marshal Joffre received the freedom of N. Y. City.
-Labels or brands under which articles are sold, when open to the eonstruction, in the mind of the purchasing public that they describe the component ingredients or materials used in the manufacture of the articles, must clearly and definitely describe them, the U. S. Supreme Court held.
"John Doe" Was thrown out of the U.S. Supreme Court, and as he disappeared Chief Justice Taft suggested that he might be considered dead. Surgeon took from Premier Lenin, at Moscow, builet shot into his side 3 years ago.
April 25-Several hundred striking miners went to trial on treason charges, at Charles Town, W. Va.
-Fiood, due to dynamited levees, killed over 10 and did \(\$ 1,000,000\) damage at Fort Worth, Tex.
April 26 - August Probst, Swiss waiter, who charged he was "kidnapped" becausc of his romantic interest in the daughter of a member of the Rolling Rock Country Club, near Pittsburgh, Pa., is ordered deported from the U. S. by Asist. Sec. Henning of the U. S. Labor Dept.
- Earthquake damaged Tokio and Yokohama and killed inany.
- 2 square miles of pine forest, at Allenwood, N. J., were destroyed by a fire which threatened the sanitarium for tuberculosis patients near the lakewood road.
-Figliting between rival forces of Chinese for possession of Peking and Tientsin begall April 25 and is increasing in scope under Gen: Wu and Gell. Chang.

April 27-Pres. Harding spoke at U. S. Grant eentenary at Point Pleasant, Ohio; 30 were injured when deck collapsed on Island Quecn, on Ohio River, off New Richmond, O.; Grant Memorial Statue group was dedicated at Washington, D. C.

April 28-Paul Deschanel, ex-Pres. of France, died at Paris of pneumonia.
-City Council, Sacramento, Cal., passed ordinance prohibiting residents from shaving off whiskers before May 28, when celebration of "the days of '49' begins there.
-Chas. Schloss, chum of Elmer C. Drewes, who was slain at Philadelphia, in 1921, died at N. Y., of carbolic poisoning.

\section*{RUSSIAN ENVOY RESIGNS.}
-Boris Bakhmetcff, Russian Ambassador, wrote to Sec. of State Hughes, suggesting that he present resignation as of June 30 . The offer was accepted; the letters were made public June 4.
April 29-Rlchard Croker, ex-Tammany leader of N. Y., died at Glencairn Castle, near Dublin.
-Belief the Ku Klux Klan had pledged themselves to kidnap him and take him back to Norlina, N. C., to face charges of murder and inciting riot, has caused Matthew Bullock, Amer. Negro, to leave Hamilton, Ont., and seek refuge on another continent
-5 months of daylight-saving time went into effect at N. Y., at 2 A. M.
-Marshal Joffre and family left N. Y. for France.
April 30-Pope Pius issues peace appeal to all Governments.
- At Chicago, hundreds of high-rent vlctims vacate flats, and tent in the suburban woodlands.

\section*{MAY.}

May 1-Trish Rep. Army irregulars have looted \(\$ 500,000\) from branches of the Bank of Ireland in the south.
-The Packer and Stockyard Regulation Act of 1921 Was held constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court
-Calif. Supreme Court declared unconstitutional that portion of the California Alien Land law for bidding aliens ineligiblc to citizenship to act as guardians of the agricultural lands of their Ameri-can-born children.
- May day passed off quietly in U. S., and in most of Europe; in Mexico there were fatal anti-Catholic rlots; in Italy, there were fatal soclalist riots.
-Coal strike sympathizers blew up railroad bridge ncar non-union mine, Listonburg, Pa.
-Pres. Harding has refused to deal with "Children's Crusade" band led by Kate R. O'Hare which marched to Washington to plead for release of Americans in prison under Espionage Act.
-Bank of H. Upmann \& Co., Havana, failed to open.
May 2-2,000 have been killed or wounded in Chinese civil war, near Peking.
-N. Y. City Translt Commission orders 246 more trains run on Interborough after May 31; eompany told to buy 350 new cars.
-At Phila. occurred the rededication of the building in Independence Square occupied by the United Supreme Court as first constituted and the obscrvation of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
- At Genoa, Frauce and Belgium refused to sign Aliles' conditions to Russia.
-Ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge won over Senator H. S. New in Ren. Senatorial primary contest in Indiana.
May 4-Field Marshal Earl French reached N. Y. from England
-Tornado killed ten or more and damaged property in and near Austin, Tex.
-Mob in a Durango (Mex.) village attacked and injured Miss Eliz. Streeter, of Meridian, Miss., a missionary, and seized and burned Bibles she was distributing.
May 5-The forces of Gen. Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian lcader, have been driven from the region of Peking and Gen. Wu Pei Fu is now in control.
Lieut. H. F. Selden and Ensign Miller died in naval sea planes collision, at Wash., D. C.
- At London, ex-army aviator Ronald True was sentenced to death for killing of Gertrude Yates.
- Ex-deputy Sheriff "Bud" Baliew, noted gun man was killed at Wichita Falls by Chief of Police J. W'. McCormick.
N. Y. officially welcomed Mayor W. H. Thompson of Chicago
-Danville, Va., Dirthplace of Lady Astor, welcomed her by reception.
- Earth waves, due to subterrancan body of water. partly destroyed city of Corato in Southern Italy
May (i-H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan \& (o. dled from inain-tumor onoraboo, Locust Valley. N. Y.

Mav 6-Virginlus St. J. Mayo, Conn., mnf'r, was convicted at N. Y., of blgamous marriage in 1904 with Wilhelmina Meyer; sentence, 1 to 3 yrs. Sing Sing. - Picture of King of Italy was sent by wireless (Prof. Arthur Korn's plan) from Rome to Bar Harbor, Mc.
-3 Negroes, alleged slayers of white girl, Kirvin, Tex., were burned to death by mob; fourth was hanged.
-Sec. Hughes sent to Vice-Pres. Coolidge for the Senate, a denial from Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russiam Ambassador, of the charges of Senator Borah, which included allegatlons that Mr. Bakhmeteff had invested in private real estate transactions and otherwise misapplied moncy loaned to the Russian Provisional Government by the U. S. Treas.
May \(7-N\). Y. City put 2 A. M. curfew ban on cabaret dancing.

\section*{TRINITY CHURCH 225 YEARS OLD.}
-By placing its ancient charter on view for the first time, and by holding two services, Trinity P. E. Church, Broadway, at Wall St., N. Y., celcbrated the 225 th anniversary of the granting by His Majesty, William III, of England, of a charter.
May \&-11 convicts were shot by guards and wounded in mutiny of over 300 at State Penitentiary, Columbia, S. Car.
- Negro janitor, at N. Y., shot and wounded L. Lavelle, lawyer, and fittally shot Policeman Henry Pohndorf.
-King and Queen of England visited Belgian King at, Brussels.
- Ilorida Supreme Court upheld lower court in ruling that Richard Croker was mentally capable.
-Natiónal Congress of Ku Klux Klan began at Atlanta, Ga
-Russia sentenced to death. at Moscow, several priests for opposing requisition of church treasures
May 9-Germans and polcs accepted, at Genoa Confrence, Silesian frontier line drawn by Leaguc of Nations.
-Prince of Wales left Japan for Manila.
-Passion Play opened at Oberammergau, first time since 1910 .
- Fire wrecked Casino de Paris, Paris.
-Egypt forbids opium (and derivative) imports or exports except by special port license.
-The Government's suit, under the Sherman law, against the American Sugar Refining Co. and other sugar corporations, begun nearly twelve years ago. ended when Circuit Court filed a dissolution and injunction decree at N. Y.
-Charles Smith of Virginia, sentenced to penal servitude for life in July, 1907, for the shooting of Edward Guerin, was released from Dartmoor Prison, England. Smith's liberation was due to Lady Astor.
May \(10-\$ 440,000\) of \(\$ 500,000\) Liberty bonds, stolen from Chase Nat. Bank, N. Y., April 17, were reeovered at St. Augustine, Fla.; 3 persons were arrested at Savannah, Ga.
-At Chicago, 2 policemen were killcd by labor thugs, several buildings were bombed, and 300 labor officials were arrested, many at rooms of Building Trades Council, which has opposcd the Judge Landis wage award. Bomb fuses were found at labor hcadquarters.
-By request of Nat. Goldstein, Pres. Harding withdrew from Scnate Goldstein's nominaton to be St. Louls Internal Revenue collector.
-State Comptroller James A. Wendell died at Albany, N. Y
-The new White Star steamship Majestic, 56,000 tons, left Southampton for N. Y., on first voyage.
-Swindlers have got, mostly from Russians, \$1,000000 for fake gold mine at Yonkers, N. Y.
-Clover, 51-year old horse, is on exhibition at Masonic Fair, N. Y.
May 11-At London, Georges Carpentier, with a short right jab to the jaw, knocked out Ted (Kid) Lewis for the count after two and a half minutes of the first round of their scheduled twenty-round match for the world's light heavyweight championship.
-N. Y. Transit Commission announced plans for 84 miles of new subways, to cost \(\$ 218,000,000\).

\section*{EXCLUSION ACT EXTENDED.}
-Pres. Harding signed the bill extending for two years from June 30 the 3 per cent. immigration restrictlon act.
-Treasury Auditing Committee reported discrepancy, at Bur. of Engraving and Printing, of 50 sheets of bank note or Gov't bond paper.
-Half-inch of snow at Houlton, Me.; 2 feet of snow at Dcadwood, S. Dak.; man died of heat at St. Paul.
-Syracuse, N Y., University forbids students to dance for rest of college year.
-Policeman John P. Soden, who killed John McGuinness at N. Y. on Jan. 20, pleaded guilty to first degree manslaughter. He got 4 to 10 years.
May 12 -Trlbunal of Arbltration opened at N . Y.
-The Court of Internatlonal Justice, at Geneva, was thrown open to the entire world when the Council of the League of Nations decided that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary and Mexico could bring cases before the court, provided they previously had agrecd to accept its decisions and not declare war over the disputes in question
-U. S. Court at N: Y. restored, to New Haven Railroad, power to name, \(\ln\) proportion to its stock ownership, Boston \& Maine directors (five) -20-ton meteor fell near Blackstone, Va. The meteor crashed into a grove of oak trees with an explosive roar, making a hole with an area of 500 square feet and burying several trees with it. Flames immediately shot up which were visible for many miles and trees caught fire.
May 13-France asks U. S. to join an international commission to inquire into Russian situation.
Otto L. Wicdfeldt, first German Ambassador 2, U. S. sincc war, reached N. Y. from Bremen.
-4 were killed, 22 injured, when Black Diamond Express was derailed by an automobile at No. Leroy, N. Y.
May 14-Premier Poincare and the Nationalists carried in France, the eleetions to the General Councils, which ehoose the Senators.
-Turkish Nationalist Gov't deports U. S. Near East Relief officials from Harpoot.

\section*{CHILD LABOR LAW UPSET.}

May 15-U. S. Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Federal Child Labor Law.
-Chili and Peru began Tacna-Arica conferences, wash., D. C.
-U. S., by Scc. Hughes, declined invitation of the powers at the Genoa Conference to take part in a proposed meeting of experts on Russia at The Hague.
- Lightning caused \(\$ 1,000,000\) fire at Tidewater oil plant, Bayonne, N. J.
-U. S. Supreme Court decided N. Y. City's 80-Cent Gas Law was confiscatory and invalid as to 1919 and 1920.
-Body of Clarence Peters, 19, of Haverhill, Mass., was found near Kensico, \(\mathbf{N}\). Y.
-U. S. Supreme Court ( 6 to 3 ) ruled that alcoholic liquors may no longer be transported through this country in bond. Neither may they be transferred from one foreign ship to another in an American port.
-Prince of Wales left Manila for England.
-Unofficial daylight saving began at Wash., D. C.
May 16-In Penna. State primaries, Gifford Pinchot. anti-organization Rep., won by 14,000 Gov nomination over Alter; G. W. Pepper won over Burke for Senate nomination.
-Bomb in labor war did \(\$ 250,000\) damage to new apartment house, Sheridan Road, Chicago.
\(-56,000\)-ton Majestic reached N. Y. from Englanc on maiden trip in 5 days 14 hours 45 minutes.
A sco:e were drowned in flood-collapse of MarlinBelton bridge over Brazos River,. Tex.
- Newfoundland has general railway wage strike.

May 17-At Genoa Conference the powers agreed to 8 -month non-aggression truce.
-P. E. Diocese of Long Island adopted resolution objecting to school books that state Henry VIII. founded the Church of England.
-Miss. River floods, and backwater covicr 55,000 sq. miles in La. and Miss.
-Asparagus was sent from Swedesboro, N. J., to Boston by airplane.
-Fire did \(\$ 1,000,000\) damage at white lead plant Perth Amboy, N. J.
May 18-Pres. Harding entertained Gary, Schwab and other big steel men at White House dinner and suggested to them to abolish 12 -hour shift in their mills.
Served, in the Bronx, with a Police Court summons for dumping fish heads in the gutter, fish poddler Michael Fradiano, who speaks no English, shot and killed Policeman Douglas W. Hay, wounded Policeman Edw. Slater, and was caught. He was eonvicted May 25 of murder.
-Charles Atkins, Negro, 15, one of alleged slayers of Mrs. Eliz. Kitchens, 20, was burned at stake, Davidsboro, Ga.
-20 died when fire destroyed Santo Spirito Hospital Rome.
May 19 -Economic Conference ended at Genoa.
-Hayti-Santo Domingo Independence Soclety announces, at Wash., D. C., that Hayti declares "passive war" against Amer. occupation, and a general boycott of Amer. goods.

May 19-7 ex-N. Y. City postal clerks were arrested charged with part in stealing \(\$ 1,477,800\) In Liberty bonds from registry division July 18, 1921; \(\$ 3,490\) of Llberty bonds a month ago, and 50,000 francs 10 montlis ago.
-Hullen Owens, Negro, who fatally wounded R. C. Choate, was strangled and burned to death in Miller County, Tex.
-In Oregon Gubernatorial primary, Gov. B. W. Ol cott won by 591 over Chas. Hall, who was backed by Ku Klux Klan, which nominated most of the legislative candidates in western part of State.
May \(20-\mathrm{U}\). S. transport Henderson with Sec. and Mrs. Denby and Naval Acad. Class of 1881 left Portsmouth, Va., for class reunion at Tokio.
-The shantung agreement negotiated with Chlna at the Washington Conference was ratlified by Japan.
- Negro lad, 19, was burned to death at Conroe, Tex. for attacking white girl.
-Field Marshal Earl French unveiled bust of Washington at Hall of Fame, N. Y.
-98 were lost when freighter Seine rammed and sank P. \& O. llner Egypt, off Finisterre, France. Among them were Mrs. M. L. Sibley and Miss V. M. Boyer, Amer. missionaries on way back to India.
May 21-Bomb partly destroyed home of Mayor J. H. Dlmon, Columbus, Ga., where new Clty Manager form of govt. has enemies.
- Fire dld \(\$ 1,000,000\) damage at Albert Lea, Minn.
-Three members of the Everest expeditlon, Mallory Somerville and Norton, reached an altltude.of, 26,800 feet, the highest ever reached by man and just 2,200 feet below the summit.

\section*{"QUICK" NICARAGUA REVOLUTION.}
-One of the qulckest flash-in-the-pan revolutions on record in Central America took place in Nlearagua when rebels seized a Government fort, but gave it up to Amer. marines, who returned it to the Government forces, all inside of eight hours. Gen. Arcenio Cruz was in command of the rebels and the position they took but failed to hold, is known as La Loma, a fortress commanding the capital.
May 22-Walter \(S\). Ward, Vice Pres. of Ward Baking Co: of N. Y. surrendered at White Plains, and was released in bail on homiclde charge, saying that it was he that shot and killed exU. S. marine Clarence Peters, May 15, near Chappaqua after latter had demanded \$75,000 blackmail, having already collected \(\$ 30,000\).
-U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, at N. Y., affirmed Judge Mayer's sentence of 60 days in prison on contempt charge against City Comptroller Craig.
-At Belfast, W. J. Twaddell, a member of the Northern Parllament, was shot dead.
- Jury at Los Angeles disagreed at 2d trial of Arthur C. Burch on charge of killing J. B. Kennedy.
-Pres. Hardlag commuted sentence of A. H. Wehde. art crltic, of Chicago, convicted in 1917 of trying to cause revolution \(\ln\) India.
-Virginia Historical Pageant opened at Richmond.
May 23-10 sailors died in collision, near Sassnltz, of Gcrman battleship Hannover and torpedo boat T-18.
May 24-Commission of international bankers, including J. P. Morgan, met at Paris under auspices of the Reparatlon Commlssion.
-The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a general horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. in freight rates below the rates which became effective on August 26, 1920. Passenger rates were not changed and the surcharge on Pullman fares also was retained. The new rates become applicable July 1.
-Russla and Italy slgned a commercial treaty at Genoa.
-The Pope made peace plea at Eucharistic Congress at Rome.
-Dynamlters put 12 coal mines out of commission Elbenton, W. Va
-Tribunal of Arbltration at N. Y. tried flrst case.
-Shortage of \(\$ 85,000\) is found in Bridgeport, Conn. tax funds.
May 25-3 soldiers were killed, 4 injured, by target practice explosion Camp Bragg, N. C.
-At Seattle, Wasn. 3 of the jurors who convlcted seven I. W. W.'s of second degree murder for killing ex-servico men in the course of the 1919 Armistice Day parade at Centralla, Wash., have signed amdavits reversing their verdlet.
May \(26-\) At N. Y., John T. Hettrick, lawyer and origlnator of a "code of practico" among contractors; Charles G. Witherspoon, head of Baker, Smith \& Co., steamfltting contractors, and Martin McCue and Joln Imhoff, delegates of tho Steamfitters' Unlon, were found guilty of a conspiracy to maintaln a monopoly in stcamfitting appllances. They were fned \(\$ 500\) each.
-Negro who attacked white marrled woman was klled by her father at Waco, Tex.; mob then burned the corpse; State Rangers were summoned. - 6-year fight over will and estate of Amos F. Eno, now valued at \(\$ 13,000,000\), ended at \(N\). \(Y\). by mutual agreement out of court. The will is to be admitted to probate.
-Pres. Harding signed the bill creating Fed. Narcotic Board.
May 27-At Charles Town, W. Va., Wlllam Blizzard, boyish mine unlon official, was freed of the charge of treason by a jury in the Clrcuit Court of Jefferson County, He was indlcted with fiftytwo other men, mainly union officlals and members or sympathizers of the miners' union, on the charge of treason against \(W\). Virginia as a result of last summer's disturbance in Southern W. Virginla, "the armed march."
May 28-U. S. Rail Labor Board ordered 13.2 per cent. reduction, effective July 1, in wages of 400,000 maintenance of way employees, equalling \(\$ 48,000,000\) a year.
-League of Nations receives the Pope's objection to Britlsh mandate over Palestine.
-Seven firemen asleep in the forecastle of the Furness-Prince Line's cargo steamer Welsh Prince were killed and three injured when that vesse was rammed by the frelghter Iowan in the Columbia River off Altoona, Wash. The Welsh Prince sank within 30 mlnutes.

\section*{BOTTOMLEY CONVICTED.}

May 29-At London, Horatio Bottomley, M. P. former editor of John Bull and England's leading antl-American propagandist, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, having been found guilty of fraudulently using \(£ 150,000\) of the money subscribed to hls various war bond clubs. The total amount subscribed was almost \(£ 900,000\).
-Parliament of Southern Ireland was dissolved by Viceroy's proclamation
-At Buffalo, N. Y., Mayor Frank X. Schwab entered plea of nolo contendere to indictments charging violation of the Prohibition laws and was fined \(\$ 500\). The violation occurred before Schwab was elected Mayor and while he was manager of the Buffalo Brewing Company.
- The child crusaders for general amnesty for political prisoners began picketing White House, in absence of Harding at Annapolis.
-U. S. Supreme Court ordered So. Pacific R. R. to abandon ownership of Central Pacific Ry.
May \(30-100,000\) attended dedication of Lincoln Memorial Temple, at Wash., D. C.: Chief Justice Taft made address presenting the building to the U. S. Govt.: Pres. Harding accepted: Edwin Markham read a poem. Memorial Day services, statue presentations and veterans' parades were general throughout nation.
-The Earl of Balfour took his seat in Brit. House of Lords.
May 31-At Chlcago, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormlck asked Probate Court to enjoin her former husband, Harold F. McCormick, as guardian, from permitting their daughter, Miss Mathllde McCormick, 17, to wed Max Oser, a Zurich, Switzerland, horseman.
-Steve Donohue, on Captaln Cuttle, at 10 to 1 , won English Derby at Epsom Downs. Calcutta Sweepstake pald \(£ 122,000\), one-half going to Mlss G. Thomas, Liverpool.

Sec. of Commerce Hoover fixes, by agreement, Southern spot (soft) coal prices at \(\$ 3.50\) a ton at the mines.

\section*{JUNE.}

June 1 -Congress, by joint resolution, approved N. Y. Port Development plan.
-12,000-ton Brit. steamer Wiltshire broke in two on New Zealand coast.
-Pres. Hsu Shlh Chang of China resigned, and is succecded by Gen. Li Yuan Hung.
-U. S. Court gave Chicago a 7-cent trolley fare -Syrlan papers of Aleppo insist, despite French denial, that Chas. R. Crane was sentenced by French military court, early in May, to 20 years servltude on charge of inciting political disturbances. Crane denles he was in France when alleged trial took place.
- \(\$ 2,000,000\) forest fires in Western Washington and Oregon kill scveral.

\section*{INDEPENDENT STEEL MERGER}
-Plans for merger were announced of Mldvale Steel and Ordnance Co., Republic Iron and Steel Co. and Inland Steel Co.
-Premier Lenln of Russia has stroke of apoploxy, it ls said.
June 2-Testlfying to Lockwood Committee, at N. Y., ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman U.S. Steel Corp., denied the concern is run by J. P, Morgan \& CO.

June 2-Army aviators, Lieut. Ben Jenkins jr. and Sergt. Arthur Juengling died in plane fire, Ft. Bliss, Tex
-Harvard Univ. officials deny anti-Jewish movement there or iritention to limit number of students.
June 3-U. S. agreed to join Allies in looking into Turkish atrocities in Anatolia.
-Dr. Gordon Ley of London, Paul Carroil of Paris, and Roger Morin, pllot, died in airplane fall in English Channel.
-Greece amended Constitution to give civic rights to women.
-Frank W. Anderson, war aviator, was killed by Peggy Beal, nurse, who wounded self, at Kansas City, Mo.
—3,000 were initiated into Ku Kiux Klan at Plainfield, Ill.
June 4 -Infantry, cavalry, artillery and whippet tanks took part in the first offenslve action of the British troops on the Ulster borderiand, when Pettlgoe, which straddles the line, though a large part of the town is in Free State territory, was stormed and retaken from troops of the Irish Republican Army who entered on May 3.
- Magistrate J. W. Fiannigan was assassinated at Newry on leaving R. C. Church.
-The first and only medal ever given by the U. S. Govt. to any community in the worid was presented by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, "in the name of the Congress and the people of the United States," to the municipallty of Verdun "as a mark of America's appreciation of the valor of its defenders.'
-Pres. Harding spoke at Confederate Memorial Day servlces, National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. - 80 died when excursion steamer Villafranca sank off Hohenau, Paraguay.
June 5-The same people who tried to get this country into the League of Natlons, who, he said, included the representatives of foreign Governments and foreign propagandists, are at work in a campaign to defeat the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill, was the charge made in the Senate by Senator Watson of Indiana, one of the majority leaders and one of the President's spokesmen on the floor of that body. Geddes, Brit. Ambassador, denied, for himself, to sec. Hughes, June 6.
LABOR UNIONS LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.
-Holding that under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law labor unions are suable, the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously decided that actlons could be brought against unlons for damages caused.by their strikes and that the funds they had collected for strike purposes could be assessable as damages. The dectsion was rendered in the coronado coal case. -A youth tried to klll Socialist leader Philip Scheidemann, near Wilhelmshohe, Germany, by squirting prussic acid at him.
June 6-U. S. Rall Labor Board cut 400,000 shopmen's wages 7 to 9 cents an hour, effective Juiy 1, totalllng \(\$ 60,000,000\) a year.
-August Probst, the young Swiss waiter who charged that he had been kidnapped from the Rolling Rock Country Clt1b, near Pittsburgh, because he had fallen in love with the daughter of a nuember, was deported at N. Y., on the Mauretania.
- Paris court grants to Alex. S. Cochran, of N. Y., interlocutory divorce from Ganna Walska, Polish singer.
-Premler Lenin of Russia has had another apoplectic stroke, it is said.
June 7-Taking notice of objections made in the Senate by Senator Watson (Rep., Ind.) to discusslon by him of tariff and other legislation, Senator Ricci, Itailan Ambassador, in a formai statement declared tarifi duties were an internatlonal problem, and as such were a proper subject for discussion by a foreign dipiomatic agent.
-At N. Y., a Supreme Court jury found the Amercan Cotton Exchange guilty of allowing "bucketing" by members. \(\$ 5,000\) fine imposed.
-Dr. F. P. Graves, N. Y. State Commissioner of Education, refused request of N. Y. City School Board to abolish secret Advlsory Committee on Teachers' Qualifications, created under Lusk act. (loyalty oath) to examine teachers as to their loyalty. N. Y. City Board thereupon advised teachers they need not appear before committee. -Chained to four cross tles and with a bullet hole in the forehead, the body of J. F. Hatfield, cousin of the late Sid Hatfield, was found in the Ohlo River at Woodlawn, W. Va.
June 8-17-year locusts ravage Fox River Valley, and their humming causes teachers to close schools at Aurora, Ill.
-King Alexander of Serbla wed Prlncess Marie of Roumania, at Belgrade.
-Julius Rosenwasser, Aibert Libero and Luigi Ebanisto, young hold-up men, were put to death by electricity in Sing Slng Prison.
-Dail Eireann met, at Dublin. British troops drove Irish troops from town fo Belleek.
-Soldler Bonus Blll, figured at \(\$ 3,845,659,481\), was reported to Senate by Finance Committee.
- Pres. Harding, in a message to the Senate, assumed responsiblllty for the leasing to private interests of the naval oil reserve in Cai. and in Wyo. He said the policy and action of Sec. Fall and Sec. Denby in the disposal of the naval oil reserves bad always had his entire approval.
-Prince of Wales at Cairo, Egypt.
June 9 --Pres. Harding dedicated Princeton Battie Monument, Princeton, N. J., and the Univ. gave him LL. D. degree.
-Lockwood Committee, at N. Y., put O. K. on steel merger.
- At Laredo. Tex., the bodies of Gen. Incio Bianco, Coi. Aurelio Martinez and Major Garcia, killed by Mexican customs guards and soldlers as they headed an alleged invading party into Mexico, were recovered from the Rio Grande.
-Gen. Semenoff qult N, Y. to retirn to Manchuria. At Chicago, William F. Quesse, President of the Flat Janitors' Union, and nine associates, officers of his union, were found guilty of conspiracy to extort money, conspiracy to bomb and conspiracy to commit mf icious mischief by a jury.
June 10-Bankers' Inte 12 tlonal Committee, Paris, adjourned subject to bili of Reparations Commission, without arranging for ioan to Germany, due to French attitude.
-The Mark Twain memorial cabin at Jackass Hill, near Sonora, Cal, was dedicated wlth Gov. Wililam D. Stephens delivering the dedicatory address. Twain slept and atr in the cabin, which has been restored, durlng the time he prospected for gold in Caifornia. He gave up prospecting and left this aistrict in 1865.

\section*{STORM KILLS 18 AT NEW YORF.}

June 11-18 dled in and near N. Y. in hurricane; 7 were killed in coliapse of Ferris wheel at Clason Point; many were drowned in boat-upsets at City Island. The storm dld \(\$ 2,000,000\) damage in Mohawk Valiey, N. Y.
- Negro mob killed white motorman, Richmond, Va.
- Meyer Committee, in report to N. Y. Legislature, says N. Y. City Police Dept, has been demoralized by "pull," graft and politics.
June 12-At Tokio, imprisonment for an indefinite period was the sentence imposed on Ryichi Nakaoka, the Korean lad of 19 who assassinated Premier Takashi Hara in a railway statlon, Nov. 4, 1921. Hashimoto, who was charged with instlgating the murder, was acquitted.
- Army aviator Cadet Sergt. Leslle Wrlght dled in war game tactics, Galveston, Texas.
Fire destroyed Holy Rosary R. C. Church and school and 3 buildings, Passaic, N. J.
Over 300 drowned in river flodrs, Saivador.
Armed men invaded home of Darrell Flggis, Dublin, and cut off half hls beard and mustache.
June 13 -Members of Congress protested against slur in Naval Acad. Grad. Class book against Cadet Leonard Kaplan, a Jew, of W. Va.
- Majority of Amer. R. C. Bishops have asked the Pope to reconsider decree suspending operations of Nat. Cathollc Welfare Council.
June 14-Pres. Harding dedicated Francis Scott Key memorlal at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore.
- Brewer A. A. Busch of St. Louls protested agalnst sale of llquor on U. S. Shipping Board vessels outside 3 -mile limii. Chairman Lasker said it is legal, and that "dry" Amer. passenger ships cannot compete with "wet" foreign liners.
- Negroes from evary State silently marched at Wash., D. C:, in favor of Anti-Lynching Bill.
-U. S. Sen. La Follette and Sam'l Gompers attacked U.S. Supreme Court at A. F. of Labor convention, Cinn.; Chlef Justlce Taft's name was hissed.
June 15 -More than 400 bungaiows, suminer residences and hotels, valued at \(\$ 2,000,000\), were burned to the ground at Arverne, L. I., rendering 10,000 temporarily homeless. The fre, which started at 5 P. M., fanned by a high wind, devastated an area of half a square mile bounded on the east by 58th Street, Edgemere, on the west by Alexander Avenue, Arverne, and on the south and north by the Atiantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.
--Conference on Russia opened at Peace Palace, The Hague. Newspaper correspondents were exciuded.
-The Permanent Court of International Justice opened its first business sesslon in the Carnegle Peace Palace. Despite the fact that the calendar of the court had been open about nlne months only two cases were on the docket; and those not of great importance.

June 15-Upper deck vehlcular roadway was opened on Manhattan Bridge, N. Y.
-As Acting Sec. of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. officiaily reprimanded Ensign J. L. Olmstead, editor of The Lucky Bag, the yearbook of this year's graduating, class at Annapolis, for "cruel and unwarranted" treatment of Leonard Kaplan, a classmate
-Wm. Bell, Negro, was executed at Sing Sing Prison
-Street car men, bakers, phone operators and factory workers strike at Mexico City.
-The Amer. Reliof Administration ciosed its work in Poland.

\section*{NORTHCLIFFE BREAKS DOWN.}

June 16-Lord Northciiffe (Alfred Harmsworth) Brlt. newspaper owner, is in sanitarium at Geneva with nervous breakdown.
-Bankers slgned, at N. Y., agreemont with Mex Fin. Minister A. de la Huerta as to Mex. external and railway debts.
-A. F. Chase and J. W. Vardoman pleaded guilty at N. Y. and got 4 to 8 years for theft of \(\$ 500,000\) in Liberty bonds, Aprii 17, from Chase Nat Bank. Mrs. Vardeman got \(11 / 2\) to 3 years for complicity.
-Over 25 died in cyclone in Northwestern Wisconsin. -Raliroad Labor Board, at Chlcago, ordered \$26, 500,000 -a-year eut in wages, effective July 1, of 325,000 in clerlcal and station forces, signalmen, and stationary engine men.
-The forces of Gen. Chen Chiung Ming have captured Canton, the capital of the South China Govt.
-The Itish people voted for members of the new Irish Parllament, De Valera's party lost many seats to Free Staters in Parliament.
-More than 20 aied when new steamship Avare upset at doek, Hamburg, Germany.
June 17-Masonic officlals in Connecticut warned members against Ku Kiux Klan.
-Army sviators Lieut. R. O: Hanley and Nergt A. Opperman died in plane fali at Louisville, Ky. Glant, fish (a barracuda) killed, in Tampa Bay, Fla., Dorothy McClatehie, 18.
June \(18-\mathrm{N}\). Y. School Board Committee finds school text book authors not guilty of distorting and propaganda charges.
-Heavy rain did \(\$ 500,000\) damage at Port Jervis. N. Y. and thereabouts.

June 19-Chief Justice Taft spoke as chief guest at Pilgrims' Soclety dinner, London.
-Mob of "wets" stormed and partly demolished jall at Ocean City, Md., and released 2 men committed for lntoxication.
June 20-Assassins tried to kill Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, at Stormont Castle, Ulster.
-Will of Amos F. Eno was admitted to probate at N . Y.
Chief Justice Taft cailed on King George, at London.
June 21 -Over 20 were killed in battle at Herrin, Ill.. between strikers, sympathizers and coal mine strikebreakers. The dead, wounded and missing total over 70.
-Prince of Wales arrived at London from India.
-"The war between the States was deliberately and personally concelved and its inauguration made by Abraham Lincoln, and he was personaliy responsible for forcing the war upon the South" declared a report submitted by the Historical Committee and unanlmously adopted by the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va.
June 22-Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wiison was assassinated at his London home by Jas. Conneliy, alias Reginaid Dunn, and Jas. O'Brien, alias Jos. O'Sullivan.
-Japanese Privy Council and the Prince Regent approved Yap treaty with U: S.
June \(23-2\) coal mine strikebreakers were killed by mob at Clarksburg, W. Va.
June 24-Gov. Ien Smail was acquitted, at Waukegan, III., on charge of conspiracy to defraud the State when he was state Treasurer
-William Rockefeller, 81, Stanaard Oil financier, died of pneumonia at his home, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
-Walter Rathenau German Foreign Minister, was assassinated at Beriin
A. Bruce Bielaski, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, was kidnapped near Cuernavaca and held for \(\$ 10,000\) ransom; he escaped June 27.
June 25 -Coroner's jury at Herrin, Ill. rendered verdict that coal strike massacre was "due to acts, direct and indirect, of officiais of the Illinois Coal Co."
-Exploding powder barges kllled 3 and destroyed 15 cottages at Verona Beach, N. Y.
- Brazii ends British-owned cable monopoiy.
-Bandlts seized property of Cortez Oil Co. (Ameri-can-owned) and held for 15,000 pesos ransom 40 American employees.

June 26-Congress passed the bill seating the Port of New York District.
-Capt. G. D. Hamilton and Sergt. G. B. Martin died in army alrpiane fali at Gettysburg, Pa.
-Indefinite continuance of military occupation of Haiti, but with a reduction of the Marine Corps force, was recommended in a unanimous report presented by the speciai senate committee which has been investigating American administration in Haiti and Santo Domingo.
June \(27-400,000\) railway shopmen have voted to strike on July 1 if Rall Labor Board's order reducing wages is enforced.
-Pres. Harding freed from Leavenworth Prison Ciyde Hough, a conscientious objector, and Vlncent St. John of the I. W. W.

\section*{FIGHTING IN DUBLIN.}

June 28-Irisi Free State troops sheiled irregulars who were \(\mathrm{In}^{\text {r }}\) nched in Four Courts building, Dublin; over 10 died in the battle.
-3 aviation cadets, W. R. Farrell, W. C. McCoy, and G. C. Thompson, died in army plane fall at San Antonio, Tex.
-Miss Allcia du Pont, step-daughter of A. I. du Pont, was married to H. S. Giendenning, Rhodes Scholar, at London. Both are Americans.
-Mexican bandits seized 85 employees (lncluding 6 Americans) of La Corona Oll Co., at Pecero.
Gov. Frazier defeated U. S. Sen. McCumber in Rep. Sen. primaries, North Dakota.
June 29-Irish irregulars still hoid Four Courts, Dublin; 22 were captured.
-The will of Wm. Rockefeller, flled for probate at N. Y., leaves the estate equally to the four chil-dren-Wm. G., Percy A., Mrs. D. H. McAipin and Mrs. M. H. Dodge.
-Michael Rossi, 66 , slayer of A. Orlando was executed at Sing sing prison.
-Police Commissioner Enright of N. Y. is at Rome, Italy, observing police methods.
- Mexican bandits near Tampico killed Mrs. Thos. Cheney, Mexican wife of American oil man.
June 30-With the Four Courts, Dublin, in flames from shot and shell, Rory O'Connor and his Irlsh irregulars surrendered to Free State troops. Sniping continues. Rail line south ls cut.
U. S. rail shop eraft union heads called strike for July 1 against wage reductions, and refused to obey subpoenas of Rall Labor Board, Chicago. -U. S. House adjourned to Aug. 15.
- Berlin police uncover plot to kill ail leading Jews in Germany.
At N. Y., William A. Hogan of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3, was convicted in the Supreme Court of grand larceny in the first degree for the theft of \(\$ 26,000\) of his union's funds; sentenced July 17, to \(11 / 2\) to 3 years at Sling Sing.
- Mayor G. L. Oles, Youngstown, O., resigned his "thankiess job."

\section*{JULY.}

July 1-About 90 per cent. of the 400,000 rallway shopmen in U. S. went on strike at 10 A . M. against wage reductlon; some sabotage on Wabash system; train operation delayed but not cut. -Pres. Hardling slgned N. Y. Port Development Aet.
-Two Negroes convicted of criminai assault were lynched near Jesup, Ga.
July 2-Free State troops got 400 irregulars as prisoners, Dublin; 11 killed in frays.
- Louis James, avlator, died in plane accident near Chicago.
-Llghtning burned 500,000 bushels of grain and 60 cars of tobacco at B. \& O. Locust Point terminal, Baltimore.
-Sec. of Navy Denby and Naval Acad. Class of 1881 reached Yokohama, on U. S. S. Henderson.
July 3-Seven were killed, 72 wounded, when Phll.Atlantic Clty express was deralled at Fiying Swltch, Wlnslow Junction, N. J.
-Attempt was made to assassinate Maximilian Harden, editor, Berlin, Germany.
-At N. Y. more than \(\$ 100,000\) of the \(\$ 2,000,000\) obtalned by robbers of a postal truck filied with registered mail packages in Leonard Street, Oct. 24, 1921, was recovered in a Gramercy Park apartment; \(\$ 400,000\) was found, July 4, under a tree on L. I. Several arrests were made.
July 4-Railway maintenance-of-way men's strike order was cancelled pending further negotiations with employers.
-Pres. Harding, in speech at Marion, O., said Eighteenth Amendment must be enforced.
-German Pariliament ratified Rapaiio treaty with Russia.
-U. S. Naval Acad. class of 1881 held reunion dinner at Tokio.

July 4-At Gettysburg, Pa.., 50,000 visited Camp Harding for Independence Day celebration of the 4 th Brigade of U. S. Marlnes, which included a version of Pickett's charge of Civil War days as it would be fought under present conditlons.
-Brazllian revolt reported; Government says it is under control after warships bombarded Ft. Copacabana, at Rio.
July 5 - With the buildings in which they have made their last stand in flames, the Irlsh Republlean lrregulars in the O'Connell Street area, the stronghold of the Insurgents in the Dublin fighting, surrendered to the National Army forces. -Chas. Burgess, Minister for Defense ln the old De Valera Cabinet, was wounded; he died July 7.
-There ls clvil war in Germany, at Voelpke, Singen, Zwickau and Zittau, on account of workmen's demonstrations against monarchists.

\section*{"BLUEBEARD" KILLS SELF.}
-Germany's "Bluebeard," Karl Grossmanin, accused of slaying 20 women, killed himself at Berlin to avoid trial.
July 6-65 have died in Irlsh revolt; R. C. cathedral and 21 buildings at Dublin are in ruins; Free state calls for volunteer troops.
-All but horse-drawn vehicles are excluded from Brooklyn Bridge.
- Many were gassed or hurt in fire panic in Lexington Ave. subway, at 61st St., N. Y.
-Capt. G. C. Tinsley, army aviator, died in plane fail, Mt. Clemens, Mlch.
July 7 -Russian delegates at Hague Conference refused to agree to restore confiscated property.
July 8-Richard Croker's will, filed at West Palm Beach, Fla., leaves estate to widow.
-Illinois troops were called out on rail shop strike duty. Fed. courts at various points enjolned picketing. Kentucky troops were cailed out on coal mine strike duty.
-Chili and Peru, at Wash., D. C., Conference, agreed to arbitrate Tacna-Arica boundary.
July 9-Erie and other N. Y. railroads reduced suburban service on account of strike. State troops are mobilizing in Cal., Ind., Mo., Miss. and Kan., in coal strike districts.
fuly 10-Pres. Harding called on coal operators and miners to open up mines and return to work, pending wage arbitration.
-Railroad shops throughout country reopened under guard, without violence resulting from, strike.
-Brit. Commons passed Washington Arms Confer. treaties.
-Deputy F. T. Llorea was assassinated at Mexico City by a daughter of J. Z. Moreno, editor of the Mexican Herald, whom Llorea slew last May. July 11 -Pres. Harding issued proclamation forbidding interference with railway transportation. He upholds wage decisions of Railway Labor Board.
-Buffalo is tied up by trolley strike.
-W. S. Ward, indicted on charge of murdering C. E.: Peters, was released at White Plains, N. Y., on \(\$ 50,000\) bail.
July \(12-8\) children were killed at Watertown, N. Y., by exploslon of souvenir war shell.
-Hard coal mine owners accepted Pres. Harding's arbltration plan.
- Murder and othcr indictments against Mingo County, W. Va., "treason march" miners were quashed.
-The conviction in 1920 on charges of eriminal anarchy of Benjamin Gltlow, former Socialist member of the N. Y. Assembly, and John Larkin, an Irlsh agitator, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.
-N. Y. State Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the N. Y. Central Railroad's ownership of right of way through Rlverside district of Manhattan, 72 d St. to Spuyten Duyvil.
July 13-26,000 U. S. troops were ordered in readiness for rail strike duty in Texas.
-U. S. and Japan exchanged, at Washington, Yap Treaty ratifications.
-Wood pulp vaiued at \(\$ 1,000,000\) ( 30,000 tons) was burned at Port Alfred, Canada.
July 14-"Not guilty" was the verdict at Morristown, N. J., in the case of Francis Kluxen 3d, 15 -year-old boy on trial for the stabbing to death of Janet Lawrence, 11.
- Fred. Mader, Prcsident of the Chicago Building Trades Council, rccently convicted of extorting money to settle a strike, was sentenced to serve one year in the county jall and fined \(\$ 1,000\).
-Gustave Bouvet, a young anarchist, fired a shot at Pres. Millerand at Paris.
- Near Whltesville, W. Va., one mlner was killed and 10 others injured when a mine train carrying them to work ran into a dynamite trap and was destroyed.

July 15-Coal miners refused Pres. Harding's arbitration proposal. The U. S. Rall Labor Board broke off rail strlke negotiations.
-At Boston State Attorney Gencral J. Weston Allen noll prossed an lndictment charging Supreme Court Justice Edward P. Pierce with conspiring to obstruct justice.
July 17 -Pres. Harding directed coal operators to reopen mines, near Cllftonville, W. Va. Six or more dled in battle between officers and coal strlke sympathlzers.
-The Council of the League of Nations opened sessions at London.
Bursting of 2 dams on Willimansett Brook, near Holyoke, Mass., did \(\$ 600,000\) damage.
-Fire at Gouverneur, N. Y., did \(\$ 100,000\) damage. -Lord Portchester, heir of Earl of Carnarvon, marrled, at London, Miss Kath. T. Wendeli O N. Y.

\section*{RATHENAU SLAYERS KILL SELVES.}
-Hermann Fischer and Edw. Kern, assassins of German Foreign Minister Rathenau, killed selves besieged in Saaleck Castle, Bad Koesen, Saxony.
July 18 -Pres. Harding telegraphed the Governors of 28 coal-producing States, asking them to encourage the owners to resume work in their mines, and urging them to extend to these mlnes every safeguard, and to every man willing to work every protection, adding that the full support of the Federal Government will be behind this pledge. Strike disorders spread.
-Storm at N. Y. flooded west side subway at Houston St., and suspended traffic several hours. -Maryland Court of Appeals discarded \$9,000000 Soldier Bonus Act.
-At Xenia, O., Rev. W. W. Culp, eloper, pleaded guilty to deserting family; he got 1 year'in workhouse and \(\$ 500\) fine.
-2 firemen died, 150 persons were hurt, at \(\$ 1,-\) 000,000 explosion and fire, W. 12 th \(\mathrm{St} ., \mathrm{N}\). \(\mathrm{Y}^{-}\). Negro slayer of 2 white men was lynched in Orange County, Fla.
-At London the Prince of Wales was best man at the marriage of Edwina Ashley, heiress of the late Sir Ernest Cassel's millions and goddaughter of the late King Edward, to Lord Louis Mountbatten, second cousin of King George, and son of the late Prince Louis of Battenberg.
July 19 -Gov. Morrison of N. Car. is the only State executive refusing to co-operate with Pres. Harding in using state troops to protect reopened coal mines. He says Government interference in labor disputes is unwise.
Cninese Government airplane in which U. S. Sec. of Navy Denby was a guest, volplaned down 4,000 feet, disabled, and was demolished in landing near the Great Wall, Peking, but no one was hurt.
-Three New Yorkers, M. B. Bernstcin, Mrs. D. W. Millhauser, and Mrs. S. Gutman. were killed, and L. B. Gutman and wife, Mrs. M. B. Bornstein and chauffeur, J. Flack, were hurt in auto accident 15 miles south of Montreal, Canada.
July 20-The conference on Russia, at-The Hague ended.
-Ohio, N. H. and Pa. called out Nat. Guard for rail or coal strike duty.
-Irish Free State guns bombarded Waterford: 22 are dead in Limerick fight.
-First Lieut. J. P. Roullot, army aviator, was shot accidentally and kilied by Lieut.' Robt. Purcell, at Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Mineola, N. Y.
July 21-Allan A. Ryan went into voluntary bankruptcy, at N. Y., with stated liabilities of \(\$ 18\),000,000 .
-Chill and Peru signed agreement to let Pres. Harding arbitrate Tacna-Arica boundary dispute.
U. S. Atty. Gen. told Senate combination of Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel Co's.; and of Midvale, Republic and Inland Co's. is legal.
July 22-Ku klux indorsed candidates won in Texas primarics; U. S. Sen. Culberson was defeated for renomination.
- Georgia Ku Klux officials issue general order against masks except in lodge rooms.
-John Walsh (Liverpool Jack), burglar, was killed by patroiman A. V. Loewe, whom Walsh fatally shot, 8th St., Brooklyn.
-At Emporia, Kan., a warrant charging William Allen White, author and editor, with vlolatlon of the Industrial Court Law in displaying a placard sympathizing with the striklng shopmen, was issued in District Court, and the defendant gave bond for appearance at trial in October.
July \(23-\mathrm{U}\). S. asks Britain for the privilege of searching outside the 3 -mile limit British ships suspected of rum-running; the request was refused.

July \(24-\) U. S. Atty. Gen. ruled the Government may, in strike crisis, control coal distribution and prices, to which the producing coal operators agreed.
-Rall shopmen's strike causes further curtailment of train service.
- A Negro accused of attacking white girl was lynched at Reedy Creek, Ga.
July 25-Gov. Miller of N. Y. paid \(\$ 8,000\) out of his own pocket for State expenses rather than permit a deficlency appropriation blll to be placed before the Legislature, it developed. The Governor also paid some bills that had been incurred by hls former secretary.
\(-40,000\) suit workers at N. Y. struck against "social" or "sweat" shops.
- Martial law was declared at Denison, Tex., in rall strike.
-Penn. R. R. shopmen stick to jobs.
July 26 -Pres. Harding urged striking rail employees to accept Rall Labor Board's wage decision and return to work pending a resubmission of case to the board.
- Mass. Supreme Court allowed N. Y. Central R. R. to control Boston and Maine \(R\). R.

\section*{IRISH REBELS BREAK JAIL OPEN.}

July 27-Irish rebels blew hole in Dundalk Jail and released 105 prisoners.
-U.S. has recognized Republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania; also Albania.
-Steamer Calista sank in collision with steamer Hawall Maru off Seattle, Wash.
-The old U. S. frigate Granite State, accidentally
affre, sank off Mass. coast, on way to Eastport, Me. -Army dirigible \(\mathrm{C}-2\) flew from Aberdeen, Md., over N. Y. Clty, and returned.
July 28 -The north cable, one of the four massive wire supports of the Brooklyn Bridge, has slipped on lts saddle in the tower on the Manhattan side \(13 / 4\) inches toward the centre of the river. The second of the cables at the same tower has slipped half an inch in the same direction.
-Premier Lloyd George stated, at London, it was he who, in the Councll of Ten at Paris, ffrst proposed the League of Nations be made an integral part of the Pcace Treaty.
- A Negro who quarrelied with white man over cup of water was lynched near Guernsey, Tex.
-At Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Eugene Jova, Acting Amer. Consular Agent, captured by bandits and held for \(\$ 20,000\) ransom, escaped but was badly wounded in his break for liberty.
July 29-Japanese troops began to withdraw from Maritime Province of Siberia.
July 30 -America's share in the Argonne fighting was recalled when a memorial to 150,000 killed in the forests was inaugurated at Haute Chevauche, near the ruins of Vauquois. Premier Poincare dellvered the unveiling address.
- U. S. Army Avlation Reserve Corps Lieut. T. E. Lyons and A. Altemeier died in plane fall near Port Jervis, N. Y.
July 31-Over 100 were poisoned, 6 latally, by poisoned ples eaten in a restaurant on Broadway, N. Y.
-Harry Boland, ex-Irish Republican envoy in the U.S. and De Valera's political secretary, was fatally wounded by National soldiers at Skerries, a seaside resort north of Dublin. He was shot in the stomach.
-N. Y. State Coal Commission, headed by E. H. Outerbrldge, organized to distribute shipments. -100 were hurt by explosion of \(4,000,000\) cubic feet gas tank at Chicago.

\section*{AUGUST.}

Aug. 1-Rail officials rejected Pres. Harding's proposal to restore seniority rights to striking shopmen; but they agree to abide by Rail Labor Board's declsions.
-18,000 troiley men struck at Chicago against wage reduction: no cars ran. Strike settled Aug. 4 on basis of 70 cents an hour.
- A Negro slayer was lynched at Hot Springs, Ark, and another at Macon, Ga.
- British House of Commons expelled Horatio Bottomley, convicted of larceny.
- At Los Angeles the jury trying Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain for the alleged murder of her sweetheart J. Belton Kennedy, failed to agree and was discharged.

\section*{CHINESE PARLIAMENT MEETS.}
-At Peking the old Republican Parliament of China, dissolved by the milltarists in 1917, reassembled with a quorum and began the transaction of buslness.
-General strike began at Rome, Italy, ended Aug. 3.
Licut. S. M. Lunt, army aviator, died in plane fall. San Antonlo, Tex.
-Over 40 Lourdes pilgrims died in train collision near Agen, France.
-In Missouri U. S. Senatorial primaries Sen J. A. Reed won.

Aug. 2-Rail shop strlke leaders voted, at Chicago, to accept Pres. Harding's plan for settlement
-Indiana took over several coal mines for State operation, under guard of state troops.
-Over 100,000 dled in windstorm at Swatow, China Aug. 3-4,000 Nat. Guard troops are on rall or coal strike duty in Ala., Kan., Pa., Ky., Unio, Ill., Ind., N. C., Wyo., N. H., Ga. and Tex. Rail strikebreaker was beaten to death at Burnside, Ill.
-Walter Castor, suspected of murdering Mrs Anna Wllkens, killed 3 pursuers and self, San Francisco.
Aug. 4-The Fascisti occupied City Hall, Milan, Italy; 10 died in fighting. At Ancona the Fascist set fire to the Anarchist Club, to the Chamber of Labor, the Railway Men's Club, the Soviet Club and other headquarters. Four dead and many wounded have been reported. At Ancona the Fascisti were aided in fighting by sailors from battleships. The disorders in Italy have killed scores and wounded thousands.
Aug. 5-Foliowing Berlin's rejection of France's "ultimatum," Premier Poincare suspends liquidation of individual German claims agalnst France. -Crown Prlnce Regent of Japan sanctioned Arms Conference Treaties with U. S.
-38 were killed, 137 injured, in rear-end train collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo.
Aug. 6-Martial law takes effect in Italian provinces of Genoa, Milan, Parma, Ancona and Leghorn. Fascisti have captured San Giorgio Palace, Genoa; 5 killed, many wounded.
-Colorado troops ejected from that State W. Z. Foster, steel employees' union leader.
-Irish rebels seized cable stations at Waterville and Valentia and prevented use of cables to U. S.

Aug. 7-Ko Low, Chincse merchant, National Pres. of the Hip Sing Tong, was assassinated at Alies' ations opened at London.
-
Paris and N. Y. were connected by wireless by opening of new station on French coast.
Aug. 8-Conservatism trlumphed over progressivism and Prohibition won over light wines and beers in the Ohlo primary
-In Indlana, where State troops guard mines only 2 cars of coal have been mined in a week.
Aug. 9-Brit. armed cruiser Ralelgh went ashore in Stralts of Belle Isle, N. F.; 11 of crew drowned
Aug. 10-Irish Free State troops captured Cork
rebels dynamited public buildings before leaving
-Operators and soft coal miners in Ohio, Ind.. Ill. and Pa. agreed, at Cleveland, on resumption of mining, at old rates, pending arbitration.
-Explosion wrecked 5-story warchouse, Washington St., N. Y

\section*{SANTA FE TRAINMEN QUIT.}
-Trainmen on Santa Fe system quit at Needles. Cal., objecting to troops
-At Chlcago, "Big Tim", Murphy, charged with murder in connection with the death of a pollceman supposedly killed by labor bombers, was freed when the State nol-prossed the case
-At London, Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn were hanged for the assassination of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson on June 22.
-U. S. and Germany agree, at Berlin, on commission to settle U.S. claims against, Germany.
- Permanent World Court at The Hague adjourned to June 15, 1923.
Aug. 11-Abandonment of Santa Fe trains by trainmen, in outlaw strike, maroons 2,500 passengers at desert points. Men were ordered back on duty by Brotherhood chiefs. Strikers took them out of desert on Aug. 13.
-Explosion at sea, off American coast, in reserve coal hatch of steamship Adriatic killed 5 of crew and hurt 4.
Harold F. McCormick of Chicago married, at Paris, Mme. Ganna Walska, Polish opera slnger.
- \(\$ 200,000\) fire burned Hotel Pogatticut, Shelter Island, N. Y.
Aug. 12-Trainmen struck at Birmingham, Ala., because of armed guards.
- At Cuernavaca, Mex., Judge Quiros cleared A. B. Blelaski of complicity in his kidnapping.
-Flre did \(\$ 500,000\) damage at N. Y. Central railroad pler, foot W. 65 th St., N. Y.
-Arthur Grifnth, founder of the Sinn Feln and President of the Dail Eireann, died of heart trouble, Dublin.
-France began expulsion of 1,500 Germans from Alsace.

Aug. 13-10 dled, 20 were hurt in collision, Annandale, Mich., between motor truck and 2 Soo tralns; 12 died in train wreck at Portal, Canada.
-The World exposed U. S. Senate consplracy to boost sugar tariff against Cuba and for beet sugar men.
Aug. 14 -Alled Reparation Council, London, adjourned without settling question of German reparations.
-Lord Northcliffe, 57, (Alfred Harmsworth), newspaper owner, died at London of heart trouble.
- Rail strikers were arrested in Nevada and California and Santa Fe trains werc moved; 1,200 trainmen struck on L. \& N. In Kentucky.
-Army aviator Lieut. I. P. Morlarty and W. Stonebreaker died ln fall, Dayton, \(O\).
Aug. 15-Brotherhood chiefs offer strike mediation to rail executives, who accept.
-Soft coal strike, begun April 1, ends in peace agreement in 10 States.
-U. S. House reconvened, at Wash.; after 6-weeks vacation.
-At N. Y., Chas. Ioerber, alias Iambert, pleaded guilty to compllcity \(\ln\) theit of \(\$ 2,400,000\) on Oct. 24,1921 , from mail truck.
Aug. 16-Strike sympathizers dynamlted brldge at El Reno, Okla., and tied up Rock Island rail lines.
- 50,000 tons of British coal reached N. Y. Clty.
-Airplane Sampaio Correla left N. Y., on way to Brazil, via Charleston, S. C.

\section*{"CUPID'S COURT" OPENS.}
—"Cupid's Court" opened at Hammonton, N. J.; it is run by the Lovers' Co-operative Union.
-French Debt Mission to the U. S. has been recalled.
Aug. 17-4 convicts kidnapped Warden of So. Dak. Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, and escaped.
Aug. 18 -Pres. Harding, in address to Congress on coal and rail strikes, denounced men and employers for lawlessness.
U. S. Senate, 35 to 33 , voted for import duty of \(\$ 1.84\) per 100 lbs . on Cuban sugar, and \(\$ 2.30\) per 100 lbs. on sugar from other foreign countries.
- The Vatican has withdrawn ban on (U. S.) Nat. Catholic Welfare Council.
-Transit and ferry service at N. Y. are cut owing to coal strike.
-Strike sympathizers dyhamited 3-car train on International Railway, north of Buffalo, N. Y.; over 30 hurt; they wrecked N. Y. C. fast freight near Lyons, N. Y.
-2 died, 1 was hurt, in plane fall at opening of new fiying field, Brattleboro, Vt.
Aug. 19 -U. S. Senate, 48 to 25 , passed FordneyMcCumber Tariff Bill.
-At Chicago, Thomas Walsh, Frank Hayes, Patrick Kane and Roy Shields, labor union leaders, were found guilty of consplracy to extort, by a jury, and the penalty for each was fixed at one year's imprisonment in the County Jail.
-Johnstown, Pa., ls "wet," by alleged action of local officials.
Aug. \(20-\) The wrecking of the Mich. Central train No. 39, from N. Y. to Chicago, near Gary, Ind., at 2.10 A. M., resulted from the deliberate removal of spikes from the rails, railroad officials announced. Reward of \(\$ 1,000\) was offered for the arrest of those responslble. The engineer and fireman were killed and two express messengers injured. Russlan and Italian strikers admitted the crime.
-Fire destroyed Edson Bradley's \$250,000 60-room home, Thousand Islands, Canada.
- Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador Presidents signed, on American warship, renewal of 1907 treaty of peace with U.S.
-Report of an Army Investigating Board ex́onerated Lieut.-Col. Paul W. Beck of charges that an alleged attack by him on Mrs. Jean P. Day led to his being killed by her husband.
Aug. 21-Snow fell in Adirondack Mountains, N. Y. -Soft coal mining began again In Iowa and Mich.; in Ill. and Ind. on Aug. 22.
Aug. 22-Gen. Michacl Collins, 40, Irish Free State Premier, was killed by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.
-Seaplane Sampaio Correia, bound from N. Y. for Brazil, fell into sea and was wrecked off east end of Cuba; no casualties; crew rescued by U.S. cruiser Denver.
- Michigan troops broke up Nat. Communlst Convention, near Bridgeman; plans for a revolutlon were found burled.
Aug. 23-Rail officials in conference at N. Y. refused to restore strikers' seniority rights.
-U. S. House, 219 to 55, passed Pres. Harding's Coal Inquiry Commission Bill.
-Crew of American steamer Philadelphia, at Naples, mutinied, looted hold, and fred ship; 76 were arrestcd.
-At N. Y., Gerald Chapman and George Andersoǹ were found guilty by a Fed. jury on indletment charglng them wlth the \(\$ 2,400,000\) mall robbery of Oct. 24; sentenced to 25 years each. Chas. Loerber, who confessed and testlficd against the others, got a year-and-a-day sentence.
-Soft coal strike was settled in Southwest; present wage scale extended 1 year, to March 31, 1923.
Aug. \(24-\) Amer. Misslon to Brazil Centennial, headed by Sec. of State Hughes, left N. Y.
Several were killed in dock strike riots, Havre, France.

\section*{IRISH GIVE UP CABLE STATION.}
-Irish rebels have relinquished Amer. cable statlons at Watervlle.
Aug. 25-Drug explosion followed by fire did \(\$ 2,-\) 500,000 damage at Tampico, Mex.
-John Bergen, movle actor, was killed at home of G. F. Cline, movie director, Edgewater, N. J.

Aug. \(26-\mathrm{N}\). Y. Clty skyscrapers begin. to install oil burning equipment for light, heat and power, owing to coal shortage.
-French battleshlp France, 23,000 toñs, hit rock and sank off Qulberon Bay; 3 lost.
-Ex-Gov. Ferguson was defeated in Tex. Dem. Gov. primaries by E. B. Mayfteld who was lndorsed by Ku Klux.
Aug. 27-Fire trapped 47 in Argonaiut gold mlnc, Cal.
-Sweden voted on constitutlonal amendment to establish national prohibition, wets won by 942,129 to 897,584 .
Aug. \(28-\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\). Lcgislature met in special séssion, heard message from Gov. Miller urging creation of a State Fuel Administrator; and, on Aug. 29, unanimously so voted, also grantligg the Governor \(\$ 10,000,000\) for purchase and sale of coal.
Aug. 29-Strike sympathlzers have sabotaged 5,000 cars loaded with coal for Western places.
-In Californla Rep. Senatorlal primary, Sẻn. Hiram Johnson won.
-Ku Klux kidnapped, at Mer Rouge, La., Watt Daniel and T. F: Rlchards.
Aug. 30, Soft coal strike ended in Pittsburgh district; new scale of wages slgned.
- Negro assailant of white woman was lynched near Shreveport, La.
Sniping and bombing continue in South of Ireland.
Aug. 31-U. S. Senate, 47 to 22, passed Soldiers' Bonus Blll; House, 214 to 61, passed Fed. Coal Distributlon and Price-Flxing Bill.
-Brltlsh Government revoked exequaturs of U. S. Consuls at Newcastle, and U. S. Government closed Consulate and transferred Consuls, who were charged with discriminating against Brltish shlps.
-Allied Reparation Commission denied Germany a moratorium but relleved her of cash payments in 1922.
-Luther Boddy, of N. Y., slayer of Policemen Buckley and Miller, was executed at Sing Sing.
-Public Servlce Board cut N. Y: City gas rates, effective Oct. 1.
-Men who abandoned trains in California and Arizona desert were expelled by*Brotherhood of Ry. Trainmen.
-Strike sympathizers bombed or burned railway bridges at Wilmington, Del., and on Cotton Belt road, Ark.
-Turks defeat Greek Army in Asia Minor.

\section*{SEPTEMBER.}

Sept. 1-Fed. Judge Wilkerson, at Chicago, enjoined the six rail shopcrafts from carrying on or supporting the strike, by collecting dues for strike benefits or in any other way.
Sept. 2 -Anthracite operators met at Philadelphia and agreed to extend present (old) wage scale from Mar. 31, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1923; ratified at mine workers' convention, Scranton, Sept. 9.
-U.S. Senate passed Corrupt Practices Bill, relating only to elections.
- Sec. of Navy Denby reached San Francisco from Orlent.
-Civil war contlnues in Ireland.
Sept. 3-7 rail shop strikebreakers died in incendiary barracks fire, \(P\) ttsburgh.
- Mrs. D. H. Miller of Cleveland died when auto rolled off cliff at Niagara Falls and fell. 200 feet into rlver gorge.
- Negro who attacked white girl was lynched at Winder, Ga.
Sept. 4 Third Assembly of League of Natlons opened at Geneva.
-U. S. Supreme Court Justice J. H. Clarke resigned and was succeeded, Sept. 5 , by U. S. ex-Sen. Geo. Sutherland of Utah.

POISON WHISKEY KILLS 12.
Wood alcohol whiskey kills 12 in Red Hook Brooklyn.

Sept. 5-Sec. Hughes and party reached Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
-U. S. Sen. La Foilctte, in Wis., won over Ganffeld in Rep. Sen. primary; in Miss. ex-Sen. Vardaman was defcated by H. D. Stephens in Dem. Scn. primary.
Sept. 6-Turkish Army in Asia Minor has captured 10,000 Greek troops and is marching toward Smyrna, which foreigners are evacuating.
Sept. 7 -Brazil began her centennial celebration at Rio Janeiro.
-U.S. Senate, 40 to 7, passed Cummins bill to prevent coal profiteering.
-Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, known as "the Flying Parson," pilot; Lieut. L. R. Wood, passenger Mechanic Charles Mionette and Henry A. (Dare devil) Smith of Boston, aeronaut, died in airplane and parachute fall at Rutland, Vt.
-At Washington, representatives of the striking raliway shopmen petitioned the Dist. of Col. Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the locai authorities from carrying out the provisions of the Chicago temporary restraining order obtained by Atty. Gen. Daugherty; refused Sept. 9.
-Greece handed Smyrna over to care of Allied Consuls.
Sept. 8-Wife of Pres. Harding is critically ill at White House.
-U. S. Senate passed Borah bill for Coal Inquiry Commission; also bill increasing pensions of Mex. and Civil War Veterans.
Sept. 9-Turkish carralry occupied Smyrna
-Irish Provisional Parliament elected Wm. T. Cosgrave, President.
Sept. 10-Irish Free State postal workers went on strike.
Sept. 11-U. S. Judge Wilkerson, Chicago, extended for 10 days Atty. Gen. Daugherty's rail strike injunction. Daugherty laid 21 murders and 54 assaults to the strike. Big Eastern roads embargoed freight from West.
-In U. S. House, Rep. O. E. Keller, Minn., made impeachment charges against Atty. Gen. Daugherty; referred to Judiciary Committee.
-Republicans carried State election in Maine.
-Allies handed over city of Brusa to the Turks.
Sept. 12-U. S. Sen. H. C. Lodge won over Jos. Walker in Rep. Sen. primary, Mass.; Sen. Townsend, Rep., won renomination by reduced vote in Mich.
-P. E. House of Bishops, 36 to 27, voted in favor of taking word "obey" from marriage ceremony.
-Pres. Harding's wife is pronounced out of danger.
Sept. 13 -U. S. House, 177 to 130, rejected. dye embargo and potash duty in conference report on Tariff Bill.

\section*{SMYRNA SFT ON FIRE.}
-Fire started in the Armenian quarter of Smyrna and spread rapidly through the rest of the city, burning most of the European section and destroying the American Consulate and the theatre where American refugees were congregated; 1,000 killed by fire and sword, score of Americans missing.
Sept. 14-U. S. House adopted conference report on Soldier Bonus Bill.
Sept. 15-Penn. R. R. signed agreement with men to end rail shop strike; Chi. \& No. W., St. Paul, and B. \& O. men returned to work.
-U. S. House, 210 to 90, passed amended conference Tariff Bill; Senate, 36 to 17, passed conference report on Bonus Bill. House adopted conference report on Soldier Bonus Bill, which went to Pres.
Sept. 16-British troops landed on Dardanelles to hoid straits against Turks.
- P. E. House of Deputies, at Portland, Ore., condemns Ku Klux.
- Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, rector for ten years of the P. E. Ch. of St. John the Evangelist, New Brunswick, N. J., and Mrs. James Mills, choir leader and wife of the sexton, were found shot to death on an abandoned farm 2 miles west of New Brunswick
-Ford auto plants, Detroit, Mich., closed because of high price of coal, making 73,000 idle.
- At Charies Town, W. Va., guilty of treason was the verdict by the jury in the case of Walter Ailen, indicted in connection with the march of armed miners from Kanawha to Logan County, in the southern W. Va. coal fields last summer.
Sept. 17-Turkey demands Aliies quit Dardanelles in 15 days.
-Movie with words was put on at Berlin, Germany.
- Bombing and firing and shooting continue in Ireland.
Sept. 18-Rescue party found dead bodies of the 47 men trapped in Argonaut mine by flre.
-Hungary was elccted a member of the League of Nations.
-Navy aviator Lieut. F. C. Fechtelcr died in plane fali, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Sept. 19-U. S. Senate, 43 to 28, passed FordneyMcCumber Tariff Bill.
-Pres. Harding vetoed Soldier Bonus Bili. -Congress passed \(\$ 50,000,000\) Rivers and Harbors Bill.
- N. Y. Central R. R. settled shopmen's strike.
- 20 died in train wreck near Queretaro, Mex.

Sept. \(20-\) U. S. House, 258 to 54 , repassed Soldier Bonus Bill over Harding's veto; but Senate, by vote of 44 to 28 , lacked the two-thirds vote, and this killed the bill.
Sept. 21-Pres. Harding signed Tariff Bill.
-British refuse to evacuate Chanak and Dardaneiles; Turks seize town of Ezine.
-Robert Fay, ex-German spy, was deported from U. S., at N. Y.
- Walter Socolow, wanted at Baltimore on murder Indictment, was kidnapped from Supreme Court chambers, N. Y., and carried to Maryland by Baltimorc detectives.
Sept. 22-1 child was killed, 40 hurt, in collapse of lobby floor, Strand movie theatre, Pittsburgh.
-Congress adjourned sine die.
-P. E. Ch. Gen. Convention altered canon law so that communicants are forbidden to marry divorced persons other than plaintiffs in infidelity divorces.

\section*{RAIL STRIKE INJUNCTION.}

Sept. 23-U. S. Judge Wilkerson, Chicago, gave the Government a nation-wide temporary injunction against striking rail shopmen.
- New Yorkers are limited to 2 weeks' coal supply at a time.
-At Huntington, Pa., Dr. Herbert Bryson was found guity by jury of slaying Mrs. H. I. Haines.
-Sec. Hughes and wire arrived at N. Y., from Brazil, on battieship Maryiand.
-6 died, including First Lieut. R. E. Davis, when bombing army plane fell, at Mineola, N. Y. Soviet and anti-Soviet troops fight each other at Spask, Eastern Siberia.
Sept. 24-Daylight saving ended 2 A. M. at N. Y. It began Apr. 30.
-Lieuts. Patton and Hansen, U. S. Narine Corps, died in plane fall, near Baltimore.
- At Beriin, 6 years of political warfare came to an end when both groups of the German Social Democracy met in common session at Nuremberg and unanimously ratified the fusion resolution adopted by the Majority Socialists at Augsberg and by the Independent Socialists at Gera.
Sept. 25-Turkish cavalry have occupied Erenkeui, 10 miles south of Chanak
- Ensign A. Harrington, naval aviator, died in plane fall, Pensacola Bay, Fla.
-Mrs. H. G. Carpenter Killed Mrs. B. Goward and self, Suncook, N. H.
Sept. \(26-\) Martial law was proclaimed at Athens, Greece; 8,000 troops at Salonica revolted.
-Sec. of State Hughes, at Wash., announced U. S. favors freedom of Dardanelies, Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus.
- Pres. and Cabinet resoived rum runners must not be selzed outside 3 -milc limit unless ship uses own boats and crew to violate Volstead act.
-U. S. Sen. J. S. Frelinghuysen won renomination over G. L. Record in N.J. primaries.
-Chas. and Jas. Westervelt of Little Falls, N. J., twins, hung seives at Gorham, Me.
Sept. 27 -King Constantine of Greece abdicated throne in favor of his son George.
-The dreadnought Arkansas was theoretically sunk at sea outside the Virginia Capes when three squadrons of torpedo pianes fred seventeen torpedoes at that battleship and scored seven hits.
-Raisuli, Morocco rebei, surrendered to Spanish forces.
Sept. 28 -Lightning expioded fort at Spezia, Italy, and kilied 174.
-Rep. N. Y. State Convention, at Albany, renominated Gov. N. L. Miller.
- Negro accused of attacking white girl was lynched near Wrightsville, Ga.
Sept. 29-N. Y. Dem. State Convention, at Syracuse nominated for Governor, ex-Gov. A. E. Smith, and for U. S. Senator, Health Commissioner Dr. R. S. Copeland, of N. Y.
- Reieree in divorce suit of Jas. A Stillman, of N. Y. reported to Supreme Court that Mrs. Stillman was not guilty of reiations with Fred. Beauvais, Indian guide, and that her son, Guy Stilman, is son of plaintiff; he finds Stiiman had relations with Fiorence H. Lceds, and he recommends the plaintiff be denied divorce. Justice Morschauser confirmed the report, Oct. 6.
-Seventy-four railroads have signed the Baltimore agreement which the federated railway shop crafts ratifled in Chicago on Scpt. 13 to end the shopmen's strike.
-Bandits got \(\$ 75,000\) of city money at Vancouver, B. C., and escaped.

Sept. 30-Turkish troops evacuated Eren-Koui, leaving British in control of Straits.
- Court at South Bend, Ind., decided Harry Poulin is not father of third child of wife of Prof. J. P. Tiernan
-Ex-King Constantine and family left Greece for Sicily.
-7 died in incendiary tenement fire on W. 109th St.; near Broadway, N. Y.
-Third assembly of League of Nations ended, at Geneva.

\section*{OCTOBER.}

Oct. \(1-\) Mustapha Kemal Pasha ordered truce in Chanak region of Asia Minor.
Oet. 2-Inquiry by The World shows that America "invested" \$960,000,000 since the war in German paper money now almost worthless. America paid 10 cents, 5 cents, 1 cent a mark. America bought \(80,000,000,000\) paper marks at an average of 11-5 cents a mark, \(\$ 12\) a thousand. To-day paper marks sell below 70 cents a thousand. America has left what may be worth \(\$ 56,000,000\). Not more. American Bankers' Assoc., opened convention at N. Y.
-After four years, use of pneumatic tubes in carrying mail from one Post Office to another in New York was resumed when the west side lines were put into operation
Oct. 3 -Gov. Hardwick, of Ga., appointed Mrs. W. H. Felton, 87, of Cartersville, to succeed the late T. E. Watson in U. S. Senate.
-"Guilty of murder in the first degree as charged." was the jury's verdict in the case of William M. Creasy, Kentucky railroad shopman, who had been on trial three weeks before Jtadge smith in the Nassau County Court, Mineola, L. I., charged with the slaying of his sweetheart, Miss Edith Lavoy, a Freeport school teacher, June 23 last.
-Negro fireman was lynched at Montgomery, Ala.
-Turks, Greeks and Allies began peace parley at Mudania.
Oct. 4-Ex-Premier Venizelos, of Greece, asked U. S. to aid Allies in protecting Christian minorities ia Thrace.
-Britain, France and Italy signed, at Geneva, agreement with Austria to loan her money and respect her independence.
-The widow of Jacques Lebaudy, "Emperor of Sahara," wed Henri Sudreau, detective, and her daughter wed Sudreau's son, at Paris.
Oct. 5-Forest fires in Ontario and Quebee provinceis, Can., kili over 30 and destroy 6 mining towns.
-E. P. Weston, 83, walker, who lcft Buffalo Sept. 4, reached \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\)
Oct. 6-Attorney General Daugherty ruled that seliing of liquor on American ships, Government owned or privately owned, anywhere in the world, is contrary to law. He also holds that no foreign ship may bring liquors within the three-mile limit, sealed or unsealed, whether the liquors are or are not intended for consumption in this country.
-The President has already instructed Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board to discontinue the transport and sale of aicoholic beverages on Shipping Board vessels and las directed Secretary Meilon to deliver equivalent instructions to privately owned American ships.
-N. Y. City Prohibition raiders seized \(\$ 500,000\) of liquors secreted in celiar on E. 44th St
Oct. 7-Britain and France agreed to give Grecks a month to evacuate eastern Thrace.
Oct. 8-"Safety Week" began at N. Y.
Oct. 9 -Fire destroyed at Tokio, \(\$ 1,750,000\) flour mill and \(\$ 1,000,000\) laboratory of Imperial University.
-Eugene Field memorial statue was unveiled, Lincoln Park, Chicago.

\section*{MUDANIA ARMISTICE SIGNED.}

Oct. 10-At Mudania, Britain, France and Turkey signed armistice; evacution of Thrace in 45 days is promised Turks. Greek delegate did not sign, but accepted armistice. Later Greece agreed to evacuate Thrace
- Eicphant escaped from circus̀ train and did damage to property at Wiimington, N. C.
Oct. 11-Cunard and Anchor steamship lines got from U: S. Court at N. Y., order on U. S. Atty. Gen. Daugherty to show cause why the Government be not enjoincd from prohibiting liquor on foreign ships in U. S. waters.
Oct. 12 -Steamship City of Honolulu, afire, wass abandoned in Pacific; 217 passengers and cret were saved.
-Ciifford Hayes, arrested as suspect in murder of Rev. E. W. Hall, and Mrs. Mills, was set free, at New Brunswick, N.J.
-The Harlem River Speedway, N. Y., was opened to motor vehicles.
Oct. 13-Arbitration tribunal at The Hague has awarded \(\$ 12,000,000\) to Norway for ships requisitioned by U. S. in World War. U. S. objected to award as irregular.

Oct. 14-Safety Week at N. Y. had a total of 22 deaths by accidents as against 70 in the corresponding week in 1921.
"Pennsylvania," New York's first telephone machine switching central office, was placed in operation.
Crowds gathered at the Leipzig court building to hear the verdict sentencing nine young men to from two months' to fifteen years' penal servitude for participating in the murder of Foreign Minister Rathenau. Four suspects were acquitted.
Oct. 15-60,000 soft coal miner's demanding union contract recognition are still on strike in central and Western Penn., after over 7 months' idleness.
- At Albajulia the King and Queen of Roumania were crowned.
-At Berlin 2 police and 2 Cómmunists died in riots.
Oct. 16-Britain notified U. S. that the former will not consent to the search of vessels flying the British flag outside the three-mile limit of the American coast by customs officers seeking liquor smugglers.
-Fire destroyed property at Tampico, Mex., valued at \(1,000,000\) pesos.
-Hażing has broken out again at U.'S. Naval Acad., Annapolis.
Oct. 17=U. S. Army dirigible airship C-2 was destroyed by explosion, San Antonio, Tex.; 7 were hurt.
The American Cotton Exchange went into receivership at N. Y.
-29 died when Dutch steamer Cornelis sank in Gulf of Bothnia.
Oct. \(18-\mathrm{Mrs}\). Ivy Giberson was convicted at Toms River, N. J., of murdering her husband, W. F. Giberson, at Lakehurst, last August, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

\section*{LLOYD GEORGE RESIGNS.}

Oct. 19-British Premier Lloyd George and his Cabinet resigned when Unionist wing of Coalition voted, 186 to 87, to withdraw. Bonar Law became Premier Oct 25.
Oct. 20-Portland, Ore., began to ride I. W. W. out of clty.
Fire did \(\$ 300,000\) damage to newsprint paper mill, Lambertville, N. J.
Capt. R. E. Bŕumbaugh, naval student pilot, dled in plane fall, Pensacola, Fla.
Oct. 21-At Towson, Md., Walter Socolow, who was kidnapped recently from a N. Y. City Court room, was found guilty of murdering W. B. Norris, May 18, in a hold-up, and sentenced to life imprisonment.
Oct. 22-16 were killed, 20 hurt, in tenement fire, Lexington ave. and 110 th st., N . Y .
Oct. 23-U. S. Judge Hand, at N. Y., ruled that no ship afloat, no matter of what flag, shall enter the three-mile limit with liquor aboard, except for crew rations. Pending a final decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, to which foreign and American steamship companies will appeal at once. Judge Hand issued an injuction against interference with sueh liquors as the laws of certaln foreign countries require their vessels to carry as a part of the crew's rations. Of each steamship company affected by this injunction he required a bond of \(\$ 25,000\), "conditional against the use of such stocks for any other purpose.'
-Mrs. Marie ('Peggy"') Beal was acquitted at Kansas City, Mo., of charge of murdering F. P. Anderson.
Oct. 24 -Britain bars clearance papers to U. S. bone-dry ships. British law requires gaiion of brandy aboard for each 100 persons. Steamer President Adams was first to come under the law. She arrived at N. Y. With 5 "compulsory" gallons.
Oct. 25-Secretary of the Treasury Mellon ordered the Daugherty ship liquor opinion set aside for the time being. In so far as it applies to the transportation of intoxlcants by forelgn vesseis within the three-mile limit. Sea stores and cargo liquor may be carried through American waters when sealed. Sea stores may be opened within the jurisdiction of this country, provided they are required for the use of officers or the crew.
-On the first ballot, at Hackensack, N. J., the jury of six men and six women trying George Cline, Charles Scullion and Alice Thornton for the murder, at Edgewater, of "Handsome Jack" Bergen, daredevil of the films, found them not guilty.
The Dail Eireann passed the new Irish Constiution.
Oct. 26-Actuàl work of boring vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River between Manhattan and Jersey City was begun; 30 inches was bored.
-Navy aviators Licuts. E. L. Ericsson and R. F. Armstrong died in plane fall at Hampton Roads, Va.
-Japanese evacuated Vladivostok.
-King George dissolved British Parliament.

FACTA YIELDS TO FASCISTI.
Oct. 26-Italian Premler Facta and Cabinet resigned at demand of the Fascistl.
Oct. 27-The Fascistl adherents have seized several Itallan cities, including Florence, Plsa, and Cremona.
-Irish irregulars have set up a Parllament to rival Free State Government.
-Navy Day and Theo. Roosevelt's birthday were celebrated jolntly throughout the U. S.
C. S. Warfield, Negro, who killed Jas. Goodwin at N. Y., was acquitted of murder.
-Trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., voted \(\$ 150,000\) to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorlal Assoclation, to complete restoration of Theodore Roosevelt birthplace, No. 28 East 20th street, N. Y., and his uncle's home, next door, No. 26 , where he played as a boy. They will be known as Roosevelt House.
-At Havre, Mont., Mrs. Margaret Carleton killed the Rev. Leonard J. Christier, "Blshop of All Outdoors"' and director of St. Mark's Church, and shot herself through the heart.
-U. S. Judge Hand ruled, at N. Y., that ships are terrltory no matter upon what seas they sall or what country's shores they touch, and for them the high seas must be the "dry seas" and the law of the land the law also of the water.
-As a protest against a writ of attachment upon Mexican Government funds hcld in the offices of the consulate and financlal lnstitutions in New York, as security \(\ln\) an action brought by a tradling company of N. Y. against the Mexican Government, the offices of the Mexican Consulate General at No. 7 Dey Street were closed on telegraphic order from Manuel Tellez, Mexican Charge d'Affalres at Washington.
-Coal mine strike ended in Mingo, W. Va., district. -Bomb damaged home, at Chicago, of B. F. Sunny, Chairman III. Telephone Co., Kimbard ave., due to labor troubles.
-John A. Walter and Major J. J. Astor bought London Times from Northcliffe estate
Oct. \(28-\mathrm{U}\). S. agrees to send unoffcial delegate to Turklsh peace conference, at Lausanne.
-People's Revolutionary Party rules Viadivostok. - A bandit army that looted and partly burned the town of Shangtsalhsien, Chinese Province of Honan, carricd off H. E. Ledgard of the China Inland Misslon and other misslonary workers, according to advlces recelved from Hankow. Mrs. Ledgard and her child eluded the marauders and escaped.
Oct. 29-Attacking the theory of "the livlng wage" as a basis tor determining wages of rallroad workers, the public and railroad groups of the Rallroad Labor Board, in an opinlon made public, declared such a course, "If carried to its legltimate concluslon, would wreck every rallroad in the U. S., and if extended to other industrles would carry them into communistic ruln.
-Fire destroyed Taylor Opera House and other bulidings at Danbury, Conn., loss \(\$ 200,000\)
-King of Italy called on Benito Mussolinl, leader of the Fascistl, to form Cabinet.
-W. W. Sterrett, accountant, died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., after eating polsoned cake sent by mail. His wlie is recovering.
Oct. 30-Sec. of State Hugher, in address at Boston, reasserted purpose of Harding Administration to take no drrect part in European post-war conferences. He said U. S. hopes to participate in World Court of Justice.

\section*{ALLIED TROOPS LEAVE SIBERIA.}
-Following the withdrawal of all Allied troops from Siberla, the U. S. Govt. has followed the action of' Great Britaln, France, Italy and Japan in relinquishing control of the Chincse Eastern Rallway.
-U. S. Army aviators Licut. T. V. Hynes and Sergt. R. L. Owens died in plane collision, Honoluiu.
-At Grand Forks, the State of North Dakota went into the clevator and flour milling business when its \(\$ 2,500,000\) mill and elevator was formally opened.
-The murder by bandits near Alcppo, Syria, of James Lester Wright of Waukerha, Wls, a Near East Relicf worker, was reported in a cable message.
Oct. 31 -Mexico suspended all commercial relations wlth New York; Supreme Court, at Nyack, N Y., quashed writ of attachment got by Oliver Amerlcan Trading Co., against funds at Mexican Consulate, N. Y. City.
-At Burfalo, John F. Malone, former State Senator and former Clty Commissioner, was found guilty of larceny in connectlon with misappropriation of Park Department funds. Three members of the former Commissloncr's staff and four businers men previously had entered pleas of gullty. The total theits were estimated at \(\$ 150,000\). Sentences were deferred.
-N. Y. Mayor Hylan's Coal Inquiry Committee is hoiding hearings in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions.
-The Turkish Nationalist Government, at Angora, has passed sentences of death upon the Turklsh signatories of the Treaty of Sevres and the members of the Cabinet of ex-Premler Damad Ferid Pasha, whom it accuses of being Anglophile.

\section*{NOVEMBER.}

Nov. 1-Gen. F. Murgula, Mexican rebel leader, was executed at Tepehuantes.
-Mrs. Ruth Schermerhorm, of Des Moines, Iowa, Who offercd to marry a man who would provide \(\$ 5,000\) so she could obtain skilled medical treatment for injury suffered when her first husband shot her, considered many offers bcfore accepting that of George Rogers, Chicago banker and steel man. She intervlewed men who answered her man. She interviewed men who answered her
advertisement. Rogers bid \(\$ 500\) down and payments.
-At Statesboro, Ga., Ellott Padrick, youthful former Methodist preacher, was found gulty of first degree murder for kllling his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mamle Lou Dixon, last June. The verdict, with a recommendation for mercy, automatically carries a sentence of life imprisonment.
-The King James version of the Bible cannot be used in the public schools of Callfornla, it belng properly the book of a certain religious sect, according to a ruling made public by the District Court of Appeals at San Francisco.
-Mexican Consulate at New York reopened, the court injunctlon against its funds having been iffted.
Nov. 2-Massachusetts Supreme Court decided that mental anguish is a ground for divorce.
-Flnance conference opens at Berlin, Germany.
-Major J. J. Astor announced at Dover, England, intention of disposing of the American property (estlmated at \(\$ 40,000,000\), including vast New York realty holdings), he inherited from his father Viscount Astor, and transferring his wealth to England.
-At Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Mabel Champion was convicted of murder of Thos. A. O'Connell, and was sentenced to 20 years.
Nov. 3-At Phlladelphia, cheers and sobbing greeted the acquittal of Mrs. Catherine Rosler, who shot and kllled her husband and his stenographer in his office, on Walnut St., Jan. 21 last.
-Near Wittenberg, Mo., Jack Kennedy, veteran Missouri traln robber, known as the "Quall Hunter," and Harvey Logan, a former rallroad employee, were shot and killed by Post Office inspectors after they had robbed a mall car on a southbound passenger traln of the St. Louls and San Francisco. The stolen mall, about 100 registered letters, was recovered.
-5 women died, 5 were hurt, in loft fire on E. 13th St., N. Y.
-The Angora National Asscmbly has dethroncd Sultan and declared end to Ottoman Emplrc.
Nov. 4-Gcn. Ernest O'Malley, Asslstant Chief of Staff of Irish Republican forces, was slain by Free State forces, at Dublin.
Nov. 5-Ex-Kaiser William married, at Doorn, Holland, Princess Herminle of Reuss,
-Turkish Nationalist Government takes control of Constantinople.
- 135 Russian refugees wcre drowned when two steamers sank on way from Vladivostock to Japan.
-Irish irregulars burned the Central Post Office at Dublin.
-Sunday morning services at St. Thomas P. F. Church, N. Y., were dispersed by radio all over the U . S .
-The Stars and Stripes nlled 5th Ave., N. Y., for blocks from curb to curb, in a parade that inaugurated a ceremony new to this country, though old to Europe, the massing of the colors. Nearly 250 banners, with the national flag predominating, were carried by 800 men and women representing the Army and Navy and practically every local veterans organization and patriotic soclety from 64 th St. to the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5 th Ave. and 45 th St., where services were held.
-Third Internationale opened its fourth annual congress at Petrograd.
Nov. 6-77 coal diggers died in explosion in Relly mine, near Spangler, Pa.
- 160,000 barrels of crude coal oll took fire near Eldorado, Kan.
-Dist. of Columbla Court of Appeala declared unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law for Women.

Nov. 7-Ex-Gov. A. E. Smith was elceted over Gov. N. I. Miller in N. Y., and N. Y. City Health Commissloner R. S. Copeland defeated U. S. Senator Wm. Caider. The Vemocrats won generally throughout the country in the elections for Governors, U. S. Senators and U. S. Representatives.
Nov. 8-Several ocean passenger steamships under U. S. flag are changing to Panama and other foreign flags, to avoid Prohibition laws.
Nov. 9-At London, Sir William Horwood, Chief of Scotland Yard, was poisoned by candy 3ent him through the mails and is in a critical condition.
-The roundup of Mexlcan rebels who have menaced the power of President Obregon has snuffed out the life of Gen. Juan Carrasco, leader along the west coast and in the State of Sinaloa.
Nov. 10 -Erskine Childers, Eamon De Valera's right hand man, was captured by National troops at the County Wicklow home of his cousin, Robert Barton, also a Republican leader.
-F. C. Edwards, defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator, was' fined \$1,000 and disfranchised for 3 years by the Common Pleas Court at Huntington, W. Va., on a charge of spending more money in his campalgn than the law allowed. Sentence was suspended pending an appeal. Edwards's counsel told the court his client spent \(\$ 96,000\).
Socretary of War Weeks cancelled an invitation to Hon. John Fortescue, President Royal Historical Soc.. of England, to address West Point cadets on Ärmistice Day. The reason given was that Fortcscue, in a book published in 1911, made disparaging comments on the pcople of the U. S.

\section*{EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.}

Nov. 11-Over 900 died and many were hurt when earthquakc along Pacific Coast partly destroyed Copiapo, Chile, and did mueh damage at Ovalle, Coquimbo, Vallenar, Chanaral, and San Fernando. The shocks were accompanied by tidal waves at Copiapo, Vallenar, Coquimbo, and Chanaral. At Coquimbo 500 houscs were knocked down. Vallenar was almost obliterated.
-Belgium entombed her unknown soldier. England and France joined in uncovering tablet in Complegne Forest, where armistice was slgned.
Ex-President Wilson made first publle address in 3 years when 7,000 admirers made a cheering Armistlce Day call on him at his home, Washington. He spokc briefly for the League of Nations. President Harding put a wreath on the tomb of America's unknown soldier.
Nov. 12-Lleut. J. E. Blaney, army avlator, died in plane fall at air meet, Hartford, Conn.
- Fire did \(\$ 509,000\) damage at army aviation post (Selfridge Field), near Mount Clemens, Mich.
- More than \(1,000,000\) barrels of coal oil burned at Humble, Tex.
Nov. \(13-\mathrm{U}\). S. Supreme Court ruled that Japanese are not eligible for U. S. citizenship because they are not of the "white race." Section 2169 of the revised statutes restricts naturalization to "free whitc persons" and those of African descent. The Supreme Court held that these restrictions still apply. The subject has been in controversy for several years on the Pacific Coast.
Discovery that 353 of the 438 tons of coal shipped In the last 3 months to Highlard Falls, N. Y., had been delivered to the property of J. Pierpont Morgan resulted in the seizure of the coal by W. R. Perkins, Fuel Administrator for Orange County, who also distributed coal that had been delivered to other wealthy folk
Nov. 14 Wasscrmann Bros., brokers, falled at N. Y., followlng sulcide of Jesse A. Wassermann, member of firm.
-Lieut. E. G. Shrader, army aviator, died in plane fall near Baltimore.
-At Le Bourget, France, Edmond Poiret, noted French aviator, and his two mechanicians were kllled when his machine crashed durlng the competition for the Grand Prix for commercial airplanes.
-The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Wirth, resigned after United Socialists voted to quit coalitlon unless latter abandoned German Peoples' Party
Nov. 15-Earthquake shocks continue along west coast of South America.
-First day of parlamentary gencral clection in England, Scotland and. Wales resulted in gains by Labor and Liberal Partles.
-Leucocytes, the white corpuscles of the blood, have been found by Dr. Alexis Carrel, surgcon, of the Research Staff of the Rockcfeller Institute, to be the agency which prevents the spread of lnfection in animal tissues and brings to those tissucs substances which they need for rebuilding themselves.
-At Washington, the cases against Mrs. Muricl Macswiney and eight other women, members of the Ampr. Assoc. for the Recognition of the Irlsh Republic, who were arrested for picketing the British Embassy were dismlssed after a hearing by U. S. Commissioner MacDonald.
-The Banque Francalse de Mexique suspended, at Mexico Clty. This caused run on other banks. Nov: 16 -second day of parllamentary elections in Great Britain confirmed victory of Conservatives. In the new Parllament Premier Bonar Láw will command a majority of about 80 over all parties. Lloyd George's Coalition Llberals have 44 seats as against 129 in the present Commons.
The body of a two-year-old white baby, kidnapped from its home near Camaguey, Cuba, was found in a clump of bushes by policemen. They state that the baby was killed by Negro voodoo worshippers. The body had been dissected by the murderers, the heart being missing.
At Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Clara Phillips was convicted of second degree murder for death of Mrs. Alberta Mcadows; sentenced, Nov. 27, to 10 years to life in prison.

\section*{SULTAN FLEES CONSTANTINOPLE}

Nov. 17-Mohammed VI., Turkish Sultan, has fled from Constantitople on British warship bound for Malta.
-George Olaf Holm, an American member of the Iutheran Misslon, has been kidnapped by bandits in Honan Province, China
-Kentucky Baptist Association declared Darwinian theory of evolution contrary to Scriptures.
-The opening of a valve in apparatus in the chemical laboratory at Columbia University caused an explosion, killing student W. E. Spandow, and injuring another. The blast wrecked part of the laboratory.
-Fire destroyed Herald newspaper plant, Manchester, Conn. ( \(\$ 150,000\) )
- Mrs. Anna Couche, pneumonia patient, burned to death in oxygen room of Rockefeller Institute, Neath
- Four Irish irregulars were executed at Dublin by Irish Free state for unlawfully possessing pistols.
Nov. 18 -Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau was welcomed by Clty of N. Y. on his arrival from France. He spoke at the City Hall, denying France is militaristic:
- 50 Federal "dry" agents who have not "produced" were dlsmissed in N. Y. State.
- 105 doctors of \(N\). Y. sued, in U.S. Court, to annul the provisions of the Prohibition law in so far as it restricts physicians to a Himlted amount of whiskey or other alcoholic beverages in the treatment of patients.
Nov. 19 -U. S. Senator T. H. Newberry of Michigan, in letter to the Governor, reslgned his seat.
Clemenceau visited grave of Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay.
-Twenty-two former Ministers were apparently found guilty by about 75 per cent. of the voters at the Bulgarian national referendum to determine whether they were responsible for embroiling Bulgaria in war without sufficient diplomatle preparation. The Ministers of the Radoslavof Cabinct were not included in the judgment Trial of the latter for involving Bulgaria in the World War has been in progress more than a year.
Nov. 20-Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne, Switzerland, with delegates from Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey.
-Gov. Parker conferred wlth President Harding at White House over Ku Klux crimes in Louisiana.
-Congress convened in extraordinary session at Washlngton.
-At Pensacola, Fla., Sidney J. Catts, former Governor, was found not guilty by a jury in Federal Court on a charge of peonage.
- Mayor Kohler, of Cleveland, asked that men keep thelr hats on while in eievators.
Nov. 21 -Presldent Harding, at joint session of Con gress, demanded passage of a ship subsidy bill. -Clemenceau, in addrcss at New. York, declared France is misunderstood. He pleaded for U. S. allance and called Britain unfriendly.
-Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton was sworn in at Washington to serve for one day as U.S. Senator from Georgla
- Kansas began suit in State Supreme Court to oust Ku Klux Klan from that State.
-Rleardo F. Magon, of Mexlco, ander 21-year ecntence for alleged treasonable article in his news papeer, died in U. S. prlson, Leavenworth, Kan
Nov. 22-Clemenceau was grected by 200,000 Brooklyn school children. He spoke before N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and later before 106 th Regiment.
-Blast killed 84 miners in dolomite iron mine, near Birmingham, Ala,

Nov. 22-Ignace Paderewski, ex-Premier of Poiand, returned to piano, and gave concert at N. Y
-W. B. Lloyd, rich Communist, entered Ilinois State Penitentiary at Joliet to serve sentence of 1 to 2 years for violating State anti-syndicalist law.
Nov. 23-Hitcheock, Borah and other U. S. Senators attack Clemenceau's mission in this country as militaristic. Clemenceau spoke at Boston.
-Ismet Pasha, at Lausanne Peace Conference, demanded, for Turkey, Thracian frontier of 1913, plebiscite in Western Thrace, and a Buigarian corridor to the Aegean Sea.

\section*{TO CURB THE K. K. K.}
-Mayor Hylan of N. Y. ordered Police Commissioner Enright to drive Ku Klux Klan out of city.
-Ku Kiux Klan agents were charged by U. S. with attempting to interfere with maiis in Louisiana and Texas.
-Sydney, Nova Scotia, was crippled by storm, and by \(\$ 250,000\) fire.
-At Gallatin, Mo., 6 men, after blowing open and robbing the vaults of the First National Bankthe bank that Frank and Jesse James robbed in 1869-shot their way out of town and escaped with \(\$ 4,000\) in gold and \(\$ 20,000\) in securities.
-The Irish National troops took Sean Russeli, Republican Dircctor of Munitions and Chemicals. At Upton, in West Cork, Tom Haies, a iocal brigadier, declared responsible for the ambush in which Michaei Collins was kilied, was captured with documents in his possession.
-At N. Y., Redondo Sutton, ex-army offleer, convicted of making a false statement in stock promotion, was sentenced to 6 months to 3 years, depending on restitution to ciients.
-Key P. Smith, half-breed Indian and alleged healer, was convlcted at Brooklyn of murdering, May 4, the second of his three wives.
Nov. 24-Clemenceau, at Tremont Temple, Boston, asked that the U. S. intervene at the L.ausanne Conference. He offered proof that Germany makes cannon. The armistice, he deciared, was entirely American in conception.
- At Dublin, Erskine Childers, Eamon De Valera's right hand man, was executed in conformity with the sentence of the military court that tried him at Portobello barracks Nov. 17 for illegal possession of an automatic pistol Nov. 10 in County Wicklow.
-At Constantinople, the investiture of Abdui Mejid as Caliph of Islam took place in the Hirka Ihadet. or Chamber of the Sacred Mantle at the old Serai. A delegation from the Grand National Assembly handed him the Nazbata, announclng his nomination to the Caliphate. He then kissed the sacred reics, the Prophet's mantle, beard, sword, ring and keys, stepped out into the courtyard and sat on the low wide throne covered with gold tissuc.
-Henry P. Gage was sentenced, in General Sessions, N. Y., to not less than five nor more than ten years', imprisonment in state prison. Gage pleaded guilty of grand iarecny in the first degree in taking \(\$ 45,000\) in money and \(\$ 75,000\) in securitics from his employers, Jerome J. Danzig \& Co., Stock Exchange brokers.
-"Handsome Joe" Lanus, rich auto dealer, was shot to death at Chicago.
Nov. 25-At Lausanne, Ambassador Richard Washburn Child sprang a surprise on the Near Eastern peacc conference when he reiterated America's demand for the open door in Turkey and her protest against secret agreements conveying cconomic privileges.
-The Itaiian Chamber of Deputies voted, 275 to 90, to give fuii power to Mussoiini Cabinet until Dee. 31, 1923, to make fiscal and bureaucratic reforms.
-Ciemenceau attended football game at New Haven and saw Harvard beat Yale, 10 to 3.
-Under the Turkish Prohibition Law, just proclaimed, ail alcoholic liquors wiii be confiseated or shipped abroad, all persons convleted of manuacturing, importing or selling spirituous beverages wiii be fned and jailced, and those found intoxicated wiii be iiable to imprisonment from three months to two ycars. Offenders occupying Government positions wili forfeit their offlecs. There will be no appeai from these decisions.
-8 died in fre at St. Boniface Conege, Winnipeg, Canada.
-7 died in coal mine explosion, Cerillos, New Mexico.
-Strike at Vera Cruz deprives city of strect cars, autos, lights and bread.
Nov. 26-Ciemenccau iaid wreath on Grant's Tomb, N. Y., and visited Aquarium. IIc icft for Chicago. - Bavarian Fascisti are making anti-Jewish drive. - Col. Gonatis has formed a new Greek Cabinet. - Jose Serrato was elected President of Uruguay.

\section*{PENN. COAL TAX VALID}

Nov. 27-States may impose a tax upon products produced within their borders before such products enter interstate commercc, even though other States are iarge consumers of such products and do not produce them, the U. S. Supreme Court heid. The decision was handed down in a case challenging the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Pennsyivania upon anthracite coal, and was rendercd by Justice McKenna, no dissents being noted. The importance of the declsion was emphasized by action of New York, New Jerscy, Delaware and the Ncw England States in denouncing the tax as giving Pennsylvania a monopoly and as levying a tribute upon those States which do not produce but must have anthracite as fuel.
U. S. Senate defeated Administration bill to lend Liberia \(\$ 5,000,000\). The House defeated 6 per cent. deduction on shippers' income tax in Ship Subsidy Bill.
-Clemenceau arrived at Chicago with Gta. Pershing.
Russia and Britain, at Lausanne Conference, backed U. S. stand for "open door" in Near East. - Miss Mary MacSwiney, who had been on a hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison for twenty-three days, was released and taken to the Mater Hospital in Dublin.
\(-J . J . L e i t c h ~ k i l i e d ~ M i s s ~ R o s e ~ S a n d r i s s e r ~ a n d ~ s e i f, ~\) Huntington, N. Y.
Nov. 28-Ciemenceau spoke at Auditorium, Chicago.
-At Athens, the new Greek Government executed, after court martial, ex-Premiers Gounaris, Protopapadakis, and Stratos, ex-Minister of War Theotokis, ex-Cabinet Officer Baltazzis, and Gen. Hadjanestis. They were convicted of treason on account of Turk victories in Asia Minor. Gcn. Stratigos and Admiral Goudas were sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Mexico City has a water famine.
-The doors of the Grand Jury chamber in the Somerset County Court House at Somerville, N. J., were thrown open and the foreman, Alfred B. Gibb, announced that the Jury had refused to indict Mrs. Frances Noel Stevens Hali or any one else for the murder of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hail and Mrs. Eleanor Miils.
- At Peking, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution impeaching Wang Chung Hui, Acting Premier, and Dr. Weilington Koo, Foreign Minister, on the ground that they participated in signing the loan agreement with the Sino-Itailan Bank, in connection with which Finance Minister Lo Wen Kai was recently arrested. The vote was 262 to 39.
-The President Adams of the United States Lines arrived at Hoboken yesterday with 212 Americans returning from France to begin life anew in this country. There were 108 men, 63 women and 41 children in the party, under the direction of representatives of the American Aid Society in Paris.
-Bricklayers' strike at N. Y. was postponed by armistice to Jan. 1, 1923, and by wage arbitration agrcement.
-At New York, Aifred E. Lindsay, former South Nyack broker, was sentenced to five to ten years at hard labor in sing sing in Generai Sessions. Lindsay pleaded gulity last March to grand larceny in the first degree, having been indicted on ninc counts.
-Great Britain has suspended her program of scrapping warships under the Washington navai treaty until France and italy ratify it.
-Lehigh Vailcy Railroad Co. has agreed with State of New Jersey to give up Morris Canal by paying \(\$ 875,000\) and retaining canal bed in Jersey City.

\section*{SHIP SUBSIDY PASSES HOUSE}

Nov. 29-U. S. House, 208 to 184, passed Administration's Ship Subsidy Blii; 69 Republicans voted against the measure.
-At Springfleld, IIl., sentences of Wiliiam Bross Lloyd and 16 associates, serving sentences in Jolict Penitentiary and the Cook County Jail, after vioiation of the State Anti-Syndicalism law, were commuted to expire at once by Gov. Len Smail and they were released at 10.40 P. M. The commutations were presented as Thanksgiving gifts to the prisoners. They began serving their scntences last week.
-Clemenceau visited Cbicago slaughter house (Armour's) and Art Muscum.
-The Irish bilis ratifying the new Free State Constitution and embodying other necessary legislation under the Anglo-Irish Treaty were passed by the House of Commons. The bills were given their third final reading by unanimous vote after brief debate. They were then hurried to the House of Lords, where they recelved their formal first reading.

Nov. 29-At New York, Dr. K. A. Enlind, convicted of receiving ring stolen by A. E. Iindsay from Mrs. Florence James, got indeterminate penitentiary sentence.
-The Egyptian Cabinet resigned over Soudan questioll.
-Body of Mrs. Abe Becker, missing since April 6, was found in boiler pit, Bronx.
Nov. 30-Clemenceau left Chicago by way of Springfield, Ill., wherc be laid a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.
-Serge Trufanoff, known as Iliador the former monk, wife, and three children, reached N. Y.
-The State Council of Chile ratlfed the TacnaArica protocol.
-3 young Irishmen, Jos. Spooner, Patrick Farrelly, and John Murphy, alleged rebel bombers, were executed at Dublin by firing squad
-98-foot motor boat Speejacks, owned by A. J. Gowan of Chicago, reached Miami, Fla., and ended 35,000 -mile trip around globe, begun in September, 1921.
-A score or more of anti-water famlne paraders were shot to death by police at Mexico City.

\section*{DECEMBER}

Dec. 1-Labor unlons called general strike at Mexlco City.
- Armed men guarded Clemenceau at home of Joseph Pulitzer, near St. Louls.
-Senators La Follette (Wis.) and Norris (Neb.) called secret Progressive conference at Washington attended by 13 senators and 21 Representatives, at which was discussed plan for legislative programme.
11 died when Canadian steamer Maplehurst sank in Lake Superior, at Portage Lake Canal breakwater.
-Fire at Newbern, N. C., destroyed 225 dwellings, 16 lumber mills and 20 stores
-At New York, John T. Hettrlck, the building trades "code of practice lawyer," who was twice convicted on separate indietments charging conspiracy to violate the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act, was suspended for thrce years from the practice of law in the State, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, acting on complaint of the Grievance. Commlttee of the. Bar Association.
-Slain body of Christina Hervish, 17, was found near Paterson plank road, Wallington, N. J.
-It is reported that the tug Lizzie D., alleged rum runner, has sunk off Long Island, N. Y., with 17 aboard
- Impeachment charges were made in Congress against United States Attorney Gen. Daugherty by Representative Keller (Rep.), of Minnesota.

\section*{GREEK PRINCE BANISHED}

Dec. 2-Revolutionary military tribunal at Athens, Greece, sentenced to perpetual banishment Prince Andrew, brother of former King Constantine, on the eharge that it was by his order that 40,000 Greek troops were sent across the Great Salt Desert to their death at the hands of Turks in Asia Minor. He is also deprived of rank in the army. Counter revolutions have broken out in several places in Greece.
The United States seaplane, S-C II., from New York, rcached Para, Brazil.
The U. S. grows faster than Its ideas do, said Clemenceau, in address at St: Louis.
-At Peking, the weddlng of Hsuan Tung, the seventeen-year-old deposed Emperor of China, was celebrated with the pomp and ceremonial of imperial days. The former Emperor's bride was the Princess Kuo Chin Si.
-Hostility toward ratification of the Washington naval agreements in the Forelgn Affairs Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies, placing Georges Mandel, reporter of the commission, on the minority side, was responsible for the resignation of M. Mandel, former Chief of Cabinet under Clemenceau, from the commission. While M. Mandel refuses to be quoted, it is known that the commission rejected his report recommendlng ratification by a vote of 26 to 16 , with two members absent.
-Fire destroyed 162 dwellings at Terrebonne, Quebec; loss, \(\$ 800,000\).
Dec. 3-U. S. Atty. Gen. Daugherty flled with House Judiciary Committee reply to Rep. Keller's impeachment charges. He denicd the accusations. - Exilcd Prince Andrew of Greece and wife left Phaleron on British warship.
-Ex-N. Y. Port Collector D. F. Malone made public report of his saylng steamshlp Lusitania, when leaving N. Y., May 1, 1915, carried 5,400 cases of ammunitlon, but no guns, troops nor explosives.
-Switzerland defeated the proposed law providing for a levy on eapital for governmental purposes by a vote of about seven to one. Not a single canton gave a majority for the capital tax. The total vote cast was 730,000 against the levy and 108,000 in the affirmative.
Dec. 4-Fourth scssion of the 67 th Congress began at Washington. Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was withdrawn from Senate. House adopted resolutlon authorizing retircment of Associate Justice Plthey from U.S. Supreme Court.
-Clemenceau spoke at Baltimore; then went to Washington.
-British House of Lords passed Commons bill establishing Irish Free State constitution.
- Permanent building trades workers' agreement was made at \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\). to avert strikes In futurc.
-Four students died ln fire at Colby College dormitory, Watcrville, Me.
-Indictment against Madelynne Obenchain, charging murder of J. B. Kennedy, was dismissed at Los Angeles, and she was released from prison.
Dec. 5-U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture made report recommending a constitutional amendment which would put inauguration day in January instead of March, wipe out the Elcctoral College, and have Congress convene in the January following the election.
-Mrs. Clara Phillips, serving life sentence for killing Mrs. Alberta Meadows, escaped from prison at Los Angelcs.
-Fire destroyed Sulpician (R. C.) church and seminary, Oka, Quebec.
-At London, Gerard Lee Bevan, former Chairman of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, was sentenced in the Old Balley to seven years; penal servitude.' Bevan was found guilty on nine counts of an indictment for fraud and malversion. -At Lausanne, Ismet Pasha, chief Turkish delegate at the Near Eastern Conference, came out against the ploposed forced migration of Greeks to Greece and Turks to Turkey. He denied Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's figures about the number of refugees who are in a serious plight. Dr. Nansen was the League of Nations Commissioner in Anatolia investigating the situation. Ismet declared the Vatican note about the dangers menacing Christians in Turkey is not based on fact, and was a Greek move against Turkey.
-King George, by signing Irish Constitution Act, put Free State into existence at midnight, with Tim Healy as Governor-General.
- John Carrington was acquitted, at Danville, Ill., of charge of murdering his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lydia Carrington, Grape Creek, Aug. 2, 1903.
-Clenienceau called on President Harding.
- Benny Levinsky, clothing worker, was assassinated in labor feud, at N. Y.
Dec. 6-U. S. Ambassador Child told Lausanne Conference this country demands Straits of Dardanelles be kept open for all ships, including war vessels.

\section*{CLEMENCEAU CALLS ON WILSON.}
-Clemenceau called on Woodrow Wilson, at Washington.
-Tim Healy was inaugurated at Dublin as Governor General of Irish Free State; the Dail met and re-elected Prof. Hayes Chairman.
Six were killed when a Fokker scout plane and a Martin bomber collided 250 feet in the air over Langley Field, Va. The dead are: Majar G. L. Gearhart, Iowa; Capt. B. A. Doyle, San Francisco; Sergt. A. T. Marsick, Clcveland; Private Tom Jordan, Deepstep, Ga.; Prlvate Felix Blumka, Chlcago; Private Leon Rolan, Philadelphia.
-Police killed bank robber at Danville, Cal., and recovered \(\$ 9.000\).
-U. S. steamer George Washington and British steamer Clyne Rock collided off Dover, England. Dec. 7-Deputy Sean Hales, and Deputy Patrick O'Mallcy, Vlce-Chairman of the Parllament Assembly, were assassinated at Dublin.
- Clemenceau lunched at the White House.
- With the approval of President Harding, Secretary of the Navy Denby announced a general order putting into effect a plan perfecting the organization of the navy afloat, with Admiral Hilary P. Jones as Commander in Chief of both the Atlantic and Pacifie branches at all times.
-Brooklyn's first Probation Court formally opened. - Twelve to fourteen ycars have been added to the average human life in the last half century by the progrcss in medical science, John M. Dodson, Dean of Bush Medical College, said In an address before the University of Chlcago forum. Infant mortality, he said, had been cut in half; tuberculosis largely robbed of its terrors, and epidemics brought under control, but 600,000 still die in the Unlted States annually from preventable diseases.

Dec. 7-At Burlington, Vt., a verdict for \(\$ 465,000\) was awarded Mrs. Dorrit Van Deusen Stevens Woodhouse in her \(\$ 1,000,000\) alienation suit against Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, parents of her husband, C. Douglass Woodhouse.
Dee. 8-President Harding, in joint message read by him to Congress, asked law to forbid strikes and demanded a "dry" Nation and also railway eonsolidation.
-A jury in New Brunswiek, N. J., eonvicted Raymond Sehneider of perjury in falsely aceusing his erstwhile ehum, Clifford Hayes, of the murder of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Elenor Mills, ehoir singer.
-The business distriet of Astoria, the oldest eity in Oregon, was destroyed by a fire which swept over thirty blocks. Hundreds of persons are homeless and property loss is estimated at \(\$ 15,-\) 000,000 . For ten hours the fire held sway. Shortly after noon dynamite stopped its progress.

\section*{RORY O'CONNOR EXECUTED.}
-At Dublin, four Republican leaders were executed in the rear of Mountjoy Prison without trial and, aceording to the offieial report, "as reprisal for the assassination yesterday of Deputy Sean Hales and as a solemn warning to persons associated with those who are engaged in an assassination conspiraey against the Irish people's representatives." Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, the two leaders of the Four Courts slege last summer; Joseph MeKelvey and Riehard Barrett were the vietims of these first reprisals. Protests from various Labor members of the new Parliament and from many eitizens of Dublin already have been heard. The Republicans were stunned only for a moment by the executions. In prompt eounter-reprisal they entered Mereer's Hospital and killed a Free State soldier who was in bed there. The men escaped.
-Patrick Dealy, highway robber, esoaped from Sing Sing prison.
Dee. 9-Conference on Reparations opened at London. Premier Bonar Law presided. The Allies agreed on German debt moratorium
-N. Y. State Atty. Gen. Newton ruled that radio marriages are illegal, under the Domestie Relations Law, beeause the parties are not aetually "in the presence" of the person performing the ceremony. Mayor Hylan of N. Y., in speech to Cook County Real Estate Board, at Chicago, boomed third party movement.
Dee. 10-Japan restored to China the Kiaoehow territory, formerly German
-Irish irregulars bombed homes of Free State officials at Dublin
-In defiance of Mayor Hylan's order to Police Commissioner Enright to run the Ku Klux Klan out of the elty, a white robed and hooded Klansman spoke from the pulpit of the Baptist Chureh, Gates and Washing ton Aves., Brooklyn.
-Dave Treadway, member of a posse of Federal fastnesses of Menifee County, Ky., in pursuit of a band of moonshiners who killed Federal Prohibition Agent Robert E. Duff, Dee. 9, was shot and killed, supposedly by a member of the outlaw band.
-King George appointed Duke of Abercorn the Governor General of North Ireland. The Nobel Peaee Prize was presented, at Christiania, to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, for his relief work in Russia and Asia Minor.
-Gen. Leonard Wood resigned as provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
Dec. 11-Allied Conference on Reparations, at London, adjourned to Jan. 2, 1923, at Paris. It was as impossible for the Tory Prime Minister Bonar Law to eommit his Government to invasion of the Ruhr, demanded by Premier Poineare as the priee of a German moratorium, as it was for his predecessor to do so.
-Clemenceau talked, at Chicago, to American Farm Bureau Federation Convention.
-The World (Labor) Congress Against War opened at The Hague.
-At Oxford, Miss.; a verdict for the defendant was returned in the \(\$ 100,000\) damage suit of Miss Frances Birkhead, stenographer, against Gov Lee M. Russell, based on charges of seduction and other allegations.
-At London, England, Frederick Bywaters and Mrs. Edith Thompson were sentenced to death for murder of the woman's husband.
-The Irish Free State Parliament was completed by the swearing in of the Senate. Only 45 of the 60 appeared for the ceremony in the Parliament Chamber of Leinster House. Some of the absentees are said to be hesitant about taking the oath.
- President Harding has approved the dismissal of Midshipmen Bruee H. Robinson and Stuart H. Hawkins, \({ }^{5}\) who were tried by general court martial at Annapolis reeently and found guilty of hazing. - At Warsaw rioting, in which there was loss of life and injury to many persons, marked the ceremony of the swearing in of Gabriel Narutowicz as President of Poland.
THE POPE CREATES EIGHT CARDINALS.
-The Pope, at secret consistory, created eight new Cardinals. They were: Monsignor Achille Locatelli, Nuncio in Lisbon; Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano; Apostolie Delegate to Washington; Monsignor Henriguez Rey y Casanova, Arehbishop of Toledo; Monsignor Alexis Charost, Archbishop of Rennes; Monsignor Eugenio Tosi, Arehbishop of Milan; Monsignor Arthur Stanislaus Touehet, Arehbishop of Orleans; Monsignor Giuseppe Mori, Secretary of the Congregation Couneil of Jesuits, and the Rev. Father Franz Ehrle, formerly the Vatiean Librarian.
-The 1922 United States cotton crop is exilmated by Dept. of Agrieulture at \(4,767,262,000\) pounds ( \(9,964,000\) bales) ; value, \(\$ 1,134,608,356\), not ineluding lint and cotton seed.

\section*{NEW GERMAN CABINET.}

The new German Cabinet was constituted, on Nov. 21, 1922, as follows:

Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno.
Vice Chancellor and Minister of Justice, Dr. Carl Meinze (People's Party).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Rosenberg.
Minister of the Interior, Rudolph Ooser (Democrat)
Minister of Finance, Andreas Hermes (Centrist).

Minister of Economics, Johannes Becked (Preople's Party).

Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Heinrich Albert. Minister of Transportation, Gen. Wilhelm Groener (Soelalist-Democrat).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Stingl. Minister of Food, Herrnan Mueller (Soeialist). Minister of Defense, Dr. O. Gessler (Demoerat). Minister of Labor, Dr. Heinrich Brauns (Centrist).

\section*{FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(Estimated by the Journal of Commerce.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Year } \\
\text { (Calendar) }
\end{gathered}
\] & Loss. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Year } \\
\text { (Calendar). }
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\] & Loss. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Calendar). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Loss. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Calendar). }
\end{aligned}
\] & LOSS. \\
\hline 18 & \$78,102,285 & 1887 & \$120,283,055 & 1899 & \$153,597,830 & 1911 & \$217,004,575 \\
\hline 187 & 64,630,600 & 1888 & 110,885,665 & 1900 & 160,929,805 & 1912 & 206,438,900 \\
\hline 1877 & 68,265,800 & 1889 & 123,046,833 & 1901 & 165,817,810 & 1913 & 203,763,550 \\
\hline 187 & 64,315,900 & 18.50 & 108,993,792 & 1902 & 161,078,040 & 1914 & 221,439,350 \\
\hline 187 & 77,703,700 & 1891 & 143,764,967 & 1903 & 145,302,155 & 1915 & 172,033,200 \\
\hline 1880 & 74,643,400 & 1892 & 151,516,098 & 1904 & 229,198,050 & 1916 & 214,530,995 \\
\hline 1881 & 81,280,900 & 1893 & 167,544,370 & 1905 & 165,221,650 & 1917 & 250,753,640 \\
\hline 1882 & 84,505,024 & 1894 & 140,006,484 & 1906 & 518,611,800 & 1918. & 290,959,885 \\
\hline 1883 & 100,149,228 & 1895 & 142,110,233 & 1907 & 215,084,709 & 1919 & 269,000,775 \\
\hline 188 & 110,008,611 & 1896 & 118,737,420 & 1908 & 217,885,859 & 1920 & 330,853,925 \\
\hline 1885 & 102,818,796 & 1897 & 116,354,575 & 1909 & 188,705,150 & 1921 & 332,654,950 \\
\hline 1886 & 104,924,750 & 1898 & \(130,593,905\) & 1910 & 214,003,300 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For flre losseg in New York City see index. The 1006 figures in above table inelude the San Francisco conflagration-earthquake.

\section*{DEATH ROLL OF 1922.}

Abarbanell, J. R. (69), editor, N. Y., Nov. 9. Abbott, Rev. Lyman. (86), N. Y., Oct. 22.
Abbott, Wm. T., Chicago banker, Washington, D. C., May 29.
Adams, ex-Gov. Alva of Colo. (72), lawyer, Battle Creek, Mich., Nov 1.
Adams, Rear Admiral Jas. D. (73), Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.
Albany, Duchess of (60), Innsbruck, Sept. 1. Aldridge, Geo. W. (66), port collector, N. Y:, June 13.
Allen, Annie T. (54), Amer. missionary relief worker, in Turkey, Feb.
Andrea, Fern (Andrews), film actress, in airplane fall, Germany, July 4.
Anson, Adrian C. "Pop"' (70), ex-baseball player, Chicago, April 14.
Archibald, Mayor Alex (53), Newark, N. J., Feb. 11.
Armstrong, Chas. M. (55), Pres. Bklyn Press Club, Brooklyn, May 8.
Arnold, Francis R. (86), perfumery, father of missing Dofothy Arnold, N. Y., Apr. 1 Auchterlonie, H. B , golfer, Balt., July 8.
Auger, Geo. (39), ' 8 ft. 4 in. tall, N. Y., Nov. 30.
Austrian ex-Emperor (Chas. Hapsburg), (35), Funchal, Madeira, April 1.

Ayres, Rear Admiral Jos. G. (92), Montclair, N. J., March 21.
Babcock, Dr. Jas. W (66), pellagra expert, Columbia, S. C., March 3.
Bacardi, Emile (70), rum distiller, Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 28.
Bacon, Frank (58), actor, Chicago, Nov. 19.
Bajer, Dr. M. F., noted Peace Prize winner, Copenhagen, Jan 23.
Ballinger, ex-Sea. of the Interior Richard A., (64), lawyer, Seattle, Wash., June 6.

Bancroft, Gen Wm. A. (67), lawyer, Cambridge, Mass., March 11.
Bangs, John K. (60), author, Atlantic City, Jan. 21.
Barbour, Brig. Gen. L. A. (76), banker, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6.
Barham, Guy B. (59), Los Angeles newspaper publisher, London, June 9.
Baring, Mrs. Maude Lorillard (ex-Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer) (47), London, April 2.
Barnes, Paul (Geo F. Feger) (52), song writer, N. Y., May 3.
Barrett, E. W. (56), editor, Birmingham, Ala., July 9.
Barto, Rudolph S., Pres. U. S. Feature Service Co., N. Y, Feb. 1.
Barton, Rear Admiral J. K. (69), Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1921.
Baskerville, Dr. Chas. (51), chemist, N. Y., Jan. 28.
Bataille, Henry (50), dramatist, Paris, March 2.
Bates, Prof. Clifton W. of Brooklyn, Paris, March 3.
Baumgarten, Emile (56), art dealer, N. Y., Feb. 4.
Bayard, L. -P. (46), golfer, Short Hills, N. J., July 3.

Bayliss, Raymond W.(30), N. Y. broker, Rye, N Y., Feb. 9.
Beach, Mrs. Emily (75), horsewoman, N. Y., Dec. 3.

Beach, Capt. Warren C., N. Y., Jan. 14.
Beatty, P. E. Bishop Coadj. Troy (56), Nashville, Tenn., April 23.
Beaumont, Admiral Sir Lewis (75), England, June 19.
Beck, Lieut. Col. Paul W. (45), aviator, Oklahoma City, April 4.
Belcher, Rev. F. J., Supt. Five Points Mission, 'N. Y., June 27.
Bell, Dr. Alex. Graham, (75), telephone inventor, Baddeck, Nova Scotia, Aug. 2.
Benedict XV. Pope (1854), (Giacomo della Chiesa), Rome, Jan. 22.
Benjamin, Park (74), lawyer, editor, Stamford, Conn., Aug. 21.

Benjamin, Mrs. Park (56), Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 11.
Bennett, Sam'l J., journalist, Tucson, Ariz., Dec. \(25,1921\).
Bensel, John A. (59), civil engineer, Bernardisville, N. J., June 19.
Bensman, Matteo (45), composer, N. Y, April 8 .
Bergen, Teunis J. (48), realty, Brooklyn, Feb. 27.
Borglum, Solon H. (54), sculptor, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 30.
Berolzlieimer, Emil (60), pencil mnfr. Tarrytown, N. Y., May 25.
Bertillon; Dr'. Jacques (70), finger print originator, Paris, July 7.
Beseler, Gen. Hans von (72), Potsdam, Ger., Dec. 22, 1921.
Bjerregaard, Carl H. A. (76), librarian, author, N. Y., Jan. 28.
Blackwood, Brig Gen. Wm. R. (84), Philadelphia, April 26.
Blair, Eugenie (50), actress, ...Chicago, May 13.
Blake, Henry T. (94), lawyer, New Haven, Conn., April 7.
Blandy,'Harold F., U.-S. relief worker, Ufa, Russia, May 17.
Bleecker, Jas. (87), Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 24.
Bloch, Rosa (42), Ger. Communist leader, Zarich, July 14.
Blunt, W. S. (83), poet, London, Sept. 11.
Bly, Nellie (Mrs. Eliz. Cochrane Seaman) (56), N. Y., Jan. 27.

Babcock, Prof. C. A., founder of "Bird Day," Oil City, Pa., Aug. 10.
Boese, Clifford (65), court clerk, N. Y., March 20.
Boland, H'y J., sec. to de Valera, Dublin, Aug. 1
Bonnat, Leon (89), painter; Paris, Sept. 8. Bonner, Paul E. (54), banker, N. Y., Jan. 20. Bonzo, Cardinal Valfre di (69), Rome, June 25.
Bosch, Peter (51), wall paper mnfr., Chicago, April 12.
Bourne, Miss Emily H., philanthropist, N. Y., March 23.
Brady, John R. (72), dancing teacher, N. Y., Dee. 13, 1921.

Braganza, Prince P. B. de (75), Paris, July 12.
Brainerd, Chauncey C. (48), newspaper correspondent, Washington, Jan. 28.
Brooke, Alex. H. (63), sports writer, Philadelphia, Jan. 21.
Brann, Rev. H. A. (83), N. Y., Dec. 28, 1921.
Branner, Prof. John C. (72), Pres. Emeritis Stanford Univ., there, March 1
Brantly, Chief Justice Theo., Helena, Mont,, Sept. 17.
Brinson,' Congressman Sam'1 M. (52), New Bern, N. C., April 13.
Briscoe, Capt. Wm. J., Bagio, Philippines, April.
Britt, Jonathan (92), "' oldest Odd Fellow, Uba City, Cal., Feb. 14.
Brock, Sir Thos. (75), sculptor, London, Aug. 22.
Broome, Isaac (86), sculptor, Trenton, N. J., May 4.

Brown, Elos R. (65), Rep. leader, of Watertown, Cape Vincent, N. Y., Sept. 24.
Brown, Frank L. (59), Sec. World Sunday School Asso., Brooklyn, March 23.
Brown, Rev. John (91), Bunyan's blographer, London, Jan. 16.
Brunet, R. C. Bishop F. X. (54), Montreal, Jan. 7.
Bryce, viscount Jas. (84), author, diplomat, in England, Jan. 22.
Bubb, Brig. Gen. John W. (78), Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23.
Buck, Prof. Gertrude (51), Po'keepsie, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Buckley, Chris. A. (77), "The Blind Boss," polit. leader, San Francisco. April 20.

Buckstone, Rowland (62), actor, London, Sept. 14.
Buermeyer, H. E. (84), "Father of American Athletics," Brooklyn, Oct. 10.
Buffington, Brig. Gen. A. R. (84), Madison, N. J., July 10.

Bulkeley, ex-Gov. M. G. (85), Pres. Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.
Bulkley, R. W. (57), owner of collapsed Knickerbocker Theatre of Washington, in Fla., Feb. 6.
Burbidge, C'has. J., actor, Amityville, N. Y., May 31.
Burian, Baron Stephen (71), Vienna, Oct. 20.
Burlingame, Ed. L. (74), editor, N. Y., Nov. 15.
Burnett, Capt. S. B. (73), ranch owner, Ft. Worth, Tex., June 27.
Burt, Thos. (84), labor leader, New Castle, England, April 13.
Butler, Ed. D. (86), banker, N. Y., Mch. 12.
Butler, Prof. H. C. (50), Amer. archaeologist, Paris, Aug. 15.
Byam, Perry (69), enlistcd in Civil War as drummer when 9 yrs. 10 mos. old, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 10.
Cabrieres, Cardinal F. M. P. (91), in France, Dec. 21, 1921.
Cahill, M. J. (51), Richmond Boro. Pres., W. New Brighton, N. Y., July 14.

Caldwell, B. D. (64), Pres. Wells, Fargo Express, Burlington, Vt., Sept. 24.
Campbell, John H. (65), Treas. Inter. Rap. Tran. Co., Garden City, N. Y., April 5.
Campbell, Regina (25), actress, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 20.

Capus, Alf. (64), ed. Figaro, member Fr. Acad., Paris, Nov. 1.
Cardinal Almaraz Santos, Archbishop of Seville (75), Madrid, Jan. 22.
Carey, Martin (64), lawyer, Stand. Oil of ficial, in Fla., April 8.
Carleton, W. T. (73), opera singer, Flushing, N. Y., .Sept. 25.

Carmody, ex-Atty. Gen. Thos. (63), New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 22.
Carr, Sam'l., financier, Boston, May 29.
Carroll, B. H. (48), U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, March 30.
Carroll, Royal P. (60), yachtsman, N. Y., Feb. 7.
Carter, Sir Geo. (62), ship owner, in England, Feb. 9.
Cary, Henry N. (64), newspaper man, Chicago, Nov. 23.
Castellane, Marquise de (49), formerly Miss Frances Syms of N. Y., Nice, Feb.
Castle, Agnes, author, Genoa, Italy, Apr. 30.
Chacon, Admiral Jose, in Spain, April 13.
Chalifoux, R. C. Bishop Hubert O., Sherbrooke, Canada, March 17.
Champney, Mrs.. E. W. (72), author, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 13.
Chapin, Chester W. (80), steamboat owner, N. Y., Nov. 11.

Chatfield, Cyrus H. (78), leather, yachtsman, N. Y., May 24.
Chauvin, Judge Hector (60), Montreal, June 17.
Cheney, John V. (74), poet, San Diego, Cal., May 1.
Cheshire, F. D. (73), ex-U. S. Consul Gen. in China, N. Y., June 13.
Childers, Erskine, Irish Republican Irregular, Dublin, Nov. 24.
Cholmelcy-Joncs, Col. R. G. (38), ex-Director U. S. War Risk Ins., N. Y., Feb. 21.

Clark, Rear Admiral C. E. (79), Long Beach, Cal., Oct. 1.
Clark, ex-Justice Lester W. (69), N. Y., Sept. 23.
Clark, Mrs. W. J. (Grace Gaylcr), exactress, New Rochelle, N. Y., March 8.
Cobden-Sanderson, Thos. D. (82), printer, in England, Sept. 7.
Cochin, Baron Denys (71), member French Acad., Paris, March 24.

Cocks, Geo. W. (93), historian, Glen Cove, N. Y., May 26.

Collier, Geo. F. (55), college dean, Berea, O., Jan. 16.

Comings, Geo. R. (61), U. S. Assayer, Brooklyn, Jan. 17.
Comparette, T. L. (54), numismatist, Philadelphia, July 3.
Cumtesse, Robt. (75), ex-Pres. of Switzerland, Berne, Nov. 17.
Conger, ix-State Sen. Benj., Groton, N. Y., Feb. 28.
Connell, U. S. Rcp. C. R., Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.
Cook, Dr. Jchn W. (78), educator. Chicago, July 16.
Cook, Robt. J. (73), ex-Yale rowing Capt., Belle Vernon, Pa., Dec. 3.
Cook, Gen. Virgil Y. (73), Batcsville, Ark., March 13.
Coombs, ex-Congressman Wm. J. (89),
banker, Brooklyn, Jan. 12. banker, Brooklyn, Jan. 12.
Cooper, Col. D. B. (79), slayer in 1908 of ex-U. S. Sen. E. W. Carmack, Nashville. Tenn., Nov. 4.
Corbett, Jennie Parker (76), actress, Amityville, N. Y., Aug. 9
Cottrell, E. H., press mnfr., N. Y., Mch. 8.
Couden, Rev. H. N. (79), blind chaplain U. S. House 1895-1921, Ft. Myer, Va., Aug. 22.

Cowgill, Mayor Jas. S. (74), Kansas City, Jan. 20.
Cowles, J. L., "Father of Parcel Post," Richmond, Va., Oct. 22.
Croker, Richard (81), ex-Tammany leader, near Dublin, April 29.
Cross, Dr. Howard B. (32), of the Rockefeller Institute, Vera Cruz, Dec. 27, 1921.
Crow, U. S. Sen. W. E. (52), Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 2.
Cullen, Edgar M. (78), ex-Chief Judge N. Y. State Court of Appeals, Brooklyn, May 23.
Curry, Prof Sam'l. S. (75), Boston, Dec. 24, 1921.
Curtice, U. S. Consul to Nagasaki Raymond S. (37), Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15.

Curtis, Police Commissioner Edwin U. (61), Boston, March 28.
Curtis, Mrs. Eliz. (106), nurse to late King Edward, England, Feb. 17.
Cuyler, T. De W. (68), lawyer, Chairman Asso. Ry. Executives, Philadelphia, Nov. 2.
Daggett, Mrs. Mary S. (66), novelist, Pasadena, Cal., March 9.
Dailledouze, E. J. G. (65), "carnation king," Brooklyn; Nov. 25.
Dale, Mrs. E. D. ("Bunny Burch"), actress, Brooklyn, Jan. 9.
Dana, Mrs. Paul (62), (Mary Butler Duncan), N. Y., Feb. 16.
Daumig, Ernest, Ger. Ind. Soc. leader, Berlin, July 5.
Davis, Rear Admiral Chas. H. (76), Wash. D. C., Dec. 27, 1921.

Davis, Maj. Louis (81), 37 inches high, circus dwarf, Granville, W. Va., June 9.
Davison, Henry P. (55), N. Y. banker, Locust Valleỹ, N. Y., May 6.
Davy, Dr. Sir Henry, Exeter, England, May 10.
Dawson, Arthur (65), artist, Richmond, Va., Aug. 22.
Deery, John (78), ex-billiard champion, N. Y. City, April 8.

De Foe, Louis V. (53), dramatic critic, N. Y., March 13.

Delaficld, J. L. (51), lawyer, N. Y., Nov. 20. Delahunty, John (70), lawyer, N. Y., Sept. 24. Delano, cx-Congressman Milton (77), Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 2.
Denniston, Rear Admiral Henry M. (82), Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., May 23.
Denza, Luigi (76), composer, London, Feb. 13.
Depuy, Clarence S. (63), editor, Syracuse, N. Y., March 3.

Derby, Dowager Countess of (82), (Mrs. F. A. Stanley), Londen, April 17.

Deschanel, Paul E. L., ex-Pres. France (65), Paris, April 28.
De Verona, Ignatius M. (80), ex-Chief Eng. Water Dept., N. Y., May 12.
De Wet, Gen. Christian (68), Boer commander, De Wetsdorp, So. Africa, Feb. 3. Dewey, Geo. E. (78), wine, Brooklyn, Feb. 3. Dey, Fred. V. R. "Nick Carter," author, N. Y., April 26.

Deyo, S. L. F. (72), civil eng., helped build first N. Y. subway, Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 19.
Dicey, Prof. Alfred V. (87), law expert, Oxford, England, April 7.
Dickinson, ex-Mayor Franke W. of Springfield, Mass., (72), in Fla., April 7.
Dies, ex-Congressman Martin (52), Kerrville, Tex., July 13.
Dietz, Howard J. (55), airplane inventor, Hempstead, N. Y., May 3.
Dillon, John R. (88), N. Y. ex-stock broker, Lawrence, N. Y., Aug. 10.
Dodworth, T. Geo. (61), ex-N. Y. dancing master, Feb. 24.
Dolge, Alfred, piano felt mnfr., Milan, Italy, Jan. 5.
Dolgorouki, Princess (75), widow of Czar Alex. II. of Russia, Nice, Feb. 15.
Donahue, R. C. Bishop P. J., Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 4.
Donald, John A. (65), shipping, Rye, N. Y., Jan. 14.
Drake, Francis C. (50), art director The World, N. Y., Feb. 17.
Drew, ex-U. S. Sen. Irving W. of New Hamp. (77), lawyer, Montclair, N. J., April 10.

Duncan, Jessie (Mrs. Geo. Bowles), actress, near'Paris, April 6.
Dundas, Lord (68), London, Feb. 16.
Dunham, G. E. (63), editor, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Dunn, Jas. C., owner Cleveland American League baseball club, Chicago, June 9.
Dupree, Frank (54), playwright, N. Y., Feb. 3.
Durand-Ruel, Paul (90), art dealer, Paris, Feb. 5.
Du Souchet, Henry A., playwright, Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 27.

Duval, Alex., restaurateur, Paris, Feb. 15.
Eaton, Sir John C. (45), dept. store, Toronto, March 30.
Ebling, Wm. (94), brewer, N. Y., Jan. 25. Edwards, Rear Admiral J. R., Bristol, R. I., Dec. 2.
Ellison, I. S. (75), publisher, N. Y., Nov. 12.
Elston, Congressman John A. of 6 th Cal. dist. (47), Washington, Dec. 15, 1921.
Elwell, Col. Francis E. (63), sculptor, Darien, Conn., Jan. 23.
Ely, G. W. (82), ex-Sec. N. Y. Stock Exchange, Tannersville, N. Y., Aug. 16.
Emerson, Prof. Chas. F. (79), Hanover, N. H., Dec. 1.

Emerson, ex-State Sen. Jas. A., Brooklyn, Jan. 31.
Enloe, ex-Congr'n Col. B. A. (74), Nashville, Tenn., July 8.
Esmond, Henry V. (53), actor, Paris, Apr. 17.
Essex, Dowager Countess of (Adele Grant of N. Y.), London, July. 28.
Eu, Count d', Son-in-law of late Emperor Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, at sea, Aug. 29.
Evans, Bernard W. (78), artist, Jondon, Feb. 27.
Evans, U. S. Judge Beverly D. (57), Savannah, Ga., May 7.
Evarts, Sherman (63), N. Y. lawyer, Hanover, N. H., Oct. 21.
Eyster, Mrs. Nellie B. (92), author, Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 23.
Fabbri, Alex. (45), scientist, N. Y., Feb. 6.
Falkenhayn, Gen. Erich von (61), near Berlin, April 8.
Falkland, Viscount (Byron P. Cary) (77), London, Jan. 10.
Farrar, Edgar H. (73), lawyer, Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 6.
Farrar, Dr. Reginald, Moscow, Dec. 29, 1921.

Farrier, Horace H. (74), fin. Rumson, N. J., April 15.

Fallows, Ref. P. E. Presiding Bishop Sam'l. (87), Chicago, Sept. 5.

Feininger, Karl (77), violinist, Jan. 31.
Festetics, Count G. de (76), N. Y., Aug. 26. Field, Mrs. C. de P. (Hamersley), N. Y., June 20.
Field, Hamilton E. (49), art critic, Brooklyn, April 9.
Finn, Michael, baseball club owner, Omaha, Neb., May 6.
Fisher, John C., theatre mgr., Chicago, Dec. 18; 1921.
Flagg, Prof. Rufus (74), Ashland, Wis., May 18.
Flagler, Col. Clement A. F. (55), Baltimore, May 7.
Flagler, John H., (84), fin., Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 8.
Fletcher, ex-Gov. Allen M. (69), Rutland, Vt., May 11.
Fletcher, Chas. H. (84), "Castoria" minfr., Orange, N. J., April 9.
Foley, ex-State Sen. S. J. (59), Central Islip, N. Y., June 25.

Fontoura-Xavier, Dr. A. da, Brazil diplomat, Lisbon, March 31.
Foord, John (78), editor, Wash. D. C., April 17.
Forsyth, Robt. (76), actor, N. Y., Feb. 9. Forsythe, Mrs. Grace Strachan (59), Associate City Supt. of Schoolș, N. Y., Juivy 21. Foulke, Bayard F. (73), N. Y., Feb. 15.
Fox, Richard K. (76), Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 14.
Frear, Dr. Wm. (61), farm expert, State College, Pa., Jan. 7.
Freeberthyser, Martin (89), last of the original Swiss bellringers, St. Louis, Apr. 12.
Fushimi, Prince Y. H. (55), Hayama, Japan, June 26.
Garland, Chas. (53), tennis expert, Linesville, Pa.. Nov. 23.
Garretson, ex-Justice Garret J. (75), Amagansett, N. Y., July 9.
Garvin, ex-Gov. L. F. C. (81), Lonsdale, R. I., Oct. 2.

Gates; M. E. (74), ex-Pres. Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Littleton, N. H., Aug. 11.
Gauthier, R. C. Archbishop Chas. H. (78), Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 19.
Geary, Mannis J. (77), ex-Pres. Big 6, Rockville Centre, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Gelabert, Maria (65), opera singer, Paris, July 14.
Gherardine, A. B. de (55), "King of the Latin Quarter," Paris, June 28.
Gilman, Ada (67), actress, Holmésburg, Fa, Dec. 18, 1921
Gimbel, Jacob (71), merchant, Atlantic City, Nov. 7.
Gleichen, Lady Feodora, sculptor, St. James Palace, London, Feb. 22.
Glenny, C. H. (65), actor, in England, Oct. 1. Goldthwaite, Dora, actréss, Amityville, N. Y., Aug. 19.

Goddard, Arabella (Mrs. J. W. Davison) (86), piañist, in France, April 20.

Gosford, Earl of (Archibald B. S. Acheson) (63), London, April 11.

Goucher, Rev. J. F. (79), Baltimore, July 19. Gould, Sir Alf. P. (70), surgeon, London, April 19.
Grace, R. C. Bishop Thos. (81), Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 27, 1921.
Graham, Dr. Harris, Beirut, Syria, March.
Grand Duchess Anastasie-Michailovna (62), near Nice, March 11.
Griand Duchess Marie of MecklenburgSchwerin, mother-in-law of Queen of Holland, The Hague, April 22.
Grant, Nellie (Mrs. F. H. Jones) (67) daughter of U. S. Grant, Chicago, Aug: 30 . Green, Burton, (48), composer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 17.

Grenet, Edw. (75), artist, Paris, March.
Griffin, Hugh R. (72), of Woonsocket, L. I. in Red Cross service, Riga, Latvia, May 5. Griffith, Arthur, Pres. Dail Eireann, Dublin, Aug. 12.

Grimes, R. C. Bishop John, Syracuse, N. Y., July 26.
Grismer, Jos. R. (73), actor and manager Griswold March 3.
Griswold, Mrs. D. P. (Annie Robe), exactress, Lenox, Mass., July 26.
Gronna, ex-U. S. Sen. Asle J. (64), Lakota, N. D., May 4.

Guggenheim, Isaac (68), Amer. mine owner, Southampton, England, Oct. 10.
Guion, Rich. L. (81), inventor, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 23.
Gunnell, Rear Admiral Francis M. (95), Wash. D. C., June 10.
Gunnison, Fred. E. (53), fin., Brooklyn, Jan. 11.
Gwathmey, Arch. B. (86), N. Y., Jan. 23.
Haff, Capt. Henry P. (61), cup defender skipper, Islip, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Hale, Edw. J. (83), diplomat, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 15.

Haigazian, Rev. A. H., Pres. Amer. College, Konia, Asia Minor, Harpoot, May 24.
Hall, Mrs. Florence M. (77), daughter of Julia Ward Howe, High Bridge, N. J., April 10.
Halle, Chas. J. (65), art dealer, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1921.
Halsey, Geo. M. (67), N. Y. banker, L. I. City, Dec. 4.
Halsted, Dr. (Prof.) W. S. (70), Baltimore, Sept. 7.
Hampton, Crystal, film actress, N. Y., June 17.
Hapsburg, Chas. (35), ex-Emperor of Austria, Funchal, Madeira, April 1.
Harcourt, Viscount Lewis (59), London, Feb. 23.
Hardin, Abr. T. (54), N. Y. Cent. Vice Pres., N. Y., Feb. 21.

Hare, Sir John "John Fairs" (77), actor, London, Dec. 28, 1921.
Harland, Marion (Mrs. M. V. Terhune) (81), author, N. Y., June 3 .
Harms worth, Alf. C. W. (Lord Northcliffe) (57), London, Aug. 14.

Harris, Prof. Geo. (77), Pres. Emeritus Amherst College, N. Y., March 1.
Hatch, Roswell D. (90), lawyer, Greenwich, Conn., June 7 .
Hathaway, Eugene H. (73), Dominican Dir. Gen. Posts and Telegraphs, in Dominica, March 3.
Havemeyer, John C. (89), sugar refiner, Yonkers, N. Y., June 8.
Hawthorne, Grace (Mrs. Bernard S. de Santelys), actress, London, May 25.
Heidelbach, Alf. S. (70), N. Y. banker, Paris, Feb. 1.
Hendrie, Col. Chas. W., Stamford, Conn., March 28.
Hepburn, Alonzo Barton, (76), banker, N. Y., Jan. 25.

Hicks, ex-Postmaster Thos. L. (70), Philadelphia, March 28.
Hill, Carrie M. S. (70), school teacher 51 yrs., Brooklyn, Feb. 1 .
Hill, J. P. (75), theatrical manager, N. Y., Oct. 30 .
Hill, Waiker (67), of St. Louis, ex-Pres. Amer. Bankers Asso., N. Y., Oct. 6.
Hjoerne, Prof. Harold, historian, Stockholm, Jan. 7.
Hoey, Chas. actor, N. Y., March 8.
Holbrook, Levi (86), N. Y. capitalist, Central Harbor, N. H., July 26.
Holmes, Col. Addison (96), Gen. Grant's valet, Gary, Ind., March 27.
Hopkins, ex-U. S. Scn. A. J. (76), Aurora, Ill.. Aug. 23.
Hopkins, Saml. M. B. (80), banker, Brooklyn, Jan. 28.
Horner, Hobt. J. (67), furniture, N. Y., Feb. 26.
Horsey, Adm'l De (95), Cowes, Oct. 22.
Hotchkiss, Sup. Court Justice Henry D. (66), N. Y., March 6.

Houghton, Mrs. E. P. Donner (78), one of ill-fated Donner party crossing Rockies 75 ycars ago, Los Angeles, Feb. 19.

Howard, Geo. B. (38), author, Hollywood, Cal.,, Nov. 20.
Howe, Prof. Henry M. (74), Bedford Hills, N. Y., May 14.

Hoyt, Colgate (72), banker, Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 30.

Hoyt, F. D. D. (79), N. Y. lawycr, Lakewood, N. J., July 21.

Hoyt, Sheldon H. (78), Stamford, Conn., March 21.
Hudson, W. H., naturalist, London, Aug. 18. Hue, Otto, Pres. Ger. Miners' Nat. Asso., Essen, April 18.
Huldermann, Bernard (50), steamship director, Berlin, May 5 .
Hunnewell, Hollis H. (52), fin., N. Y., Jan. 24.
Hyde, Mrs. Henry B. (76), widow of Equit. Assur. founder, Saratoga, N. Y., June 23.
Hydc, ex-Congr'n Saml. C. (80), lawyer, Spokane, Wash., March 7.
Illingworth, Robt. H. (61), steel, Newark, N. J., April 23.

Ingalls, M. E. (52), lawyer, N. Y., Sept. 22.
Isham, Henry H. (75), banker of Elizabeth,
N. J., on train at Wash. D. C., May 15 .

Jackson, Fremont M. (73), carpets, and wife (68), Brooklyn, April 26-27.

Jackson, Geo. W. (60), tunnel engineer, Chicago, Feb. 5.
Jackson, Thos. H. (74), bird collector, West Chester, Pa., Feb. 27.
Jacoby, Philo (85), rifle shot champion, San Francisco, March 25.
James, Mrs. Julian, philanthropist, Washington, April 11.
Jenckes, Lawrence B. (55), loom inventor,
Worcester, Mass., March 30.
Jenkins, Francis B. (32), imptr. and Titanic survivor, Brewster, N. Y., March 26.
Jenks, Tudor (65), lawyer, Bronxville, 'N. Y., Feb. 11.
Jennings, Ryerson W., hotel keeper, Mt. Airy, Pa., Feb. 4.
Johnson, Capt. Chas. G. (82), guard over Lincoln's body, Jersey City, March 30.
Johnson, Eugene H., teleg. operator at White House in World War, St. Louis, Jan. 24.
Joline, W. R. (73), yachtsman, Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 7.

Jones, Ada (46), comedy actress, Rocky Mount, N. C., May 2.
Jones, Mrs. F., H. (67), (Nellie Sartoris), daughter of U. S. Grant, Chicago, Aug. 30.
Jones, Walter (51), actor, Brooklyn, May 25.
Jonescue, ex-Premier Talse of Roumania, Rome, June 21.
Judd, Edw. U. (97), one of founders of Rep. party, Anacortes, Wash., June 27.
Judson, Mrs. Harriet, founder Brooklyn Y. W. C. A., Brooktyn, Feb. 11.

Justice, Ewan (47), N. Y. ncwspaper man, Berlin, Oct. 16.
Kabayama, Count Admiral S. (85), Tokio, Feb. 8.
Kalanianaole, Prince J. K., deleg. in U. S. Congress, Honolulu, Jan. 7.
Kapp, Dr. Wolfgang, hcad of 1920 Berlin revolt, Leipsic, June 12.
Kean, Alex. L. (56), biologist, Orange, N. J., Nov. 28.

Keare, Mrs. Emily (47), actress, N. Y., Jan. 3.
Keating, Robt. M. (55), bicycle inventor, Springfield, Mass., Jan.' 20.
Kellar, Harry (73), magician, Los Angeles, March 10.
Kelleher, Raymond "Fatty," actor, N. Y., June 24.
Kelley, Comınander Jas. D. J. (75), editor, N. Y., April 30.

Kelly, John T. (70), actor, Bronx, Jan. 16.
Kclly, Rich. B. (71), banker, N: Y., Dec. 3.
Kelly, Dr. Stephen (74), banker, N. Y., Feb. 10.
Kemp, E. R. (50), Olkla. oil man, N. Y.,

Kendall, Percival W. (42), golfer, Deal, N. J., May 13.

Kennedy, Jas. (71), built first "L" engine, N. Y., Aug. 14.

Kennedy, Miss Mary Lenox (92), niece of James Lenox, N. Y., April 19.
Kennedy, Dr. Robert (102), Bristol, Conn., May 25.
Ketcham, Wm. A. (75), ex-G. A. R. Cornmander, Indianapolis, Dec. 27, 1921.
Keyes, John B. "Romeo" (66), capitalist, Brighton, Mass., April 27.
Kilgo, M. E. Bishop (South) Jolin C., Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 10.
King, Geo. Gordon (64), fin., N. Y., Mch. 30.
Kinkaid, M. P: (68), Nebraska 6th Dist. Congressman, Washington, July 6.
Kirk, Sir John (75), child welfare, England, April 4.
Kirk, Sir John (89), explorer, in England, Jan. 15.
Kline, Rear Admiral G. W. (58), Bound Brook, N. J., June 28.
Knapp, Sanford R. (90), lawyer, Peekskill, N. Y., April 15.

Knoedler, Mrs. Roland F. (Mme. Louise Theo), ex-actress', Paris, Jan. 19.
Knox, Dr. S. B. P. (84), Santa. Barbara, Cal., June 29
Koch, Frank (78), theatre owner, N. Y., Dec. 2.
Korolenko, Vladimir, novelist, Poltata, Dec. 25, 1921.
Kronold, Hans (51), composer, N. Y., Jan. 10. Kurzman, Julius C. (41), costumes, N. Y., Feb. 20.
Lais, Rev. M., Vatican astronomer, Rome, Dec. 26, 1921.
Lancaster, Mrs. Isabelle (87), bareback rider, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 25.
Landis, ex-Congr'n Chas. B. of Ind. (64), powder, Asheville, N. C., April 24.
Lane, W. A. (70), N. Y. banker, Paris, Aug. 2.
Langey, Carl (70), composer, N. Y., Mch. 16.
Lantry, F. J. (G3), ex-Tammany leader, N. Y., Oct. 7.

Latta, Jas. W. (83), Phila., March 26.
Laurenti, Marie (Luigi Cavadini) (32), singer, N. Y., March 7.
Laurentz, Wm. H., tennis champion, Paris, March 7.
Laveran, Dr.. A. (77), Nobel (1907) Prize winner, Paris, May 18.
Lavisse, Ernest (80), historian, member French Acad., Paris, Aug. 18.
Lawler, John J. (54), baseball player, Middletown, N. J., June 17.
Leach, Col. Josiah G. (80), originator of Flag Day, Philadelphia, May 27.
Lee, Col. Robt. E. (53), grandson of Gen. R. E. Lee, Roanoke, Va., Sept: 7.

Lefferts, Marshall (82), N. Y. iron merch., Port Washington, N. Y., May 3.
Leinster, Duke of (Maurice Fitz Gerald) (35), Premier Irish Duke, Edinburgh, Feb. 4.
Leone, Henry (65), actor, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 9.

Leullier, Robt., Police Prefect, Paris, July 5.
Lincoln, Alf. G. (83), farmer, cousin of Abraham Lincoln, Exeter, Pa., May 15.
Littlefield, Chas. R. (94), friend of Lincoln, Wash. D. C., April 9.
Lloyd, Marie (52), actiess, London, Oct. 7.
Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S. (91), a founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 10.
Loose, Jos. S. (80), N. Y. cracker mnfr., Kansas City, Mo., June 10.
Lord, Austin W. (62), architect, in Conn., Jan. 19.
Lord, Frank H., fin., N. Y., May 3.
Lovell, Mr's. Sophia" (70), "Queen of the Gypsies,'" Toledo, O., July 20.
Lumholtz, Dr. Carl (71), explorer, Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 11.
McLean, Andrew (74), editor, Brooklyn,
Dec. 4.

Magon, R. F., political prisoner, Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 21.
Maistre, Gen. P. A. M., French aide to Gen. Pershing, Paris, July 25.
Mallory, Robt. Sr. (66), N. Y. banker, Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1921.
Mann, U. S. Rep. Jas. R. of Ill., Washingten, D. C., Nov. 30.
Manson, Sir Patrick (78), "father of tropical medicine," London, April 9.
Marantette, Mme. (73), circus rider, Mendon, Mich., Jan.
Marburg, Capt. Theo. jr., Magdalena, Mex., Feb. 24.
Marceau, T. C. (53), N. Y. photog., New Rochelle, N. Y., June 23.
Marean, ex-Justice Josiah T. of Brooklyn, in Fla., Feb. 8.
Markham, Wm. G. (85), sheep breeder, Rochester, N. Y., May 16.
Marks, Bennett (89), textiles, a Lincoln body guard, N. Y., April 3.
Marks, Mrs. J. P. P. (Josephine Peabody), author, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 4.
Marsh, E. C. (47), Iiterary critic, Pawling, N. Y., Sept. 24.

Marston, E. S. (71), N. Y. banker, Florham Park, N. J., Oct. 12.
Marx, U. S. Rep.-elect Saml., N. Y., Nov. 30. Maxwell, R. W. "Tiny" (38); sports editor, Norristown, Pa., June 30.
Mayer, Levy (63), lawyer, Chicago, Aug. 14.
McAlpin, Geo. L. (66), hotel man, N. Y., Nov. 27.
McAndrews, Major Gen. Jas. W., Wash, D. C., April 30.

McCaffrey, Francis X. (56), lawyer, Brooklyn, March 28.
McClaughry, Matt. W., fingerprint expert, Chicago, March 14.
McFarland, Prof. Boynton W. (54), New Haven, March 13.
McGean, Fire Chaplain Rev. V. De P. (46), N. Y., Aug. 30.

McGrath, ex-N. Y. State Adj. Gen. Thos. H. (82), Brooklyn, May 6.

McGuinness, Jos., Sinn Fein leader, Dublin, May 31.
McIntyre, Wm. T., minstrel, Kenoshd, Wis., March 13.
McKee, Frank (62), theatre owner, N. Y., Nov. 13.
McLeer, Brig. Gen. Jas. (82), N. Y., Jan. 15. McMillin, Emerson (78), banker, Mahwah, N. J., May 31.

Menocai, Gabriel (53), Cuban cattle dealer, N. Y., Feb. 13.

Merriman, Mrs. M. K. (49), Pres. Nat. Fed. College Women, Wakefield, Mass., June 28.
Merritt, Mrs. Gertrude "Chinatown Gertie," Salvation Army worker, N. Y., April 9.
Morton, Ada (69), actress, Amityville, N. Y., Aug. 12.
Meunier, ex-Deputy Paul, alleged spy, Paris, May 17.
Meyer, Chas. W., actor, Baltimore, June 3. Meyer, Miss J. A., actress, N. Y., Jan. 2.
Meyers, Howard, Olympic athlete, Chicago, July 15.
Meynell, Mrs. Alice (72), poet, London, Nov. 27.
Middendorf, Fred. (92), banker, Brooklyn, Jan. 10.
Millard, ex-U. S. Sen. Joseph H. (86), Omaha, Neb., Jan. 13.
Miller, Clarence B. (50), Sec. Repub. Nat. Committee, St. Paul, Jan. 10.
Miller, Chas. R. (73)', editor N. Y. Times, N. Y., July 18.

Mills, Enos A. (52), "father of Rocky Mt. Nat. Park,', Long's Peak, Col., Sept. 21.
Mills, Mich. K. "Prince Michael"' (65), head of Jezreelite sect in England, Jar. 19.
Miriam, Miss Alice (28), opera singer, N. Y., July 22.

Mitsui, Baron Takayasu (73), banker, Tokio, Jan. 5.
Mnason, Paul (79), "Santa Claus" model, N. Y., March 30.

Moen, Levi W. (74), Newark, N. J., Mch. 31.
Monaco, the Prince of "Albert Grimaldi" (74), Paris, June 26.

Montt, Jorge, ex-Pres. of Chile, Santiago, Oct. 7.
Monteith, Prof. Henry R. (74), Storrs, Conn., March 21.
Montgomery, Alf. (65), artist, Los Angeles, April 20.
Moore, Mrs. Alex. P. "Lillian Russell" (61), actress, Pittsburgh, June 6.
Morrell, F. V. (77), genealogist, Brooklyn, Jan. 8.
Morris, Chas. A. (88), minstrel, Staten Island, April 19.
Morrison, M. E. Bishop Henry C. (77), Leesburg, Fla., Dec. 21, 1921.
Mounet, Paul (75), actor, Paris, Feb. 9.
Mountbatten, Lord Leopold (33), brother of Queen of Spain, London, April 23.
Mulhall, Police Lieut. M. J. (48), medallist; Brooklyn, Nov. 21.
Mulligan, Millie (131), colored, ex-slave, Louisville, Ky., May 30 .
Murfree, Miss M. N. "Chas, Egbert Craddock,", author, Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 31.
Murguia, Gen. F., Tepehuantes, Nov. 1.
Murphy, Arthur H. (53), Tax Commissioner and Bronx Democratic leader, N. Y., Feb. 6.
Murphy, Everett J. (70), prison warden, Joliet, Ill., April 10.
Murphy, Jas. J. (60), ex-Pres. "Big Six" typo. union, N. Y., June 10.
Nash, Wm. A. (82), banker, N. Y., Aug. 30.
Nicholson, Col. John P. (79), Recorder Loyal Legion, Philadelphia, March 8.
Nick Carter "F. V. R. Dey," author, N. Y., April 26.
Niedringhaus, ex-U. S. Rep. F. G. (85), tin mnfr., St. Louis, Nov. 25.
Nikisch, Arthur (66), orchestra leader, Leipsic, Jan. 23.
Nitray, Emil (40), dramatist, Milford, Conn., May 19.
Northeliffe, Lord "Alfred Harmsworth" (57), editor, London, Aug. 14.

Northrop, Mrs. Alice (61), Pres. School Nature League, Mt. Riga, N. Y., May 6.
Northrop, Cyrus, college pres., Minneapolis, April 3.
Norton, Mrs. E. S. (64), actress, N. Y., Sept. 30.
Note, Jean (63), baritone, Brussels, April 1.
Nugent, ex-Coroner John R. (78), Brooklyn, Dec. 13, 1921.
Nunes, Manuel (79), ukulele inventor, Honolulu, July 12.
Nunez, ex-Cuban Vice Pres. Gen. Emilio (62), Havana, May 5.

Oakman, Walter G. (77), banker, N. Y., March 18.
Ober, Mrs. Adelaide D. (70), actress, Hastings, N. Y., Feb.
Odell, Hamilton (87), lawyer, N. Y., Feb. 21.
O'Dwyer, Edw. F.' (62), Chief Judge City Court, N. Y., Oct. 9.
Ogan, Maude De H., writer, Englewood, N. J., March 24.

O'Grady, Jos. S. (65), Tax Commissioner, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1921.

Okuma, Marquis Shigenobu (54), Tokio, Jan. 10.
Olney, Peter B. (79), N. Y. lawyer, Lawrence, N. Y., Feb. 9.
O'Neal, ex-Gov. Emmett, Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 7.
Opdyke, W. S. (86), N. Y. lawyèr, Englewood, N. J., Oct. 20.
O'Reilly, Lawrence J. (52), N. Y. City Water Supply Commissioner, Brooklyn, Feb. 1.
Owens, W. J. '"Doc," card player, Havana, Ja!. 14.
Oxnard, Henry T. (62), beet sugar mnfr., N. Y., June 8.

Packard ex-Gov. Stephen B. of Louisiana, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 31.
Padgett, U. S. Rep. L. P. (67), Washington, Aug. 2.

Page, Gertrude "Mrs. Geo. A. Dobbin," novelist, in Rhodesia, April 1.
Page, Thos. N. (69), author, ex-U. S. Ambassador to Italy, in Va., Nov. 1.
Palitz, Bern. A. (56), Gen. Agt. Baron de Hirsch Fund, N. Y., March 2.
Palmer, Mrs. A. Mitchell (53), Wash. D. C., Jan. 4.
Pariser, Sol. "Pop Perry"' (90), hotel keeper, Coney Island, March 23.
Parker, Horace E., lawyer, N. Y., April 10. Parrish, Congr'n Lucian W. (44), Wichita Falls, Tex., March 27.
Patten, Walter R. (54), steamboat owner, Long Branch, N. J., May 6.
Patterson, Chas. A. (46), Vice Pres. du Pont Powder Co., Philadelphia, July 27.
Patterson, John H. (78), cash-register mnfr. of Dayton, O., Kirkwood, N. J., May 7.
Peabody, F. S. (66), coal operator, Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 27.
Peabody, Mrs. Geo. F. "Katrina Trask," Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Pedrell, Felipe (81), composer, Barcelona, Aug. 20.
Penfield, Frederic C. (67), ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, N. Y., June 19.
Pennie, John C. (63), lawyer, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1921.
Penrose, U. S. Sen. Boies (61), Wash. D. C., Dec. 31, 1921.

Phillips, Capt. J. M. (97), pioneer Chicago grain trader, Sedgwick, Kan., July 18.
Pine, John B. (68), lawyer, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Pingree, ex-Gov. Saml. E. (90), Hartford, Vt., June - 1.
Plumb, Glenn E. (56), lawyer for rail labor unions, Washington, Aug. 1.
Pollock, ex-U. S. Sen. W. P. (52), Columbia, S. C., June 21.
Pope Benedict XV. "Giacomo Della Chiesa" (68), Rome, Jan. 22.

Pope, Chas. (79), "Glucose King," Chicago, March 25.
Pope, Henry (85), harness horse driver, So. Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 26.
Pope, Brig. Gen. Percival C. (80), Milton, Mass., Jan. 23.
Potter, Jas. Brown (69), fin., Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.
Powell, Wm. B., Boston mgr. for R. G. Dur \(\stackrel{\&}{C o}\) Co and wife, Mrs. Powell, (widow of R. H. White), Newton, Mass., May 2.

Poyer, ex-Gov. of Samoa Commander John M., U. S. N., Wash. D. C., May 12.

Pratt, J. M., Supt. dredging, Panama Canal, Baton Rouge, La., June 11.
Pratt, Saml. (66), N. Y. advertising agt., at sea, Feb. 22.
Prince, L. B. (82), ex-Gov. of New Mexico, Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 7.
Princess Dolgorouki, widow of Emperor Alex. II. of Russia, who was assassinated in 1881; Nice, France, Feb. 15.
Princess Festetics de Tolna, ex-Princess of Monaco (71), Budapest, May 15.
Pritchard, Capt. John, ex-Cunard Commodore, London, Jan. 29.
Prothero, Sir Geo. (74), editor, London, July 11.
Querze, Angelo (61), tenor, Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Quinby, H. C., lawyer, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Raeburn, Sir Ernest M. (43), shipbuilder, N. Y., June 1.

Randolph, Edm. (58), broker, N. Y., Feb. 18. Rathenau, Dr. Walter (55), Ger. Foreig1 Minister, Berlin, June 24.
Rellihan, P. T. (60), newspaper man, Brooklyn, Aug. 21.
Remick, Wm. H. (55), ex-Pres. Stock Exchange, N. Y., March 9.
Reynolds, Miss Anna M., ex-Sec. of the Y. W. C. A., North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.

Richardson, S. J. (71), ex-newspaper circulation manager, N. Y., July 28.
Rindom, Ellen, actress, Copenhagen, May 10.
Riordan, Mrs. W. M. "Ann Spencer," theatre costumer, N. Y., May 4.

Robertson, Capt. J. F. (31), a Marine Corns hero of World War, Wash. D. C., Aug. 17.
Robertson, Jas. L. "Hush Haliburton," aüthor, Edinburgh, June 14.
Robie, Louis (67), theatrical mgr., N. Y., March 6.
Robinson, M. E. Bishop John E. (75), Bangalore, Asia, Feb. 16.
Rockefeller, Wm. (81), financier, Taırytown, N. Y., June 24.

Rockefeller, Wm. G. (52), capitalist, N: Y., Nov. 30.
Roe, Major Gen. Chas. F. (74); N. Y. Natl. Guard Veteran, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Dec. 1.
Roosevelt, Robt. B. jr. (22), N. Y., Apr. 1.
Rosen, ex-Ambassador Baron Roman R. (74), N. Y., Des. 31, 1921.

Rosenfeld, Simon B. "Beansey," card playèr, N. Y., Feb. 11.

Ross, A. Y. (92), ex-stage driver, Ogden, Utah, April 3.
Rothrock, ex-State Forester D1. Jos. 'T. (84), West Chester, Pa., June 2.

Rumsey, Chas. C. (42), sculptor, Floral Park, N. Y., Sept. 21.
Russell, Lillian 'Mrs. Alex. P. Moore" (61), actress, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.
St. Clair, Edith, actress, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1921.
Saint-Saens, Camille (87), composer, Algiers; Dec. 16, 1921.
Saltus, J. S. (69), númismatist, Lonđon, June 22 or 23 .
Sandys, Sir John, scholar, Cambridge, England, July 6.
Santley, Sir Chas. (86), singer, London, Sept. 21.
Satterlee, C. A. (87), marine eng., New London, Conn., Dec. 17, 1921.
Saunders, Mrs. Sallie (92), sister of Ann Rutledge, Lincoln's boy sweetheart, Lompoc, Cal., May 1.
Scheele, Dr. W. T. (52), chemist, Hackensack, N. J., March 5 .
Schenck, Henry A. (66), N. Y. banker, Englewood, N. J., Feb. 20.
Schlatter, Francis (66), "healer," St. Louis; Oct. 16.
Schroeder, Rear Admiral Seaton (73), Washington, Oct. 19.
Schultze, Dr. Louis W. (67), N. Y., Mch. 23.
Scidmore, U. S. Consul Gen. G. H. (68), Yokohama, Nov. 27.
Scott, Prof. Austin (74), ex-Pres. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 16.
Scott, ex-Justice Francis M. (74), Chairmian N. Y. City Charter Revision Commisision, N. Y., Feb. 5.

Seakury, Chas. L. (61), yacht builder, N. Y., April 7.

Seaman, Mrs. E. C. "Nellie Bly" (56), N. Y., Jan. 27.

Searle, Rev. J. P. (68), Pres. Theolog. Sem. of Dutch Ref. Ch. at New Brunswick, N. J., Cragsmoor Lake, N. Y., July 27.

Sebree, Rear Admiral U. (74), Coronado, Cal., Aug. 6.
Seitz, Rev. J. A. (85), Cos Cob, Cónn., Sept. 30.
Selden, Geo. B. (77), gasoline vehicle inventor, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 17:
Sembat, Marcel, French Socialist leader, Chamonix, Sept. 5.
Sforza, Count G. (75), historian, in Italy, Oct. 1
Shackleton, Sir Ernest (48), explorer on steamer Quest, in Antarctic Sea, Jañ. 5.
Shafroth, ex-U. S. Sen. John F. (67), Denver, Feb. 20.
Sharkey, Marquis de L. (64), theatr.; Brooklyn, March 18.
Sharp, Wm. G. (63), ex-U. S. 'Ambassador to France, Elyria, O., Nov. 17.
Shelton, Rev. Alf. "L., Amer. missionary, killed by Chiinese brigands, Feb. 17.
Shepard, ex-Judge William H., Belmar, N. J., March 24.

Sheridan, Lieut.-Com. Philip H. (32), Great Neck, N. Y., March 10.

Shibe; Benj. Fi., baseball club owner, Philadelphia, Jan. 14.
Shire, ex-Police Capt. Nathaniel (72), N. Y., Feb. 22.
Shrady, Henry M. (51), sculptor, N. Y., April 12.
Sigel, Franz (49), lawyer, Bronx, Feb. 19.
Silo, Jas. P. (73), auctioneer, N. Y., Feb. 1. Simpson, Henry E. (82), People's Christian Party Pres. candidate in 1912, Broken Arrow, Okla., May 30.
Sims, Geo. R. (75), playwright, London, Sept. 4.
Skinner, Cól. Wm. C. (67), àrms mnfr., Hartford, Conn., March 8.
Sloan, Jos. M. (81), actor, Phila., Feb. 5.
Sloane, Wm. (49), fin., Southampton, N. Y.
Smith, Prof. Alex. (57), chemist, Ediniburgh, Sept. 9.
Smith, Delevan (61), Indianapolis newspaper publisher, Lake Forest, IIl., Aug. 25.
Smith, Gerrit (67), N. Y. lawyer, Nyack, N. Y., March 30.

Smith, John "Ga-be-nah-gewn-wonce" (137), Chippewa Indian, Cass Lake, Minn., Feb. 7.
Smith, Lincoln C. (65), biographer, in ocean at N. Y., March 20-21.
Smith, Richard (63), editor, Indianapolis, Sept. 3.
Smith, Sir Ross M., aviator, near London, April 13.
Smith, Dr. Stephen (99), founder Amer. Pub. Health Asso., Montour Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26.
Solvay, Ernest (84), soda mnfr., Brussels, May 26.
Sonnino, ex-Premier Baron Sidney (75), Rome, Nov. 23.
Son Pying Hi, Korean leader, Seoul, May 19. Southwell, Rev. E. P. (82), ex-Provincial Irish Carmelites, Tarrytown, N. Y., May 10. Sparks, John G. (54), actor, B'klyn, May 3. Spencer, Chris. M. (88), rifle inventor, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 14.
Spencer, Earl (65), London, Sept. 26.
Spitzka, Dr. Edw. A. (46), alienist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 4.
Stahl, G. "Jake" (41), Chicago banker, exball player, Los Angeles, Sept. 19.
Stegler, R. P.., alleged ex-spy in U. S., Muskan, Germany, Oct. 25.
Stern, Louis (75), N. Y. dept. store owner, Paris, June 21.
Stimson, Dr. Dan'l. M. (78), N. Y., Feb. 21. Storer, Bellamy (75), ex-U. S. diplomat, Paris, Nov. 12.
Storer, Dr. H. P. (92), oldest Harvard grad., Newport, R. I., Sept. 18.
Story, Geo. H. (87), artist, N. Y., Nov.. 24. Stout, Geo. C. (46), organist, B'klyn, Jan. 10. Stowell, ex-Congr'n Wm. H. H. (82), Amherst, Mass., April 27.
Sturges, Henry C. (76), book collector, Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 16.
Sudduth, H. T. (72), poet, Brooklyn, July 4. Swift, Mrs. Gust's F. (78), Chicago, May 19. Swift, Mrs. Louis F. (62), Chicago, Apr. 5.
Tag, Louis (70), Treas. Amer. Tract Soc., Brooklyn, Feb. 18.
Taggart, Rush (73), lawyer, Vice Pres. W. U. Tel. Co., New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 28.

Takamine, Dr. J. (67), chemist, N. Y., July 22.
Taylor, Chas. A. (65), Pres. Carnegie Hero Fund, Santa Barbara, Cal., F'eb. 3.
Taylor, ex-Premier James S. (67), Redfern; New Só. Wales, April 8.
Taylor, Wm. D. (45), movie director, Los Arigeles, Feb. 1-2.
Terhune, Mrs. Mary V. (91), "Marion Harland,"' author, N. Y., June 3.
Tetreault, Pierre, pioneer Butte, Mont. copper man, Montreal, May 15.
Thoburn, M. E. Bishop J. M. (86), Meadville, Pa., Nơv. 28.
Thorne, Silvia (55), actress, N. Y., May 9. Thorpe, Col. Freeman (78), portrait painter, Hubert, Minn., Oct. 20.

Thurber, D. W. (69), spiritualist leader, Greenfield, Mass., July 27.
Tibbetts, Howard M. (46), college registrar, Hanover, N. H., April 12.
Tomkinson, Herbert "Bert Kelly Forrest" (54), actor, Fieeport, N. Y., March 1.

Tompkins, H. B. (78), author, Newport, R I., Dec. 23, 1921.

Townsend, ex-Surrogate Chas. DeKay, of Oyster Bay, N. Y. (71), Milford, Pa., March 2.
Townsend, Horace (63), author, N. Y., May 9.
Townsend, Isaac (71), fin., Nice, France, Feb. 21.
Tracy, Lieut.-Col. Evarts (53), N. Y. architect, Paris, Jan. 31.
Treat, J. F. ex-head Mystic Shrine, Fargo, N. D., Oct. 12.

Tregarthen, Jas. (81), shipbuilder, Brooklyn, April 11.
Tridon, Andre (45), psychoanalyst, N. Y., Nov. 22.
Tuthill, Theo. R. (54), Supreme Court Justice, Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 14.
Tunis, Bey of "Sidi Mohamed En Naccur" (67), Tunis, Africa, July 10.

Uhlmann, Ernst (56), "father of near beer," Cincinnati, April 25.
Urriola, Dr. C., ex-Pres. of Panama, Panama, June 27.
Van Benthuysen, Rear Admiral John (75), New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Van Buskirk, Police Lieut. Chas. (53), N. Y., Feb. 20.

Van Deventer, Lieut. Gen. Sir L. J., Johannesburg, So. Africa, Aug. 27.
Van Name, Prof. A. (87), Yale Univ. Librarian, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29.
Van Volkenburgh, Thos. S. (78), lawyer, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1921.

Van Wyck, ex-Justice Augustus (72), N. Y., June 8.
Vare, State Sen. E. H. (60), Ambler, Pa., Oct. 16.
Vaughan, Rev. Bernard (76), Engl'd, Oct. 31.
Verga, Giovanni (82), novelist, Rome, Jan. 27.
Viereck, Louis (71), writer, in Germany, Sept. 16.
Vignaud, Henry (92), U. S. dipl., in France, Sept. 18.
Villiers, Fred'k (70), war correspondent, London, April 5.
Vizetelly, Ernest A: (69), author, London, March 26.
Voigt, Herman (65), chess player, Philadelphia, Feb. 12.
Voigt, ,"Wilhelm (72), "Captain of Koepenick," Luxemburg, Jan. 4.
Vokes, Harry (55), ex-actor, Boston, Apr. 15.
Von Hausen, Gen. Baron Max (76), Dresden, March 20.
Wade, Capt. J. L., hero of Gen. Slocum (burning steamer) disaster, Bronx, Oct. 12.
Walker, W. F., bank embezzler, New Britain, Conn., July 25.
Walker;, Williston, Yale Provost, New Haven, March 9.
Wallace, Rothvin (40), N. Y. newspaper man, Oceanport, N. J., Nov. 10.
Walsh, Fire Batt. Chief Jas. J. (45), Brooklyn, April 3.
Walter, Prof. Sir Walter (61), Oxford, England, May 13.
Walton, Edw. A. (61), artist, Edinburgh, March 20.
Walton, Wm., ex-Brooklyn Sheriff (74), Southampton, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1921.
Wanamaker, John (84), merchant, Philadelphia, Dec. 12.
Ward, Ellis F. (77), oarsman, Philadelphia, Aug. 25.
Ward, Genevieve (85), actress, London, Aug. 18.
Ward, Geo. G. (77), Vice Pres. Cominercial Cable Co., N. Y., June 15.
Warren, Lloyd, architect, N. Y., Oct. 25.
Washburn, F. S. (61), dam builder, Rye, N. Y., Óct. 9 .

Watson, U. S. Sen. Thos. E. of Ga. (66), Washington, Sept. 26.
Watson, Sir David (51), owner Dáily Chronicle, Quebec, Canada, Feb. 19.
Watson, Jos. "Baron Manton," soap, in England, March 13.
Watterson, Henry (81), editor, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 22, 1921.
Weeks, Justice Bartow S. of N. Y. City (61), Miami, Fla., Feb. 3.

Weir, Mrs. Emma "Big Emma," "million dollar shop lifter,'" Chicago, May 23.
Wendell, Prof. Geo. V. (51), N. Y., Mch. 15.
Wendell, State Comptroller Jas. A. (53), Albany, N. Y., May 10.
West, Edmund A. (99), lawyer, one of founders of Rep. party, Chicago, April 30.
Westacott, U. S. Vice Consul Richard (73), London, Jan. 28.
Weston, Frank (72), actor, N. Y., Jan. 28.
Wheaton, Fred. E. (59), member Dem. Nat. Committee, Minneapolis, Jan. 29.
Wheaton, J. Frank, Negro lawyer, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Wheeler, Wm. (85), lumber, Staten Island, Jan. 21.
Wheelock, Wm. E. (75), piano mnfr., Brooklyn, Feb. 14.
Whelan, David (70), tobacco, N. Y., Jan. 14.
Whitehead, P. E. Bishop Cortlandt (79), Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 18.
Whitehouse, Worthington (56), realty, Elmsford, N. Y., Feb. 14.
Willcox, G. B. (96), oldest Yale grad., Chicago, July 22.
Williams, Egbert A., "Bert," colored, (45), actor, N. Y., Mareh 4.
Willson, Prof. R. W., astronomer, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 1.
Wilmerding, L. K. (74), stock broker, N. Y., Dec. 8.

Wilson, Major Gen. Erastus W. (62), Montreal, May 15.
Wilson, John F. (45), editor, Venice, Cal., March 5.
Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Henry (58), London, June 22.
Wilson, Stewart (96), "Hermit of Sacandaga," Osborne Bridge, N. Y., Feib. 10.
Winslow, Erving (83), merch., New Haven, March 10.
Winter, Mrs. Wm. (81), Los Angeles, Cal., April 7.
Woeste, Baron, Minister of State, Brussels, April 5.
Wolf, Rennold ( 50 ), playwright and editor, N. Y., Jan. 2.

Woolley, John G. (72), U. S. Prohibition leader, Granada, Spain, Aug. 13.
Worm, A. Toxen (55), theatr. mgr., Paris, Jan. 13.
Wright, ex-Sec. of War Gen. Luke E. (76), Memphis, Temn., Nov. 17.
Wu Ting Fang (81), ex-Chinese Minister to U S., Canton, June 23.
Wyeth, Dr. John A. (77), N. Y., May 28 .
Wynn, Dr. F. P., of Indianapolis, Pres. Amer. Alpine Club, Glacier Nat. Parls, Mont., July 27.
Wynne, ex-Postmaster Gell. Robt. J. (71), Wash. D. C., March 11.
Yaniagata, Field Marshal Prince Aritono (83), Odawara, Feb. 1.

Young, Col. Chas. (colored) (5S), U. S. A. Vet., in Nigeria, Jan.
Zaldivar, ex-Pres, of Salvador Dr. Rafael (60), Chicago, May 13.

Zietz, Luise, woman's rights advocate, member of German Parlianent, Berlin, Jan. 27.
Zucca, ex-Coroner. Antonio (\%0), N. Y., April 15.
Zuckerman, Lazar ( \(\mathbf{7} 0\) ), actor, N. Y., June 17.

\section*{BENEFACTIONS OF 1922.}

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, daughter of Gcn. Wadsworth, to Adair Hospital at Clarendon, Texas,' \$35,000; to St. Matthew's Home for Chlidren at Dallas, Texas, \(\$ 10,000\).

Maude Adams to diocese of Long Island, for use of R. C. Sisterhood of Our Lady of the Cenacle, 300-acre estate at Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Anonymous glft to Northern Baptist Fund of \(\$ 500,000\).

Wm. P. Armstrong, by will, to Wesieyan Uníversity at Mlddletown, Conn., \(\$ 100,000\) in cash and residue of estate over \(\$ 1,00 \mathrm{C}, 000\); to New York East Conference M. E. Church, Home for Missions and Church Expansion of M. E. Church, each \(\$ 100,000\); Gen. Hospltal Soc. of Conn. and M. E. Hospital of Brooklyn, \(\$ 25,000\); Grace M. E. Church of New Haven, \(\$ 15,000\).

Lord Atholstan of Montreal, for cancer research, \(\$ 100,000\).

Geo. F. Baker to Metropolitan Museum of Art, \(\$ 1,000,000\) as an endowment fund.

George F. Baker to American Museum of Natural History, \$250,000.
George F. Baker to Columbia University to buy 46-acre Dyckman tract for stadium, \(\$ 700,000\).

George F. Baker to the New York Hospital, \(\$ 500,000\).

Ball brothers, Muncle, Ind., to charitable and educational institutions, \(\$ 1,000,000\); largest to Indiana State Normai School, Eastern Division, \(\$ 250,000\); Hillsdale College, Mich., \(\$ 100,000\); to J. Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospltal at Indianapolls, \(\$ 25,000\).

Mrs. P. M. Barker, by will, to Cooper Union, \(\$ 50,000\).

Morris S. Barnet, by will, to Mount Sinai Hospital, \$50,000.

Mrs. Beatrice Boeke, widow of cocoa manufacturer, 29,000 "shares valued at \(\$ 1,000,000\), in "Cadbury Bros." which she inherited from her father, the late Sir George Cadbury, to "Cadbury Bros." employees.

Mrs. Josephine W. Beeson, by will to House of Calvary at 170 th St. and Belmont Ave., Bronx, and the United Catholic Charities, each \(\$ 20,000\).

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to National Woman's Party, the buildings and grounds known as the Old Capltol, in Washington.

Frederlck Bertuch, by will, to Columbia University, \(\$ 100,000\); to widow, \(\$ 10,000\) and use of realty for life; to Charity Organization Soclaty of the City of New York, \(\$ 25,000\); German Liederkranz of New York, \(\$ 5,000\); Lenox Hili Hospitai, \(\$ 50,000\); Wartburg Farm School of the Evangellcal Lutheran Church, \(\$ 25,000 ;\) Cooper Union, \(\$ 50,000\); St. John's Guild, \(\$ 25,000\); Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home, Brooklyn, \(\$ 25,000\); Children's Aid Soclety and New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \(\$ 50,000\), and the Trondhjems Tekniske Skoie of Trondhjem, Norway, \(\$ 25,000\); residue to Bowery Mission.

Anlta Bliss of New York and Manchester, Vt., by will, to Llttle Mothers' Aid Association for Ernest Bliss Memorial Home, \(\$ 350,000\).

Mrs. Angie M. Booth, widow of Ward Line's former President, by will, to Sailors' Snug Harbor, \(\$ 50,000\); to Flushing Hospital, \(\$ 25,000\).

Miss Emlly Howland Bourne, by will, to Bourne Workshop for the Blind at 338 E. 35th St., \(\$ 20,000\); to New York Association for Improving Condltion of Poor, \(\$ 300,000\); many bequests made to institutions in Boaton, New Bedford and Bourne, Mass.; to Henry Street Settiement and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, \(\$ 10,000\) each.

William Jennings Bryan to Methodist Episcopal Hospital Association, his \(\$ 100,000\) home situated southeast of Lincoln, Neb.

The Carnegie Corporation, during lts fiscal year Oct. 1, 1921 to Oct. 1, 1922, donated to various colleges and organizations \$3,816.510. Among the largest of the glfts were: to New York University, \(\$ 300,000\); to Unlversity of Cinclnnati, \(\$ 200,000\); Callfornla Institute of Technology, \$150,000; Georgia School of Technology, \(\$ 150,000\); Stevens Instltute of Technology, \(\$ 100,000\); Flora MacDonald College, \(\$ 50,000\); Klngs College, Wlndsor, N. S., \(\$ 40,000\); to the Institute of Economics, \(\$ 1,650,000\); American School of Classical Studies at Athens, \(\$ 200,000\); Natlonal Research Council, \$182,500; Marine Biological Laboratory; \(\$ 100,000\); National Institate of Pubilc Adminlstration, \(\$ 60,000 ;\) the President's
Conference on Unemployment, \(\$ 50,000\); Amerlcan Conference on Unemployment, \(\$ 50,000\); Amerlcan Council on Educatlon, \(\$ 50,000\); Institute for Educatlonal Research, \(\$ 45,000\); Amerlcan Classical 000; Committes of Establishnent of Permanent

Organization for Improvement of Iaw, \(\$ 25,000\); Libraries at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne, Pa., \(\$ 25,000\); public libraries at Washington, D. C., \(\$ 167,000\).
Carnegie Corporation to College of William and Mary, in Virglnia, \(\$ 25,000\) for library.

Carnegie Corporation of New York gets aside \(\$ 1,600,000\) for establishment and maintenance of Institute of Economics in Washington, D. C.

Josephine Carrler, by will, to Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, Conn., \(\$ 20,000\); residuary estate to be divided equally between American Red Cross and Evangelistic Committee of 541 Lexlngton Ave.

Mrs. Lydia C. Chamberlain of Des Moines, Iowa, by will, to Columbia University for establishment of feliowships, \(\$ 500,000\).

Mrs. Helen T. Cole of Hotel Biltmore, New York, by. will, to Presbyterian Hospital, \(\$ 150,000 ;\) and to
Dr. Waurence Whittemore of hospltai, \(\$ 10,000\). Mayor James Couzens, Detroit, to new Children's Hospital. \(\$ 1,000,000\) in securitles.
. F. Cowdrey, by will, to New Rochelle for public park, his country place on Davenport's Neck.
Charles R. Cross of Brookline, Mass., by will, to Harvard College and Harvard Observatory, \(\$ 100,000\).
Edmund J. Curley of Monte Carlo and New York, by wil, to Metropolitan Museum of Art, \(\$ 25,000\); to Good Samaritan and St. Joseph's Hospitals at Lexington, Ky \({ }^{\circ}\) each \(\$ 10,000\).

Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, by wili, to Hospltal for Deformities and Joint Diseases, \(\$ 796,704\); City of Newburyport, Mass., \(\$ 50,000\); to Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Mount Vernon Hospltals and American Society Preventlon of Cruelty to Animals, each \(\$ 20,000\); to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \(\$ 25,000\).

Robert W. De Forest and Emily Johnston De Forest to the Metropoiitan Museum of Art, "American Wing,' estimated to cost \(\$ 2,000,000\).

Cleveland H. Dodge to American Colleges in Near East, \(\$ 165,000\).
George Doheny, lar. yer and banker, of Syracuse, N. Y., by will, to St. Joseph's Hospitai, \(\$ 250,000\); to Memorial Hospital, House of Providence, Onondaga Orphans' Home, Homeopathic Hospital, St: Vincent'Orphan Asylum, Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse Free Dispensary and St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, each \(\$ 150,000\).
J. B. Duke to Trinity College, Durham, N. C. \(\$ 1,125,000\).
Educational Foundation of Commission for Relief in Belgium to University of Brussels, 15,000,000 francs. This makes a totai, it was announced, of \(110,000,000\) francs glven by this foundation to Belgian educationai institutions. This includes a previous gift of \(20,000,000\) francs to the University of Brussels, \(20,000,000\) francs to the Universlty of Ghent, \(20,000,000\) to the Unlversity of Liege, \(20,000,000\) to the University of Louvain, \(5,000,000\) to the Schooi of Mines, Mons, and 10;000,000 to the Higher Colonial School, Antwerp.

Arthur B. Emmons of Providence, \(\mathbf{R}\). I., by will, to Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, \(\$ 50,000\); to Children's Hospital of Boston, \(\$ 25,000\); to Newport Hospltal, \(\$ 25,000\); to Redwood Iibrary, to People's Library, Berea College, Hampton Normal Institute, and Tuskegee Instltute, each \(\$ 10,000\).

Amos F. Eno, by will, to American Museum of Natural History, \(\$ 272,000\).
Marshall Field, Chicago, pledges \(\$ 50,000\) per year for five years to Field Museum of Natural History; Staniey Field gives \(\$ 200,000\) to clear off building deficit, and \(\$ 6,500\) to cancel last year's operatlng defcit.
John H. Flagler, by will, to St. Luke's, the New York and the Presbyterian Hospitals, share and share alike, \(\$ 1,000,000\); to the St. Cecllla Club, \(\$ 70,000\).

Henry Ford buys Burroughs Farm and gives it to John Burroughs Memorial Associaiton; also establlshes fund to preserve it.

Charies Garland inherited fortune of about \$800,000 ; to American Fund for Public Service.

Edwin Gould to' Veterans' Mountaln Camp of American Leglon, \(\$ 10,000\). Last spring Mr. Gould gave \(\$ 20,000\) toward purchase of property at Big Tupper Lake in Adirondacks.
Edwin Gould has provided funds for building in this city a Temporary Home for Orphians; to be used as a clearing louse for the Sheltering Arms, the Society for Half Orphans and Dcstitute Children and the Leake and. Watts Home of Yonkers, to care for them while pedlgrees are taken and investlgatlons made.

Bishop Grimes of Syracuse, N. Y., by will, for education of ecclesiastical students, \(\$ 10,000\); for emergency cases at St. Vlncent de Paul's Soclety, \(\$ 10,000\); Home for Boys, \(\$ 10,000\); St. Viacent's Summer Home, \(\$ 5,000\); to St Mary's Hospital.

St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Vincent Asylum and House
of Proviaence, \(\$ 1,000\) each; residue of \(\$ 100,000\) estate to Grimes Foundation.

Frank Grossbard, by will, \(\$ 100,000\) to be distributed through the Brooklyn Federation of Charities.
Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, who owns a summer place at Goshen Point, Conn., purchased Hoffman property adjoining her estate to establish a Home for Convaleseent Children.
Mrs. Stephen Harkness to Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Chureh, \(\$ 750,000\) for parish house.
Harkness Family Fund to Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinqueney, \$165,000.
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness to establish the Commonwealth Fund for "The Welfare of Mankind, \(\$ 16.000,000\).

Mr. Stephen V. Harkness of New York City, to Yale University, \(\$ 3,000,000\). to increase salaries of members of Yale faculty.

Rush C. Hawkins estate to Norwich University \(\$ 350,000\).

August Heckscher of New York to Munich, Bavaria, \(10,000,000\) marks for hospital for shellshoeked soldiers.
Alfred S. Heidelbach, banker, oi New York, London, and Paris. by will, to Mount Sinai Hospital, \(\$ 150,000\); to Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Children's Charitable Union, Sanitarium for Poor Children, and Lenox Hill Hospital, \(\$ 5,000\) each.
A. Barton Hepburn, by will, to Hepburn Hospital at Ogdensburg, \(\$ 250,000\); to Middlebury College, Vt. \(\$ 200,000\); to Columbia University, \(\$ 150,000\); to St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., \(\$ 100\), 000.
A. Barton Hepburn to Hepburn Hospital at Ogdensburg, N. Y., \(\$ 500,000\).
Mrs. Irene Botsford Hoffman of Stockbridge, Mass., and Santa Barbara, Cal., by deed, her \(\$ 60,000\) estate known as Overbrook, in Stockbridge, to Stoekbridge Vacation House, Inc.

Mrs. Sarah L. Holden of Newburgh, N. I., by will, to maternity hospital connected with St.
Luke's, \(\$ 100,000\); to fund for A. F. Holden Memorial Luke's, \(\$ 100,000\); to fund for A. F. Holden Memorial
Home for Aged Women, \(\$ 100,000\) and two large Home for Aged Women, \(\$ 100,000\) an
buildings on Grand Street, Newburgh.

Margaret A. Howard, a Fifth Avenue modiste, by will. \(\$ 400,000\) to establish the Margaret A. Howard Home for Indigent Needlewomen and Hency estate to maintain it.
Henry E. Huntington of Los Angeles, Cal., announces his purpose to give the public his art colleetions and his library, the finest in the world; enough money will go with the treasures, valued at several milllons of dollars, to keep the collections intact for all time.

Mrs. H. B. Hyde, widow of founder of Equitable Life Assurance Soe., by will, \(\$ 1,000,000\) to four hospitals, Presbyterian, \(\$ 50,000\); New York Orthopedie, \(\$ 25,000\); Babies', \(\$ 15,000\), and Woman's, \(\$ 10.000\).

Mrs. Alice Tobey Jones of Wareham, Mass., bulk of \(\$ 3,000,000\) estate eventually to Bide-a-Wee Home Association, Inc., of New York, and Mass. Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Harriet Judson of Brooklyn, by will, to Harriet Judson Branch of Y. W. C. A., \(\$ 10,000\) eash and four-fifths of residue of estate (estate more than \(\$ 1.000,000\) ).

Col. and Mrs. Anthony B. Keuser of Bernardsville, N. J., to State of New Jersey for park, traet of land east and southeast, of Port Jervis, known as High Point property, more than 10,000 acres.

Geo. Gordon King, Newport, R. I., by will, to P. E. Domestic and Foreign Miss. Soc., \(\$ 10,000\); to St. George's Preparatory School of Newport, \(\$ 10,000\); to Trinity and to United Congregational Churches of Newport, each \(\$ 5,000\).

Mrs. Mary J. Kingsland, by will, to Grace Church, Sheltering Arms, New York Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Nursery and Child's Hosnital, Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, General Theological Seminary, Teachers' (Jollege and New York Protestant Episcopal Mission Nociety, \(\$ 50,000\) each. New York House and School of Industry, Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, rharity Organization Society, and the Tarrytown Hospltal Association, each \(\$ 25,000\), and St. Luke's Hosnltal. \$20,000.

In addition to these bequests, the executors paid as their share in the reslduary estate to Grace Church, \(\$ 326,000\), and a like stim to the Metropolitan Museum of \(A \mathrm{rt}\), while \(\$ 65,000\) each was paid to the New York Associatlon tor the Blind, Soclety for the Relief of Kuptured and Crippled, Church Misslon to Deal Mutes, House of the Holy Comforter and the Berry School.

Fred Morgan Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. to IIobart College, \(\$ 50,000\).

Will of Miss Tiley Kirtland to N. Y. Assoc. for

Blind, \(\$ 10,000\) in cash, \(\$ 725\), amount for which ear rings were sold, and \(\$ 250.000\). residue of estate also to Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, \(\$ 5,000\), and to St. Giles Home for Crippled Children, \(\$ 3,000\).

Mrs. Mamie Klein, by will, to Servants for Relief of Incurable Caneer as memorial to husband, Charles T. Klein, \(\$ 500,000\).

Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker, by will, to Hawley Home for Children, Saratoga Hospital and Bethesda P. E. Church, \(\$ 25,000\) eaeh; Church Ald Fund of P. E. Church of N. Y., \(\$ 25,000\).

Jarome H. Koehler, by will, income of residuary estate for life to mother and sister, reversion to Yale University and Nu Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delca Fraternity.

Lasker family (Chairman of United States Shipjing Board, President of Texas Star Flour Mills and others) to American Society for Control of Cancer, \(\$ 50,000\), in memory of Harry M. Lasker.

Jonas M. Libbey to Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, \(\$ 5,000\); to General Memorial Hospital and Woman's Hospital, \(\$ 10,000\) each, after certain personal bequests residue of estate goes to Columbia University for research in biological and pathological chemistry, electro-chemistry and electro-physics.

Samuel Mather of Cleveland for construction of medieal school buildings at Western Reserve University, about \(\$ 2,530,000\)

Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew, widow of former Village President of South Orange, N. J., after a number of personal bequests, left bulk of \(\$ 3,000,000\) to various charities, viz., two-sevenths to Snow Hill Normal School, Ala.; two-sevenths to Grood Will Home, East Fairfield; one-seventh to Tuskegee Institute, one-seventh to Hampton Normal, Institute, oneSeventh to Atlanta University
A. W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, to Carnegie School of Technology, his Forbes St. residence for use of dormitory by girl students.
W. H. Merriman of Brooklyn by will, to Brooklyn Museum, art collection estimated to be worth \(\$ 1,000,000\)

Miss Phoebe Mills of White Plains leaves fortune of \(\$ 500,000\) to Presbyterian Church and hospitals and charitable institutions.

Frank A. Munsey, to Bowdoin College, Me. \(\$ 100,000\).
Nathaniel Myers, by will, to Hebrew Technical School for Girls, \(\$ 42,350 ; 26\) bequests of \(\$ 1,000\) each to various eharitable and religious organizations of all denominations.

Miss Mary Oakley to numerous eharitable and religious organizations and hospitals named, estate of \(\$ 300,000\).

Mrs. Lucy W. S. Opdycke, by will, to New York Assoc. for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \(\$ 25,000\).

James H. Ottley of New York and Glen Cove; L. I., to Nassau Hospital at. Mineola, L. I.; the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Knickerbocker Hospital and New York University, \(\$ 10,000\) each.

Mrs. John F. Parsons, by will, to Catharine St. Mission, birilding in which Mission is housed and \(\$ 450,000\); to Home for Incurables in Fordham, \(\$ 10,000\); to Grace Church, \(\$ 10,000\).
Pennsylvania Railroad, in pensions, \(\$ 26,777,976\); \(\$ 1,392,455\) to officers, rest to men below rank of Division Supt.

Cora M. Perkins to Columbia University for chemical research, \(\$ 30,000\); to Trudeau Sanitarium at Saranac Lake and New York Soc. for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, \(\$ 5,000\) each. After a number of personal bequests, residuary estate to Columbia University

Mary Quinlan of Ridgewood, N. J., by will, to Carmelite Order at Finglewood, N. J., \$1,000, and \(\$ 500\) each to eleven other organizations.

Charles E. Rhinelander, by will, to Soc. for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled and the Seamen's Church Institute, each \(\$ 25,000\).

Baroness Solomon de Rothschild to City of Paris, estate of about \(10,000,000\) francs.

Canon and Mrs. J. Townsend Russell, 130 aures city property in Washington, D. C., to complete site for National Cathedral.

Helrs of Jacob H. Scliff to City of Frankfort Germany, \(2,000,000\) marks for municipal purposes.

The charitable gifte of \(\$ 1,350,000\), made in will of Jacob Schiff: Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, \(\$ 500,000\) : Jewish Theological Semlnary of America, \(\$ 100,000\); Union of American Hebrews Congregation, \(\$ 100,000\); Monteflore Home, \(\$ 300,000\); Harvard University, \$25,000; Charity Organlzation Society, \$10.000; Bables' Hospital, \$5,000: Solomon and Betty Loeb Menorial Hone, \(\$ 25,000\); New York Association for the Blind, \(\$ 10,000\); Metropolitan Museum of Art, \(\$ 25,000\); New York Publie Library, \(\$ 25,000\); New York Zoological Society. \$25,000; 'Tuskegec

Institute, \(\$ 10,000\); Hampton Normal, \(\$ 10,000\); New York University, \(\$ 50,000\); Jewish Theological Seminary, \(\$ 50,000\), and Henry Street Settlement, \(\$ 50,000\).

Mrs. Mary E. Scranton of New Haven, Conn., lcaves residue of estate estimated at about \(\$ 850,000\) to charities.

Mrs. Julia Seligman of Deal, N. J., by will, to Mount Sinai Hospital, \(\$ 25,000\); to New York Post Graduate Hospital, \(\$ 25,000\); to other charities, \(\$ 50,000\).
Herman Sielcken, a German-American, by will, to Baden-Baden, \(\$ 600,000\) for a City Maternity Home for Poor Mothers.

William Sloane of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to International Committee of Y. M. C. A., \(\$ 100,000\); to Presbyterian Hospital, \(\$ 100,000\); to Yale University, \$100,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$50,000 Museum of Natural Mistory, \(\$ 50,000\); New York Public Library, \(\$ 50,000\); Brick Presbyterian Church, \(\$ 50,000\).

Delevan Smith, publisher of Indianapolis News, by will, to Methodist Episcopal Hospital, \(\$ 100,000\); to Indiana Historial Society, \(\$ 150,000\); to Lake Forest (Ill.) Hospital Assoc., \(\$ 100,000\); to Art Assoc. of Indianapolis, \(\$ 20,000\).

Mrs. Dexter Smith, Springfield, Mass., by will, to Wesleyan University, \(\$ 100,000\); to Springfteld Hospital, \$50,000.

Mrs. Harriet A. Smith of Springfield, Mass., by will, to Wesleyan University, \(\$ 170,000\); to Springfield Hospital, \(\$ 120,000\)

John H. Smith, class of 1868, Princeton, by will, to Princeton, funds for five scholarships in memory of ancestors.

Susie D. Smith of Forest Hills, L. I., to Jamaica Hospital and Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills, each \(\$ 40,000 ; \$ 5,000\) and \(\$ 10,000\) bequests to numerous other charities

Charles Steele, senior warden of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, presents buildings for permanent choir school at cost of \(\$ 100,000\) to parish; and increased number of scholarships in. school from two to ten, each being \(\$ 500\) a year.

Dr. Ernest G. Stillman to Palisades Interstate

Park Commission, 600 acres bordering both sides of Storm King Highway.

Dr. Daniel M. Stimson to Presbyterian Church on University Place, \(\$ 40,000\); to Union College, \(\$ 10,000\); to New York Infirmary for Women and Children, \(\$ 10,000\); to Albany Law School, \(\$ 5,000\).

Mrs. William Straight to Vassar College, salary fund, \(\$ 25,000\)

Mrs. Anna M. Swift, widow of founder of Swift \& Co. of Chicago, in charitable bequests, \(\$ 500,000\) (estate of nearly \(\$ 5,000,000\) ).

Hamilton B. Tompkins, by will, to Hamilton College, Utica, N. Y., \(\$ 650,000\).

Dr. Karl Von Ruck of Asheville, N. C., by will, \(\$ 700,000\) for scientific research into prevention and cure of tuberculosis. (Von Ruck Research Laboratory. Inc.).

Mrs. J. T. S. Wells of Tacoma, Wash., and New York City, \(\$ 300,000\) estate in New York City (ultimately) to City and Suburban Homes Co. and Open Ajr Tenement Co.

Jacob Wertheim, by will, to Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, \(\$ 100,000\).

George R. White of Boston, by will, to the City of Boston, for works of utility and beauty for use of citizens, to Children's Hospital, Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Massachusetts General Hospital, \(\$ 25,000\) each; town of Acton, \(\$ 25,000\), in memory of White's mother, Elizabeth.

Dr. I. C. White, W. Va. State Geologist, to West Virginia University and City of Morgantown, 1,900 acres of coal land in Marion Co., estimated to produce a total revenue of more than \(\$ 3,000,000\).

Samuel Clark Williams, estate valued \(\$ 200,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000\), to Salvation Army, to be known as Hiram Williams Foundation

John D. Rockefeller Jr., to American Museum of Natural History, \(\$ 1,000,000\).

John D. Rockefeller Jr., funds to establish a Library of Industrial Relations at Princeton University, or \(\$ 12,000\) a year for five years.

William Rockefeller to Park Ave. Baptist Church, at Park Ave. and 64th St., \(\$ 100,000\) as memorial to Mrs. William Rockefeller.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELIER FOUNDATION IN 1922.
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health

6,000,000
London School of Hygiene.
2,000,000
Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland. 212,500 University of Hongkong

\section*{THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.}

General Education Board-Chtef Appropriations for the fiscal year 1921-1922:

For Medical Schools and Departments-Baylor University, Dallas, Tex., \(\$ 30,000\); Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., \(\$ 300,000\); University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, \(\$ 105,000\); University of Colorado, Boulder, Col., \(\$ 700,000\); medical fellowships, \(\$ 25,000\)-total, \(\$ 1,160,000\).

To colleges and universities for teachers' salaries, \(\$ 5,141,223\).

For co-operation with state universities and State Departments of Education in Southern States

Medical schools and hospitals in China. . \$1,510,000
Measures for the relief and control of
hookworm, malaria, yellow fever and
tuberculosis
\(2,500,000\)
in the field of secondary and rural education \(\$ 267,289\).

Lincoln School-Equipment and other expenses, \(\$ 477,363\).
Fellowships and scholarships, \(\$ 50,000\).
For educational surveys, \(\$ 189,300\).
For Negro Education-For colleges and schools, \(\$ 638,700\); medical schools, \(\$ 35,000\); county training schools, \(\$ 106,000\); supervising industrial teachers of the Jeanes Foundation, \(\$ 79,500\); critic teachers, \(\$ 12,000\); scholarships, \(\$ 15,000\); miscellaneous purposes, \(\$ 50,525-\$ 936,725\).
Total appropriations, \$8,221,900.

\section*{THE BUSINESS CYCLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.}
(By Edward Eyre Hunt, Secretary, President Harding's Conference on Unemployment.)

Early in 1923 results of the first serious attempt to estimate the direct economic losses caused by crises and business depressions will be made public in the report on the Business Cycle and Unemployment by a sub-committee of President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, which has been at work on the subject since March, 1922.

The President's Conference on Unemployment in 1921 suggested that an analytical study of the business cycle be prepared and an attempt be made to collect statistics and facts as to the methods for offsetting the bad results of those periods of expansion and depression which have been characteristic of our industries.

A committce on the business cycle was appointed by Secretary Hoover, consisting of Owen D. Young, Ohairman, Clarence Mott Woolley, Joseph H. Defrees, Matthew Woll, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, and Edward Eyre Hunt, Secretary.

The so-called business cycle is that recurming process of booms and slumps which affects industry and busincss dirently, and agriculture indirectly. The solution of this problem is to lop off from the peak in boom times to fill up the trough in de-pressions-in otker words, to temper an industrial crisis by acting before the crisis becomes inevitable. If it can be accomplished, the idea is to plan for the future by applying a knowledge of the past.

This business cycle is marked by peak periods of boom between valleys of depression and unemployment. The peak periods of boom are times of speculation, overexpansion, extravagance in living, relaxation in effort, wasteful expenditure in industry and commerce, with consequent destruction of capital. The valleys are marked by business stagnation, unemployment, and suffering. Both of these extremes are vicious, and the vices of the one beget the vicos of the other. It is the wastes, the miscalculations, and the maladjustments grown rampant during booms that make incvitable the painful process of liquidation. The most hopeful way to check the losses and misery of depression is therefore to check the feverish extremes of "prosperity," The best time to act is at a fairly early stage in the growth of the boom.
The committee, from the information in the bureau's report, and from other sources, has drawn up a series of recommendations and a plan of action which the Department of Commerce will submit for a nation-wide referendum to business generally. These recommendations deal with the question of what part of the cycle is controllable, the nccessity for group action, the importance of information on the trend of current business and closer study of business problems, advance planning, financial stabilization, public works, reserve projects and employment exchanges.

\section*{}

\section*{By S. S. Fontalne, Financial Editor of The World.}

While the world has begun durlng the last twelve months to make a reassuring recovery from the havoc of war under the reconstructive influence of four years of comparative peacc, it cannot be said that the economic difficulties that beset many of the victims as well as victors of the great conflict have been composed or that the problems of lifting the prostrate to their feet, or restoring the soclal and financial balance of civilization, or setting to work aiong normal lines the productivity of the nations as a whole, and thereby re-cstablishing world trade and credit-the reward of labor and efficiency -have becn solved. And until the solution is found the ablest minds in finance do not believe that full prosperity can come to any member of the family of nations, even to us, who have been blessed during the past year with abundance far out of proportion to that which has come to the greater part of our neighbors of the worid.

In the restoratlon of sound underpinnlngs for our financial structure, in the reconstruction of our credit functlons, in the revalorization of our securities to a marked degree, in the rehabilitation of our industrles and our system of distributlon and purveying, in the revival of our agricultural production on a fairiy profitable plane, and in the reconciliation, generally speaking, of our major great productlve forces, capltal and labor, we have made great and satlsfactory progress. And yet, whlle we maintain an attitude of aloofness from the counciis of the worid prostrate, while we are content to remain mere observers of their struggles to rise to the posture of upstanding pations of the world, we carnot, in all conscience, feel, on the threshold of the new year, that we have performed the full functions of the first citizen of the world.

With Germany facing imminent bankruptcy, due partly to the inexorable demands of her ravished neighbor, now become her implacable enemy, and very largely to her own satalism and financial folly, with the Soviet liovernment knocking vainly at the gates of civilization for readmission and recognition, with the Turk standlng at the moat of Europe's citadel with a frebrand whose flame an ill wind may at any moment carry to the magazine of the Balkans, whose explosions have heretofore shaken the foundations of civiization, neithor the retrospect nor the outlook is sufficiently reassuring for us to sit down in snug comfort and consider ourselves immune from evils that menace our neighbors.

The Continentai financial sitnation, as the writer has been pointing out in the columns of The World, Is a canker that is gnawing at the world's vitality, whether we, in our hecdless, headiong rush to mind our own business, pass it by like the careless engineer ignores the red signal that warns of the open drawbrldge ahead. But in the long run it will be our business, and our very serious business, lf we do not halt our pace to take counsel of our conscience and our common sense.

It may take time-years perhaps-months most likely-for the virus of this sore to spread through the veins of the entire poiitical and financial system of civilizatlon. Corrective measures, forceful as they may be required to be, are as yet available and may bc employcd effectiveiy. As the surgeon with the greatest skill and resourcefulness, we must take our place at the operatling table. We have grown beyond the irresponslbility of youth's estate in the family of natlons. We may no longer absent ourselves from its councils nor put aside, pettishly or petulantly, the obilgations and responsibilities of redbiooded manhood; we may not, in honor, or in the charlty of our hearts, refuse, like the Priest and the Levite, to kneel by the side of our sore beset waylaring nelghbor, to anoint and. bind his wounds and bear him to the inn by the wayside, even if he has not the ponce to pay his reckoning.

So far as our own domestlc affairs are concerned, they have been gradualiy on the mend since the termination of the drastic deflation imposed by the country's financial mentors upon practlcally every form of entcrprise through the rationlng of credlis and the placing of a premium on the commercial doilar, so prohibitive that lt not only had the effect of restraining speculation but in many instances business inltiative as weli. It was a major operation which, though scientificaliy successful, has imposed upon the patient a protracted convalescence, from which he has only now cmerged.

\section*{RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY.}

The years 1920 and 1921 were twelve months of depression, accompanled by faliing prices, aithough the trend was fuil of irregularitles and the readjustments, particulariy of costs of production, were not of a character to bring about a compensating
reductlon in the costs of living. Now that the tendency of domestic business is toward expansion, we have entered the first stage of sccondary inflation, which has found its expression in increased costs of commodities without, generally speaklng, a corresponding rise in the wage scale of the producers.

The year 1922 has been marked by a resumption of general buslness activity in most sections of the country and progress toward a complete restoration of the domestic, financial and industrial equilibrium has been retarded only by the differences that have developed between those two great agencies of production-capital and labor. The channels of distributlon were for a time seriously clogged by the raiiroad strike, whlle the country's productive energies were impaired very seriously by the great coal strike, from whose debilitating influences the country's vigor has not yet made a full recovery.

Our forelgn trade has shown throughout the year the unfortunate influences of Europe's financial prostration, which has not only weakened her productive power, which is the essential foundation for the rebullding of her economic structure, but has impalred her purchasing power here, which, when world balance is maintalned, furnishes our producers, and particularly our farmers, a market por their exportable surplus. We have stili further restrained theae agencies of reconstructlon by the ercction of a tariff wall around our trade confines, which not only prevents our customers abroad from trading with us on terms of equity and comlty but imposes a stlll heavier burden upon our consumers, whose shoulders are already bowed by the heft of the tax load.

Generally speaking, the prosperity of our country depends very largely upon the returns from agricultural harvests, one of our greatest agencies in the yearly production of new weaith.


The price index of all crops on November 1 was 17.2 per cent. more than a year ago and 40.2 per cent. less than the average of the preceding five years. The production index is about 12 per cent. more than last year's aggregate production and 0.3 per cent more than the average of the preceding five years, 1916-1920

According to a survey of economic condltlons made by the Nationai Clty Bank, the lron and steel industry is operating on about 80 per cent. of capacity, stimulated by liberal buying for the raliroads, the building industry, automobile and implement manufacturers. It seems to have plenty of work ahead for the winter.

In the textiles buying has been stimuiated by the rise of raw materials, wool, cotton and slik, all being in strong positions statistlcaliy. The industrips are busy with capacity well soid up for several months. Mcrchants, however, contlnuc to buy with cautlon, not convinced that the public will follow prlce advances far.

The building industry is experienclng the seasonal slowdown, but it is completing the greatest year of lts history, and the plans in hand and contracts under negotiation give every reason to expect that thls activlty will continue througi next year. In the oplnlon of experts bullding activity has been the largest single factor in the business recovery that has taken place.

On the whole the outlook for business during the wlinter months ls good, with a promise of contlnuance next spring, providing developments in Europe are not unfavorable. The fact cannot be neglected that the priccs of farm products are dependent upon Europe's taking its accustomed
supplies. The price level is not yet fully readjusted, but the gains made by farm products in the last two months have done much for the relief of that situatlon. Conditions still partake largaly of the character of a rally, stimulated by shortage in certain lines. Many experienced observers do not believe that industrial costs are yet low enough to furnish a basis for stable prosperity.

GOLD RESERVES.
The extent to which the financial foundations of the country have been strengthened is shown by the heavy retirement of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, the contraction in the total earning assets of the regional institutions. There has been an increase of over \(\$ 223,000,000\) in our gold reserves. The banks now hold total gold reserves of \(\$ 3,083,-\) 325,000 . The following is a short summary of the increase or decrease in principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Bank on Nov. 29 as compared with Nov. 30, 1921, in millions of dollars: Increase or decrease
Total reserves. \(+213.7\)
Gold reserves.
Total carning asscts.
.+223.4
Discountcd bills, total
Secured by United States Government obligations. Other bills discounted
Purchased bills.
United States securities, total Bonds and notes. Pittman certificates Other Trcasury certificates
Total deposits.
Members' reserve deposits.
Government deposits. Other deposits.
Federal Reserve notes in circulation
Fed. Res. Bank notes in circ., net liab -532.2
.-161.1

While there have been some striking -55.0 here and there in commodity prices, especially in farm products, which have greatly increased the purchasing power of the farmer who supplies over 60 per cont. of the purchasing power of the country as a whole, the index numbers of the price tables of 404 commodities, prepared by the Bureau of Labor, show an increase in the general level of only \(3 / 4\) of 1 per cent. These index numbers of wholesale prices are as follows: 1921.
1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline sale prices are as lollows. & Oct. & ept. & t. \\
\hline Farm products & 124 & 133 & 138 \\
\hline Foods. & 140 & 138 & 140 \\
\hline Cloths and clothing & 180 & 183 & 188 \\
\hline Fuel and lighting & 189 & -244 & 226 \\
\hline Metals and metal products & 116 & 134 & 135 \\
\hline Building materials. & 159 & 180 & 183 \\
\hline Chemicals and drugs & 131 & 124 & 124 \\
\hline Housefurnishing good & 180 & 173 & 176 \\
\hline Miscellaneous. & 118 & 116 & 120 \\
\hline All commoditie & 142 & 153 & 154 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Comparing prices in Octobcr with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers of the above groups it is seen that the general level has increased \(81 / 2\) per cent.

The work of reconstruction that has made such progress in the country during the year has naturally been reflected in an expansion in activity in the security markcts, accompanied by a marked revalorization in the prices of stocks and bonds. The average daily trading in November was 921,000 shares against 708,000 shares in the preceding year.

The following is a retrospect of the stock market as of Dec. 2, 1922, prepared by Dow, Jones \& Co., and showing the daily average prices at the close of twenty industrial and 20 railroad stocks for the periods indicated:

Low, 1921
High, 1922
20 Industrials.
.Oct. 14, 103.43
Last high point.
Last low point.
Declined to.
Rallied to.
. . . . . . Nov. 8, 99.53
Rallied to........... . . Dec. \({ }^{27}\) 2, 92.03

\section*{ENORMOUS STOCK DIVIDENDS.}

One of the most notable financial developments of the year has been the enormous distribution of stock dividends, which, according to a compilation made by a reliable authority, has totalled \$1,007,000,000 during the twelvemonth. This movement on the part of the superprosperous corporations of the country has undoubtedly been taken as a precaution against legislation by Congress with a view to making the surpluses of corporations subject to income tax levics by the Federal. Government. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which is the existing law, stock dividends are not taxable.

Singularly enough, the great disbursements call attention in a striking way to the futility, in one direction at least, of the decision rendered years ago by this supreme tribunal of the United States ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Financial analysts call attention to the fact that when the original Standard Oil Company of New.Jerscy with its thirty-three subsidiaries was ordered dissolved it had a total capitalization of \(\$ 100,000,000\), which was selling in the market for about \(\$ 400\),000,000.

During the last year, and principally within the last three months, seven of these independent units, namely, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oll of New York, Standard Oil of Californiq, Ohio Oil, Vacuum Oil, Atlantic Refining, Standard Oil of Kentucky; have disbursed \(\$ 781,324,311\) in stock dividends.

\section*{REVIEW OF THE BOND MARKET FOR 1922.}

\section*{By Burton L. Read.}

Market values of bonds in 1922 have reflected a continued lowering of money ratcs up to the fall months, followed by a firmer tendency in money due to crop-moving requirements and increasing activity of business.

As reflected by the Dow, Jones \& Co. average of forty corporation issues, the general level of bond prices at the middle of September was about equal to that of May, 1917, shortly after America's declaration of war against Germany, and more than twenty points above the low mark of May, 1920, which marked the extreme depression of investment values due to the war and ensuing over-expansion of credit. The change in money and credit conditions which brought about this rccovery is shown by a decline in the intcrest rate on prime commercial paper from 8 pcr cent. in the summer of 1920 to 4 per cent. or léss in the corresponding period of 1922.

Bond market changes for about eight years may
bc seen by the following comparison of average priccs: YEAR. High.
*1922
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & (1o Dec. & 1922 & \\
\hline *1922 & & (Sept. 14) & & (Jan. \\
\hline 1921 & 84.13 & (Dec. 7) & 75.11 & (June 22) \\
\hline 1920 & 80.40 & (Jan. 12) & 71.96 & (May 21) \\
\hline 1919 & 86.53 & (Jan. 8) & 78.39 & (Dec. 16) \\
\hline 1918 & 88.58 & (Nov. 14) & 81.94 & (Sept. 24) \\
\hline 1917 & 96.25 & (Jan. 18) & 82.19 & (Dec. 26 ) \\
\hline 1916 & .95.67 & (Nov. 27) & 93.66 & (Aug. 31) \\
\hline 1915 & 94.64 & (Nov. 24) & 89.64 & (Sept. 16) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* To December 1. † From April 1.

On Nov. 29, 1922 the average stood at 88.42, showing the extent of the autumn reaction

A distinguishing feature of the bond market, year has been the advance in all Liberty Loan issues to record high prices, in all cascs well over par. In the \(4 \frac{1}{4}\) per cent. loans the apex of the rise occurred in July, two months earlier than the highesti point of the advance in corporation bonds. Extreme range of the more active Government securities has been as follows:

High.
(To Dec. 1, 1922.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Liberty first 31/2s, 1932-47 & \[
102^{(\text {To Dec. } 1,}{ }^{1} \text { (Oct., } 1922 \text { ) }
\] & 86.00 (July, 1920) \\
\hline Liberty first converted \(41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1932-47\) & 101.78 (July, 1922) & 84.00 (May, 1920) \\
\hline Liberty sccond converted \(41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1927-\) & 101.50 (July, 1922) & 81.10 (May, 1920) \\
\hline Liberty third 41/48, 1928 & 101.98 (July, 1922) & 85.60 (Dec., 1920) \\
\hline Liberty fourth \(41 / 4\) s, 1933- & 101.86 (July, 1922) & 82.00 (May, 1920) \\
\hline *Liberty-Victory 43/45, 1922-'23 & 101.00 (June, 1922) & 94.70 (May, 1920) \\
\hline \(\dagger\) United States Trcasury \(41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), & 100.14 (Oct., 1922) & 98.90 (Oct., 1922) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
* July 26, 1922. all Victory \(43 / 4 \%\) \\
were called for payment Dccember 15
\end{tabular} & D, E, or F, approx 923. Quotations on & tely \(\$ 1,000,000,000\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\dot{C}, \mathbf{D}\), E, or \(\mathbf{F}\), approximately \(\$ 1,000,000,000\).
were called for payment Dccembar 15. Balance due June 15, 1923. Quotations only for uncallcd notes.
\(\dagger\) Refunding issue of 1922. Listed on New York Stock Exchange October 25.

From the prices of Liberty Bonds, as shown above, losses of approximately three to three and one-half points occurred in later months due to increased business activity, firmer money rates and the issue of a new refunding loan in October. On Nov. 29 the Liberty first \(31 / 25\) closed at 100.08 , first \(41 / 48\) at 98.32 , second \(41 / 45\) at 97.84 , third \(41 / 4\) at 98.40 . and fourth \(41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\) at 98.08 .

Foreign Government bonds also have sold at much advanced prices, reflecting both the improved
money market situatlon and financlal improvement in the issuing countries. But this group as a whole has shown a wider reaction, owing to a heavy volume of new flotations, and in a part of the llst, especlally French and Belgian loans, to the uncertainty over reparations and unsettling influence of the Near East disturbance
Hlgh and low price range of the principal Allied loans floated in this country is shown by the following table:

> High.

\section*{BOND}

\(1091 / 2\) Kingdom of Italy \(61 / 2 \mathrm{~S}, 1925\).

The two French loans touched their lowest points in November, 1922, recovering to \(97 \frac{1}{4}\) and \(923 / 4\) respectively at closing prices November 29. Belgian \(71 / 25\) closed November 29 at \(1001 / 3\), Belgian 85 at \(993 / 4\), United Kingdom \(51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) of 1937 at \(1021 / 2\), convertible ten-year \(51 / 26\) at \(1101 / 2\), reflecting the strong sterllng market, and Kingdom of Italy \(61 / 2\) at \(931 / 2\). Based on figures for the eleven months to and includlng November, total bond dealings on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1922 will approximate \(\$ 4,150,000,000\), maklng a new high record. For 1921 the total was \(\$ 3,086,000,000\), and for 1920, the previous high record year, it was \(\$ 3,887,000,000\). These figures compare with \(\$ 955,-\) 000,000 in 1915, the first year in which dealings reflected war stimulatlon.

Total for eleven months to the end of November was \(\$ 3,836,000,000\), of whlch amount about 40 per cent. Was in Liberty and Victory bonds, including the new Treasury issue of October. It is important to note the changing ratio of Government bond dealings in late years. In 1917, when Llberty bonds first appeared on the market, the proportlon of such dealings was 27.8 per cent. In 1918 it rose to 70.9 per cent. and in 1919 to 76.8 per cent., which was the maximum. In 1920 it declined to 72.7 per cent., in 1921 to 60.7 per cent., and, as noted, a further very pronounced decline in this ratlo has occurred in 1922.

Dealings in foreign bonds, relatively unimportant before the war, have been steadily increasing. The total for 1922 may be estlmated at well ln excess of \(\$ 500,000,000\). Transactions in domestic corporation bonds ince the year 1915 have more than doubled.

While the only definlte statistics avallable are those of Stock Exchange trades, such figures represent only a small proportion of aggregate transactions, as the greater part of all bond sales take place directly between bankers or between the banker and the lnvestor. The above record is mainly slgnificant as showlng the general trend in total bond investments and dealings in the various classes.

\section*{NEW FINANCING:}

Bond and note flotations ln eleven months from January to November, inclusive, 1922, may be stated at approximately \(\$ 4,635,817,000\), not including United States Government issues. The Government during this period sold Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds, to an aggregate amount of \(\$ 3,922,000,000\), making a total of Government and other financing of about \(\$ 8,557,817,000\).

In the following summary of financing, other than United States Government, the total of State and municlpal issues is supplled by the Dally Bond Buyer. Figures for corporation securities are based principally on the compilations of the Commercial and Financlal Chronicle, and in the division of forcign loans the statistics have been prepared by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

\section*{Bond and Note Issues.}

January to November (inclusive), 1922. Domestic Loans.
\$1,177,699,000
State and Municipal. 595,239,000
Railroad
645,521,000
Public Utility
366,665,000
Industrial and Misceliancous. . . . . . . . . . . . \(1,049,019,000\)
Total domestic
. \(\$ 3,834,143,000\)
Foreion Loans.
Government and Municipal-Other
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline than Canada & \$422,608,000 \\
\hline Canada & 206,119,000 \\
\hline Corporation-Other than Ca & 136,115,000 \\
\hline Canada. & 36,831,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Total forelgn}
\(\$ 801,674,700\)
Total lorelgn and domestic . . . . . . \(\$ 4,635,817,700\)
For purposes of comparison the appended figures from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle give
totals of domestic and forelgn financing (other than United States Government) for previous full yearly periods
Year.
- Total Issutues.
\(1921 .\).
\(\$ 4,231,320,000\)
1919... 4,010,048,000
It . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4, 461,188,000
It will be noted that the total for eleven months of 1922 exceeds that of each of the complete years of 1919 to 1921.

The record volume of tax-exempt issues, including State, municipal, and farm loan bonds, is a feature of 1922 financing. State and municipal issues have about tripled as compared with the output prevlous to the participation of the United States in the World War. This has been due to a variety of causes, of which one that has contributed largely is the tax-exempt character of such bonds, resulting In a heavy demand for these securities by lnvestors subject to the surtax rates of income tax. Increased cost of public lmprovements has added to the amount of bonds issued; also the extensive movement toward construction of roads. An important item in this class of securlties has been the issue of about \(\$ 350,000,000\) of bonds by various States for soldier bonus purposes, this figure being the aggregate as reported by the Bond Buyer, to Nov. 16, 1922, lncluding earlier years.

Farm Loan bonds include two joint issues of the Federal Land Banks, of \(\$ 75,000,000\) each, the remainder consisting mostly of bonds of the Joint Stock Land Banks, with a small amount issued by indlvidual Federal Banks. These bonds, like State and municipal issues, are in the tax-exempt class.
Of the domestic and foreign loans in the above tabulation, approximately 20 per cent. were issued for refundlng purposes. The remainder represent new capital. In the case of United States Government issues the proportion is much larger. Compared with the total of \(\$ 3,922,000,000\) of new issues, as above stated, the Government paid off in the eleven months \(\$ 2,432,595,000\) of maturing obligations, In cash or by exchange for new securities. This does not include payments on account of Viotory notes and other obligations in December

While the above figures deal with bond financing only, a large addltional volume of capital has been raised by stock issues. According to Dow, Jones \& Co., the total of stock issues in the eleven months period to Nov, 30,1922 , was \(\$ 710,272,000\).

\section*{FOREIGN LOANS FLOATED IN AMERICA IN 1922.}

The following compilation of foreign Government and municlpal loans floated in the United States from January to November, inclusive, 1922, has been prepared for The World Almanac by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York:


Dutch East Indies. . . 6s 1947 \$. 40,000,000
Dutch East Indies. . . 6 s 1962
Clty of Brisbane
Australia.........61/2s \(1941 \quad 758,000\)
60,000,000

State of Queensland, \(1947 \quad 10,000,000\)
Australia..........6s 194
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 110,758,000\) Europe.
City of Creater Prague,
Czechoslovakia....71/2
1952
7,500,000
City of Soissons,
France. . . . . . . . . . . \(6 s\)
1936
\(6,000,000\)
Dept. of the Selne.
Kingdom of the
Netherlands. . . . . . . 6s
1942
25,000,000

Kingdom of Norway . 6 s
Kingdom of Norway.. 6 s
Kingdom of Norway. .6s
1970
1952

2,475,000
1,100,000
18,000,000

Financial Review, 1922.


COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR 1922-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Spain (Pesetas). & Germany (Reiehsmarks). & Austria (Kronen) & Czechoslovakia (Kronen) & Canada (Dollars). & Japan
(Yen). & Argentina (Pesos). & Brazil
(Milreis). \\
\hline Par of Exchang & 80.1930 & \$0.2382 & \$0.2026 & \$0.2026 & \$1.00 & \$0.4985 & 80.9648 & \$0.5462 \\
\hline Jan. 3, 1922. & . 1495 & . 005298 & . 000381 & . 015481 & . 952656 & . 4792 & . 7579 & . 1264 \\
\hline Feb. 1, 1922 & . 1520 & . 004914 & . 000309 & . 018613 & . 956406 & . 4735 & . 8105 & 1261 \\
\hline Mar. 1, 1922 & . 1603 & . 004360 & . 000199 & . 017272 & . 979844 & . 4720 & . 8423 & 1358 \\
\hline Apr. 1, 1922 & . 1549 & . 003302 & . 000137 & . 018938 & . 968917 & . 4740 & 8110 & . 1354 \\
\hline May 1, 1922 & . 1553 & . 003547 & . 000125 & . 019422 & . 984653 & . 4738 & . 8153 & . 1356 \\
\hline June 1, 1922 & . 1577 & . 003740 & . 000093 & . 019411 & . 990104 & . 4750 & . 8232 & . 1373 \\
\hline July 1, 1922 & . 1559 & . 002947 & . 000052 & . 019103 & . 982514 & . 4773 & . 8137 & 1358 \\
\hline Aug. 1, 1922 & . 1549 & . 001543 & . 000029 & . 022889 & . 993472 & . 4768 & . 8229 & 1358 \\
\hline Sept. 1, 1922 & . 1551 & . 000798 & . 000014 & . 032533 & . 999288 & . 4773 & . 8270 & 1321 \\
\hline Oct. 2, 1922 & 1513 & . 000551 & . 000014 & . 030997 & 1.000137 & . 4803 & . 8044 & 1154 \\
\hline Nov. 1, 1922 & . 1529 & . 000224 & . 000014 & . 031706 & 1.000979 & . 4816 & . 8152 & . 1131 \\
\hline Dee. 1, 1922 & . 1536 & . 000126 & . 000014 & . 031722 & .999507 & . 4851 & . 8375 & .1211 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RAILWAY CAR OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1921. & 1919. & & 1921. & 1919. \\
\hline Total value & \$329,250,935 & \$556,664,807 & leetrie-railroad cars: & & \\
\hline steam-railroad ea
Number...... & 50,361 & 153,288 & Value & \$10,540,565 & \$13,502,653 \\
\hline Value.. & \$170,325,626 & \$373,945,213 & Passenger: & & \\
\hline Passenger: Number & & & Number. & 1,436 & 1,726 \\
\hline Value & \$33,932,334 & \$4,854,768 & Other variet & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Freight and oth.varieties \\
Number.
\end{tabular} & 49,026 & 153,054 & Number. & & \\
\hline Value. & \$136,393,292 & \$369,090,445 & All other prodi & \$148,384,744 & \$169,216,941 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
"All other products" includes value of rebuilt cars.
}

STOCK MARKET PRICES 1921-1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
1921 . \\
\text { Clos. } \\
\text { Price. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(\frac{1922 .}{\text { High. Low. }}\)} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net } \\
& \text { Chge. } \\
& \text { Inc. }
\end{aligned}
\] & NAME. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
1021 . \\
\text { Clos. } \\
\text { Price. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1922.} & Net
Clige.
Inc. \\
\hline Adams Ex & 50 & 83 & 48 & 6, & 19 & & & & & & \\
\hline Adv Fiumel & \(105 / 8\) & 23 & \(107 / 8\) & \(121 / 4\) & 1313 & Barnsdall Corp B & 20 & 39 & 4 & & \\
\hline Ad Rum pf & \(311 / 2\)
49 & \(601 / 2\)
66 & \(315 / 8\)
\(451 / 8\) & \(441 / 2\) & 13 & Batoplis Min. ... Bayuk Bros. & \(1 / 2\) & \(15 / 8\) & 1/2 & & \\
\hline Ajax Rubr & \(171 / 2\) & 18 & & & -5 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bayuk Br \\
Beth Steel
\end{tabular} & 1/2 & 79 & 51 & & \\
\hline Alas Gid & 1712 & & & & -5 & Beth Sti B & \(573 / 4\) & \(821 / 4\) & \(55^{1 / 2}\) & \(631 / 4\) & \\
\hline Alask Jun & & 110 & & & & Beth St 7 & 90 & 1601 & 94 & \(961 / 2\) & \\
\hline All Am C & 103 & 11934 & 107 & 125 & 213 & Beth St 8 & 106 & \(1165 / 8\) & 104 & 10 & \\
\hline Al Chem \& & \({ }_{103}^{571 / 2}\) & 19134 & 551/8 & \(731 / 8\) & 15 & Booth Fish & \(5^{1 / 2}\) & \(101 / 2\) & \(3{ }^{1 / 3}\) & 18 & \\
\hline Al Chem \& Alis Chalm. & 103 & 1151/2 & 101 37 & \(1101 / 4\) & & Booth F pf
Bklyn Eds & 39
100 & 46
124 & 34
100 & 48 & \\
\hline Aliis Ch pf. & 88 & \(104^{59 / 4}\) & 861/2 & 943 & 61 & Bklyn Ed & & 124 & \(63 / 4\) & \(1711 / 4\) & \\
\hline m Ag & 30 & 4278 & \(283 / 8\) & \(313 / 8\) & 11 & Bk Rp & & \(247 / 8\) & \(5 \frac{5}{8}\) & \(143 / 4\) & \\
\hline m A & & \(721 / 2\) & 553 & 61 & 118 & Bklyn Un G & 73 & 12478 & \(70^{18}\) & \(143 / 4\) & \(411 / 4\) \\
\hline m Bk & \(563 / 4\) & 30 & 57 & 90 & \(331 / 4\) & Brit Emp St & 8 & \(141 / 2\) & \(81 / 2\) & & \\
\hline Am B N & 50 & 55 & \(511 / 2\) & 55 & 5314 & Brit Emp Stl ist p \({ }^{\text {P }}\). & 58 & 77 & 58 & 68 & \\
\hline Am B Sug & 343 & 49 & \(313 / 4\) & 41 & \(61 / 4\) & Brit Emp Stl 2 d pf. & 23 & 21 & 191/3. & \(261 / 2\) & \\
\hline Am B Su & 581 & \(801 / 2\) & 61 & 80 & 2178 & Brown Shoe. . . . . . & \(433 / 4\) & 84 & 42 & \[
611 / 2
\] & \[
173
\] \\
\hline Am Bsch & 35 & 49 & \(311 / 4\) & \(351 / 2\) & & Brown Shoe & \[
88
\] & \[
99
\] & 89 & \[
993
\] & \[
11
\] \\
\hline Am Brak
Am Br S & 53
99 & 88 & 51 & \({ }^{711}\) & 20 & Brunswick. & \[
491 \%
\] & & \[
2
\] & \[
21 / 2
\] & \\
\hline mbr
m Can & & & & & & & /2 & & 2 & & \\
\hline \(m\) Can & 94 & 112 & 931 & 111 & & Burns Bros A & 118 & \(1391 / 2\) & 115 & 145 & 2 \\
\hline Am Car \& & \(1461 / 2\) & 201 & 141 & 182 & \(351 / 2\) & Burns Bros B & 11811/4 & 153 & 283/8 & 47 & 15 \\
\hline Am Car F & 1.15 & \(1261 / 8\) & \(1151 / 2\) & \(1261 / 8\) & 67 & Burns Bros pf & \(1081 / 2\) & 103 \(1 / 4\) & 94 & \(933 / 8\) & -15 \\
\hline Am Chic & 11 & 14 & & \(63 / 4\) & \(-45 / 8\) & Bush Term Bldg pf.. & 873 & \(1011 / 2\) & \(871 / 4\) & \(971 / 2\) & \\
\hline m Cot & 21 & \(301 / 2\) & 143/4 & \(191 / 2\) & -2 & But Cop \& Zc. . . . . & 53 & & & \(73 / 4\) & \\
\hline Am Cot Oil & 44 & & \(337 / 8\) & 3914 & -5 5/8 & But \& Sup C & 22 & \(351 / 4\) & \(205 / 8\) & 30 & \\
\hline Am Drg S & & 162 & 41/2 & \({ }^{6}\) & & Butterick. & 31 & 34 & 16 & \(185 / 8\) & 125/8 \\
\hline Ami & 128 & 162 & 126 & 139 & 10 & Caddo Oil. . . . . . . & \(111 / 2\) & \(151 / 4\) & \(71 / 4\) & - \(81 / 2\) & \\
\hline Am H & & & 1078 \({ }^{7}\) & 111/8 & & Callahan Zinc Lead. & 57 & & 1/4 & \(71 / 4\) & \(3 / 8\) \\
\hline m & 82 & 122 & 78 & 105 & 23 & Cal Petr & 481/8 & & 43 & 57 & 1/ \\
\hline Am & 721 & 951/4 & 72 & 85 & 13 & Cai Pet & 83 & & 83 & 103 & 20 \\
\hline Am & 41 & 50 & \(251 / 2\) & 28 & -127/8 & Cal \& Ar & 5 & \(66^{1 / 2}\) & \(501 / 2\) & & -4 \\
\hline Am & 93/4 & & \({ }^{91 / 4}\) & 11 & \(13 / 4\) & Can Pa & 1201/4 & \(1515 / 8\) & \(1191 / 8\) & \(1413 / 4\) & \(1 / 2\) \\
\hline \(m\) Lins & \(303 / 4\) & & 28 & 29 & - \(7 / 8\) & Can Soul & 441 & 561 & 51 & 52 & \\
\hline Am Lin & 56 & 64 & 48 & 50 & -6 & Carson F & 111/4 & 165 & \(61 / 2\) & \(61 / 2\) & -434 \\
\hline Am Loco & 108 & 136 & 102 & 1203/4 & 123/4 & Case, J I & 70 & 9314 & 68 & 79 & \\
\hline Am & 113 & 121 & 112 & 121 & & Case plow & \(31 / 2\) & & 3 & 3 & \\
\hline Am Radia & 883/4 & 129 & 82 & 118 & 291/4 & Cen Lthr & 311/4 & & \(293 / 8\) & \(341 / 2\) & \(31 \pm\) \\
\hline Am Saf R & 4 & 85 & & & & Cen Lthr & 65 & & & 71 & \\
\hline Am Ship & 45 & 25 & & 19 & 133 & Cen of & 190 & & 184 & \(2141 / 2\) & \[
24
\] \\
\hline Am Smelt & 45 & \(671 / 2\) & 43518 & 54 & 87/8 & Cerro De & 3434 & 418 & \(323 / 4\) & & \\
\hline Am Smelt & & \(1041 / 2\) & 8613 & 991 \% & 1314 & Certainteed & \(321 / 2\) & \(531 / 8\) & 34 & 44 & \\
\hline Am Smelt & 87 & \(1017 / 8\) & 81 & 1017\% & 143/8 & Certaintee & 85 & 95 & 85 & 93 & \\
\hline Am Snulf & 111 & 159 & 1091/2 & & 4058 & Chand M & \(493 / 8\) & 791 & \(473 / 4\) & & \\
\hline m & 90 & 1007 & 90 & 100 & \(10^{3 / 4}\) & Ches \& O & 558/4 & 79 & & 67 & \\
\hline A & \(331 / 8\) & 46 & 303/4 & 44 & \(10^{3 / 4}\) & Chi \& Alt. . . . . . . . . & & & & \(21 / 8\) & \\
\hline Am St Fdr & 95 & 1073 & 91 & 107 & 123 & Ch \& Atl pf. . . . . . . & & & & 1 & -2 \\
\hline Am Sugar & & 857/8 & \(541 / 8\) & 75 & 18 & Chic, E I & & & 12 & 31 & 16 \\
\hline Am Sug & & 112 & 84 & \(1061 / 4\) & \(221 / 2\) & Ch, E I & 34 & 64 & \(311 / 8\) & \(541 / 8\) & 20 \\
\hline Am Surn & 33 & 47 & \(231 / 4\) & \(283 / 4\) & -41/2 & Ch Gt We & \(61 / 2\) & & , & 5 & \\
\hline Am \({ }^{\text {S Tob }}\) & 68 & 71 & \(521 / 4\) & 59 & -8 & Ch Gt W & 15 5/5 & \(241 / 2\) & & 10 & \\
\hline Am Tel \& & 53 & 70 & 54 & 60 & & C, M \& St P . . . . . . & 19 & 363/8 & 161/2 & \(251 / 2\) & \\
\hline Am Tel \& T & 114 & 1281/4 & \(1141 / 2\) & 123 & & C, M \& & & & 29 & \(383 / 4\) & \\
\hline m Tobac & & 169 & 1291/8 & 154 & & Ch \& N & \(1017 / 8\) & & & & \\
\hline Am Tob & 128 & 1653 / & 126 & 152 & \(237 / 8\) & Ch Pneu & & 89 & 59 & 811 & \\
\hline Am Wat. & & 1631/4 & 6 & 181/4 & \(221 / 2\) & C, R I \& & \(317 / 8\) & 50 & \(303 / 4\) & 33 & \\
\hline Am Wat & 961 & \(937 / 8\) & 67 & 50 & -461/4 & C, R I \& P & 71 & 938/4 & \(701 / 4\) & 871 & 161/2 \\
\hline Am Whol & 93 & 95 & 86 & 87 & -51/2 & C, R I \& P & & 105 & \(831 / 4\) & 97 & 13 \\
\hline Am Wool & \(877 / 8\) & 105 & 78 & 96 & 141 & C, St P, M & & 90 & 51 & 75 & \(213 / 4\) \\
\hline An Wool & 103 & 111 & 102 & \(1101 / 2\) & 7 & \(\mathbf{C , S} \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{M}\) \& & 82 & 107 & 83 & 101 & 19 \\
\hline A Wtg P p & 23 & 371/8 & 22 & 271/8 & 41 & Chile Cop & & 2 & 15 & 27 & 11 \\
\hline Am Zinc \& & \(131 / 2\) & 21 & 12 & 15 & 12 & C & & 33 & \(225 / 8\) & 24 & -31/8 \\
\hline Am Zinc \& & 36 & 57 & 36 & 48 & 12 & C, C, C \& & \(541 / 2\) & 301 & 54 & 781 & 24 \\
\hline Anaconida & 497 & 57 & 451/8 & 49 & - \(7 / 8\) & C, C. C \& & & \(1001 / 2\) & \(723 / 4\) & 100 & 26 \\
\hline Ann Arbor & 12 & 24 & 10 & 15 & 13 & Cluet-Pea & \(471 / 2\) & 681/4 & 43 & 63 & 16 \\
\hline Ann Arb & 291/4 & 52 & 29 & 31 & \(13 / 4\) & Cluew P & 89 & 103 & \(871 / 2\) & 102 & 13 \\
\hline Art Metal & 15 & \(161 / 2\) & 15 & 153/4 & \(3 / 4\) & Coco-Col & \(431 / 4\) & 82 & 41 & 77 & 3413 \\
\hline Asseta Reali & & & & & & Col Fu \& & 25 & 37 & 24 & 26 & \(11 / 3\) \\
\hline Asso Dry G & 45 & 68 & 43 & 65 & 20 & Col Fu \& I & 106 & 106 & \(1017 / 8\) & 105 & \\
\hline A D Gd. 1 & 70 & 86 & 75 & 88 & 85 & Col Gas \& & 66 & 1147/8 & \(643 / 8\) & 1C1 & 35 \\
\hline A D Gds 2 & 76 & 911 & 757/8 & \(1{ }^{8}\) & \(111 / 4\) & Col \& Sou & 39 & 531 & 38 & 443 & \\
\hline Asoc & 102 & \[
1351 / 2
\] & & \(1151 / 2\) & & & & & 55 & 613 & \\
\hline tchiso & 925/8 & \(1081 / 2\) & 913/4 & \(1013 / 4\) & & Col \& Sou & \(491 / 2\) & \(603 / 4\) & 49 & & \\
\hline tchlson & 85 & 951 & \[
85
\] & \(90^{3 / 8}\) & & Col Graph & 10 & \[
21
\] & \(1_{5}^{1 / 4}\) & & \\
\hline tl, Bir \& & 1 & 5 & \(83^{3 / 4}\) & 1 & & Col Graph pf & 10 & 21 & 5 & & -11/2 \\
\hline Atl Coast & 84 & 1247 & 83 & \(1141 / 8\) & 30 & Comp Tabulating & 585 & \(793 / 4\) & \(551 / 4\) & 69 & 111/1 \\
\hline ti Frui & . & & 115/8 & 178 & - & Consol Cig & 20 & 423/4 & 1818 & 36 & 161/2 \\
\hline tI Gulf \& & 31 & \(431 / 4\) & 21.1 & 24788 & \(-63 / 8\)
-318 & Cons Cig p & 60 & 871 & 47 & 83 & 23 \\
\hline t G \& W & \(211 / 4\) & 311/4 & \(10^{161 / 2}\) & 1240 & \(210^{-31 / 2}\) & Cons Distr Cons Gas. & \[
91^{1 / 2}
\] & & & & -1/8 \\
\hline tl Ref & 1030 & 1575
119 & 9 & 1240 & 210 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cons Gas. \\
Cons Text
\end{tabular} & 14 & 1453 & 85 & & \\
\hline Atl Ref & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
113 \\
123 / 8
\end{array}\right|
\] & 119 \(221 /\) & 114 & 117 & 6/8 & Cont Can. & 47 & \(1031 / 2\) & 453\% & 10515 & \\
\hline ustin N & \(91 / 2\) & \(403 / 8\) & 91/4 & 83 & 24 & Cont Can & 100 & 115 & \(1001 / 4\) & 110 & \\
\hline Aust Nirh & 64 & 91 & 68 & 881 & 2412 & Cont Insur & 71 & 933/4 & 66 & 12 & 21 \\
\hline Auto Sales & & & 2 & 31 & - 3 & Corn Prod & 97 & \(1343 / 4\) & 911/4 & 129 & 32 \\
\hline Auto Salies & \(141 / 2\) & 151/2 & \(10^{1 / 2}\) & 12 & -211 & Corn Pro & \(111^{1 / 2}\) & \(1223 / 4\) & 111 & 120 & 81/2 \\
\hline rald Loco & 981/4 & 1423/4 & \(923 / 4\) & \(1171 / 8\) & 1878 & Cosden & 37 & \(531 / 4\) & \(315 / 8\) & 483 & 113/2 \\
\hline Bald Loc & 104 & 118 & 104 & 117 & 13 & Crex Car & 30 & \(351 / 8\) & 24 & 92 & 62 \\
\hline alt \& O & 34.3/4 & \(601 / 1\) & \(321 / 3\) & 44 & \(91 / 4\) & Cruc Stl & \(657 / 8\) & 983/8 & \(523 / 4\) & 641 & \(-13 / 8\) \\
\hline Balt \& O & 52 5/8 & \(661 / 4\) & \(521 / 2\) & 58 & 5818 & Cruc Sti & 87 & 100 & 80 & 90 &  \\
\hline Barnet I
Bar Lr & 40
86 & 6718
\(971 / 2\) & 40
89 & 46
\(931 / 2\) & 6 & Cuba Can & 16 & 193
4178 & 1 & 14 & 215/8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Stock Market Prices 1921-1922.
111
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
1921 \\
\text { Clos. } \\
\text { Price. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & High & 1322. & & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Net } \\
\text { Clige. } \\
\text { Inc. }
\end{array}
\] & ME. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Clos. } \\
& \text { Price. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Hig & Low & Close & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net } \\
& \text { Chge. }
\end{aligned}
\]
Inc. \\
\hline Orpheum Circuit & 14 & 28 & 3/8 & \(20^{\frac{3}{4}}\) & \(68 / 4\) & & 95 & 106 & 91 & & \\
\hline Otis Elev
Otis Steel & 122 & 168 & \(16^{1 / 8}\) & 44. & & & \(247 / 8\) & \({ }^{60}\) & 21318 & 5 & \\
\hline Otis Steel Otis Stl p & 101 & 10 & 40 & \(40^{71 / 2}\) & -13 & Strom Car
Studebake & 373/8 & 595/8 & 791/8 & 5614 & 1/4 \\
\hline Owens Bo & 253/4 & 42 & 247/8 & 37 & -11 & Studeba & 83\% \({ }^{3} / 8\) & \({ }_{1189}^{139}\) & \(10{ }^{1}\) & 1116 & 2018 \\
\hline Pac Devel & & 14 & & 13/4 & -6 & Submarine B & & 1878 & 38/4 & \(73 / 4\) & 38/4 \\
\hline Pac G \& E & 63 & 91 & \(623 / 4\) & 86 & 22 & Superior Oil. & 3 & 01 & 41/4 & & \\
\hline cific & & \(69^{3 / 8}\) & & 13 & & Superior St & \(25^{3} 3\) & \(391 / 2\) & \({ }_{90}^{26}\) & 90 & \\
\hline ac T & 58 & 68 & 55 & 68 & & Tenn Cop & 10 & 123/4 & \(83 / 8\) & 9 & -1 \\
\hline A Pet & 52 & 9514 & \(487 / 8\) & \(933 / 8\) & \(407 / 8\) & Texas Con & 461/3 & 521 & 42 & \(467 / 8\) & \\
\hline Pan A Pet & 4714 & \(945 / 8\) & 44 & 891/2 & \(421 /\) & Texas Gulf & 41 & \(671 / 8\) & \(381 / 2\) & & \(201 / 2\) \\
\hline Panhandle & \(111 / 2\) & \(\frac{12}{7}\) & \(41 / 8\) & 62 & & Tex \& Pac & \(265 / 8\) & 36 & & & \\
\hline Par \& Bin & \(131 / 4\) & 17 & \(731 / 2\) & 10 & -3 & Third Av & 14 & 255/8 & 14 & & \\
\hline Penn R R & \(335 / 8\) & 493/4 & \(331 / 2\) & 47 & 13 & Tide W Oi & 142334 & 154 & 1093 & & 17 \\
\hline Penn Sea & 9 & & & \(311 / 2\) & -61/4 & Tob Prod & & 841/4 & 491/4 & 54 & \(-9\) \\
\hline Penny J C & 90 & \(1013 / 4\) & 901 & \(1013 / 4\) & \(113 / 4\) & Tob Pro & 881/4 & 115 & & 80 & -73/8 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Peoples }}\) & 63 & & 59 & & \(301 / 2\) & T St L \& W & & 75 & 14 & 64 & 491/2 \\
\hline Peore Mar & 20 & 263/8 & \(10^{3 / 4}\) & & \(1{ }^{41}{ }^{3}\) & Trans C Oil & & & 32 & 12 & \(11 / 8\) \\
\hline Pere M p & \(651 / 3\) & 82 & 63 & \(731 / 2\) & & Twin CR T. & 313/4 & & & 58 & \(261 / 4\) \\
\hline Pere Mar & & ¢ 4 & \(501 / 8\) & & 15 & Und Typwr & 130 & 1451/4 & 125 & 139 & \\
\hline Phila Co & \(321 / 2\) & 45 & 311 & 40 & & Und Typ & \(1071 / 4\) & 118 & 1071/2 & 118 & 1034 \\
\hline hillips P & 33 & & & 43 & \(97 / 8\) & Union Bag & & 78 & & 69 & -11/8 \\
\hline Phil Jones & 105 & 102 & & 74 & 31 & Union Ol & 181/4 & 25 & 137 & 16 & -2 \\
\hline Phil Jone & \(901 / 2\) & & 881/8 & & & Union P & 126 & \(1543 / 4\) & & 1433/4 & 1734 \\
\hline ierce A & 131/8 & \(245 / 8\) & & 12 & & Un Pac p & \(721 / 2\) & 80 & \({ }_{96} 11 / 4\) & 74 & \\
\hline ierce Ar & 31 & 49 & \(187 / 8\) & & \(-218\) & Un Tank & & 112 & & 12 & \\
\hline ierce O & 71 & 71 & 32 & 4318 & -2718 & Unit Alloy St & & \(11^{1 / 4}\) & 125 & 134 & \\
\hline itts Co & 63 & 72 & 55 & 57 & -6 & Unit Cig Sto & 150 & 185 & 140 & 185 & \\
\hline Pitts C & 93 & 100 & 901/8 & 97 & & Uni Cig St & 105 & 120 & 104 & 15 & 10 \\
\hline itts & 84 & 97 & 85 & 92 & & Unit Drug & 72 & 85 & 60 & 78 & \\
\hline Pitts \& W & 25 & \(413 / 8\) & 23 & \(351 / 2\) & & Unit D 1st pf. & \(447 / 8\) & 5778
361 & \(411 / 8\) & 46 & \\
\hline Pitts \& W W & 775 & 94 & 76 & 90 & & United Dyewo & & 361/4 & & 343 & \\
\hline Pond Cr & & & 141/4 & \(191 / 2\) & & Unit Ry Inv & 1/2 & & 19 & & \\
\hline & & 106 & 91 & & 73 & Uni Ry Inv & 20 & & 20 & 26 & \\
\hline Prod & \(293 / 4\) & 51 & 241/8 & 41 & \(111 / 2\) & Unit Ret Stor & 52 & \(871 / 2\) & \(431 / 2\) & 7034 & \\
\hline od & 39 & 49 & 36 & 42 & & U S Cas Iron & 17 & 39 & 16 & \(261 / 2\) & \\
\hline Pub Ser & 67 & 100 & 66 & 953/4 & 283/4 & USCIP & & 78 & 50 & 60 & \\
\hline Pullman & 1081/4 & 13934 \({ }^{3}\) & \(1051 / 2\) & \(1261 / 4\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
U S Express \\
U S Food P
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{10}^{67 / 8}\) & & & & \\
\hline Punta Al & 331/8 & & \(303 / 4\) & 473/8 & & U S Food Pr & 10 & & & & \\
\hline Pure Oil & 38 & & \({ }_{94} 261 / 2\) & 111 & 11.15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
U S Ind Alco \\
U S Ind Alc
\end{tabular} & & \(1{ }^{72}\) & & \(\mathrm{c}^{62} 0^{1 / 8}\) & \[
18
\] \\
\hline Ry Stl Sp & \({ }_{107}^{991 / 2}\) & \({ }_{120}^{1261 / 4}\) & \({ }_{108}^{94}\) & 1118 & \(111 / 2\) & US S R \& Im & & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 102 \\
& 92 / 8
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & 891/2 & 100 & \\
\hline Rand & 20 & 36 & & 34 & 14 & U S Rubber. & & \(67^{1 / 4}\) & 46 & & \\
\hline Ray & & 19 & & 13 & -15 & U S Rubber & \(1001 / 2\) & 107 & 31 & 96 & 2 \\
\hline Reading & & \(871 / 8\) & 711/8 & 77 & & U S Smelt \& & 36 & 453/4 & \(323 / 4\) & & \\
\hline Read 1st & \(441 / 8\) & 57 & 43 & & & U S Sm \& I & 451 & & 4278 & 4734 & \\
\hline Read 2d & 45 5/8 & 59312 & 457/8 & 511/4 & &  & 115 \(81 / 4\) & 1123 & & \(121{ }^{1 / 4}\) & 19 \\
\hline Reis \& & 48 & 75 & \(49^{81 / 3}\) & \(751 / 2\) & \(263 / 4\) & Utah Cop & 11633/8 & \(71^{11 / 2}\) & & & \\
\hline Remlngton & & 42 & 24 & 32 & & Utah Sec C & & 231/8 & \(97 / 8\) & & \\
\hline Rem T 1st & 551/4 & 102 & 55 & 100 & 443/4 & Van Raalte 1 & & 100 & 90 & 97 & \\
\hline Rem T 20 & 49 & 801/4 & 14 & 75 & 26 & Vanad Corp & & \(533 / 4\) & \(30^{1 / 4}\) & & \\
\hline Replogle & 27 & 41 & \(211 / 2\) & 25 & -2 & Va Car Chem & \(283 /\) & \(367 / 8\) & \(231 / 4\) & 26 & \\
\hline Rep I \& & 51
85 & \begin{tabular}{l}
785 \\
\(951 / 8\) \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} & \[
431 / 2
\] & & -43/4 & Va Car Chem & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 70^{1 / 4} \\
& 86
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & -63/4 \\
\hline Rep I \& S & & \(9{ }^{951 / 2}\) & 74. & \({ }_{53}^{83}\) & -3 & Va Iron Coal Vivaudou. & \[
86
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 941 / 2 \\
& 1478
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
43 \\
61 / 8
\end{gathered}
\] & & \\
\hline Rt Jo Lead & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 67 \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
\] & 175 & 193 \({ }^{5}\) & & Wabash & 63/4 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \\
& 14
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \\
\hline St L S & 2 & 32 & \(201 / 4\) & 23 & 2 & Wabash & \(201 / 8\) & 35 & \(191 / 8\) & 25 & \\
\hline St I, S & & 56 & \(343 / 4\) & & & Wabash pf & & 247 & 12 & & \\
\hline St I, South & 21 & 36 & 2012 & 51 & 101 & Weber Heil. & 113/4 & 17 & 105\% & 1188 & \\
\hline St L Sou pr \({ }_{\text {Santa Cecelia }}\) Sugar & & 60 & 323/4 & 58 & & Wells Fargo & & & 661/4 & 88 & 191/8 \\
\hline Santa Cecelia Savage Arms & & \(24 / 8\) & \[
10^{1 / 3}
\] & 18 & & West Mar
West Md & & & 13 & 12 & 133/8 \\
\hline Saxon Mo & & & & & & West Pac. & & & 13 & 16 & 0 \\
\hline Seaboard & & 10 & & & & West Pa & 51 & 64.8 & 519 & 59 & \(71 / 2\) \\
\hline Sea A & & & & & 3 & West Un T & 905 & \(1211 / 4\) & 89 & 110 & \(201 / 8\) \\
\hline Sears Roeb & 64
93 & 947/8 & 59338 & & & West Air B & & 104 & & & \\
\hline Sears Roeb & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 93 \\
& 23
\end{aligned}
\] & 112 & 91 & 109 & 16 & Westingh E & \(501 / 2\) & \(651 / 8\) & \(431 / 8\) & 601/4 & \\
\hline Shattuck Ariz & & & \(61 / 2\) & & & Wh \& L, E & \(61 / 2\) & 1013 & & \(91 / 2\) & \\
\hline Shell Transp & 38 & 48 & 3. & & -41/8 & W \& L E & \(121 / 2\) & 295 & 123 & 16 & \\
\hline Sinclair & 21 & & & & 113/4 & White Oil & & & 351/8. & 481/2 & \\
\hline Sloss Shef & 72 & 80 & 65 & & & Wlekwire Sp & & 2178 & 8 & 11/8 & \\
\hline South Porto Su & 43 & \(571 / 4\) & 33 & 43 & & Willys Over & & & & \(5 \%\) & \\
\hline Sou Porto Su pf & 78 & 38 & 83 & 90 & 12 & Willys OV & 265 & 493 & 24 & 40 & \(133 / 8\) \\
\hline Sou Pac & 78 & \(961 / 4\) & \(781 / 8\) & & 978 & Wilson Co & \(281 / 2\) & 501 & \(271 / 8\) & 391/3 & \(10^{3 / 4}\) \\
\hline Southern R S & & & 171/4 & \({ }_{64} 4^{1 / 8}\) & & & 69
24 & \({ }_{31} 91 /\) & & & 16 \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Southern } R \text { R } R}{\text { Stand Miling }}\) & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
461 / 2 \\
115
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & 741 & \(113^{45 / 4}\) & [ 64 & \(171 / 2\) & Wis cent. Woolworth & 24. & 331/4 & 25 & 27 & \\
\hline Stand Miliing
Stand Mill pf & 11 & 141 & 113 & 134 & \(191 / 2\) & Woolworth pf & \(1151 / 2\) & 1251 & 117 & \(1251 / 8\) & 95 \\
\hline Stand Oil & 98 & 135 & \(913 / 4\) & 1171 & \(191 / 2\) & Worthington P & 451/4 & 55 & 27 & & 17 \\
\hline Stand Oil & 1821\% & \(2501 / 2\) & 169 & 1971/2 & & Worth P pf & 84 & 94 & 83 & \(863 / 4\) & \\
\hline Stand Oil N & 1141/8 & 120 & \(1133 / 8\) & 11753/4 & \(35 / 8\) & Worth P & \(691 / 1\) & 79 & \(631 / 8\) & 64 & \\
\hline Sti \& Tube pt & 78 & . 90 & 68 & 75 & -3 & Wright Aero. & 811/2 & 11 & 0 & 91 & + \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PIANO INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1921. & 1919. & , & 1921. & 1919. \\
\hline No. of establishmen & 185 & 191 & Saiarles and wages & \$23,551,000 & \$31,872,000 \\
\hline Persons eugaged. & 17,883 & 25,760 & Salaries & 4,657,000 & 6,398,000 \\
\hline Props ' \& firm memberg. & 33 & 33 & Wages. & 18,894,000 & - 25,474,000 \\
\hline Salaried employees.. & 2,011 & 2,770 & Paid for contract w & -113,700 & -1,27,600 \\
\hline Wage eara. (avg. No.) . & 15,839 & 22,957 & Cost of materials
Valuo of products & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 38,655,000 \\
& 73,647,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
54,365,600 \\
107,088,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATING UNITED STATES RAILROADS.}

The Interstate Commerce Commission opened in Washington on Nov. 17, 1922, hearings in the matter of consolidation of the railway properties of the United States into a limited number of systems. The roads immediately concerned in the first hearing were those covered in the group systems Nos. 14 and 15 of the tentative plan prepared by the commission.

The following table gives the outstanding capital stock, funded debt and the total mileage owned, leased and controlled by the four companies immediately concerned as of Dec. 31, 1921. It shows an aggregate stock and bond capitalization of almost \(\$ 2,500,000,000\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Outstand- & Funded & Mile- \\
\hline & ing Stock. & & \\
\hline No. Pacific. & . \$248,000,000 & \$453,513,600 & 11,287 \\
\hline Gt. Northern & 249,478,250 & 257,721,515 & 11,475 \\
\hline Burlington.. & 170,839,100 & 173,619,300 & 9,393 \\
\hline St. Paul & 233,725,100 & 574,240,055 & 16,106 \\
\hline Total. & \$902,042,450 & 1,458,094,470 & 48,261 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the outstanding capital stock of the Burlington 97.09 per cent. is owned in equal parts by Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and the two roads guarantee an important part of the bonded debt of the controlled road.

The tentative plan which the Interstate Commerce Commission put out is herewith presented. The commission finds for the purposes of this tentative plan that the railway properties of the continental United States may be consolidated under the statute into the following systems:

SYSTEM No. 1-NEW YORK CENTRAL.
New York Central.
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie.
Rutland.
Michigan Central.
Chicago, Kalamazoo \& Saginaw.
Cleveland, Clnclnnati, Chicago \& St. Louis Clncinnatl Northern.
Western Maryland.
Fonda, Johnstown \& Gloversville.
Lake Erie \& Pittsburgh.
Central Indiana.
Pittsburgh, Chartiers \& Youghiogheny.
Monongahela.
Boston \& Maine.
Maine Central.
Bangor \& Aroostook.
And all railway properties controlled by the above carriers through lease, stock ownership, or otherwise, excent:

Lake Erie \& Western and Toledo \& Ohio Central. (Both now controlled by New York Central.)
Zanesville \& Western and Kanawha \& Mlchigan. (Both now controlled by Toledo \& Ohio Central.)
Indlana Harbor Belt, now controlled by New York Central, 30 per cent.; Mlchigan Central, 30 per cent.; Chicago \& North Western, 20 per cent.; Chicago, Milwaukee \& St. Paul, 20 per cent.

\section*{SYSTEM No. 2-PENNSYLVANIA.}

Pennsylvania.
- West Jersey \& Seashore.

Long Island.
Baltimore, Chesapeake \& Atlantic.
Cumberland Valley.
Maryland, Delaware \& Virginia.
New York, Philadelphia \& Norfolk.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago \& St. Louis.
Waynesburg \& Washington.
Grand Raplds \& Indiana.
Cincinnati, Lebanon \& Northern.
Ohio River \& Western.
Louisville Bridge \& Terminal.
Wheeling Terminal.
Toledo. Peoria \& Western.
Lorain, Ashland \& Southern.
Lake Fric \& Pittsburgh.
Central Indiana.
Pittsburgh, Chartlers \& Youghiogheny.
Monongahela (see No. 1 also for last four).
And all other rallway properties controlled by any
of the above carrlers under lease stock ownership.
or otherwise, except the Norfolk \& Western and
rallway properties controlled by it, which may be included in system No. 9, Norfolk \& Western.
SYSTEM No. 3-BALTIMORE \& OHIO.
Baltimore \& Ohio.
Sandy Valley \& Elkhorn.
Staten Island Rapid Transit.
Reading system, comprising the Philadelphia \& Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and varlous others.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis \& Western.
Chicago, Indianapolis \& Louisville.
N \(\in \mathbb{W}\) York, New Haven \& Hartford.
Central New England.
Lehigh \& New England.
Lehigh \& Hudson.
SYSTEM No. 4-ERIE.
Erie.
Chicago \& Erie.
New Jersey \& New York.
New York, Susquehanna \& Western.
Delaware \& Hudson.
Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western.
Ulster \& Delaware.
Bessemer \& Lake Erie.
Buffalo \& Susquehanna.
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut \& Northern.
Lorain, Ashland \& Southern.
Wabash lines east of the Missouri River.
SYSTEM No. 5-NICKEL PLATE-LEHIGH
Lehigh Valley.
New York, Chicago \& St. Louis.
Toledo, St. Louls \& Western.
Detrolt \& Toledo Shore Line.
Lake Erie \& Western.
Wheellng \& Lake Erie.
Pittsburgh \& West Virginia.
Bessemer \& Lake Erie.

\section*{SYSTEM No. 6-PERE MARQUETTE.}

Pere Marquette.
Detroit \& Mackinac.
Ann Arbor.
Detroit, Toledo \& Ironton.
Bnyne City, Gaylord \& Alpena.
SYSTEM No. 7-NEW ENGLAND.
New York, New Haven \& Hartford.
New York, Ontarlo \& Western.
Central New England.
Boston \& Malne.
Malne Central.
Bangor \& Aroostook.
Lehlgh \& Hudson Rlver.
Lehigh \& New England.

\section*{SYSTEM No. 7A-NEW ENGLAND-GREAT} LAKES.
Same as system No. 7 with addition of the following, which otherwise with the exceptlon of the Buffalo, Rochester \& Pittsburgh, may be included in system No. 4, Erie. That carrier may be included in system No. 5, Nickel PlateLehigh Valley.
Delaware \& Hudson.
Ulster \& Delaware.
Delaware, Lackawanna \& WUStern.
Buffalo, Rochester \& Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut \& Northern.
SYSTEM No. 8-CHESAPEAKE \& OHIO.
Chesapeake \& Ohio.
Hocking Valley.
Virginlan.
SYSTEM No. 9-NORFOLK \& WESTERN.
Norfolk \& Western.
Toledo \& Ohio Central.
Zanesville \& Western.
Kanawha \& Michigan.
Kanawha \& West Virginia.

\section*{SYSTEM No. 10-SOUTHERN.}

Southern.
Alabama Great Southern.
Georgla, Southern \& Florida.
Moblle \& Ohio.
Southern Railway in Mississippi.
Northern Alabama.
Clncinnati, New Orleans \& Texas Pacific.
New Orleans Great Northern.
Alabama \& Vicksburg.

SYSTEM No. 11-ATLANTIC COAST LINELOUISVILLE \& NASHVILLE,
Atiantic Coast Line.
Atianta \& West Point.
Charieston \& Western Carolina
Louisvile \& Nashville
Nashvilie, Chattanooga \& St. Louis.
Louisviile, Henderson \& St. Louls.
Western Railway of Alabama.
Richmond, Fredericksburg \& Potomac.
Norfolk Southern.
Atianta, Birningham \& Atlantic.
Winston-Saiem Southbound.
Roanoke to Winston-Saiem branch of Norfolk, \& Western.
Fiorida East Coast.
Carolina, Clinchfieid \& Ohio.
Georgia \& Fiorida.
Guif, Mobile \& Northern.
Mississipdi Centrai.
SYSTEM NO. 12-ILLINOIS CENTRAL
Ilinois Central. SEABOARD.
Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley.
Central of Georgia.
Seaboard Áir Line.
Lynchburg, Va., to Durham, N. C., branch of Norfolk \& Western.
Gulf \& Ship Island.
Tennéssce Centrai.
Carolina, Cilnchfeid \& Ohio.

\section*{SYSTEM NO. 13-UNION PACIFIC-NORTH}

Union Pacific.
St. Joseph \& Grand Island.
Oregon Short Line.
Oregon-Washington Raiiroad \& Navigation Co. Los Angeles \& Sait I, ake.
Chicago \& North Western.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis \& Omaha.
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming.
Wabash ines west of the Missouri River.
SYSTEM No. 14-BURLINGTON-NORTHERN PACIFIC.
Chicago, Buriington \& Quincy.
Northern Pacific.
Chicago Great Western.
Minneapolis \& St. Louis.
Spokane, Portiand \& Seattle.

\section*{SYSTEM No. 15-MILWAUKEE-GREAT}

Chicago, Miiwaukee \& St. Paul.
Great Northern
Chicago, Terre Haute \& Southeastern.
Duluth \& Iron Range.
Duluth, Missabe \& Northern.
Green Bay \& Westerñ.
Spokane, Portiand \& Seattle.
Butte, Anaconda \& Pacific.
SYSTEM NO. 16-SANTA FE.
Atchison, Topeka \& Santa Fe.
Gulf, Coiorado \& Santa Fe.
Colorado \& Southern.
Fort Worth \& Denver City.
Denver \& Rio Grande.
Western Pacific.
Utah Raliway
Northwestern Pacific.
Nevada Northern.
SYSTEM NO. 17-SOUTHERN PACIFIC-ROCK ISLAND.
Southern Pacific Company.
Nevada Northern.
Chicägo, Rock Istand \& Pacific.
Chicago, Rock Isiand \& Gulf.
Arizona \& New Mexico.
Ei Paso \& Southwestern
San Antonio \& Aransas Pasa.
Trinity \& Brazos Valiey.
Midiand Valiey.
Vicksburg, Shreveport \& Pacific.
Chicago, Peoria \& St. Louis.

\section*{SYSTEM NO. 18-FRISCO-KATY COTTON BELT.}

St. Louls-San Francisco.
St. Louis Southwestern.
Louisiana Raliway \& Navigation Co.
Chicago \& Alton.
Missouri, Kansas \& Texas.
Trinity \& Brazos Valiey
San Antonlo, Uvalde \& Gulf.

\section*{SYSTEM NO. 10 -CHICAGO-MISSOURI}

PACIFIC.
Chicago \& Eastern Iilinois.
Missouri Pacific.
Kansas City Southern.
Kansas Clty, Mexleo \& Orient.

Kansas, Okiahoma \& Guif.
Texas \& Pacific.
Fort Smith \& Western.
Louisiana \& Arkansas.
Gulf Coast Lines.
Internationai \& Great Northern.
Ccrtain lines such as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Centrai Vermont, which are controlied by Canadian carriers, have not been specifically included in this tentative pian because these lines form parts of through trans-continental Canadian systems in active competition with systems above set forth.

The carriers included in this tentative plan comprise most of the Class I. steam raliroads, but very few of those in Ciass II. and Class III. Those not so inciuded, whether industrial common carricrs, terminal carriers, merurban elecuric railways operated as a part of general steam railroad systems of transportation or engaged in the general transportatioli of frefght, "short lines," or others, wili be considered at the hearings to be hereafter assigned so. that in the plan to be ultimately adopted provision can be made for their inclúsion in the systems.

Water carriers where now controlied by carriers by rail will be considered as bcing included tentatively in the systems in which the controling rail carrier has been included.

RAIL ACT TINKERING OPPOSED.
The Railway Businesg Association at its annual meeting in Now York, Nov. 9, 1922, adopted this resolution:
"Prosperity is here. Let us make it last. Recovery in agricuiture, industry and trade has its mainstay in railway building. It was the replacement and addition of iocomotives, cars, tracks, terminals and accessories which largely revived general business. Railway improvements must continue if the traffic is to be carried. Car shortages are upon us. October almost brought a new peak in car loadings. Shippers are confronted by congestion in freight, limit upon industry and sacrifice of farm products.
"The foundation of railway purchases is the confidence of railway managers and investors. For Congress to consider early amendments to the Transportation Act would open the door to assauits upon the policy which is designed to give the roads an opportunity to make sumicient earnings. To let it clearly be seen that no amendments of any kind are under serious consideration will leave ali concerned free for the work of railway rehabilitation and preparation for the coming burden of traffc.
"We urge that Congress refrain at this time from ali amendments to the Transportation Act.'

\section*{GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS AND LOANS TO} CARRTEPS.
Secretary of the Treasury Melion, in his annual roport to Congress, listed the payments made to various railroads up to Nov. 15, 1922, for the reimbursement of deficits on account of Fedcral control. The totai from Nov. 16, 1921, to Nov. 15, 1922, was \(\$ 1,949,181\); the grand total, \(\$ 5,139,550\).
The payments to carriers from Nov. 16, 1921, to Nov. 15, 1922, for the guarantee provided for in Sec. 209 of the Transportation Act of 1920 as amended amounts to \(\$ 19,622,040\) and the totai payments to Nov. 15, 1922, amounted to \(\$ 450,090,804\).

The loans to carriers under Sce. 210 of the same act showed that the loans outstanding on Nov. 15, 1921, amounted to \(\$ 238,208,184\).

New loans made from Nov. 16, 1921, to Nov. 15,1922 , were \(\$ 58,419,450\).

Repayments during that period were \(\$ 77,425,512\).
The loans outstanding Nov. 15, 1922, were \(\$ 219\),202,122.

The total amount of money that the Government has foaned out to the carriers was \(\$ 317,886,667\). Of this amount, \(\$ 98,684,545\) had been repaid up to Nov. 15, 1922

The Treaskry heid securities of railroads on June 30 , 1922, as follows:

Obligations of carriers accrued under Sec. 7 of the Federai Control Act, approved March 21, 1918, \(\$ 55,867,000\).

Equipment Trust 6\% Gold Notcs, acquired by Director Gencral of Railroads pursuant to Federai Control Act of March 21, 1918, as amonded, and act approved Nov. 19,1919 , to provide for the reimbursement oi the United States for the motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for carricrs under Federai controi, \(\$ 49,999,800\).

Obilgations of carricrs acquired pursuant to Scc. 207 of the Transportation Act approved Feb. 28,1920 , as amended, \(\$ 116,046,500\).

Obligations of carriers acquired pursuant to Scc. 210 of the Transportation Act approved Feb. 28,1920 , as amended, \(\$ 233,991,830\).
Total United States raifroad securities owned by the Government, \(\$ 456,505,130\).

\section*{Zlathot Licuitw for 1922.}
(By John J. Leary, Jr.)
Developments in the labor world in 1922 fall naturally into two classifications-the spectacular and the non-spectacular-and, as is frequently the case, the non-spectacular was on the whole the more important.

Of the spectacular developments, the successful fight of the miners to retain the 1920 wage scales, and the unsuccessful strike of the railroad shopmen were easily the more important, with the strike of New England cotton mill hands against lower wages and longer hours, still on in the early days of November, a good third.

The less spectacular developments included the conversion of a mass of uncmployment of peak proportions in January to an actual shortage of unskilled labor, in some sections and of skilled men in some trades, notably building, before the summer was half through, and a change in the wage trend from a sharp curve downward to an almost equally, sharp upward curve. With these the "open shop" drive, always in evidence when the labor reservoir is full to overflowing, slowed down until it all but. stopped.

For the shift in the wage trend, called to the attention of the least observing by an increase in the wages of the unskilled of 20 per cent. by the United States Steel Corporation in late August, the speeding up of industry and the consequent absorption ol the labor slack and restriction of immigration were mainly responsible, with the fight waged by the miners a contributing factor of no small value. Had they accepted, or been compelled to take a cut, their reduction would unquestionably have had an adverse effect upon wages in other lines.

The shopmen's strike, costly though it was to the carriers, the unions and their members and to the general public, also contributed to this result-a negative value, perhaps, to those injured, and intangible to all others, but worth bearing in mind in appraising the results of that strike.
Taken altogether, therefore, and bearing in mind that the \(1,100,000\), who suffered large direct losses through these major strikes constitute something less than 3 per cent. of the number scheduled by the Census Bureau as engaged in gainful occupations, it is clear that labor, organized and unorganized, finds itself much better off than it was at the beginning of the year. This applies as strongly to the so-called "white collar"' classes as to those who do manual labor.

Unquestionably the loss of the shopmen's strike has caused a loss in membership that will be felt for a considerable time to come, but the probabilities are that the close of the year finds the unions, as a whole, stronger numerically than they were on January 1, losses in the railroad unions being largely, if not altogether, offset by heavy gains of the United Mine Workers as a result of their strike, and gains in other craft organizations.

Official figures as to union membership are, as in the past, unobtainable. However taking the \(3,195,000\) dues-paying members reported by Secretary Frank Morrison to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in June as a base, adding the 600,000 then on strike and not paying dues, and allowing another 600,000 for the "Big Four: railroad brotherhoods and miscellaneous unions not affiliated with the federation, the total union membership of the country as the year closes is not far from \(4,400,000\), or about the 1921 level when the federation reported \(3,906,520\), and membership in the non-affliated unions was somewhat larger.

\section*{THE COAL STRIKE.}

Of the two great strikes in 1922, the most stubbornly contested was that of the coal miners who, on April 1 downed tools in both anthracite and bituminous fields. This general strike, precipitated in the bituminous fields by the failure of the operators of the Central Competitive Ficld to keep an agreement to confer on wages prior to April 1, and in the anthracite fields through inability of operators and miners to agree upon wage schedules, was, when all camouflage was stripped away, a contest to maintain the old wage scales. In the soft coal flelds, the desire of the operators was a return to the scale made in 1917 to which 26 per cent. was added in the 1920 scale fixed by President Wilson's bituminous commission. In the hard coal flelds, the operators matched a demand for a 20 per cent. increase on the part of the union with a demand for a 22 per cent. reduction.

Both groups of operators stressed competition as reason for demanding reductions-the bituminous operators that of the non-union felds, and par-
ticularly those of West Virginia, and the anthracite operators that of bituminous coal, in the raw, or in the form of coke and gas, and fuel oil. Necessity of placing miners' wages in linc with the wages paid other industries was also urged. Against these, the United Mine Workers, through their chief spokesmen, President John L. Lewis, and Vice President Philip Murray, urged the cost of living, the hazards of the industry and that, large though the increases of 1920 might be over prewar wages, the existing rates were justified because the prewar retes were unconscionably low. The chief reliance of the miners, however, was the 100 per cent. membership in the hard coal country and in 70 per cent. of the bituminous territory.

The strike began on April 1, when approximately 550,000 union miners quit work, followed within the next few weeks by 90,000 men in the non-union fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The ability of the union to cripple the Connellsville coke ficld, non-union for a generation, and to take thousands more out of other equally strong non-union districts in Central Pennsylvania was the surprise of the strike, and in the opinion of many, the determining factor in enabling the union to carry its point. Whether this be so or not, it is a fact that important producing interests had confidentially informed official Washington that. by taking one field away from the union the non-union output of the country with the stocks above ground April 1 would be sufficiently large to break the strike. This information checked with data prepared by a Government bureau but withheld from publication.

Actual figures as to the stocks above ground April 1 were also withheld, the total of \(63,000,000\) tons or \(43,000,000\) above the minimum of safety, estimated by the Geological Survey as of that date, omitting such items as fuel in transit, in consumers' hands and at the head of the lakes, as to make it comparatively valueless. The acutal flgures, as prepared by Federal cxperts, and published in advance of the strike in The World, showed \(120,000,000\) tons available. That this estimate was the more nearly accurate is shown by the fact that it was not until late summer, when the difference in non-union production and national consumption was far in excess of \(63,000,000\) tons, that the Administration felt called upon to intervene to force a settlement.

This took the form of conferences in Washington where the President proposed an immediate resumption of mining and the submission of all disputed points to arbitration. This was declined by John L. Lewis, acting for the miners, who shortly thereafter called a joint meeting of Central Competitive Field Operators and union leaders in Cleveland. This conference met August 7, when it was expected operators representing the bulk of Central Fleld tonnage would agree to renew the old scale, this to be followed by a like renewal in other union fields whose scales for more than twenty years have been based on that of the Central Field. This plan failed, whereupon a second conference, embracing operators and miners from all flelds, agreed on. August 15 to renew the old scales to run to March 31 next and to set up machinery for the making of a new agreement to be signed before that date. To this agreement operators representing an annual tonnage of 60,000,000 were immediate parties. Within a fortnight the entire union tonnage of the country had accepted the agreement, and Mr. Lewis had accomplished what the operators and a large part of his membership had felt to be impossible-the avoidance of a reduction.

Securing this, the union chief waived the demand for a six hour day and five day week framed at a national convention held in March and other demands of lesser importance imposed by the radical element in the organization. These demands, however, were later agreed upon by union representatives as the basis on which they will enter new negotiations in January, 1923.

\section*{IN THE ANTHRACITE FIELD.}

Following the bituminous settlement, the union chiefs and the anthracite operators, headed by Samuel D. Warriner, resumed peace negotiations in Philadelphia, frst meeting on August 17. Here the operators insistcd upon arbitration of future disputes as a condition of renewing the old scales. After a fortnight's negotiations, in which Senator George Wharton Pepper and Secretary of Labor James J. Davis actively intervened, it was agreed on September 4, to extend the old scale to August 31, 1923, without conditions. In reaching this agreement, the fact that Congress was expected to authorize the appointment of a fact finding commission served to mollify the operators whose final proposal,
prior to signing, was an inquiry by a jolnt board whose findings would be binding on neither side.

This board, subsequently authorlzed by Congress; was named by President Harding on October 9 . and organized October 17, with John Hays Hammond, of Gloucester, Mass., the noted metai mining engineer, as Chairman. With Mr. Hammond on the board, the President named Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, former Vice Plesident of the United States; Judge Samuel Altschuler of Chicago: Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta, (Ga.,) Constitution; George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological' Survey, Washington; Dr. Edward T. Devine, sociologist, New York; and Charles P. Nell, former Commissioner of Labor, Washington. Each is to receive a salary of \(\$ 7,500\) a year.

Under the Winslow-Borah law, providing for its appointment, the commission is required to make a report of conditions in the bituminous industry by Jan. 15, 1923, and on anthracite by July 10. To attain the material for these reports, the commission is authorized to investigate all phases of the coal industry including, among other things, the advisability of nationaiizing the mines. In making up the commission, President Harding declined to name representatives of operators or miners.

As stated by the commission, following its organization, its object is "to endeavor to get ali the essential facts touching the coal industry to the end that practical measures may be found to insure a constant supply of this most necessary commodity at as reasonable prices as are consistent with fair wages and profit to those engaged in the industry. The policy of the commission will be to invite and welcome every suggestion and offer of assistance from the mine workers, operators, dealers and consumers of coal."

Settrement of the strike in the old union flelds left 90,000 nowly organized miners in the Connellsville and er Pennsylvania fields, previously non-union, un rovided for. In these fields the strike remains a effect, the union in order to concentrate its strength there calling off late in October, the strike in Mingo County, West Virginia, that in the two years it was on, cost the union \(\$ 2,000,000\) in benefits, upward of two score lives and caused the uprising of union miners in August, 1921 , that required the use of Unitcd States troois to end.

The cost of the strike in the soft coal fields is impossible to estimate because of the overdeveloped state of that branch of the industry which, had there been no strike, would have kept practically all of those who struck in the unionized fields on part tlime, or less, most of the summer. In the anthracite part of the industry, which has been practically a full time basis for years, the losses to the combatants, based mainly on flgures furnished by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, were as nearly as can be estimated, \(\$ 250,000,000\). Of this amount, the loss in wages, is placed at \(\$ 125,738,400\). The balance includes cost of labor in maintaining the mines while idle, \(\$ 35,000,000\), lost profits \(\$ 11,000,000\), and uninsurabie damage to mines, which, with losses incidental to inability to mine at capacity for months on some properties, cost the operators tens pi millions more.

The loss to the public in tońs of anthracite approximated \(35,000,000\) or about 45 per cent. of the annual supply. As this cannot be made up for months, the Atlantic seaboard consumers, chicf users of hard coal, will have to do with something like a 50 per cent. supply of normal and rely on bituminous and other substitutes for the balance of its fuel this winter. Users of bituminous are more fortunate, the supply from union and non-union fields subsequent to the breakdown of the shopmen's strike being at a rate that threatens a surplus before the spring of 1923 .

THE SHOPMEN'S STRIKE.
The shopmen's strike, begun three months after the miners quit work, was a factor in forcing a settlement of the coal strike, through impeding the flow of non-union coal from the south which at one time touched, according to the United Stateg Geological Survey, the high level of \(5,500,000\) tons a week. Threatening since the spring of 1920 , when the roads were reieased from Government control, the dangers of a strike first became reaily acute in June when at meetings of the shopcraft unlons held In Cleveland as an adjunct to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis joined in the deliberations. Just what arguments the mincrs' leader used was not disciosed, but it was not until after his arrival and participation in their conferenees that Bcrt M. Jewcll; President of the Rallway Department of the American Federation of Labor and his associates served notice on the United States Ralload Labor Board of intention to strike July 1

As oficlally stated, the causes of the strike were the reduction of wages averaging 12 per cent.,
effective July 1; changes in working conditions pro-
viously ordered by the board, and the practice of some roads, condemned by the board, of leasing shop and other work to private contractors to place it beyond the jurisdiction of the board, and thereby permit lower labor costs. It was an evasion of the spirit if not the letter of the Esch-Cummins act, under which the board was created, and as such was condemned by railroad executives not resorting to the practice as. well as by the unioins. Of these grievances, the contracting out and changes in rules were the most serious, the latter depriving the men on many roads of conditions they had enjoyed twenty or more years.

Actually, the strlke was the outcome of the struggle begun by the unions before the roads were returned to their ownere in 1920 to retain as much as possible of what they had gained during the period of Government control, including the national agreements and of the executives to restore as nearly as possible, prewar conditions.

In this contest; the roads had attained two general reductions in wages and changes in rules contained in the national agreements that cut heavily into, the earnings of the shopmen. Abrogation of the national agreements had been approved by the board, conditional on agreements between unions and executives, but had not been made effective because the unions, insisted on writing the national agreements into all system contracts. The changes in rules and wages ordered by the board with the contracting out practice previousiy referred to, and the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to obey a ruling of the board fxing the manner in which employed representatives on wage boards were to be selected, led to the taking of the strike votes and the decision of the union heads to resort to a test of strength. It was the feeilng of many.. if not of a majority of the union heads, that only by a strike could they prevent the gradual destruction of their organizations and the whittling down of wages and favorabie working conditions. They further argued that the board was unable or unwilling, to protect them, citing the contracting out practice and the Pennsylvania case as proofs.

Though notice of the intention of the unions to strike July 1 was served on the Labor Board a week in advance of that date, the board took no official action until June 30 when it issued subpoenas to carriers and union heads to appear before it and show cause why they should not be ordered to refrain from interrupting traffic. The carriers were represented in force, but the union chiefe, never legally subpoenaed, were missing, having departed for thelr several headquarters to direct the strike, a necessary precaution according to Bert. M. Jeweil, to prevent a headless, disorganized and disorderly movement.

The board, after some delay, did secure the attendance of two union heads who had not approved strike votes. One of these, Daniel \(W\). Helt, chief of the signalmen, never did permit his men to quit. The others, Timothy Healy, President of the stationary fremen, issued the necessary approval a few days later. At this meeting, the executives agreed to obey all rulings of the board, including a majority of those who had previously contracted out work and who agreed to abandon the practice.

AGAINST ORDERS OF THE BOARD.
Ignoring the board, the shoperafts in a lettel to T. DeWitt Cuyler, as Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives demanded that the roads restore the second cut made by the board and working conditlons changed by it. This demand was refused and no peace being in sight the board on Juiy 11 declared the strike not against the roads, but against its orders and that men who took strikers' places were not to be considered strikebreakers and were entitled to official and public support.

The programme of the strike leaders called for all craite other than telegraphers and train service men ("Big Four'" brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Unlon of North America) who were not affected by the changes in wages and rules and the "contracting out'" practice to down tools. It failed in that the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men and Shop Laborers declined to authorize a strike of the 400,000 men under itis jurisdiction as did the Intel.national Brotherhood of Signalmen with 16,000 members. The Brotherhood of Clerks and Frelght Handlers struck only in spots. This left the burden to be carrled by the machinists, blacksmiths, boliermakers, shect metal workers, electriclans and carmen who quit generally on July 1 and the stationary fremen who ompially went on strike ten days inter. The shops of practically every road in the country were crippled and the movement of trains was made dimeult by the walkout of car inspectors, but with rescrve rolling stock, and the drafting of men from supervisory and other forcas, the roads maintained falrly closo schedules while rebuliding
their forces. Only in the West and South were any considerabie number of trains canceiled.

The strike leaders had not counted on an early victory. On the contrary, they told their foilowers and the pubiic it would be a matter of weeks before the breaking down of rolling stock would compel the executives to surrender. Stated otherwise, they hoped to win by a process of attrition. It soon became apparent, however, that the roads were more than holding their own and rebuilding their forces and, abandoning their demands, the strike leaders on July 14 proposed to send the strikers back to work, conditionai on their being given their old piaces and seniority ratings, the Labor Board to give re-hearings on aii matters in dispute. The proposal was rejected by the roads, acting through Mr. Cuyler. They insisted that ail strikers must return as new men and juniors to (a) those who remained at work and (b) men employed after Juiy 1 and lose the preference as to class of work to be done, hours of duty, etc., that was theirs prior to the strike by reason of long service.

The next move for peace came when the President called both sides to the White House for conferences. Out of this grew a proposai, accepted by the unions, but rejected by the Association of Railway Executives that in effect was restoration of the status quo ante, with the strikers retaining all seniority rights. Foliowing this, the "Big Four" brotherhoods sought to make peace at conferences in New York City, but nothing resulted. Eventually, on September 23, an agreement was reached on what has come to be known as the Williard-Jewell pian between the unions and roads that had been unable for one reason or another to rebuild their forces to their entire satisfaction.

\section*{THE WILLARD-JEWELL PLAN.}

This agreement as published in a special eircular by the Raiiway Department of the American Federation of Labor, dated Chicago, September 14, was in the form of a memorandum reading as foliows:
"1. In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon the undersigned railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffc, the foliowing memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hercto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the offcers of the companies and the representatives of the empioyces in a spirit of eonciiliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to below. This paragraph does not appiy to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.
" 2 . All men to return to work in positions of the elass they originally held on June 30,1922 , and at the same point. As many of such men as possibie are to be immediately put to work, at present rates of pay, and all such employees who have been on strike be put to work or under pay not later than thirty days after the signing of this agreement, except such men as have been proved guilty of acts of violence which in the opinion of the commission, hereinafter provided for, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.
" 3 . The relative standing as between themselves, of men returning to work and men laid off, furioughed or on leave of absence, Including General Chairmen and others who were as of June 30,1922 , properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30 , 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.
"4. If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or the duly authorized representatives thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organization, parties to this agreement, the empioyees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved, to a commission to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided, for final decision by a majority vote.

The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shail be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organization parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the rallroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide ali cases that may properiy be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.
"6. Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpese of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, ali parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for shall be used or cited in any eontroversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other class or
classes of their emplovees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.
'7. Both parties piedge themselves that no intimidation nor oppression shall be practised or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken servicc or as against those who resume work under this understanding.
" 8 . Ali suitw at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelied by both parties.

Under this it will be noticed tiat the unions abandoned the claim to seniority save "as between themseives" and the eariier position that any setticment would have to be on a nationai basis. The process of settiement with individual roads is still under way up to Nov. 15, 1922, though so far as any visibie effect on transportation the strike, still on offciaily, ceased in late summer.

\section*{HEAVY COST OF THE STRIKE.}

The cost of the strike to the railroads has been estimated at \(\$ 150 ; 000,000\). Through it they suceeeded, on many of the more important roads, in loosening, if not entirely breaking the hoid of the unions upon their'shop employees and by the formation of new associations, or company unions, have in somc instances paved the way to escape from the remaining provisions of the national agreements by amending or deleting rules heid by them to be onerous, such as that forbidding piece work, and rid their payroils of men who for one reason or another were objectionabie.

The cost to the strikers in wages is estimated by the Labor Board at \(\$ 177,535,524\). It also cost many thousands of them positions earned by long service, and it cost the unions in membership.
Against these losses, the union leaders baiance the claim that by striking they checked further reductions in wages which, they assert, were due after January 1. The further claim is made by them that though the ioss in membership may be considerable it is smali as compared with what wouid have resulted from a policy of non-resistance, and that it wiii be much easier to rebuiid the membership than it would be had the membership been aliowed to shrink because of apparent unwiliingness to strike no matter how serious the grievances might appear to the rank and file. In these contentions experts in trade union matters not connected with the shopmen are inclined to agree while questioning the strategy of caliing a strike at a time when the executives of important roads were prepared and not altogether unwilling for a test of strength. In this eriticism, however, the value of hindsight over foresight is once more apparent.
Compared with other great railroad strikes, such as that of 1877 or the Debs American Railway Union strike of 1894, the strike was remarkabiy free from vioience. At such piaces as Bioomington and Aurora, Illinois, and Denison, Texas, there was much disorder, necessitating, the use of United States Marshais and miiitia. In New York, State troopers were used at severai points. Charges, as yet unsustained so far as the public record goes, as this is written, were made of deliberate wrecking of trains and the kiiling of empioyees and passengers. Disorders, however, were by no means general, and, as measured by previous industriai. disputes, rarely serious, the one thing that more than anything eise ailenated pubic opinion being the desertion of trains by their crews at isolated points, particularly in the great western desert.

\section*{DAUGHERTY'S STRIKE INJUNCTION.}

This fact, however, did not prevent Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty applying to the United States District Court in Chicago on September 1. when the strike was practicaliy over, for a blanket injunction restraining the strike leaders, their associates and members from further interfering with transportation and, among other things, forbidding picketing, publication by advertisements or in the form of interviews of anything calcuiated to proiong the strike or interfere with traffc. In many respects it was the most sweeping order ever asked for in a labor dispute. Over the bitter protest of the unions, Judge Wiikerson issued the order requested by the Attorney Generai, which remains in force pending review by higher courts.
Because of this, an effort was made to impeach Mr. Daugherty in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Judiciary, to which it was referred, the Committee on Judiciary, to which it was reterred, Mr. Daugherty has declared he wili welcome a thorough investigation.

The promise made to the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way men of a re-hearing of their case, a large if not the chief factor in keeping that group out of the strike, was kept by the Railroad Labor Board, which in October granted an increase of two cents an hour over the Juiy 1 scale, making the
minimum for this class of labor 25 cents an hour.

In making this award the board estimated that it added \(\$ 20,000,000\) to the annual wage bili of the roads, and that through remaining at work during the strike, the men recelved "about \(\$ 147,656,866\) which they would have lost."

Within the labor organizations the most important development of the year was the announcement of William G. Lee that hereafter the "Big Four" brotherhood will not function as a whole, the trainmen and conductors' organiratlons working as one unit and leaving the engineers and fremen,

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT
Proposals for the prevention of future unemployment crises and for the reduction of the normal number of workless men in the country were put forth by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in his annual report. He saild:
"Less than a year ago it was estimated that between five and six million workers were without jobs. We were in the throes of one of the greatest industrial depressions we had ever known. There was a grave danger that the mere operation of the law of supply and demand would force a drastic rearrangement of wages which wouid seriously oepress our standard of living and radically alter our ẅhoie economic structure. The Nation fought its way through this period of unemployment, and today the demand for labor practically equals the supply. We are back at normal in our empioyment. But we have made the startiing discovery that normal in America means that approximately a million and a half workmen are detached from any payroll.
'Here we have two probiems to meet-to prevent a recurrence of the employment depression which threw between five and six millon men into idleness and to reduce the number of our workingmen who are daily without means of livelihood.
'We have a powerful agency in meeting both of these problems in the United States Employment Service, which, fully organized and equipped, would have its finger at all times upon the pulse of the labor supply and demand of the country. The past year this scrvice, with its co-operating agencies, proved its effectiveness. It listed between 2,500,000 workers sceking employment, and piaced nearly \(1,500,000\) of them in jobs without expense to the worker or employer.

The lesson of the past year seems to be not so much a problem of an actual dearth of empioyment but rather one of inability of the American workmen to adjust themselves to changing circumstances. I wouid urge upon every ldle workman that when there is inactlvity in his trade he use every effort to adapt hinself to some other line of work. Manifestly, the skllled workman can, if he will, do work of some other kind, but my experience has been that too often when idleness is forced upon him he rejects the thought of other employment for one or more of several reasons: He may not be able to

With the Switchmen's Union of North America, a rival of the trainmen, to work as another unit. This split, really in effect for over a year, had lts beginning in 1918 in Lee's refusal to stand back of the now alinost forgotten Plumb plan.

In the American Federation of Labor, the most important move was the drive launched at the Cinclnnati eonvention for an amendment to the constitution abrogatlng the power of Federal and State Supreme Courts to nullify acts of Congress or Legislatures by holding them to be unconstltutional.

\section*{AND CONCILIATION WORK.}
secure as bigh wages in other employment; he may be under the lmpression that the secondary employment will lose him prestige in his primary occupation."

The Secretary, after reviewing the work of the conciliation service, said:
"The llmitations of appropriations have made it impossible for me to work out some plans which I hope I may have the opportunity to work out during my term of office. I believe with the creation of an organization such as I have in mind and with an appropriation of approximately \(\$ 1,000,000\) per year, this gradually to be increased with the growth of industry, practically every labor controversy can be adjusted and neariy every strike ean be avoided.
"When the conciliation service began its work; 70 per cent. of the disputes in which its interventlon was sought had already reached the strlke stage. Recently conditions have so improved and the servlces of the department have been so generally recognized that less than 30 per cent. of the cases before the service have reached the point where work was suspended.
"The success of the conciliation methods of the department is adequately demonstrated by the record of disputes in whlch the good offices of the department, through commissloners of conciliation, have been used, from the beglnning of the present Admlnistratlon, Mareh 4, 1921, to June 30, 1922, a period of sixteen months. In that time a few more than 500 cases of strikes and threatened strikes and lockouts have been acted upon by department officials. Three hundred and forty-five cases were satlsfactorily adjusted by the commissioners of conciliation, fifty-nine were adjusted by the commissloners of conciliation in co-operation with local officials and agencies, and thirty-nine cases were pending or ln the process of adjustment. The perlod of industrial readjustment through which the country has been passing made the settlement of industrial dlsputes more difficult, but desplte that fact nearly 90 per cent. of the eontroversies in which the department uscd its good officos were equltably and satisfactorily adjusted. Without doubt these settlements did much to ald in the stabilizing of the generally disturbed lndustrial situation. Nearly a million and a half workers were involved in the disputas under consideration."

\section*{THE HERRIN MINE KILLINGS.}

The Special Grand Jury of Williamson County, Illinols, which investlgated the massacre of coal miners in Herrin, Illinols, made its final report Sept. 23, 1922. It returned 214 indictments against geventy-four men: for murder, forty-four; for conspiracy to murder, fifty-eight; for rioting, fiftyelght; and for assaillt with intent to murder, fiftysour.

The trials began on November 13. It took one month and the examination of 220 talesinen to secure a jury, which was nlled on December 8 . The
opening speches were made December 13, and the trial was in progrese as this Almanac went to press.

The miners' union has ralsed a fund which will be used for the defense of union men who have been indicted. The unlon refus

Of the seventy-four men under indictment, fiftyfive were at once arrested and admitted to ball furnishcd in a blanket baii bond by prominent citlzens of the locallty of the State where the massacre took place.

\section*{TEXT OF THE REPORT.}

The text of the Grand Jury's report follows:
"We, the special Grand Jury of Wllliamson County, empanclled to make an investigation of near andes committed in and about the strip mine day, June 21 and 22, 1922, and heedful of the irtstructions given by Your Honor to make a th rough investigation of the facts and circumstances, with a view of fixing the responsibility of the killing of some twenty-four persons and the wounding of many others, beg to report that we have examined approximately 300 witnesses, and from their testimony learned these conditions:
"About the middle of June of this year, after suspension of the coal industry as the result of a strike of the United Mlne Workers of America, the Southern Illinois Coal Company declded to operate a strip mine owned by it and located about midway between Marion and Herrin. The miners apparently ralsed no objections to the mining of coal by the use of steam shovels, but when the company began to ship there was bitter resentment on the part of the miners.
"The coal company aggravated this resentment by employing armed guards alld closing the public established hlghways traversing the minc property and treating as trespasscrs citlzens attemptlng to use the accustomed hlghways.
"The nauntling of arms in a community devoted almost exclusively to minling was conduclve to strife. It was a challenge ccrtain to be accepted, and for four or five days preceding the tragedy it was known by the authorities that a' conflict was inevitable
"The State Administration showed it undoubtedly reallzed the acute situation by sending to Wllliamson County Colonel Hunter of the Adjutant General's staff. "This representative of the State testifled that he rccognized upon his arrival in Marion the imminence of a conflict, and immediately asked the Adjutant Gencral to send State troops to protect property and conserve the peacc. This request Colonel Hunter renowed several times before the actual conflict, and was invariably asked by the Adjutant Gencral of Illinois if the Sheriff of Williamson County had asked for troops.
"The Adjutant General denied his authority to order them into Williamson County except upon the Sheriff's request, whlch, as Your Honor knows, is not the law.

COUNTY SHERIFF A UNION MAN.
"Melvin Thaxton, the Sheriff of Williamson County, is the holder of a card in the miners' union and a candidate for County Treasurer at the forthcoming election.

Either because of loyalty to the union or from fear for his candidacy the Sheriff would make no demands for troops nor did he take adequate measures to preserve the peace.

From the evidence heard, the attack of June 21 upon the men employed at the strip mine was the result of a conspiracy which had been several days in the perfecting, the object of which was the closing of the strip mine. Sheriff Thaxton could not have been unaware of the developments of this plan. "On Monday, June 19, State Senator W. A. Workers of this district, received from John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, a telegram as follows:

William Sneed, President Sub-District 10, District 13, United Mine Workers of America, Herrin, Ill.:

Your wire 18th. Steam Shovel Men's Union was suspended from affiliation with American Federation of Labor some years ago. It was ordered suspended from the mining department of the A.F. of L. at the Atlantic City convention.

We now find that this outlaw organizatlon is permitting its members to act as strikebreakers at numerous pits in Ohlo. This organization is furnishing steam shovel engineers to work under armed guards under no agreement which exists by and between this organization and the mining department or any branch of the A. F. of L. permitting them to work under such circumstances.

We have through representatives officially taken this question up with the officers of the Steam Shovel Men's Union and have failed to secure any satisfaction.

Representatives of our organization are justified in treating this crowd as an outlaw organization and in viewing its members in the same light as they do any other common strikebreaker.

JOHN L. LEWIS.
"A copy or this telegram was posted and read in various places. Following the publication of the telegram from President Lewis preparations for an attack upon the mine were made. The hardwares in all the cities of Williamson County were searched for fircarms. The weapons were elther taken by force or upon a verbal assurance that the local would pay for hem.
"The men working at the strip mine were evidently ignorant of being strikebreakers. The men operating the steam shovel were affliated with a union, even though unrecognized by the A. F. of L.
"The guards were told they were to protect valuable machinery and did not wake to the real situation until noon of June 21, when bullets were flying in the mine in such volume as to compel them to take refuge in the office and to seek safety under the steel railroad cars on the strip mine property.
'Superintendent McDowell telephoned a number of times to Colonel Hunter for protection and was invariably informed by the latter that the Sheriff could not be found. Finally Colonel Hunter suggested a flag of truce, which was displayed by the mine defenders, but caused no abatement of the firc.
"In the evening of June 21, upon the return to Marion of Sheriff Thaxton, a conference was held between the Sheriff, Colonel Hunter and offlcers of the miners' union, at which it was stated that the officials of the coal company were willing to discontinue the operation of the strip mine and the union officials were willing that the workmen employed there should be permitted to depart in safety. The substance of this agreement was transmitted to Supcrintendent McDowell at the strip mine.

\section*{ATTACK ON THE MINE.}
"Nevertheless at the break of day the following morning firing began in a severe volume, the attacking party having crept up in the cover of the darkness. They were checked sufficiently to permit of a parley, and after a time a spokesman for the strip mine workers asked to speak to the leader.
"A long range conversation was held and it was agreed by the spokesman of the attacking party that safe conduct would be accorded the men if they laid down their arms and marched out with hands up.
"This was done and from behind the earth embankments created by the shovel operators came a great number of unarmed men and more from the surrounding hills until the forty-seven surrendering men were surrounded by the many hundreds of men mostly armed.
"The captive inen were marched down the road toward Herrin in double flle. After they had marched about one mile Superintendent McDowell, being
crippled and unable to kecp up with the procession, was taken by members of the mob and shot to death. The rcmainder of the captives were marched on the public road and were stopped at the power house of the interurban railroad, about three miles from Hcrrin. Here a change in the leadership took place and the man who had guaranteed the safety of the men who had surrendered was deposed and another leader installed.
"The new commander ordered the captive men to march into the woods adjacent to and around the power house. Here the new leaders directed that only those in the crowd who had guns should follow into the woods, and those who were unarmed should remain without

The surrendered men were then marched some 200 yards back of the power house to the vicinity of a barbed wire fence, where they were told they would be given a chance to run for their lives under fire.
"The fring began immediately, and thirteen of the forty-seven non-union men were killed and most of the others severely wounded.
'The mob pursued those who had escaped and two were hung to trees, six were tied together with a rope about their necks and marched through the strects of Herrin to an adjacent cemetery, where they were shot by the mob and the throats of three were cut. One of six survived.

\section*{ATROCITIES AND CRUELTIES.}
"The atrocities and cruelties of the murders are beyond the power of words to describe. A mob is always cowardly, but the savagery of this mob in its relentless brutality is almost unbelievable. The indignities heaped upon the dead did. not end until the bodies were interred in unknown graves.
"On the first day of attack upon the mine two union miners were killed by answering shots from the men in the strip mine and another so seriously injured as to die subsequently from his wounds.
'It has been difficult for this Grand Jury to determine who fired the shots from the strip mine which caused the deaths of the union miners. When asked to present evidence to the Grand Jury which would tend to fix the responsibility, counsel for the miners' union announced that they would lend no aid to the Grand Jury.
"The Grand Jury has made no attempt to determine the equities between the operators and the miners in the strike controversy. It has had but the sole thought of bringing to the bar of justicc the persons who committed the crimes which have brought such universal criticism upon the people of Williamson County.
"Without discrimination, we feel keenly the horror of the tragedy. We protest, however, against the intimation that all the people of Williamson County are lawless and un-American. The development of the mining industry in Williamson County and the surrounding counties has tremendously increasid the population within the last decade.

All of the adjoining counties contributed their quota of marauders, and the entire shame of the inhuman murders should not rest upon Williamson County alone.
"It is true the electorate of the county is responsible for those of its supine, weak and cowardly officials who permitted the disorders to grow from the desultory rioting into a hideous massacre. Those evils can be corrected by the great majority of the population who believe in law and order asserting themselves and no longer consenting to be intimidated by a disorderly minority.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS 'CULPABLE.
"The Adjutant General's office and the Sheriff's office alternated in passing responsibility, with neither taking decisive action to prevent disorders and protect property.

The ease with which frearms were obtained causes the Grand Jury to believe that legislation should be enacted to regulate or prohibit the manufacture or indiscriminate sale of firearms.
"We condemn the laxity of the local police in the various cities wherein stores were looted for frearms without interference by them.

We commend the State's Attorney of Williamson County, Delos Duty, for his courage and fidelity to his oath of office, and we express our gratitude to the Attorney General of Illinois, and his efficient assistants, who have greatly facilitated the great task confronting the Grand Jury.
'In concluding this report the Grand Jury begs leave to state that it has indicted some forty persons for murder, fifty-eight for conspiracy to commit murder fifty-eight for rioting and five for assault to murder, and your jury asks leave for a recess of thirty days for the purpose of completing its labors.
"The Grand Jury is deeply grateful to the many represcntative law abiding citizens of Wiliiamson County for thelr assistance and encouragement in
its efforts to enforce the law fearlessly and impartially."

\section*{BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S PLATFORM.}

The British Labor Party won 142 seats in the British Parilamentary election of November 15; the poll returning 344 Conservatives, 142 Laborites, 60 Independent Liberals, 57 Lloyd George Liberals; and 12 others. Its parliamentary leader, J. Ramsay Macdonald, is leader of the opposition in the House of Commons.

The National Executive of the Labor Party on October 25 issued the following manifesto, which sets out the official policy of Labor for the general election. The manifesto is signed by all the members of the Labor Party Executive Committee:

The Coalition has been destroyed and a conservative Government has been formed to carry out a policy of naked reaction. Labor is appealing to the men and women of the country on a policy of international peace and national reconstruction.

Revlsion of the peace treaties, which have caused greater international wrongs than they removed, is the first step to peace.

German reparations must be brought within Germany's capacity to pay.

Turkey's relations with Europe and the freedom of the straits can only be dealt with in an international conference attended by representatives of all countries concerned.

Labor is working for an all-inclusive League of Nations, with power to deal with international disputes by methods of judicial arbitration and conciliation. Through the League of Nations an agreement can be reached for a limitation of arma \({ }^{-}\) ments with general disarmament as the goal.

Labor advocates the recognition of the real independence of Egypt and self-government for India.

Labor demands the prompt and cordial ácceptance of the new Constitution of the Irish Free State, and supports every effort to make Ireland united, prosperous and contented

Labor recognizes the urgent need of lifting from the trade and industry of the country the deadweight burden of the national debt. It therefore proposes the creation of a war debt redemption fund by a special graduated levy on fortunes excecding £5,000.

Labor wili not penailze thrift, but will require some restitution from the profiteers out of the huge fortunes made in the war.

To secure the necessary annual revenue Labor advocates a system of taxation which will distribute the burden fairly according to "ability to paỳ."

It proposes an increase of the death duties on large estates and of the supertax on large incomes. Incomes below \(£ 250\) a year would be exempt from taxation, and there would be a reduction in the tax on all incomes under \(£ 500\) a year, with a steeper graduation of the scale above that limit.

Taxation of land values will secure to the community socially created wealth now diverted to private hands.

Labor is in principle opposed to. indirect taxation. It stands for an untaxed breakfast table and wishes to free trade and industry from all burdensome imposts, whether customs, excise, or stamp duties

Labor attaches the utmost importance to economy in the public admintstration. But we do not believe in starving the public services. Least of all do we countenance the notion of economies at the expense of the poor for the beneflt of the rich. Reduced expenditure on the children's education and heaith, the safety of the workers, and the well-being
mothers and babies is the costliest kind of waste.

By a revislon of the national grants-in-aid to local authorities we believe an equitabie reduction of rates in all the severely pressed districts can be secured.

Unemployment and low wages caused largely by the pollcy of the Liberal and Unionist Government have brought distress to the buik of the working people. Labor's policy is to provide work or maintenance for the unempioyed by reopening trade with foreign countrics, by the national organization of production, and by a

The plight of agricuiture can only be dealt with by a bold policy of reorganization. Those who produce the nation's food must not go hungry. Labor proposes to require the landiords to sacrifice rents ratier than to ask the farm workers to accept starvation wages. We adocate the restoration of
the Agricuiturai Wages Board to enforce an adequate national wage standard. We propose also the establishment of representative Councilis of Agriculture to promote aili-round improvement in the use of the land, the reduction of transport charges, the development of co-operative methods and the fostering of urai industries.

Revision of the game laws, improved school
facilities, more and better cottages, increased hospital accommodation, and fuller opportunities of recreation are included in Labor's rural policy.
Labor is resolved to change as speedily as possible by constructive measures the social and ceonomic system which confers unfair privileged on the few and undeserved hardship on the many.

The working of this system has brought unemployment and reduced wages to the workers, suffering and starvation tô their families, loss of opportunities for fuil mental and physical development to their children, anxiety and worry to the salaried and professional workers and smail traders.

Labor means to bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by tine common effort of the workers by hand and brain.

Our industrial policy involves the prompt natlohalization of mines as recommended wy the Sankey Commission, and the nationalization of railways, with an increased share of control for the workers, "an improved Workmen's Compensation Act, and other measures for the protection of the workpeopie.

We oppose all attempts to interfere with the Trade Bioards.

Our sociai program includes a national scheme of housing which will end the scandal of a home lesis population and replace the slums by decent homes

More generous provision for the old-age pensioners has been one of Labor's constant demands, and is otre we shall continue to prèss. We shall also urge the removal of the present unjust deductions from old-age pensioners where frichdiy society or trade union benefits or small savings exist, whereby thrift is at present penalized

We stand for the complete supersession of the Poor Law and the institution of a system of pensions for widowed mothers.

Labor will strive to stop the continual attempts now being made to cut off or cut dowh the ex service men's pensions. It demands the conversion of conditional into pertmanent pensions, and it will resist ali attempts to transfer the mentaliy or physicaily infirm to the Poor Law. In our view the rule to be appiied by the Penslons Minlstry throughout its administration should be "Fit for service, fit for pension.'

The Labor Party has always declared its opposition to measures which increase the power o the wealthier clasises to frustrate the people's will The Pariament Act must stand, and there must be no restoration of the Lords' veto.

Our poilicy is to remove all existing disabilities affecting women as citizens, voters and workers Adult suffrage, reform of Parliamentary procedure and control of Ministers by the House of Commons are included in our program to make the people's wili effective by constitutional means.

In accordance with these democratic principles Labor must stand for the control of the liquor traffic according to the people's will.
The task of Goverument is to raise the standard of life and labor for those whose work of hand and brain increases the nation's wealth. Parliaments have in the past been too much concerned to protect the privileges and extend the power of the rich Labor wants to increase the happinest and prosperity of the poor by better housing, better schooling better living, better heaith, more leisure, more freedom, more opportunities for enjoying the good things of life.

We shall defend the school as we defend the home and we aim at providing the rising generation with full protection from harmful and degrading morai and soclal conditions.
Labor's program is the best bulwark against violent upheaval and ciass wars. Democratic government can be made effective in this country Without bloodshed or vioience. Labor's policy is to bring abott a more equitable distribution of the natlon's weaith by constitutional means. This is neither Boishevism not Communism, but common sonse and justice.
This is Labor's alternative to reaction and revolution.

An anaiysis of the popular vote in the election shows that \(13,643,000\) votes were cast out of a possible \(20,000,000\), or approximately 68 per cent. Before the advent of Woman Suffrage the total electorate was \(12,000,000\) in round numbers, which was increased by approximately \(8,000,000\) women's votes

The popular vote by parties was as follows: Conservatives, \(5,378,634\); Labor, 4,232,739; As quithian Liberals, 2,614,761; Georgian Liberais, \(1,572,204\); ail others, 343,870 . These figures are for the contested geats oniy, which numbered 547, as 68 seats were uncontested, with an electoral poll of about 500000 . Thus the Conservatives are really a minority Government.

\section*{COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.}

THE following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show rullng prlces on November 1 for commodlties:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodities. & 1922. & 1921. & 1920. & 1917. & 1915. & 1913. \\
\hline Winte, in , & & & & & & \\
\hline Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bu. & \$1.3725 & \$1.335 & \$2.38 & \$2.27 & \$1.25 & \$0.98 \\
\hline Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush. . . & . 845 & . 61 & 1.33 & 2.15 & . 76 & 80 \\
\hline Oats, in elevator, per bush. . . . . . . . . . & . 55 & . 47 & . 66 & . 65 & . 415 & 445 \\
\hline Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per b & . 65 & . 69 & 1.07 & 1.44 & . 64 & . 79 \\
\hline Rye, Western, per bush & 7 & 1.05 & 1.99 & 1.98 & 1.08 & . 70 \\
\hline Flour, straight Winter, per ba & 5.75 & 6.00 & 10.50 & 10.75 & 1.20
10.20 & 4.15 \\
\hline Beeves, best, natlve steers (Chic.), per 1001 l s. & 12.50 & 9.75 & 17.25 & 17.65 & 10.30 & 9.70 \\
\hline Sheep, prlme (Chic.), per 100 lbs.... . . . . . . . & 7.00 & 4.25 & 7.50 & 12.50
19.50 & 6.50 & 5.15 \\
\hline Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 & 8.05 & 7.20 & 15.10 & 19.50 & 7.50 & 8.00 \\
\hline Milk (New York), per quart & . 125 & . 1225 & . 131 & . 10 & . 06 & . 0505 \\
\hline Eggs, State, fresh (New York), pe & .54
15.00 & .50
15.00 & .72
25.00 & 32.46 & .35
18.00 & \\
\hline Beef, family, per barrel Pork, new mess, per bar & 15.00
29.00 & 15.00
25.00 & 25.00
31.00 & 32.00
48.50 & 18.00 & 19.00 \\
\hline Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chi & . 1375 & - 10 & 31.20
.20 & . 30 & . 11875 & 23.25
.1250 \\
\hline Hams, smoked, per lb... . . . & . 22 & . 25 & . 37 & . 29 & . 17 & . 16 \\
\hline Lard, Western steam, per lib & . 11 & . 1025 & . 1975 & . 25 & . 0915 & . 1070 \\
\hline Butter, creamery, State, best, & . 50 & . 45 & . 615 & . 4625 & . 2875 & . 32 \\
\hline Cheese, cholce East factory, per lb & . 265 & . 22 & . 285 & . 2625 & . 1575 & . 155 \\
\hline Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barr & 32.00 & 25.00 & 25.00 & 27.00 & 21.00 & 22.00 \\
\hline Codfish, large drled, per quint & 11.00 & 14.00 & 14.00 & 10.50 & 8.00 & 8.00 \\
\hline Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb & . 1075 & . 0825 & . 0775 & . 08625 & . 07 & . 1075 \\
\hline Sugar, granulated, per lb...... & . 07 & . 055 & . 13 & . 084 & . 0515 & . 0435 \\
\hline Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per & . 25 & . 19 & . 20 & . 28 & . 185 & . 175 \\
\hline Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pound & 1.59 & 1.87 & 2.27 & 1.42 & 1.10 & 1.08 \\
\hline Rlce, domestlc, good, per lb & . 0725 & . 0675 & 13 & . 095 & . 05875 & . 065 \\
\hline Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs . & 7.00 & 6.00 & 10.50 & 14.25 & 8.25 & 5.35 \\
\hline Peas, cholce (New York), per & 6.50 & 5.50 & 10.00 & 10.00 & 4.95 & 3.00 \\
\hline Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 & 2.75 & 4.25 & 3.50 & 4.00 & 2.50 & 2.10 \\
\hline Apples (State), per barrel & 5.00 & 5.00 & 4.25 & 2.50 & 2.50 & 2.50 \\
\hline Lemons, cholce, per box, & 8.00 & 6.00 & 2.00 & 10.50 & 4.00 & 5.50 \\
\hline Raisins, layer, per ib hides, Leather, textiles. & . 13 & . 165 & . 245 & . 095 & . 085 & . 0725 \\
\hline Native steer hldes, No. 1, per lb & . 225 & . 145 & . 27 & . 335 & . 26 & . 1975 \\
\hline Hemlock, packer, middlewelght, No. & . 35 & . 34 & . 52 & . 50 & . 34 & . 31 \\
\hline Cotton, mlddllng uplands, per lb........... & . 247 & . 211 & . 25 & .2525 & . 1195 & . 1410 \\
\hline Wool, Ohio \& Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb. & . 57 & . 345 & . 65 & . 75 & . 30 & . 23 \\
\hline Silk, best No. 1, flature, per lb. & 8.40 & 6.05 & 6.45 & 6.10 & 3.75 & 3.875 \\
\hline Print cloths, 64 s (Boston), per & . 08 & . 065 & . 10 & . 075 & . 03625 & . 04 \\
\hline Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard & 15 & . 13 & . 20 & . 15 & . 0750 & . 0825 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
METALS, COAL, OILS. \\
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite, per ton. .
\end{tabular} & 5.95 & 6.45 & 7.45 & 5.95 & 3.75 & 4.40 \\
\hline Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton.. & 34.27 & 24.52 & 55.52 & 33.00 & 16.75 & 16.13 \\
\hline Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton. & 40.00 & 29.00 & 55.00 & 60.00 & 25.00 & 22.00 \\
\hline Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton. & 43.00 & 45.00 & 55.00 & 38.00 & 28.00 & 28.00 \\
\hline Tin plate, Amerlcan (Plttsburgh), per 100 lbs . & 4.75 & 5.25 & 9.00 & 12.00 & 3.10 & 3.40 \\
\hline Steel beams (Plttsburgh), per ton. & 44.80 & 35.84 & 69.44 & 89.60 & 26.00 & 27.00 \\
\hline Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce & . 9925 & . 9925 & . 995 & . 9075 & . 49625 & . 59625 \\
\hline Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb . . . . & .13625 & . 125 & . 185 & . 2350 & . 178751 & \[
.1650
\] \\
\hline Lead, pig, Western (New York), per & . 068 & . 047 & . 0775 & . 0795 & . 0490 & . 043375 \\
\hline Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb Qulcksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 & 71.37 & 38.0075 & 72.00 & 105.0055 & 95.00 & 38.50 \\
\hline Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per & 10.35 & 10.56 & 10.46 & 105.175 & 5.35 & 5.25 \\
\hline Bituminous (Pltts.), 1. o. b. Chlc., per to & 8.50 & \(\underline{6.75}\) & 7.60 & 4.10 & 3.40 & 3.55 \\
\hline Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b & 7.50 & 3.25 & 16.50 & 6.00 & 2.60 & 1.90 \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, ln barrels (N.Y.), per barrel. & 3.00 & 2.50 & 6.10 & 3.50 & 1.80 & 2.50 \\
\hline Petroleum, reflned, in cases, per gallon & . 15 & . 13 & . 19 & . 0865 & . 0775 & . 0875 \\
\hline Cottonseed, crude, prime ( N . Y.), per lb..... NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS. & . 075 & . 0775 & . 095 & . 1715 & . 0765 & . 0694 \\
\hline Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel. & 6.80 & 3.80 & 11.40 & 6.00 & 4.40 & 3.60 \\
\hline Turpentlne, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal. & 1.555 & . 6725 & 1.275 & . 45 & . 505 & . 42 \\
\hline Tar, regular (Wllmlngton, N. C.), per barrel.. & 2.89 & 2.60 & 4.50 & 3.50 & 2.00 & 2.20 \\
\hline Brlck, Hudson River, hard, per M . . . . . . . . . & 15.00 & 15.00 & 18.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 & 6.00 \\
\hline Lime, Eastern common, per barrel & 3.75 & 3.63 & 5.20 & 1.90 & 1.20 & . 92 \\
\hline Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barre & 3.20 & 2.50 & 4.10 & 2.12 & 1.67 & \\
\hline Nails, wlre. from store, base price, per keg & 2.70 & 2.90 & 4.25 & 4.00 & 1.90 & 1.90 \\
\hline Glass, window, \(10 \times 15\), per box 50 sq. leet & 3.61 & 5.13 & 7.12 & 3.71 & 2.10 & 2.14 \\
\hline Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M & 58.50 & 49.00 & 70.00 & 40.00 & 26.50 & 25.00 \\
\hline Timber, Eastern spruce, wide, random, per \(M\). CHEMICALS AND MISC. & 38.00 & 40.00 & 66.00 & 27.00 & 24.00 & 24.00 \\
\hline Bicarbonate soda, American, per ib & . 0215 & . 0225 & . 02875 & . 0275 & . 0110 & . 0110 \\
\hline Borax, crystals, per lb. ... & . 055 & . 055 & . 0875 & . 0775 & . .0575 & \\
\hline Carboilic acid, in bulk, per lib. & .40
4.75 & . 4.69 & .16
5.00 & 4.41 & 1.00 & \[
.0875
\] \\
\hline Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gailo
Opium, per lb. . . . . & 4.75
6.75 & 4.65
5.50 & 5.00
7.50 & 4.00
30.00 & 2.60
10.00 & 2.50
5.70 \\
\hline Quinine, domestlic, in bulk, per ounce. . . . . . . & . 50 & 5.70
.70 & . 90 & . 75 & 10.50
.50 & 5.70
.23 \\
\hline Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisvilie), per ib. & . 28 & . 25 & . 30 & .2231 & . 0817 & . 0970 \\
\hline Paper, news, roll, per lb....... & \(\begin{array}{r}.04 \\ .04 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & . 0475 & . 11 & . 03 & . 0215 & . 0225 \\
\hline Hay, prlme (New York), per 100 lbs. & 1.35 & 1.45 & 1.95 & 1.20 & 1.35 & 1.05 \\
\hline Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs. & 40.00 & 41.00 & 33.00 & 63.00 & 36.00 & 22.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MOHAMMEDAN POPULATION BY COUNTRIES.}


Index No of Wholesale Prices in United States.
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN U. S.E SINCE 1860.
(Known as Dun's Index Number; prepared by R. G. Dun \& Co., N. Y.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline July 1. & Breadstuffs. & Meat. & Dairy and Garden. & Other Food. & Clothing. & Metals. & Miscellaneous. & Total. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1860 & 20.530 & 8.973 & 12.662 & 8.894 & 22.439 & 25.851 & 15.842 & 115.191 \\
\hline 1861 & 15.749 & 7.485 & 10.813 & 7.653 & 21.147 & 22.500 & 16.573 & 101.920 \\
\hline 1862 & 18.057 & 7.150 & 13.406 & 10.987 & 28.413 & 23.207 & 17.290 & 118.510 \\
\hline 1863 & 26.154 & 10.115 & 13.530 & 16.359 & 45.679 & 37.079 & 24.264 & 173.180 \\
\hline 1864 & 45.616 & 15.685 & 26.053 & 27.303 & 73.485 & 59.192 & 31.653 & 278.987 \\
\hline 1865 & 25.404 & 16:112 & 18.049 & 21.057 & 49.307 & 38.956 & 25.551 & 194.436 \\
\hline 1870 & 25.322 & 14.161 & 16.112 & 13.308 & 31.480 & 26.612 & 21.786 & 148.781 \\
\hline 1871 & 24.809 & 12.177 & 20.799 & 13.823 & 30.624 & 27.371 & 21.907 & 151.510 \\
\hline 1872 & 22.171 & 11.055 & 16.019 & 14.845 & 32.427 & 32.643 & 21.319 & 150.479 \\
\hline 1873 & 20.460 & 10.114 & 15.629 & 13.625 & 29.411 & 32.298 & 21.552 & 143.089 \\
\hline 1874 & 25.657 & 11.560 & 19.142 & 13.678 & 27.260 & 25.254 & 19.582 & 143.133 \\
\hline 1875 & 24.848 & 13.287 & 14.918 & 14.418 & 25.318 & 23.515 & 18.398 & 134.702 \\
\hline 1876 & 18.777 & 10.726 & 15.912 & 12.914 & 21.747 & 20.452 & 15.951 & 116.479 \\
\hline 1877 & 21.812 & 10.036 & 11.790 & 13.321 & 21.850 & 15.578 & 15.160 & 109.547 \\
\hline 1878 & 15.672 & 8.181 & 10.608 & 11.346 & 19.836 & 15.789 & 14.836 & 96.268 \\
\hline 1879 & 17.054 & 8.239 & 10.253 & 9.884 & 20.420 & 15.149 & 16.286 & 37.285 \\
\hline 1880 & 17.461 & 9.230 & \(12.5 \dot{9} 4\) & 11.539 & 21.984 & 18.708 & 17.139 & 108.655 \\
\hline 1881 & 20.369 & 11.381 & 11.311 & 11.663 & 20.982 & 19.295 & 16.900 & 111.901 \\
\hline 1882 & 25.494 & 13.740 & 14.685 & 11.627 & 21.202 & 19.832 & 16.650 & 123.230 \\
\hline 1883 & 19.018 & 11.210 & 12.250 & 10.726 & 20.209 & 18.071 & 15.764 & 107.248 \\
\hline 188 & 17.871 & 11.172 & 11.369 & 9.323 & 19.014 & 16.272 & 14.685 & 99.706 \\
\hline 188 & 16.370 & 9.205 & 10.872 & 8.712 & 17.740 & 14.132 & 13.666 & 90.697 \\
\hline 1886 & 15.311 & 8.906 & 10.241 & 8.570 & 18.063 & 14.466 & 13.669 & 89.226 \\
\hline 1887 & 15.156 & 8.667 & 11.188 & 9.252 & 18.174 & 16.035 & 15.153 & 93.624 \\
\hline 1888 & 16.984 & 9.416 & 11.849 & 9.917 & 17.447 & 15.366 & 14.155 & 95.134 \\
\hline 1889 & 14.351 & 8.244 & 9.695 & 10.912 & 17.107 & 14.782 & 14.600 & 89.691 \\
\hline 1890. & 14.867 & 8.036 & 10.711 & 9.749 & 17.264 & 15.506 & 15.416 & 91.549 \\
\hline 1891 & 19.782 & 9.217 & 12.455 & 9.339 & 16.501 & 15.107 & 13.691 & 96.092 \\
\hline 1892 & 17.426 & 8.700 & 10.403 & 8.733 & 15.648 & 14.827 & 14.252 & 90.105 \\
\hline 1893 & 14.963 & 10.135 & 11.710 & 9.188 & 15.871 & 14.030 & 14.716 & 90.613 \\
\hline 1894 & 15.115 & 9.389 & 10.394 & 8.478 & 13.860 & 12.015 & 14.041 & 83.292 \\
\hline 1895 & 14.765 & 8.622 & 9.874 & 8.689 & 15.315 & 11.021 & 13.233 & 81.519 \\
\hline 1896 & 10.504 & 7.058 & 7.872 & 8.529 & 13.602 & 13.232 & 13.520 & 74.317 \\
\hline 1897 & 10.587 & 7.529 & 8.714 & 7.887 & 13.808 & 11.642 & 12.288 & 72.455 \\
\hline 1898 & 12.783 & 7.694 & 9.437 & 8.826 & 14.663 & 11.843 & 12.522 & 77.768 \\
\hline 1899 & 13.483 & 7.988 & 10.974 & 9.157 & 15.021 & 15.635 & 12.969 & 85.227 \\
\hline 1900. & 14.898 & 8.906 & 10.901 & 9.482 & 16.324 & 14.834 & 16.070 & 91.415 \\
\hline 1901 & 14.904 & 9.430 & 11.030 & 9.086 & 15.098 & 15.344 & 16.617 & 91.509 \\
\hline 1902 & 20.534 & 11.628 & 12.557 & 8.748 & 15.533 & 16.084 & 16.826 & 101.910 \\
\hline 1903 & 17.473 & 9.269 & 13.083 & 9.186 & 17.136 & 16.544 & 16.765 & 99.456 \\
\hline 1904 & 18.244 & 9:033 & 10.648 & 10.406 & 16.514. & 15.428 & 16.919 & 97.192 \\
\hline 1905 & 18.833 & 8.614 & 9.982 & 9.922 & 17.986 & 15.916 & 17.061 & 98.312 \\
\hline 1906 & 17.923 & 9.677 & 12.590 & 9.645 & 19.177 & 16.649 & 19.555 & 105.216 \\
\hline 1907 & 20.306 & 10.196 & 14.767 & 10.013 & 20.355 & 17.688 & 20.335 & 113.660 \\
\hline 1908 & 22.826 & 10.197 & 12.552 & 10.465 & 17.233 & 16.542 & 18.359 & 108.174 \\
\hline 1909 & 25.854 & 9.955 & 15.268 & 10.628 & 20.062 & 16.426 & 20.828 & 119.021 \\
\hline 1910 & 21.690 & 11.406 & 14.663 & 10.556 & 21.173 & 16.744 & 22.936 & 119.168 \\
\hline 1911 & 21.283 & 9.414 & 17.473 & 11.384 & 19.324 & 16.583 & 22.669 & 118.130 \\
\hline 1912 & 25.964 & 10.715 & 15.501 & 11.828 & 20.449 & 16.349 & 21.471 & 122.277 \\
\hline 1913 & 21.192 & 13.090 & 13.039 & 10.213 & 20.534 & 16.512 & 21.739 & 116.319 \\
\hline 1914 & 21.086 & 12.979 & 17.244 & 10.449 & 20.834. & 15.691 & 21.425 & 119.708 \\
\hline 1915 & 26.467 & 12.134 & 15.563 & 10.724 & 20.902 & 16.607 & 22.561 & 124.958 \\
\hline 1916 & 26.378 & 14.400 & 19.435 & 12.156 & 25.800 & 21.174 & 25.799 & 145.142 \\
\hline 1917 & 53.918 & 18.824 & 26.449 & 14.225 & 36.527 & 32.390 & 29.617 & 211.950 \\
\hline 1918 & 51.420 & 23.719 & 24.750 & 21.929 & 45.238 & 30.170 & 35.349 & 232.575 \\
\hline 1919. & 51.728 & 25.660 & 26.160 & 23.342 & 45:623 & 25.759 & 35.435 & 233.707 \\
\hline 1920. & 57.170 & 22.019 & 28.044 & 25.521 & 50.268 & 31.172 & 46.220 & 260.414 \\
\hline 1921 & 26.573 & 13.114 & 18.012 & 17.268 & 28.034 & 23.037 & 33.795 & 159.833 \\
\hline 1922 . & 27.022 & 17.. 469 & 20.061 & 18.427 & 34.459 & 21.450 & 34.855 & 173.743 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN U. S. RETAIL PRICES, 1907 TO 1921.
(By Bureau Labor Statisties, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Average for year \(1913=100\).)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year.. &  & Rib
Roast. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pork \\
Chops.
\end{tabular} & Bacon. & Ham. & Lard. & Eggs. & But tër. & Milk. & Flour. & Pota-
toes. & Sugar. & All Articles Combined. \\
\hline 1907. & 71 & 76 & 74 & 74 & 76 & 81 & 84 & 85 & 87 & 95 & 105 & 105 & 82 \\
\hline 1908. & 73 & 78 & 76 & 77 & 78 & 80 & 86 & 86 & 90 & 102 & 111 & 108 & 84 \\
\hline 1909. & 77 & 81 & 83 & 83 & 82 & 90 & 93 & 90 & 91 & 109 & 112 & 107 & 89 \\
\hline 1910 & 80 & 85 & 92 & 95 & 91 & 104 & 98 & - 94 & 95 & 108 & 101 & 109 & 93 \\
\hline 1911. & 81 & 85 & 85 & 91 & 89 & 88 & 93 & - 88 & 96 & 102 & 130 & 117 & 92 \\
\hline 1912. & 91 & 94 & 91 & 91 & 91 & 94. & 99 & 98 & 97 & 105 & 135 & 115 & 98 \\
\hline 1913. & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 & 100 \\
\hline 1914. & 102 & 103 & 105 & 102 & 102 & 99 & 102 & 94 & 100 & 104 & 108 & 108 & 102 \\
\hline 1915 & 101 & 101 & 96 & 100 & 97 & 93 & 99 & 93 & 99 & 126 & 89 & 120 & 101 \\
\hline 1916 & 108 & 107 & 108 & 106 & 109 & 111 & 109 & 103 & 102 & 135 & 159 & 146 & 114 \\
\hline 1917 & 124 & 126 & 152 & 152 & 142 & 175 & 139 & 127 & 125 & 211 & 253 & 169 & 146 \\
\hline 1918 & 153 & 155 & 186 & 196 & 178 & 211 & 165 & 151 & 156 & 203 & 188 & 176 & 168 \\
\hline 1919 & 164 & 164 & 201 & 205 & 209 & 134 & 182 & 177 & 174 & 218 & 224 & 205 & 186 \\
\hline 1920 & 172 & 168 & 201 & 194 & 206 & 187 & 197 & 183 & 188 & 245 & 371 & 353 & 203 \\
\hline 1921 & 153 & 147 & 156 & 158 & 181 & 114 & 148 & 135 & 164 & 176 & 182 & 145 & 153 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The yearly average index numbers for "all artlcles eombined" in the above table includes also, round steak, chuck roast, plate beci, hens, cheése, bread, corn, rice, coffee, and tea. Flgures since 1913 are based on 100 as the 1913 index number.

\section*{}

\section*{(Compiled by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.)}

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.
Neil M. Judd, Director of the National Geographic Society's Pueblo Bonito Expedition, continued his work in the exploration of prehistoric Puebio Bonito, in Chaco Canyon, northwestern New Mexico, during the year 1922. About thirty-five secular rooms and five kivas, or ceremonial chambers, were added to the 1921 series of previously unexpiored habitations, leaving approximately onehalf of Pueblo Bonito yet to be excavated. A considerable collection of valuabie antiquities was forwarded to the United States National Museum, and entirely unexpected data was gathered in relation to the culture sequence at this vast aboriginal village. In the 1921 World Almanac it was pre dicted that exploration of Pucblo Bonito would disclose cvidence of immigration from other centres of ancient human activity. Such evidence has now been obtained and it bids fair to alter existing beliefs as to the commingiing of prehistoric Puebio peoples in that section of the southwest where their characteristic arts reached their highest form. The work shows that the ancient village was crected on a slight elevation, which has since been buried by shifting sand and the silt deposited by wandering flood waters during the uncounted centuries that have passed since abandonment of the stone-walled town.

The Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago sent an archaeological expedition to Panama and an ethnological one to the Malay Peninsula The tormer is attempting to trace the relationship between the Mayas and the Incas and the latter to study the origin and foliow the migrations of the Malay and Negrite races. Another expedition under the auspices of the same institution sought fossil specimens in the Santa Cruz beds of Patagonia in the Pampean formation of northern Argentina and amid the cave deposits of Brazil.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York put expeditions into the field in search of fossils in Snake Creek beds in Nebraska, in the Siwalik Hills of India, and in castern Asia.

Excavations undcrtaken by the French on the site of ancient Carthage reveal three cities within twenty feet of the surface, the oldest that of Hannibal, the second that of the Caesars.

The Los Angeics Museum of History, Art and Science has assembled a complete skeleton of the sabre-toothed tiger which roamed the earth about 500,000 years ago. The bones were found in the La Brea pits in the city of Los Angcles.

Scientists of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, who have been attempting, in conjunction with Yale University, to solve the mystery of the origin of the Hawailian race, conducted work on the Island of Guam to ascertain whether the Polynesian civilization therc was antecedent to the Polynesian migration to Hawaii and, if so, what other racial influences submerged the Polynesian culture now extinct in Guam, which fact forms the basis for the belief that the settlement of that island was prior to the migration to Hawaii. Evidences of the primitive Polynesian civilization were found in the similarity of war implements unearthed in Guam to those used subsequently by the Polynesians in Hawail. Skulls found in Guam also bear a marked reseinblance to those of Hawaiians.

In an effort to unearth the history of the grcat mammalian tamilies which were cradled in Asia and eventually spread to the ends of the earth and of whose beginnings little is known but that told by the few/discovered fossils of India, China and Burma, the Chinese Geological Survey is engaged in a study of the fossil history of China and Mongolia, with the aid of Prof. C. P. Berkey of Columbia University and Walter Granger, of the American Museum of Natural History. At the same time the Geological Survey of India co-operated with Barnum Brown in the Siwailk Hills, in Bugti, and in Burma

The Jewish Palestine Exploration Society undertook the work of excavating the site of the Acropoils of Tiberias and that of the Obelisk of Absalom on the Mount of Olives. It also was authorized to make soundings near the source of the Siloa, in the vicinity of the ruins of the Wall of Nehemiah.

Prof. W. F. Hover, of the University of South Dakota, excavated a number of mounds which point to the conclusion that the prehistoric moundbuilders of the Mississippi Vaiiey included that State within their domain.

Excavations at Civita Lavinia, the site of ancient Lanuvium, Italy. brought to light a ane Roman theatre.

One of the galleons of the Spanish Armada was discovered in the mud of Tobermory Bay, Scotland. In excavations in Bologna, Italy, parts of an old Roman arena were discovered.

The base of what is believed to have been a statue of Pisistratus the Tyrant was found in Greece with the name of Endoios, the sculptor, stili iegible. Dr. J. A. Mason, University of Chicago, located the ruins oi what is thought to have been a great city on the Magdalena River, in Colombia.

On a brick dug up at Nippur is recorded the first loan definitely secured by coliateral of which the world has knowledge. It was for thirty bushels of dates and pledged the borrower's field and fief estate.

A cave in the open veldt on the Zeerust Raliway near Koster, South Africa, was discovered containing vast numbers of mummifled birds and animals.

Harold J. Cook discovered a smail molar tooth belonging to an anthropoid primate in the Pliocene beds of Snake Creek, Nebraska. It is evidently that of a primate hitherto unknown to paieontologists.

Excavations were continued by the Metropoitan Museum of Art's expedition to Egypt on the pyramid Amenemhat \(I_{\text {., copying pictures in the ruins at }}\) Thebes was continued, and the tomb of Queen Aashait was further studied. She was small, stout and wore bobbed hair.

In Bone Cave, at the Broken Hill Mine, Rhodesia, a skull of pre-human type was found which seems to represent the transitional stage between the crect ape-man Pithecanthropus, discovered in Java, and the Neanderthal man. Other bones were also discovered, making one of the finest paleontological finds yet recorded.

Parts of a new Sauropod Dinosaur skeleton were found in the Ojo Alamo formations of New Mexico.

Excavations were carried on by the Italian Government at Rome, Ostia, and Pompeil. The latter particularly have yielded much valuable material.

The remains of a giant prehistoric armadillo of the tertiary period were unearthed forty-five feet under ground in the course of city works excavations in Rosario, Brazil.

Dr. William H. Hoimes advanced the idea that Mayan culture is the outgrowth of Buddhist missionaries who, he thinks, reached American shores a thousand years before Columbus, and many years before Ericsson.

A Harvard expedition excavated the tombs of a series of Ethiopian queens. Some had their attendants buried with them. In one case 388 retainers appear to have been buried thus.

A fossil fish of Devonian times, perhaps four hundred million years old, was studied at the Field Museum. It came from the bottom of the primeval ocean where Leroy, New York, now stands. The brain, nerve canals, arterial canals and ear structure were well preserved.

\section*{ASTRONOMY.}

Prof. A. A. Michelson, of Chicago University, in addition to his work on measuring stars, spent a part of the year testing some phases of the Einstein theory. In order to determine the matter of the deflection of the rays of light by the sun, Prof. Michelson is proposing to build a steel vacuum tube a mile long and a loot in diameter, and to despatch two rays of light in opposite directions, the one in the direction of the earth's rotation and the other opposite thereto. If they arrive at their respective goals in identically the same length of time the Einstein theory wiii have been shown to lack foundation in one of its vital aspects. Prof. Michelson also worked on the probiem of the closer determination of the, velocity of light. He hopes to measure this eventualiy with an accuracy down to one part in a million, in other words down to a fraction of a mile per second. He is now working on the immediate task of reducing the measurement of its velocity down to an error of not more than two miles per second. This will be of aid in triangulation work, the determination of distances between points, etc.

Approximately 2,000 hitherto unknown nebulae were discovered by Donald H. Menzel at the Harvard University at Arequipa, Peru. Of the 800 brightest, approximately a third appear to be spirals.

The 300,000 photographic plates made by the Harvard Astronomicai Observatories over a period of a third of a century are now being used to determine the distance of the stars they record. This is done by studies of their spectra. With the nearer
stars, where parallax measurements arc possible, the two methods check up admirably.

The Australian expedition for studying the total eclipse of the sun on sept. 20 had fine weather and got splendid sets of photographs. The expeditions that chose Christinas Island as a base for observations failed, for, although they had travelled half way round the earth for the six minutes of totality, the clouds obscured the phenomena. The necessary work has not yet been done to determine whether the Einstein theory was supported or shown untenable by the eclipse.

Prof. W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, succeeded in measuring the amount of curvature in a ray of light passing through a gravitational ficld through the study of a scries of photographs of stars near the limb of the sun. His work is said to bear out the eclipse observations of 1919 and to confirm the Einstein theory. The bending of light waves in gravitational fields, the distortion of the oval orbits of the sun's planets and the shifting of the spectral lines toward the red end of the spectrum in the case of light coming from stars of appreciable mass were the thlngs Einstein predicted would be found to take place if his theory were sound. Campbell has shown that the first takes place; others have proved that the second holds good in the case of Mercury, and work now being done tends to show that the spectral lines do shift toward the red in light coming from stars known to possess mass. Einstein is said to be drifting back toward the corpuscular as opposed to the wave theory of light.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, the new director of the Harvard Observatory, suggests that the changes of climate \(1 n\) the earth resulting now in glacial ages well down in the temperate zones and tropical ages in the polar regions were due to the passage of the solar system through dense dust clouds known as "coal sacks," such as exist in the constellation of Orion. This resulted in part of the heat of the sun being cut off. At other tinies it has passed through sections of space free from dust which let the sunlight through in all its intensity.

Dr. Hartmann, of La Plata Observatory, Argentina, announced the discovery of a new planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is about fiftecn and one-half miles in diameter.

After many years of drilling it was announced that the coie of the Canon Diablo Meteor probably had been folind. It has been estimated that the meteor may have been 1,500 feet in diameter. It is supposed to have displaced \(1,000,000\) tons of sandstone, thrown out 200,000 tons and upifted \(300,000,000\) tons. The fragments found show \(92 \%\) iron and nearly \(8 \%\) nickel, with platinum and iridlum present to the extent of \(3 / 4\) ounce per ton.
Dr. C. G. Abbott, of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, announced that he had developed a solar stove, consisting of a para-
bolic cylindrical mirror with a polished aluminum surface, which focuses the sun's rays on a tube of mineral oil, which in turn communicates the heat to two ovens in an iron reservoir containing two sealed ovens of the fireless cooker type. Dr. Abbott expressed the belief that in the fluctuations of the temperature of the sun, our weather ls cooler when the sun is hotter, and hotter when the sun is cooler, this being due to a bombardment of electrons when the sun is hottest, which produces a cloud screen for the earth.

Prof. J. S. Piaskett announced the measurement of a spectroscopic binary star in which he found one of these celestial twins to be 75 times as heavy and 15,000 times as bright, and the other 63 times as heavy and 12,000 times as bright as our sun. They burn with a heat of about \(30,000^{\circ}\) Fahrenlieit.

Ohio Weslcyan University is plannlng to install 61-inch reflecting telescope to be used in teaching more than for research.

Loweil Observatory reported a huge white spot on Mars, covering 300,000 square miles of Martian territory.

\section*{BIOLOGY.}

The American Museum of Natural History had experlitions li Ecuador, South Australia, Peru, Eastern Brazll, Iritish Gulana, tho Domlnican Republic, and elsewhere, studying animai life in its varlous phases and collecting speclmens.

The Danisli Deep' Sea Experlition investigated numerous biological problems incident to marine ife in the open sea in tropleal American waters. It fourkl that the common cel spends its "sca periods" in West Indian waters. One species returns to American streans and the otier crosses tine Atlantic and visits the stricams of the European west coast.
The Ficld Musenm of Naturai Mistory sent gooiogical and botanical expeditions to the mountains tribeg of the Island of Halnan, China.

Through the support of the Mexican Government and the National Geographic Society, the Californla Academy of Science, the San Diego Museum of Natural History, the Scripps Institution for Blological Research, and the Pacific Dlvislon of the American Associatlon for the Advancement of Science united their forces and sent an expedition to the west coast of Mexlco to study the problem of the southern fur seal, the clephant seal, and the sea otter, until lately thought to be extinct, but recently found to exist in small numbers. Steps are being taken looking to a treaty between Mexico and the United States protecting these small, struggling herds.

Prof. IV. J. V. Osterhout, of the department of botany, Harvard University, has found that plants resist electrical currents when normal and do not when dead. Their resistance to electrical currents goes down in the same ratio as a wound approaches to a mortal nature. Ultimately Dr. Osterhout believes lt may be possible to predict certain aspects of the behavior of living matter, immensely complicated as it is, just as now we predict the course of the tides of the oceans.

Rollo H. Beck, of the American Museum of Natural History, headed the Whitney South Sea Expedition for the collection of botanical and zoological materlal in a five-year cruise among the South Sea Jsiands.
Dr. I. C. Rosenow, of Rochester, Minn., announced that he had perfected a serum which, injected into human beings in the early stages of sleeping sickness, has produced a cure

Dr. Pozerski, of the Pasteur Institute, has built a curious apparatus with which he can produce the same rlyythmic oscillations as are encountered on ships at sea. With it he has found that guinea pigs and hens are lmmune and that 30 per cent. of the dogs developed attacks of seasickness. Dr. Pozerski is using the instrument in hls researches for a cure of this malady.

The study of rickets at Johns Hopkins University resulted in the discovery of a fourth type of vitamin (Vitamin D). Investlgations ln the treatment of the same disease at Columbia. Unlverslty indicated that sunlight may produce vitamins directly in the human blood. Whether it produces new ones or merely increases the activlties of those already in existence is not definitely known, but X-ray photographs and blood analyses corroborate the assertlon that sunlight, produces the same effect on the impaired bones as cod liver oil, the vltamin content of which is a specific for rickets. The Department of Agriculture discovered vitamin in meats.

Dr. Serge Voronoff announced that his laboratory experiments indicated that it is possible to transplant all the vital organs of a chimpanzee to human beings. He plans to present a full report to the world on all of the transplantations as made to date, to tell of their consequences.
Plans are being developed by Scandinavian scientific socictles for the establishment of a tropical station for biological research in the Dutch East Indies. The probable site of the statlon will be in the Kei Isiands, where what is really deep water fauna is found at comparatively small depths of from 200 to 300 metres.

The International Health Board of the Rockefelier Foundation agreed to provide the League of Nations with a fund for flve years malntenance of an internatlonal epidemiologic intelligence service. It also made a three-ycar approprlation to put into effect a scheme for the international exchange of public heaith personnel.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced the completion of a scries of experiments, begun in 1917, demonstrating that citrus frults can be stored like apples, rlpening off of the tree. After a curing process of tliree weeks, during which tlme the temperature of the fruit is maintained at about \(70^{\circ}\), it is put into cold storage. The sugar content does not increase appreciabiy during storage but the acid content does decrease inarkedly.

It was announced that Dr. Phifp Rantjen had succeeded in isolatlag the germ of pernicious anaemia and in doveloping an antitoxin and serum therefor.

CHEMISTRY.
A new light alloy named "silumin" has made lts appearance in Eirope. It contains 14 pér cent. silicon and 86 per cent. aluminum. It is about \(10 \mathrm{pec}^{\circ}\) cent. lightor than usual alloys of aluminum, zinc and copper, and 25 per ceit. stronger than those alloys, and has double the elongation properties they possess.

It was announced that Germany had discovered a substitute for coal, made by combining several chemicais with nativo mluerals, which has heat producling qualities caual to those of anthracite

The claim is made that the substitute costs only one-half as much as coal.

An instrument was perfected capable of measuring currents of electricity flowing from ore bodies where they are generated by the chemical action of water, air and minerals on the ore-a sort of electrical dlvining rod.

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz succeeded in producing a bolt of artificial lightning in which he got a discharge of 10,000 amperes at over 100,000 volts, that is, a horsepower of over \(1,000,000\). A piece of small tree exposed to the discharge was mechanically torn to pieces. A piece of wire struck by the flash vanished into dust.

It was announced that the transmutation of metals has finally been accomplished through treatment of tungsten in heat of from 50,000 to \(60,000^{\circ}\). Dr. Gerald L. Wendt and C. E. Irion, working at the University of Chicago, were able to change that element into helium.

Princeton University announced that Prof. E. Newton Harvey had succeeded in producing a continuous cold light. The substance, which glows without producing heat, comes from a small crustacean about the size of a flea. It is non-luminous if kept away from oxygen. With a flask of the substance one may read a newspaper three or four feet away.

Georges Urbain, professor in the Sorbonne, announced that he had succeeded in isolating a new element which he called "celtium." He was assisted in his researches by Frederick Webb, a graduate of the Harvard School of Applied Chemistry.

The United States Bureau of Mines announced that lt had worked out a new method of refining copper ores. The finely ground ore ls leached by the use of hot sulphur dioxidc gas in the new process. At a meeting of the American Chemical Society it was announccd that a new food is produced from seaweed kelp which contains iodine, both in organic and inorganic combination, this food being valuable in the treatment of goitre.

Dr. H. B. Russell of London succeeded in restoring the heart beat of a patient after it had ceased for more than an hour. He accomplished this by the injection of a stimulant, the massaging of the heart with the hands inside the pericardium and the final injection of adrenalin. At the end of an hour the man began to breathe, and lived again.

Announcement was made of the formation of a syndicate for the development and pertection of a proccss of coloring motion pictures in their natural tints, invented by Daniel Comstock, former member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In this process the negative is developed just as in an ordinary film, and then is passed through additional chemical baths and processes for fixing the colors in tints natural to the objects shown on the film. It is said that the cost of treating the film is negligible.

\section*{ENGINEERING.}

Important results were obtained in the direction of transmitting motion pictures by radio. Many applications for patents have been filed in the Patent Offce.

An instrument designed to guide aircraft when the ordinary magnetic compass is unreliable won the Magellanic premium awarded annually by the American Philosophical Society. The award was made jointly to Paul R. Heyl and Lyman J. Briggs of the United States Bureau of Standards. It is known as the "earth inductor" compass.

An instrument known as the "superphone" has been perfected by the Signal Corps of the Army, It is based on the "wired wireless" or "line radio" invented ten years ago by Major-General George O. Squier. The invention consists of a small portable set of lnstruments, which may be lnstalied in any office or residence in a few minutes and connected directly with existing telephone lines. High frequency alternating currents are employed.
The General Electric Company demonstrated before a group of engineers the possibility of communication between moving trains. The representatives of four big eastern rallroads and a party of radio experts and engineers witnessed the test of conversations being carried on between a moving trolley on the Schenectady Railroad and a substation three miles away, the troiley wire being the carrier of the message. The message is carried by another current of different frequency, superimposed on the one used for driving the vehicle. During its journey over the trolley wire this carrier current, properly modulated by specch, is drawn off by special apparatus, and used to operate a telephone instrument. At any point along the line, with the proper apparatus the message may be picked off the wire and carried a short distance through the air to a conveniently located telephone.
It was reported that a new daylight motion
picture projection machine has been developed. It reverses the present plan of picture projection, the light being reflected behind the screen instead of from the rear of the theatre.

The United States Government conducted experiments with a searchlight possessing \(1,100,000\) candle power. The light has been seen at a distance of 100 miles from New York. Sometimes, at great heights, its rays are reflected by half-formed clouds of irregular shape in which the moisture is stili so attenuated that the stars shine through, sometimes the under side of a cloud stops and reflects the whole beam.

Herr Hentzen, student flyer of the Hanover (Germany) Technical School, established the world's record for sustained flight in a motorless airplane (glider). He stayed up more than three hours and was able to rise more than 1,000 feet above the starting point.

An aeronautical lighthouse, with a searchlight said to give a flash visible at a distance of 200 miles, was being set up on Mt. Africa, nine mlies from Dijon, where it will be permanently used as a guiding light for the great airways to the east and south of Europe.

Spanish engineers have been considering the matter of an undersea tunnel beneath the Straits of Gibraltar. The Federal Government approved a plan to span San Francisco Bay wlth a combined tube, bridge, trestlc and fill.

Plans were afoot to secure legislation for the construction of a Boulder Canyon Dam with which to regulate the waters of the Colorado River and to prevent the yearly floods that do such damage in the Imperial Valley of Californla. Under the proposals that will go before Congress, the water of the Colorado River will be used for power purposes as well as irrigation.

The Queenston-Chippewa Power Canal for the utilization of the surplus water of Nlagara Falls neared completion. The water brought through this channel without a fall will have a head of 305 feet.

The United States Navy Department announced the perfection of an instrument which is able to detect the echo of a sound passing from shipboard to the bottom of the sea, where it is reflected back to the ship. This very greatly simplifies the task of sounding the depths of the ocean.

The Western Maryland Railway decided to increase the capacity of its Port Covington grain elevator to \(5,800,000\) bushels, making it the largest in the world.

Work progressed during the year in the construction of the trans-Zambesi Railway which will ultimately figure in the Cape-to-Cairo route.

The President ordered work to proceed on the Wilson Dam in the Muscle Shoals project. This work was undertaken through the avaiiability of \(\$ 600,000\) from an unexpended fund.

The Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company tested out a large gyro-stabilizer designed to eliminate seasickness by preventing the rolling of ships. The stabilizer weighs 120 tons and will be installed on the Shipping Board steamer Hawkeye State. It is said that the stabilizer can be used also to roll ships, this being effective in moving stranded vessels from shoals.

Plans were in the making for the transmission of a large volume of elcctric energy from Norway and Sweden to Denmark, the cables being laid under the Kattcgat.
The British Government granted a concession for the hydro-electric development of the River Jordan.
A device for checking up the operation of airplanes, showing both the action of the plane and the movements the pilot made in the control of his machine, has been worked out under Government auspices. A trio of recording devices makes up the system, the record being made on a photographic film.

Construction work was begun in Detroit on what is said to be the longest and largest single-span suspension bridge in the world. It is being built under the joint authority of the Dominion Parilament and the United States Congress. The bridge's span ls to be 1,803 feet, 203 feet longer than the Williamsburg Bridge. The lower deck will contain four electrified railway tracks, the upper two roadways carrying six lanes of traffe, two sidewaiks and two trolley tracks.

Japan is undertaking to build a submarine tunnel four miles long under the Moji-Shimonoseki Channel. It is estimated that the work wiil cost \(18,000,000\) yen and will not be completed before 1929.
Work was started on the Deiaware River bridge connecting Philadelphia and Camden. The bridge is expected to cost \(\$ 28,000,000\).

The United Statcs Navy Department succeeded in perfecing an airplane catapult with which it can launch a service-type airpiane, carrying a pilot and passenger, from the deck of a battieship.

Ground for the Jersey City land shaft of the Hudson River vehicular tunnel was broken May 31. A new link of approximately 45 miles in the International Railway of Central America was opened on March 17. This part of the line extends from Cojutepeque to San Salvador, giving Salvador direct railway connection with La Union.

San Francisco started work on the Hetch Hetchy water supply project; which next to those of New York and Boston, will be the largest in America. It wili carry \(400,000,000\) gallons of mountain water to the San Francisco metropolitan area every day This water will pass through huge wheeis installed in electric power plants, and yleld 200,000 horse power of electricity before arriving at the Golden Gate.

A new locomotive capable of delivering more power for its weight than any other engine in the world and producing more energy from every ton of coai was tried out on the New York Central lines. It has a "booster," which turns the trailing wheels into driving wheels, thus adding 26 per cent. to the drawbar pull in starting on all grades. The locomotive weighs 167 tons.

\section*{GEOGRAPHY}

North America-Most of the expeditions on the North American Continent during the past year had archaeological researches as their object. The work done by Neil M. Judd in the National Geographic. Soclety's investigations of Chaco Canyon, and that by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, representing the Smithsonian Institution, in the Mesa Verde National Park, yielded much material. The expedition of the National Geographic Society is described under Archaeology. Dr. Fewkes undertook his work on a large mound in the neighborhood of Mummy Lake. Here he found a rectangular buiding about 70 feet square and one story high, accurately oriented to the cardinai points, with a circular tower midway in the western wall.

Popocatepetl, the great volcano south of Mexico City, was in eruption on Dec. 12, 1921. It entered a period of great activity in January.

Three earthquakes were experienced at Elsinore and Monroe, Utah, Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1921, caused by the slipping of the blocks of the earth's crust on the great Sevier fault, largest in the known world, damaging buildings and causing thousands of tons of rock to tumble from cliffs bordering nearby canvons. The Chicago Weather Bureau reported an earthquake whose centre of disturbance was 2,865 mlles southwest of Chicago, Oct. 15, 1921. Scvere earthquake shocks, centring in the state of
Vera Cruz, were reported from Mexico from Nov. 1 to 4, 1921. Shocks were reported in Kingston, Jamaica and Guatemala City, Nov. 25, 1921

The University of California announced that Dr. Andrew C. Lawson has discovered a method by which earthquakes may be foretoid. The discovery is based on observations made at Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton and the stations on both sides of the great San Andreas rift, al

Rockwood, Tenn., reported an earthquake of considerable intensity on Dec. 15, 1921. George town and Fordham Universities reported shocks at a distance of 2,500 miles south of Washington on Dec. 18, 1921. Panama experienced an earthquake lasting about a minute, but doing no damage, on Jan. 2, 1922. Five seismic disturbances occurred on Jan 8, 9, 10, accoiding to the Baiboa Meteorological Station in Panama.

Ometepe Volcano, Nlcaragua, was in active cruption Jan. 10, doing considerable damage. Concepcion, near Granada, also was active.

With Los Angeles as the centre, earthquake shocks in Southern Cailfornia broke wlndow panes and cracked plaster Jan. 17, 1922. Shocks of considerabie intensity and quick succession were feit during the month of January, 1922, on the Isiand of Guadeloupe and the surroundling islands.
The University of Washington reported an earthquake shock Jan. 26. Shocks were felt on Jan 31 throughout the coast reglons of Northern California and Oregon. It was sald that the earth shifted its axls slightly on Jan. 31 and that miliions of tons of solid rock somewhere off the western coast of Unltca States silpped a hundred fect or so
to make the necessary adjustment. The vioience of this sllp was attested by the quavering scismographs which in some instances were thrown from the rccording roils, while a "strong machine" at Berkeley, California, was set in motion for the first time in many years. Two craft arriving in San Francisco Feb. 1 roportcd having folt earthquakes some milles off the north California coast. Their masters belleved their ships had grounded, so sharp were the shocks.

Tho wireless operator a,t Kenai on Feb. 9 reported
clouds of steam rlsing from Mount Redoubt on Cook Inlet.

Granada, on the northwest shore of Lake Nicaragua, reported that part of its cathedral and other buildings were damaged by an earthquake on Feb. 15.

The steamship Hollywood reported having encountered, 240 miles northeast of New Caledonia, from Jan. 5 to 7, immense areas of voicanic dust, at some places extending severai feet below the surface and so dense as to give the water a slushy consistency. The ashes had a yellowish tint. Black smoke tas observed arising in columns from the crater of Mount Jefferson, near Madras, Oregon, on March 9

Southern California reported earthquake shocks on March 10 which at San Luis Obispo were severe enough to break an oil pipe line. Several earth shocks were recorded on the seismograph at St. Louis University on March 22. These shocks were also felt in Western Tennessee and in the vicinity of Hickman, Kentucky.
The volcano. Chaparrastique in Southeastern Salvador was reported in eruption on March 11. The volcano Santa Maria was reported in active eruption on July 2, covering the Chuva and Colombo regions with ashes and doing great damage to the regrons with ashes a

South America-An expedition was sent to Peru by the Royal Society to study the adaptation of man to life at or above the altitude of 14,000 feet. The advantages of Peru for this type of investigation are that, being near the Equator, the effects of altitude are less complicated by those of cold than in higher latitudes; the Central Railway of Peru, the highest standard-gauge railway in the world, ascends the Andes to an altitude of 15,885 feet; a mining pooulatlon lives and works in localities situated above 14,000 feet. It is said that the porters of the town of Cerro de Pasco, in the Andes, raise ore 600 feet from the mines and carry many loads of 160 pounds a day. There is probably no other population which carries on such heavy work in so rare an atmosphele.

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, Dean of the College of Pharmacy at Columbia University, was compelled by sickness to relinquish his leadership of the Mulford biological expedition in the Amazon Basin. To the date of his departure collections inciuded 25,000 insects, 12,000 botanical specimens, and large numbers of fishēs and reptiles

The following earthquakes were reported from South American points during the year ending Oct. 1, 1922: Four sharp shocks felt in Lima, Peru, Nov. 2, 1921, were thought to centre near Ica: on Nov. 14, a shock whose centre was estimated as oniy 60 miles distant; the selsmographs of the Lima Geographical Society registered a violent earthquake at a point estimated to be in Northern Peru on Dec 18. A strong earth shock occurred March 1 in the western part of the Provincc of Mendoza, Argentina.

Europe-After playing a quiescent role since 1906 , during which time a main cone grew to a height of about 230 feet, Vesuvius became active again, causing the cone to collapse. Since that time a new cone has formed, but lava flows thirty feet wlde are reported from fissures in its side. Mt. Etna was in eruption in March and for some time thereafter, with streams of lava flowing from all sides oi its crater.

Earth shocks of such vioience that the people abandoned thelr houses occurred in San Lorenzo, Nuoro, Italy, Dec. 1, 1921. Four violent earthquake shocks occurred in the vicinity of Terni, about 50 miles from Rome, May 27 . A long serles of earth shocks occurred in northern Serbia, beginning on March 23. A number of hot sprlngs came up through earth fissures caused thereby

Earthquake shocks experienced in the city of Massa e Carrara, on the Tuscan coast of Italy, werc of such intenislty as to cause the people to spend the night of October 25, 1921 In the oper flelds.

A iandslide destroyed the cathedrai, the post offce and many dwcllings in the town of San Fratello, Sicily, Jan. 9, 1922. The landslide was belleved due to heavy ralnfalls. The city hali and two churches were wrecked and 500 people made homeless by landslides in Corato in May. The city is sltuated over an underground lake and cave-ins are frequent. The Government plans to drain this.

Asi\&-The expedition led by Gen. C. G. Bruce in a sccond attcmpt to climb Mt. Everest falled to reach the summit of the world's illghest mountaln. Gcoffrey Bruce and George Finch succeeded in reaching an altitude of 27,300 feet, leaving only 1,800 fect to be scaled. The previous hlghest point reached by a mountain climber was 24,583 fect. made by the Duke d'Abruzzi in 1910.

An expeditlon ied by Professor Gregory undertook to determine exactly where the Himalayas end. To the north of Assam a range cxtends at richt ancles
to the Himalayan range, curving to the south and west. To the east of this range another continues in the generai direction of the Himaiayas, and extends eastward into China. To determine which of these is the main range and therefore the eastern extension of the Himaiayas is the object of the expedition.

Tokio experienced its worst earthquake in twenty years on Dec. 9, 1921. Many houses were damaged, a number of people were injured and the water mains of the city broken.

Fredcrick McCormick reported having witnessed a great eruption of the volcano Karimskaya, in Kamchatika, which has 65 volcances. He viewed it from Semlachik: "Above a mountain ridge which lay between we could see, without the aid of glasses. the expulsion of showers of rocks, many of which must have been larger than ships, as they flew through the sky in giant parabolas." It was reported that the temperature of the water in Kronotskil Bay was raised \(51 / 2\) degrees by the eruption. Mt. Asama-Yama, 90 miles northwest of Tokio, erupted large quantities of smoke and ashes, with a loud report, on Aprii 21. An earthquake followed, which did some damage in Tokio, killing several natives, slightly damaging the American Embassy and breaking some of the exhibits at the Peace Exposition. In Yokohama the Chinese quarter was iargely destroyed and the water works disrupted. Eight earthquake shoclss were registered in Formosa during the early half of September. The culminating one destroyed several buildings.

Africa-The joint Angio-French commission for the delimitation of the Darfur-Wadai boundary was engaged in settling the boundary issue between the kingdom of Darfur which belongs to the British Empire and that of Wadai which beiongs to France. An account of the expedition organized by Prince William of Sweden for zoological research in the region of Kirunga volcanoes, north of Lake Kivu, was published. The expedition passed through the Kenya coiony and Uganda. Near Lake Kivu it was found that the eruption of a new volcano in December, 1912, had destroyed most of the vegetation but that new growth was coming back in many spots. About 1,000 mammals, 1,700 birds, and severai hundreds of reptiies were carried back to Stockholm.
Polar-Donald B. MacMiiian and his party returned from the Frozen North, Sept. 7, bringing back much data and many specimens. He found Hecia Strait frozen solid, evidence that the ice never leaves Fox Channel, and that existing maps of Baffin Island are incorrect. Also he found traces of the Norsemen, who apparently had visited the Baffin Bay country, probably from Greenland, in the eleventh century.

The Shackleton-Rowett expedition returned to South Africa without finding any new lands in the Weddell Sea regions of the Antarctic, which it had undertaken to explore. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the commander, died during the cruise and was buried on the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia.

Knud Rasmussen reported that his expedition had'successfully wintered on Danish Island in Lyon Inlet, Melvilie Peninsuia, and was planning a siedge expedition for the autumn of 1922, beyond the

Barren Lands and along the Northwest Passage to Bering Sea and back.

Roaid Amundsen postponed his projected airplane flight across the North Pole, owing to the bad weather and heavy ice prevailing in the region he would have to traverse in his ship, the Maud, in order to reach a point for starting his airplane trip.

Oceanica-The following more or less severe earthquake shocks were reported from the isiands of the Pacific: severe shocks in Guam on Dec. 16, and 17, 1921; five persons were kiiled and many injured by a severe quake that shook the city of Cebu and vicinity on Feb. 28, 1922, shaking down concrete walls and corrugated roofs of a number of buildings. Melbourne, Austraiia, reported a vioient quake on Aprii 10. A series of earthquakes, lasting forty days in the Taupo thermal district, New Zealand, began on May 10.

GEOLOGY.
A geological expedition to study the gem producing areas of Brazil, the gold and iron producing areas of Peru and Bolivia, and the nitrate regions ot Chili was continued in the field by the Field Museum of Chicago.

A prociamation by President Harding set aside a 593 -acre tract in the Nevada National Forest as the Lehman National Caves Monument. Located at the base of Mt. Wheeier, this cave, at an altitude of 7,200 feet, has remarkabie staiagmitic and stalactitic formations.

The Aussee Sandiing, a mountain 5,000 feet high not far from Vienna, was in the process of crumbling, over \(33 / 4\) miles of territory being involved. Large masses of rock and forest were reported moving down into the valieys. The expianation offered was that the heavy rains of last year caused the disintegration of the chalky limestone core and the consequent movement of the superimposed strata.

A Norwegian expedition to Nova Zembla found traces of iand vegetation and fresh water fish dating from Devonian times. Twelve ocean level marks subsequent to the giaciai epoch were found.

Fossii piants found in abundance in the Fort Union section of North Dakota show that what is now a treeless plain was aiternately a hardwood and conifer forest and a sub-tropical jungie. Fig trees and fan palms grew profuseiy at one time and hardwooas and conifers at another.

The Germans undertook to extract gold from the waters of the River Eder.

Rock salt deposits were discovered near Whycocomagh, Cape Breton.

Radioactive deposits were found in the Congo region of Africa, inciuding two new minerals, which have been named "curite" and "kasolite." The crystals of these are solubie in nitric acid, thereby permitting the extraction of the radium saits without the usual calcination processes.

Drillings were carried on in Kilauea volcano, Hawali, to determine the heat and steam pressure inside, to ascertain what chemical and other changes take place in lava flows of known date, and to disclose the possibilities of utiiizing the voicano's energy as a source of power.

\section*{PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM REPRODUCES SOUND.}

The Pallo Photo Phone, now being developed by C. A. Hoxie, radio engineer, was shown to the public for the first time on Oct. 18,1922 , by the General Eiectric Company at its works'in Schenectady, N. Y., the occasion being the visit of Thomas A. Edison to its 523 acres of factories on the Mohawk River.

The Palio Photo Phone is a contrivance for recording sound upon a photographic fllm so that the sound may be reproduced in ordinary teiephones, ioud speakers, and in other ways. Mr. Edison saw it work. He saw two ordinary drums full of film, as in a motion picture projecting machine, with a horn nearby. A man speaks into the horn, his voice is recorded, not by a stylus on a wax plate as in a phonograph but by a dancing beam of light reflccted by a mirror onto the photographic film. The film is developed, run through the machine again and out comes the voice, perfect, with delicate overtones and without the siightest "scratch."

As a motion picture and the voice of the actor or actors can be photographed on the same strip of film simuitaneously there may possibly come of it the much sought after "talking movie," in which voice and movement are perfectly synchronized.

Louis T. Robinson of the general engineering laboratory describes it thus:
"The record is made by causing the sound waves to produce vibrations on an exceedingly minute
and very delicate mirror. A beam of light reflected by this mirror strikes a photographic film which is kept in continuous motion. The film when developed shows a band of white with delicate markings on the edges which correspond to the sound which has been reproduced.
"On account of the exceedingly small size of the mirror, its low inertia, etc., it is possibie by this means to produce a sound record which incudes the very delicate 'overtones' which give quality to speech and musical sounds. This has not been so successfuliy accomplished by. any other method of recording sound waves.
"The reproduction of the sound from the film is accomplished by moving the flim in front of an exceedingly delicate electricai device which produces an elcctromotive force which varies with the amount of light that fails upon it.
"By an ingenious combination of vacuum tubes there has been produced an apparatus which responds to variation in the light falling on it with a speed which is so high that it can only be compared with the speed of light itself, or with the speed of propagation of wireless waves in space.
"Therefore, when this film is moved continuously in front of such a device the device produces an electric current which corresponds very accurateiy to the original sound wave. This eiectric current may be uscd to actuate a telephone or ioud spcaker. It was actually used recently to operate the radio transmitting station WGY of the General Eiectric Company."

\section*{Kutation 扫rogress and wecorys in 1922.}

Marveiious achievements and advance in aviation in its various branches marked 1922. New inventions; new records and new departures featured the art of flying from the standpoint of military, naval, commerclal and sport aviation. In every department great progress was made both In America and abroad. The development of the motorless glider from the initial planes making flights of two or three minutes to elaborate monoplanes and biplanes capable of sustained flights ranging from two to three hours was accomplished within the year.

New speed, duratlon and weight-carrying records were established ánd milltary and naval air manoeuvres demonstratcd the constantly growing place of importance of the alrplane in offensive and defensive warfare. If progrcss keeps step with predictions, during the next twelve months aviation may be expected to assume a positlon of the greatest importance in the life of nations throughout the world The part that airplanes will play in future warfare has been stressed by military authorities of all countries. Rear Admlral W. W. Fullam, in a recent address, stated emphatically that, in his opinion, aircraft would win the next war

Tests in theoretical bombing of Washington were repulscd by defensive airplane fleets, and in somewhat similar trials the British airplanes scored decisively over the navy. Based on this showing, Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons the Government's decision to provide an aerial force of some 500 machines at a cost of some £2,000,000 per annum. It has been stated that a majority of these planes will be all-metal, varying in size, speed and carrying capacity. All nations are considering carefully the possibilities and prospects of aviation for both warlike and peaceful purposes.

Secretary of War Weeks staited that as a result of a two months' investlgation by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, it was shown that European powers were spending more money and developing types of planes in advance of the United States. Demonstrations in the closing months of the year, however, appeared to indicate that the balance of plane superiority was shifting to this country. A campaign of aviation education has been proposed in Japan where it is sald the plane forces are but three to a hundred as compared to English and American aerial equipment.

The commercial aviation reports from England indicate that the Government is considering the development of high power planes capable of carrying a hundred passengers. Cruising speed in excess of a mile a mlnute is stated to be entirely fcaslble and proposed routes would include frequent fllghts to America, Australla and India. As the result of the marvellous speed developed by Amcrican planes in the Pulitzer Trophy race at Detroit in October, Brig. Gen. Willam Mltchell, upon his return to Washington, said, that in view of hls world record
speed flight over a kilometre course at the rate of 224.48 miles per hour, flying at the rate of 300 miles per hour within flve years was not improbable. A twenty-eight-hour mail service, between New York and San Francisco and three hours between. New York and Chicago, were also predictions ilkely to be realized in the near future, according to second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderison in a talk before the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in September

Among the latest developments reported during the elosing months of 1922 were an automatically controlled plane, demonstrated in England, which, by the aid of a new devised stabilizer, flew 200 miles without bcing actuated by a human agency. A somewhat similar plane tested at Washlngton which flew ninety miles in Army Air Service experiments was declared to be more dependable than the human aviator, being especially steady in "bumpy" air currents.
A. new dirigibie observation balloon was also successfully tested at Dayton, O., late in October.

French aeronauts report the bullding of a tailiess plane which has developed high speed. Dr. George H. Madelung, designer of the Hanover motorless glider that established à three-hour fllght record predicted that under certain wind and weather conditions, flights of several hundred mlles and altitude ascensions to extreme heights were not impossible Brig. Gen. Mitchell announced that the United States had produced four types of plane capable of a sustalned speed in excess of 200 miles per hour

The French Army tested out on Oct. 26 an armored aerial dreadnought that mounted a 75 millimetre field gun; it was manufactured by the Scheider Steel Works.

Senator Wadsworth introduced in the present Congress a bill which provides for the creation of a Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce to encourage and regulate the operation of civil aircraft. It would be the duty of the com missioner of this burcau to safeguard life and property by the proper inspection and certification of commerclal aircraft and the licensing of pilots. The bill provides for the establishment of rules and regulations governing the air; encouraging the laying out of new air routes, fields, and stations; investigation of the causes of aceldents, and the survey and promotion of the lndustry so that it may be best fitted to serve the Nation. It prohibitis the lunacies of dangerous trlck flying.

All the leading governmental and civil agencies connected with aviation have indorsed this oill and urged that it bc passed. The Senate passed it on Feb. 14. Then it went to the House, where it has been restlng in the Committee on Interstate and Forelgn Commercc, of which Representative Samue E. Winslow of Massachusetts is Chairman.

Great Britain and France enacted codes immediately after the armistice.

\section*{UNITED STATES NATIONAL AIRPLANE RACES.}

Heid at Seifridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich. Oct. 12-13-14, 1922, The United States National Alrplane Races were the competition feature of the season, seven events being held with special trophies, prizes and purses. Entrants were drawn from all parts of the nation, and the United States Army and Navy were strongly represented, the service entrles winning a majority of the contests.

The Pulitzer Trophy Race was the most important event, two world records, one for 100 kilometres and the other for 200 kilometres, belng created during the race. It was the thlrd competition for the Pulitzer Trophy, the decd of gift whlch reads: "The Pulitzer Trophy, donated by Messrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer to the Aero Club of Amcrica, shall be perpetial and shall be competed for annually by airplanes under rules prepared each year by the Contest Committce of the Acro Club of Amerlca, and shall be awarded cach year to the Acro Club represented by the pilot of the winning airplanc, and this club shall be en-
titled to the possession of the trophy untii one month prior to the next succeeding contest, at whlch tlme the trophy shall be returned to the Aero Club of America. The Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, with the consent of the Board of Governors, has the prlvilege of conductlng each annual contest for the Pulitzer Trophy, or of assigning this privilege, under sanction, to any other club or organization.

Gold, silver and bronze plaques wlll be given by the donors to the pilot winning first, second and third places in every contest for the Pulitzer Trophy:

The wlnners have been:
1920-Lieut. C. G. Moseiey, Vervilie-Packard airplane.

1921-Bert Acosta, Curtiss navy racer.
1922-Lieut. R. L. Maughan, Curtiss H. S. pur sult planc.
The results of Unlted States Natlonal Airplane Races werc as follows, the names of those who finishcd only being given:

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Total Distance, 257.74 Miles (Ten Laps of \(25.7 \gamma 4\) Miles)." Cash Prizes: First, \(\$ 1,200\); Second,
\$600: Third, \(\$ 200\)
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H & M \\
2 & 00
\end{array}\right.
\] & \[
01.54
\] & 128.8 & Llberty. & 40 \\
\hline 2 d & DeHaviland 4-13 Ob & Follet Bradlcy, Lt. \(\dot{A}\). & A. \({ }^{\text {A. }}\) & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
2 & 02
\end{array}
\] & 14.21 & 126.5 & Liberty. & 400 \\
\hline 3 d & Deliaviland 4-13 Obser & W. A. Carter, Lt. A & A. S & 210 & - 50.62 & 118.1 & Llberty . & 40 \\
\hline 4 th & DeHavlland 4-B Observ & J. D. Givens, Lt. A & A. \({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 215 & 23.75 & 114.1 & Liberty.. & 40 \\
\hline 5 th & DeHaviland 4-B Obser & B. R. Morton, Lt. A & A. \({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 2. 17 & 08.98 & 112.7 & Liberty .. & 400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PULITZER TROPHY.}

Total Distance, 250 Kilometres, 155.542 Miles (Five Laps of 50 Kilometres, \(\$ 1.068\) Mlles). Cash Prizes: First, \(\$ 1,200 ;\) Second, \(\$ 600\); Third, \(\$ 200-\) Detrott, Oct. 14, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POSI- } \\
& \text { TION. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Airplane.
(H. S. means High Speed.) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Pilot. } \\
\text { (A, Army; Navy.) }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\underset{\operatorname{trant}}{\mathrm{En}}
\] & E"ap & dTime & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miles } \\
& \text { PerHe. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Motor. & H. P. \\
\hline 1 st & Curtiss & & A. S & H. & \[
\stackrel{\text { S. }}{16.62}
\] & 205.8 & & 75 \\
\hline 2 d . & Curtiss H. S & Maltland & A. \({ }^{\text {A }}\) & 46 & 52.57 & 198.8 & Curtlss. & 375 \\
\hline 3 d & Curtiss CR-2 & H. J. Brow, Lt. N & Navy. & 48 & 07.19 & 193.8 & Curtiss. & 400 \\
\hline 4 th & Curtiss C & A. J. Wliliams, Ensign & Navy & 49 & 34.71 & 186.7 & Curtiss & 400 \\
\hline 5 th & Verville Sperry Ra & E. H. Barksdale, Lt. A & A. S. & 51 & 28.70 & 181.2 & Wrlght & 350 \\
\hline 6 6h & VCP-1 Verville Packa & C. C. Moseley, Lt. A & A. S & 52 & 07.54 & 178.9 & Paekard. & 600 \\
\hline ith & Vervilie Sperry Racer & F. B. Johnson, Lt. A & A. S & 52 & 21.01 & 178.0 & Wrigint & 350 \\
\hline 8th & Loenlng H. S. Pursuit & F. C. Whitehead, Lt. & A. S & 54 & 48.12 & 170.0 & Paekard. & 600 \\
\hline 9 th & Loenlng H. S. Pursu & L. D. Sehulze, Lt. A & A. S & 57 & 59.73 & 162.2 & Paekar & 600 \\
\hline 10th & Morse H. S. Pursuit & C. L. Bissell, Lt. A & A. S & 59 & 58.17 & 155.5 & Packard. & 600 \\
\hline 11 th & Morse H. S. Pursuit & F. O. D. Hunter, Cant. A. & A. S & 102 & 26.88 & 154 & Packard. & 600 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DETROIT NEWS AERIAL MAIL TROPHY.}

Total Distance, 257.74 Miles (Ten Laps of 25.774 Miles). Cash Prizes: First, 81,200 ; Second, \$600; Third, \(\$ 200\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POSI- } \\
& \text { TION. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Airplane. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pilot. } \\
\text { (A, Army; Navy.) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { En- } \\
\text { trant. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Eiap & al & Miles PerHr. & Motor. & H. P. \\
\hline 1 S & Martin Transpor & H. Nelson, Lt. A & S & \(\stackrel{\text { H. }}{2} \stackrel{\text { M }}{2}\) & S0.72 & 105. & ty (Ford).. & 400 \\
\hline & Martln Bomber. & Philip Meiville, Lt. A & A. S & 2 29 & 40.33 & 103.2 & Liberty . . . . . . . & 400 \\
\hline 3d & Martln Bomber & C. M. Cummings, Lt. A & A. S & 2 & \[
29.07
\] & 101.5 & Liberty & 400 \\
\hline 4 th & Martln Bomber. & W. R. Lawson, Capt. A & A. \({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 2 232 & \[
31 \cdot 16
\] & 101.2 & Liberty (Ford).. & 400 \\
\hline 5 th . & Martin Bomber. & B. E. Baliard, Lt. A. & A. S. & \(2 \quad 39\) & 59.54 & 96.7 & Liberty . . . . . & 400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BRIG. GEN. WM. MITCHELL TROPHY.
Total Distance, 200 Kilometres, 124.274 Miles (Four Laps of 50 Kilometres, 81.068 Miles). Cash Prize, \(\$ 250\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Position. & A irplane. & Pilot. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { Eiapsed Time }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miles } \\
& \text { Per Hr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Motor. & H. P. \\
\hline 1st. & Morse, MB-3 & D. F. Stace, Lt. A. & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { M. } & \text { S. } \\ 50 & 25.73\end{array}\) & 147.8 & & 300 \\
\hline 2 d . & Morse, MB-3. & A. M. Guidera, Capt. A & \(54 \quad 48.32\) & 136.0 & Wright. . & 300 \\
\hline 3d. & Morse, MB-3. & O. W. Broberg, Capt. A & \(55 \quad 07.87\) & 135.1 & Wright. & 300 \\
\hline 4 th & Morse, MB-3. & B. K. MeBride, Lt. A & \(55 \quad 23.11\) & 134.4 & Wright. & 300 \\
\hline 5 th & Morse, MB-3. & H. N. Eimendorf, Cant. A & \(59 \quad 48.77\) & 128.2 & Wright. . & 300 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ON TO DETROIT RACE.
Cash Prizes: First, \$500; Second, \$250; Third, \(\$ 100\).


CURTISS MARINE TROPHY RACE.
Total Distance, 160 Miles (Eight Laps of 20 Miles). Cash Prizes. First. \(\$ 1,200 ;\) Second, 8600 ; Third, \(\$ 200\) For Fastest Flight of Laps 2, 3 and 4, \(\$ 300\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PosiTION. & Airpiane. & Pilot. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Totai } \\ \text { Eiapsed Tlme }\end{gathered}\right.\) & Miles & Motor. & H. P. \\
\hline 1st.... & Navy TR-1, Navy Aireraft Fact. Vought, VE7-H. & A. W. Gorton, Lt. N H. A. Elliott. Lt. N. & \[
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Mr. } & \text { S. } \\
85 & 13.17 \\
88 & 18.38 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 112.6
108.7 & Lawrenee J-1 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 220 \\
& 220 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Licut. L. H. Anderson won speelal prize for greatest speed in the Curtiss 18-T pianc, with a record of 124.6 miles per hour. He was foreed to drop out of race on the last lap, due to fuel shortage.

AVIATION COUNTRY CLUB OF DETROIT TROPHY.
Total Distance, 257.74 Miles (Ten Laps of 25.774 Miles). Cash Prizes: First, \$1,200; Second, \$600; Thtrd, \$20U.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Posi- \\
TION.
\end{tabular} & Airplane. & Pilot. & Entrant. & Total & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Elapsed } \\
& \text { Time. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Miles PerHr. & Motor. & H. P. \\
\hline 1st. & HoneymoonEx. & H. R. Harris, Lt. A & A. S & 600 & \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { H. M. } \\ 1 & 54 & 40.35\end{array}\) & 134.9 & Llberty. & 440 \\
\hline & Curtiss, Oriole. & C. S. Jones. . . . . & CurtissEx.Co & 100 & \(\begin{array}{llll}2 & 21 & 17.54\end{array}\) & 109.4 & Curtlss, \(\mathrm{C}-6\) & 160 \\
\hline 2d.... & Army, \(\mathrm{T}-2 . . .\). & R.S.Worthington,Lit.A & & 100 & \begin{tabular}{|lll}
2 & 50 & 22.55
\end{tabular} & 90.7 & Liberty. ... & 400 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Note-Jones and Worthington tied for seenild place.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Points awarded winner of race and those finishing within 20 minutes of the winner-Harris, 600; Jones} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{points awarded for seli-starter-Harris; none; Jones, 100; Worthrngton, 100.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{OTHER NOTABLE CONTESTS.}

The Midwestern Flying Meet was held at Monmouth, Ill., June 15-17. The names and pcrformances of the winners and scconds in the main events of the meet are as foilows:
Free For All Cup Race-Class "A"'-horse power no limit; three heats-15 miles each. First: E. Hamilton Lee, Mail DH, 400 h . p., fastest heat, 8 m . 30s.: second: James M. Curran, SVA, 220 h. p., lastest heat, 8 m .33 s

F'ree For All Cup Race-Class "B"-horsepower, 150 limit; three heats- 15 miles each. First: Harry Smith, Bellanca CF, 90 h . p., fastest heat, 9 m . 15 s ; second: Shirley Short, Oriole K-6, 150 h . p., fastest heat, 11 m .22 s .

Free For All Cup Race-Class "C"-OX 90 horse power only; three heats- 15 miles each. First: Walter H. Beech, Laird Swallow, 90 h. p., fastest
heat, 10 m .528 . : second: E. M. Laird, Laird Swallow, 90 h. p., fastest heat, 11 m .37 s .

Altitude Cup Contest-Same instrument used on all machines. First: Shirley Short, W. A. Yackey, Breguet, \(300 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}_{\text {. }}, 20,000 \mathrm{ft}\). ; second: James M. Curran, SVA, 220 h . p., \(17,800 \mathrm{ft}\).

Acrobatic Cup Contest-First: Walter H. Beech, Laird Swallow, 21 points; second: Dan Funter, Canuck, 20 points.

Parachute Jump for Spot Landing Cup-First: Edward Kohlstedt (Smith Pack), distance from spot, 300 ft .; second: Aaron Rowe (Hardin Pack), distance from spot, 1,000 ft.

Gliding Contest-Dead engine from 2,000 ft ., last man on the ground is the winner. Winner: Harry Smith, Bellanca CF; second: Walter H. Beech, Laird' Swallow.

DEUTSCH DE LA MEU゚RTHE CUP RACE.
Held at Etampes, France, September 30.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NATION'LITY.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Type.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Pilot.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Engine
Type;and
H. P.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{TIME (MIN., SEC.) Over Distance.} \\
\hline & & & & 50 Km . \({ }^{1}\) & 100 Km . & 200 Km . & 300 Km . \\
\hline French. & Nieuport 1920 (modifled) & Lasne. . . . . . & Hispano 320. & M. & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { M. } & \text { S. } \\ 20 & 41.8\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{lc}
\mathrm{M} . & \mathrm{B} . \\
41 & 27.2
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\mathrm{M} . & \mathrm{s} . \\
62 & 11.8
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline French. & Nieuport 1921 (modified) & Sadi-Lecointe & Hispano 320. & 19 915.4 & 18186 & Out. & \\
\hline French. & Spad 38. . . . . . . . . . . . & Casale. \({ }^{\text {B }}\).... & Lorraine 400. &  & \[
24 \quad 21.8
\] & Out. & \\
\hline Italian & Fiat. . \({ }_{\text {Glouceste }}\) & Brack-Papa. . & Fiat 700 Napier 450... & \(10 \begin{gathered}43 . \\ \text { Out. }\end{gathered}\) & \(20 \quad 58.0\) & Out. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ROUND BRITAIN RACE.
Held September \(9-10\), over 810 mile course from Croydon to Birmingham, to Newcastle, to Glasgow to Manchester, to Bristol, to Croydon. Results:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Pos. & Pilot. & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Hcap. Time. Actual Time.} & Pos. & Pilot. & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Hcap. Time. Actual Time.} \\
\hline & F. L. Barnara & \({ }_{5}\) & \({ }_{4}^{4}\) & S
5
59 & & & S. & & S. Cockerell & H. & \(\stackrel{M}{59}\) & S. & \({ }^{\text {H }}\) & M. & S \\
\hline 2. & F. P. Raynham & 5 & 46 & 57 & 7 & 43 & 54 & & W. H. Longto & 7 & 14 & 30 & 11 & 13 & 23 \\
\hline 3 & A. J. Cobham & 5 & 55 & 28 & 7 & 28 & 54 & & C. T. Holmes & 7 & 42 & 31 & 10 & 24 & 34 \\
\hline & M. M. Piercey & 6 & 24 & 27 & 7 & 45 & 11 & 10. & A. F. Muir & 7 & 47 & 46 & 9 & 12 & 3 \\
\hline 5. & A. S. Butler & 6 & 27 & 43 & 7 & 45 & 13 & 11. & J. E. Tennan & 7 & 58 & 15 & 10 & 31 & 22 \\
\hline 6. & L. Hamilton. & 6 & 49 & 13 & 8 & & 16 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

That so many of the competitors completed the course surprised everybody.
BRITISH AIRPLANE DERBY.
Handicap race over 200 -mile course. Results:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Pilot. & Machine. & Engine. & Flying Time. & M. P. H. \\
\hline 1 & Bert Hinklcr & Avro Baby & 35 Grcen &  & 76.6 \\
\hline \[
\frac{1}{2}
\] & L. L. Carter & Bristol Monopla & 100 Bristol Lucif & \(1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 0 & 4\end{array}\) & 107.8 \\
\hline & F. P. Raynha & Martinsyde F6. & 200 Wolseley-Vip & \(1 \quad 4812\) & 109.6 \\
\hline & A. S. Butler & D. H. 37. & 275 Rolls Royce. & - Failed to & finish. \\
\hline & I. R. Tait-Cox & Mars III & 200 B. R. \(2 . .\). & Failed to & finish. \\
\hline & H. H. Perry. & \[
\text { S. E. } 5 \text { A. }
\] & 200 Wolseley-Vipe & Failed to & finish. \\
\hline \[
7
\] & R. H. Stocken
A. deH. Haig & Martinsyde \(\mathbf{F}\) Bristol Bullet & 300 Hlspano-Suiza. 400 Bristol Jupiter. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Failed to \\
\(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 21 \quad 57\end{array}\)
\end{tabular} & finish. 145 \\
\hline & A. H. James. & Mars I Bamel. & 450 Napier-Lyon . . & \begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 21 & 48 & \(2-5\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 177.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Won by No. 9 ; second, No. 8; third, No. 3.

\section*{NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.}

Started from Milwaukee, Wis., May 30. Entrants / Rasor, Brookville, Ohio, 50,000 cubie feet; Lieut. -Roy Donaldson, Springfield, Ill., balloon capacity, 50,000 cubic feet; Major Oscar Westover, Washington, balloon capacity, 80,000 cubic feet; Ralph Upson, Detroit, 65,000 cubie fect; Capt. John Berry, St. Louis, 78,000 cubic feet; Lieut. Commander J. P. Norfleet, Lakehurst, N. J., 75,800 feet; Lieut. W. Freed, Pensacola, Fla., 80,000 cubie feet; J. C. James T. Neely, Ross Field, Cal., 80,160 cubic feet; Cant. Harold Weeks, Langley Field, Va., 80,000 cubic feet; Bernard von Hoffman, St. Louis, 80,000 cubic feet; Ward T. Van Norman, Akron, Ohio: 77,600 cubic feet; H. E. Honeywell, St. Louis, 78,000 cubic feet.

Results, as checked by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, WashMcKibben, St. Louis, 77,500 cubic fcet; Warren ington, D. C. -
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Entrant. & Aid. & Landed Near. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Distance } \\ \text { Miles. }\end{gathered}\right.\) & Entrant. & Aid. & Landed Near. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Distance } \\
& \text { Miles. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Westover & Bond. . 6 & & 866.5 & McKibben. & Muller & Auxvasse, Mo... & 350.5 \\
\hline Honeywel & Wadc. . & Neosho, Mo... & 553.4 & Neely. & Jordon. & Bay Village, O... & 325.3 \\
\hline Reed. & Mullenax. & Fminence, Mo & 431.0 & Weeks & Burt & Witt, Ill & 275.2 \\
\hline Van Orman & Morton... & Fayette, Mo. & 370.6 & Berry & Ramsdil & Monticello, Ill.. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & 205.0 \\
\hline Rasor. & Williams. . & Fulton, Mo. & 359.3 & Von Hoffman. & Vencill. & Fort Wayne, Ind & 197.4 \\
\hline Upson. & Andrus. . & Chardon, Ohio. & \(356.3)\) & Norfleet. & IShade. & Hancock. Mo...) & 416.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The first three place winners, or substitutes, win the right to compete in the Gordon-Bennctt International Racc.

GORDON BENNETT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.
Started from Gencva. Switzcrland, August 6. Results:


Other cntrants were: Labrousse, of Belgium, landed at Stelnamanger, Mungary; Armbruster, of Switzerland, landed at Kirschschlag, Austria; Westover, of the United States, landed at St. Gotthard, Hungary.

Eighteen competitors, representing six nations, started. DeMuyter was awarded frst prize and trophy on distance, and Capt. H. E. Honcywcll. of St. Louis, who finished second, the duration prizc.

\section*{WORLD'S RECORDS RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL AVIATION FEDERATION, Corrected to Nov. 1, 1922.}

\section*{Class A (Free Balloons)-}

No. 1. Duration-H. Kaulen (Dec. 13-17; 1913) 87 hours.

No. 2. Distance-Berliner (Feb. 8-10, 1914), 3,052 kilometres ( \(1,896.86\) miles).

No. 3. Altitude-Suring \& Berson (June 31, 1901), 10,800 metres ( \(35,434.8\) feet).
Class \(B\)-Dirtgibles (Airships)-
No. 1. Duration-Castracane \& Castrucclo(June 25,1913 ), 15 hours.

No. 2. Distance-Castracane \& Castruccio (July 30,1913 ), 810 kilometres ( 493.31 miles).

No. 3. Aititude-Cohen (June 18, 1912), 3,080 metres ( \(10,105.5\) feet).

No. 4. Maximum Speed-Castracane \& Castruccio (July 30, 1913), 64 kilometres, 800 metres per hour ( 40.26 miles per hour).
Class C-Airnlanes-
No. 1. Duration-Ed. Stinson \& Lloyd Bertaud at Rooscvelt Field (Dec. 30, 1921), J. L.-6 monoplane, 26 h .19 m .35 s.

No. 2. Distance-L. Boussoutrot and Jean Bernard, over the course from Viliesquvage to La Marmognc. (June 3-4, 1920), Goliath-Farman airplane with two \(260 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}\). Salmson motors.

No. 3. Altitude Lieut. MacReady, at Dayton, Ohio (Sept. 28, 1921), Lepere biplane, Liberty motor, 400 h . p., 10,518 metres ( \(34,509.5\) feet).

No. 4. Speed for the Following Recognized Distances: 100 kilometres ( 62.137 miles)-Lieut. R. L. Maughan, at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14, 1922, Curtiss High Speed Pursuit plane with 375 h. p. Curtiss D-12 motor, 18 m .6 .78 s ., equalling 205.31 miles per hour, or 330.4 kilometres per hour.

200 kilometres ( 124.274 miles)-Lieut. R. I. Maughan, at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14, 1922, Curtiss High Speed Pursuit plane with 375 h. p. Curtiss

D-12 motor, 36 m .12 .17 s ., equalling 205.94 miles per hour, or 331.46 kilometres per hour.

500 kilometres ( 310.685 miles)-No record.
1,000 kilometres ( 621.37 miles)-Lucien Boussoutrot and Jean Bernard, over the course from Viliesauvage to La Marmogne (June 3-4, 1920). Goliath-Farman airplane with two 260 h . p. Salmson motors. 10 h .19 m .46 s .

1,500 kilometres ( 745.64 miles)-Lucien Boussoutrot and Jean Bernard, over the course from Viliesauvage to La Marmogne (June 3-4, 1920) Goliath-Farman ailplane with two 260 h . p . Salmson motots, 16 h .42 m .8 s

2,000 kilometres ( \(1,242.74\) miles)-No record:
No. 4. Maximum Straightaway Speed-Timed over a 1 kilometre course, during which contestant shall make two complete trips in each rirection, the average speed for four trips to constitute time. Brigadier Gen. William Mitchell, at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18, 1922, Curtiss High Speed Pursuit plane with 375 h. p. Curtiss D-12 motor. Tlme of flights: \(9.17 ;-10.95 ; 9.25 ; 10.76\) seconds: Average, 224.48 miles per hour, or 361.28 kilometres per hour. (Sub ject to I. A. F. ratification.)

No. 5. Records Carrying Useful Load:
Duration-Useful load carried, 1,500 Kilos, (3,306.9 lbs) Capt. C. T. R. Hill, at Crickiewood, England (June 4, 1920), Handley-Page (W-8) airplane with two 450 h. p. Napier Lion motors, 1 li .20 m.

Distance-No record.
Altitude-Useful load carried, 250 kilos. (551.1 lbs.)-Jean Le Boucher, at Bourget (July 6, 1921), Breguet Rateau airplane, 280 h. p. Renault motor 6,782 metres ( \(22,251.7\) feet).
Altitude-Useful load carried, 1,500 kilos. (3,306.9 lbs.)-Capt. C. 'T. R. Mill, at Crickkewood, England (May 4, 1920), Handley-Page (W-8) airplane with two 450 h . p. Napier Lion motors, 4,267 metres ( 14,000 feet).

WORLD'S RECORDS FOR RUBBER DRIVER MODEL AIRPLANES.
Revised to September, 1922, by Tllinois Model Acro Club.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Type of Model.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Kind of Contest.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Record.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Held By} \\
\hline & & Feet. & Seconds. & \\
\hline Twin Pusher, hand launche & Duration & & 265 & \\
\hline Twin Pusher, hand launche & Distance. Duration & 5,337 & & Thomas Hall. \\
\hline Twin Pusher, R. O. G & Duration Distance & 4,029 & 209 & R. Jaros. W. Schwietzer. \\
\hline Twin Pusher, Hydro. & Duration. & & 172 & B. Pond \\
\hline Tractor, hand launched & Duration & & 240 & D. Lathrop. \\
\hline Tractor, hand launched & Distance. & 2,465 & & B. Pond. \\
\hline Tractor, R. O. G & Duration. & & 227.4 & P. Breckenridge. \\
\hline Tractor, R. O. G & Distance Duration & 2,685 & & P. Breckenridge. \\
\hline Tractor, Hydro...... & \begin{tabular}{l}
Duration \\
Duration
\end{tabular} & & 116
170 & \\
\hline Scale Model. . . . . . . . & Duration & & 121 & R. Jaros. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SPEED TESTS.}

Speed records over measured courses were broken sevcral times during 1922, although it is not certain that all times will be recognized by the I. A. F., due to lack of official timors, observers and other technicalities. The best times were made late in the season. They foliow:

\section*{One Kilometre.}
(Average for four laps, two in each direction.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Pilot. & Date. & Km. P. H. SPEED. & M.P. \({ }^{\text {H. }}\) \\
\hline *Sadi-Lecointe, France. & Sept. 18, 1921. & 330.275 & 205.22 \\
\hline Brack-Papa, Italian. & Aug. 29, 1922. & 336.468 & 209.08 \\
\hline Sadi-Lecointe, France. & Sept. 21, 1922 & 341.717 & 212.34 \\
\hline Gen. Mitchell, United States & Oct. 18, 1922. & 360.496 & 224.48 \\
\hline †Lieut. Maughan, United States & Oct. 16, 1922. & & 248.50 \\
\hline \(\ddagger\) Lieut. Maughan, United States. & Oct. 16, 1922. & & 232.22 \\
\hline §Lieut. Maughan, United States & Det. 16, 1922. & & 229.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*World's record for 1921 as recognized by I, A. F.
+ 1 lap; \(\ddagger 4\) laps; § 8 laps. Official timing, observing doubtful.
100 and 200 Kilometres.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Plack.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Date.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Pilot.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Plane.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Time Over Distance.} \\
\hline & & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
100 \mathrm{Km} . \\
\mathrm{M.} .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
200 \mathrm{Km} . \\
\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{S} .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Detroit & Oct. 14, 1922. & Licut. Maughan. & Army-Curtiss & \(18 \quad 6.78\) & 3612.17 \\
\hline Detroit & Oct. 14, 1922. & Lieut. Maitland. & Army-Curtiss & \(18 \quad 57.46\) & 37127.16 \\
\hline Detroit & Oct. 14, 1922. & Lieut. Brow. . & Navy-Curtiss & 1911.56 & 3829.04 \\
\hline Detroit & Oct. 14, 1922. & Lieut. Williams.. & Navy-Curtiss & 1948.70 & 3938.75 \\
\hline Detroit. & Oct. 14, 1922. & Lieut. Barksdale. & Verville-sperry & \(20 \quad 40.78\) & 4118.09 \\
\hline Etampes, Fran & Scpt. 30, 1922 & F. Lasne . & Nieuport-Delage & \(20 \quad 41.80\) & 4127.50 \\
\hline Etampes, France & Sept. 30, 1922 & Sadi-Lecointe & Nieudort-Delage & -18:26 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DURATION, DISTANCE, AND ALTITUDE FLIGHTS.
A number of long duratlon flights, both over restricted territory, cross-country, and eross-water, featured the season of 1922. Several world's records were broken and rebroken and other flights would have qualified in this category had the necessary technieal recordlng detalls been arranged in advance. All clalms for aviation records have to be fled with the International Aviation Federation and rigld rules observed. Every clalm is carefully investigated and passed upon solely on the basls of these regulatlons. As a result it is frequently months after the performance that these claims receive offelal recognltlon. The details of the more prominent flights, regardless of their ultimate status from a lecord standpoint, follow:

Dee. 30-31, 1921-Edward Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud flew contlnuously for 26 h . 12 m . 35s. over Roosevelt Field, New York, in a Larsen all-metal plane driven by a \(18.5 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}\). Bavarian Motor Works engine. The flight ended when oil in the lubrieatlon tanks froze in zero weather. Accepted as world's record by I. A. F.

Oct. 5-6, 1922 Lieuts. J. A. Maeready and O. G. Kelly, U. S. A. S., flew continuously for 35 h .18 m . 30s. over Rockwell Field, Coronado, Cal., exceeding by close to nlne hours the flight of Stinson and Bertaud. Macready and Kelly intended to try for a transcontinental fllght when they took off and llttle preparatlon was made for recording a duration flght over restrieted' territory when fog prevented the cross-country flight. They used the army monoplane T-2, motored by a \(400 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}\). Liberty engine.

Oct. 13-14, 1922-Lieut. Bossoutrot and M. Drouhin flew continuously for 34 h . 14 m . 7 1-5s. around Parls, France, with start and finish at La Bourget airport, linder supervision of Aero Club of France. They used a Farman Gollath plane with two \(300 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}\). Rcnault englnes and appeared io comply with all I. A. F. record requirements. The plane travelled approxlmately 3,200 miles at an altitude ranging from 600 to 5,000 feet, the latter height belng reached as the gas tanks lightened

Nov. 3-4, 1922 Lieuts. J. A. Macready and O. G. Kelly flew from San Dlego, Cal., to Indianapolis, Ind., \(27 \mathrm{~h} .52 \mathrm{~s} .\), approximate time, wlthout stop \(\ln\) an endeavor to establish a non-stop transcontinental fight. They were forced to land when the engine burned out. The flight was made in the Army monoplane \(\mathrm{T}-2\) with a \(400 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}\). Liberty engine. In an endeavor to keep the englne going the aviators poured soup, coffee, and mlik, their food supplies, Into the engine to replace the water leaking out When the cylinder jackets cracked under the strain of continuous engine operation ln storms and rapidly changing temperatures. Unoffeial charts showed approximately 2,200 miles eovered or five-sevenths of the dlstance between San Diego and New York. The plane earried at the start 725 gallons of gasoline, 30 gallons of oil and \(201 / 2\) gallons of water.
sept. 4-5, \(1922-\) Lieut. J. H. Doolittle, U. S. A. S., flew from Pablo Bcach, Fla., to Rockwell Field San Diego, Cal., in 21 h . 20 m . actual flylng time
and 22 h .35 m . lapsed time with one stop at Kelly Fleld, Tex., to replenish fuel tanks. He used a speclal De Haviland plane and was estlmated to have covered approximately 2,275 mlles.

Calbraith \(P\). Rodgers, flylng a Wright Model B, started from New York Clty, on Sept. 17, 1911, and landed at Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 5, 1911. His longest slngle flight was 133 miles.

Robert G. Fowler flew across the continent from West to East, landlng at Jacksonvllle, Fla., on Feb. 17, 1912. He was 122 days on the way.

The late Lieut. W. D. Coney, Army Alr S. Service, negotlated a flight slmilar to the one recently completed by Lieut. Doolittle, his total flylng time being 22 h .27 m ., but it took him several days to accompllsh his journey

The complete record of non-stop duration flights of record proportions since the early days of aviation follows:

Nov. 12, 1906-Santos-Dumont, 21s
Oct. 26, 1907-Henry Farman, 52s.
Jan. 13, 1908-Henry Farman, 1m. 28s.
Sept. 21, 1908-Wilbur Wrlght, 1h. 31m. 25s.
Dec. 31, 1908-Wilbur Wrlght, 2h. 20m. 23s.
Aug. 27, 1909-Henry Farman, 3h. 4 m . 56 s .
Nov. 3, 1909-Henry Farman, 4h. 17m. 53 s.
July 10, 1910-Olleslaegers, 5h. 3m. 5 s.
Oct. 28, 1910-Tabuteau, 6h.
Dee. 18, 1910-Henry Farman, 8h. 12m. 23s.
Sept. 1, 1911-Maurice Farman, 11h. 1m. 20 s.
Sept. 1, 1912-Fourny, 13 h .17 m .57 s .
Feb. 4, 1914 -Langer, 14 h .7 m .
Apr. 24, 1914-Poulet, 16h. 28m. 568.
June 24, 1914-Basset, 18 h .10 m .
June 28, 1914-Landmann, 21h. 50 m .
July 10, \(1914-B o e h m, 24 \mathrm{~h}\). 14 m
June 4, 1920-Bossoutrot and Bernard, 24h. 19 m .

Dec. 30-31, 1921-Bertaud and Stinson, 26h. 10 m .35 s .

Oct. 7-8, 1922-Macready and Kelly, 35h. 16 m . 30s.

Oct. 14-15, 1922-Bossoutrot and Drouhin, 34h. 14 m .7 1-5s.

\section*{ALTITUDE FLIGHTS.}

Oct. 23-Etampes, France, Mountofier, 32,866 feet. New French record, but some 1,700 feet short of world's record of 34,509 feet made by Lieut J. A. Macready at Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1921.

\section*{PARACHUTE JUMP}

June 12-Capt. A. W. Stevens made a parachute jump over Dayton, Ohio, from an alrplane at an approximate height of 24,206 fect. His equipment consisted of a double parachute 28 - and 18 -foot spread respectlvely. The smaller parachute, for emergency use only, was not opened. An oxygen tank was also strapped to the jumper. From the time Capt. Stcvens jumped from the plane until he landed five mlles beyond Jamestown, Oblo, the drlft amountcd to some thlrty miles and the time consumed in the drop in the four and one half mile jump was more than twenty minutes.

UNITED STATES AIR MAIL SERVICE.
(Complled for The Almanae by Second Asslstant Postmaster General Paul Henderson.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Month. & Trlps Possible (Scheduled.) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Trips } \\
& \text { At- } \\
& \text { temp- } \\
& \text { ted. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Mlleage Posslble (Scheduled.) & Miles
Travelled
With
Mall. & Mail Carricd, (Pounds.) & No. of Letters Advanced. & Cost of Servlee. \\
\hline 1921 & 624 & 623 & 131,450 & 130,555 & 77,276 & & \\
\hline August & 624
693 & 689 & 131,474 & 134,549 & 84,680 & 3,091,040 & \(\$ 109,799\)
106,986 \\
\hline September & 657 & 651 & 127,706 & 125,914 & 88,401 & 3,536,040 & 102,988 \\
\hline Oetober. & 714 & 707 & 140,080 & 138,759 & 99,057 & 3,962,280 & 122,205 \\
\hline November & 672 & 633 & 131,520 & 117,529 & 93,519 & 3,740,760 & 117,417 \\
\hline December. & 726 & 660 & 142,240 & 125,416 & 101,198 & 4,047,920 & 118,264 \\
\hline January.. & 699 & 633 & 136,880 & 119,966 & 93,283 & 3,731,320 & 116,553 \\
\hline February & 635 & 558 & 124,960 & 107,944 & 92,902 & 3,716,080 & 86,898 \\
\hline Mareh. & 729 & 690 & 144,720 & 134,503 & 123,312 & 4,932,480 & 95,884 \\
\hline April. & 675 & 652 & 134,000 & 127,634 & 116,303 & 4,652,120 & 80,066 \\
\hline May. & 702 & 694 & 139,360 & 136,973 & 121,888 & ' 4,875,520 & 79,611 \\
\hline June & 702 & 697 & 139,360 & 138,185 & 132,904 & 5,316,160 & 78,480 \\
\hline Total. & 8,228 & 7,887 & 1,629,250 & 1,537,927 & 1,224,723 & 48,988,920 & \$1,215,167 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.
Temporary service from Elko to Ely, Nevada, was begun Oct. 19, 1921. East day service on the ElkoEly route was begun Feb. 15, 1922.

Trlps defaulted, 341 ; trips uncompleted, 211 ; fog or storm trips, 2,433 ; clear-weather trips, 5,454 ; forced landings, 760 (of which 281 were clue to mechanieal causcs); total miles travelled, lneluding ferry and test, 1,727,265; per cent. of performance, 94.39 .

Time in fllght, \(19,036 \mathrm{H} ., 53 \mathrm{M}\).; eost per hour, \(\$ 63,83\); cost per mile, \(\$ 0.7035\)
Gasoline used, 502,631 ; cost of gasoline, \(\$ 149,027\); cost of repairs and acecssories, \(\$ 226,735\); .cost of pilots, \(\$ 174,407\); eost of mechanics and helpers, \(\$ 172,892\).

Length of New York-San Franclseo route-2,680 milef.
Nimber of airplanes in service- 80.
There were no fatal aecidents, it is stated, in the last year.

\section*{Commercial Aircraft Operations in United States, 1921.}


\section*{Data on Aircraft Manufacturing.}

Number of persons employed...........

Ohio, Kansas, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, Californla, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.
No. of trades required in aircrait constr.

Commercial Aeronautics, 1921.


Holland service did not operate during winter months. Holland mileage is in kilometres.
Aircraft Appropriations, United States and Foreign.


Forelgn Subsidies for Civilian Aviation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(y \mathrm{y}\) & Great Britain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\pm 200,000\) \\
\hline Algiers, francs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000,000 & Netherlands, florins.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 370,000 \\
\hline Belgium, francs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,000,000 & Switzerland, francs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150,000 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia, kroner . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,000,000 & In the United States there is no subsidy for civilian \\
\hline France, francs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 45,382,000 & on. \\
\hline The report of the Royal Dutch Air Service Lines & On the line Amsterdam-London from April 18th \\
\hline on operation up to August 1st, 1922, is as follows: & until August 1st 230 passengers, 30.2 tons of mer- \\
\hline From January 1st to August 1st on the line Am- & chandise and 1,1 tons of mail were transported. Thus on 503 flights, covering a total of about \\
\hline terdam-Paris 332 flights were made, 272 passengers, & 112,700 miles, 502 passengers, 40.8 tons of mer- \\
\hline 0.6 tons of merchandise and 300 lbs . of mail were & chandise and 1.2 tons of mail were transported \\
\hline & from January 1st to August 1st, 1922. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MOTORLESS GLIDERS IN CONTEST.}

The rapid development of the motorless glider new duration records were made and broken freor sailplane attracted international attention in 1922. There were several glider meets abroad and
quently. A number of prominent aviators took part in the tests and also in constructing the gliders. The leading record flights follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date. & Place. & Pilot. & Duration: & Passengers. & Plane. \\
\hline Oct. 21 & Lowes, England & Moneyrolle & H. \({ }_{3}\) & 0 & Tandem Monoplane. \\
\hline Oct. 21 & Lewes, England & Olley... . & - 49 & 1 & Tandem Monoplane. \\
\hline Aug. 24. & Gersfeld, Germany. & Hentzen & 307 & 0 & Single Decker. \\
\hline Aug. 19 & Gersfeld, Germany. & Hentzen. & 210 & 0 & Single Decker. : \\
\hline Aug. 19 & Gersfeld, Germany. & Maertens & 1-06 & 0 & Single Decker. \\
\hline Oct. 20 & Lewes, England... & Gray. & 104 & 0 & Monoplane. \\
\hline Aug. 27. & Gersfeld, Germany.. & Fokker. & 13 & 1 & Biplane. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No description of the Moneyrolle plane has been received in this country up to press time, but Hentzen's Greif and Maertens's Vampire have been described in cable despatches from The World correspondent as follows: Both Maertens's Vampire and Hentzen's Greif were built at the expense of a group of students at the Hanover Technical High School interested in the science of aerial navigation and of the Hanover Society for Aerial Navigation. They embody the result of wide experience. unceasing study and experiments gathered under the leadership of Prof. Brial and put to practical use by the constructing engineers of the Hanover railway car factory under the supervision of Hentzen.

Hentzen's machine, the Greif, his latest creation, may be described as a monoplane, a fuselage of wood occupying the centre between the two wings, with which it is connected by a number of levers that en-
able the pilot to make his machine ascend or arop; the wings being movable. These consist of stout linen of light wcight stretched oyer wooden frames. The span of both wings, inclusive of the fuselage, measures not quite twelve yards. The area of both wings is about fifteen square yards.

The steering apparatus, very much like that of an ordinary airplane, but much lighter in-weight, extends behind from two rods about three metres long. The other details of eonstruetion are kept strictly secret.

Maertens's Vampire is alittle heavier than Hentzen's Greif. Prof. Brial of the Hanover Technical High School states that the flights of Macrtens and Hentzen had proved conclusively that sailing through the air without motors was possible if the atmospheric conditions permitted, it, which in Germany they did at least on 200 days of the year.

\section*{CROSS-WATER FLIGHTS}

Several long distance continent to continent fights over ocean stretches featured aviation in 1922. Among those attempted were the hydroplane flights of Lleut. Walter Hinton from New York to Rio de Janeiro; Capts. Sacadara and Coutinho from Lisbon, Portugal, to Pernambuco, Brazil, and Major W. T. Blake, the English aviator's proposed round-the-world flight.

Capts. Sacadara and Coutinho, the Portuguese aviators, arose from the water near Lisbon on March 30 and alighted at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, the same day, a distance of about 700 miles. Unlavorable weather delayed departure until April 5 when the 800 -mile flight to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, was made the same day. Further delay for proper weather conditlons retarded fight until April 18, when the flight was resumed from Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, to st. Paul Rocks, in midAtlantic, a distance of 900 miles. The jump was made in one day but the plane was badly damaged in alighting. The aviators then went to the Island
of Fernando Noronina, off the South Amerlcan coast, where another plane was secured. To complete the trip record the aviators on May 11 flew back from Fernando Noronha to and around St. Paul Rocks. On the return trip motor trouble caused a descent and the second plane was wrecked. The aviators were rescued by the Steamship Paris City and returned to Fernando Noronha third plane was secured and the flight resumed on June 5, arriving at Pernambuco the same day after a 275 -mile flight. On June 17 they completed their trip at Rio de Janeiro.
Lieut. Walter Hinton started his New York to Brazil filght on Aug. 17. Some 8,500 miles will be covered by intermittent stages. Hinton drove the Sampaio Correia II., a powerful seaplane, and after several stops at Ätlantic seaports, including St. Petersburg, Fla., hopped off for Key West on Sept. 4. Arriving at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, there was a detay of several weeks while new engines were installed. On Oct. 7. Lieut. Hinton resumed filght. Detalls of the later portions of the trip are shown in the following table.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Date.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Flown.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Miles
Flown.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Flying } \\
& \text { Time in } \\
& \text { Minutes. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & From & To & & \\
\hline Oct. 7 & Port-au-Prince, Haiti. & San Domingo....... & 254 & 182 \\
\hline Oct. 8 & San Domingo, & San Juan, Porto Rico. & 220 & 150 \\
\hline Oct. 11. & San Juan, Porto Rico & Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe & 300 & 330 \\
\hline Oct. 12 & Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe. & Fort de France, Martiniqu & 200
250 & 150
326 \\
\hline Nov. 20. & Port of Spain, Trinidad. & Siddi............ & 303 & 305 \\
\hline & & Total. & 1,527 & 1,443 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

On Nov. 20 the plane reached South America, twenty-five miles from Georgetown, British Guiana. The flight, dependent upon favorable weather, was being continued when The Almanac went to press.
Major W. T. Blake arose from Croydon, England,
on May 24 , in his attempted 30,000 -mile filght around the world. After a number of minor accidents and delays the aviators reached Sibl, British Beluchistan, near Quetta, on July 25. Later the trip was temporarily abandoned.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
(By H. F. Celiarius, Cinclnnati, O., Secretary United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.) Fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { y }} \\
& \text { लू} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & States. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { No. of } \\
\text { Asso- } \\
\text { clat'ns }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Total
Member-
ship. & Total Assets. & 号 & States: & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { No. of of } \\
& \text { Asso, } \\
& \text { ciat'ns }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Total
Meniber-
ship. & Total Assets. \\
\hline & Pennsylvan & 2,997 & 1,193,372 & \$546,884,501 & 23 & Minnes & 75 & 26,000 & \$12,400,000 \\
\hline & Ohio... & 2,778 & 1,152,121 & 525,696,242 & 24 & Utah & 16 & 24,570 & 12,284,112 \\
\hline & New Jersey & 986 & -536,391 & 285,014,487 & 25 & West Vir & 44 & 30,000 & 11,644,805 \\
\hline & 4 Massachuset & 206 & 308,791 & 196,195,049 & & & & 22,000 & 10,986,445 \\
\hline & 5 New Yo & 709 & 348,000 & 174,360,342 & 27 & Maine. & 39 & 18,200 & 10,176,958 \\
\hline & Indiana & 364 & 245,983 & 121,595,380 & 29 & Rhode Island & 8 & 18,398 & \({ }_{9,275,587}\) \\
\hline & Neb & 76 & 133,782 & 84,071,013 & 30 & South Carolina.. & 139 & 18,315 & 6,975,583 \\
\hline & Maryland & 777 & 161,045 & 80,522,440 & 31 & Oregon. & 12 & 18,626 & 6,816,954 \\
\hline 10 & California & 96 & 54,102 & 56,491,548 & 32 & New Hampshire. & 25 & 14,458 & 5,255,668 \\
\hline 11 & 1 I oulsian & 67 & 90,000 & 55,911,962 & & Texas. & 40 & 12,420 & 4,464,056 \\
\hline 12 & Michigan & 78 & 106,250 & \(54,306,848\) & & Montana...... & & 17,000 & 4,050,000 \\
\hline 13 & \({ }^{\text {Wiscons }}\) & 105 & 105,000 & \(53,000,000\) & & South Dakota... & 16 & 8, 515 & 4,041,443 \\
\hline 15 & Kansas & 110 & 103,575 & 46,820,132 & 37 & Delaware & 24 & 8,000 & 3,945,522 \\
\hline 16 & Kentucky & 117 & 95,000 & 40,000,000 & 38 & Tennessee. & 11 & 5,800 & 3,500,000 \\
\hline 17 & Okiahoma & 73 & 66,684 & 39,348,311 & 39 & New Mexic & 13 & 4,700 & 1,937,744 \\
\hline 18 & Dist. of Col. & 24 & 48,569 & 33,261,000 & 40 & Arizona & & 3,500 & 1,315,782 \\
\hline 19 & North Caroilna.. & 219 & 65,000 & 29,500,000 & 41 & Vermont & & 1,601 & 658,360 \\
\hline 20 & Washington. & 48 & 59,459 & 23,950,160 & & Other Sta & 240 & 197,905 & 102,675,981 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & Arkansas. & 54 & \({ }_{28,225}\) & 17,997,261 & & Total & 9,255 & 5,809,888 & \$2,890,764,621 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Increase in assets over previous year was \(\$ 370,849,650\); increase in membership was 846,969 .
GROWTH OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & No. of Associations. & Total Member ship. & Total Asscts. & Annual Ave. Due Each. Member & Year. & No. of Associations & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Member- } \\
& \text { ship. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total Assets. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Annual } \\
& \text { Ave. Due } \\
& \text { Each } \\
& \text { Member. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & 190 & & & & \\
\hline 189 & & 1, & 579,627,765 & 375.13 & 1909 & & 2,016,651 & & 3 \\
\hline 1896 & 5,776 & 1,610,300 & 598,388,695 & 371.60 & 1910 & 5,869 & 2,169,893 & 931,867,175 & 5 \\
\hline 1897 & 5,872 & 1,642,179 & 601,130,037 & 366.05 & 1911 & 6,099 & 2,332,829 & 1,030,687,031 & 441.81 \\
\hline 1898 & 5,576 & 1,617,837 & 600,135,739 & & 1912. & 6,273 & 2,516,936 & 00,648 & 51 \\
\hline 1899 & & 1,512,685 & 866,170 & 65 & 1914.. & 6,429 & \({ }_{3}^{2.836 .433}\) & 1,248,479,139 & 40.16 \\
\hline 1900 & 5,356 & 1,495,136 & 387,9 & 382.15
367.22 & 1914. & 6,616
6,806 & \(3,103,935\)
\(3,334,899\) & 1,357,707,900 & \\
\hline 1901 & & 1,539,593 & 577,228,014 & 377.09 & 1916 & 7,072 & 3,568,432 & 1,598,628,136 & 447.98 \\
\hline 1903 & 5,308 & 1,566,700 & 579,566,112 & 369.92 & 1917 & 7,269 & 3,838,612 & 1,769,142,175 & 46 \\
\hline 1904 & 5,265 & 1,631,046 & 7 & 7 & 1918 & 7,484 & 4,011,401 & 1, \(1298,344,62036\) & \\
\hline 1905 & 5,264 & 1,642,127 & & & 1920 & 8,633 & 4 & 2,519,914,971 & 507.75 \\
\hline 1906 & & 1, & 6 & 39 & 1 & 9,255 & 5,809,8 & , & 497 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AMOPC THE BOOKS OF 1922.}

\section*{(By E. W. Osborn.)}

It may occur to some futurc historian of America to write of 1922 as the year of the IIterary Deluge. Certalnly there has been in the months just past a flow of books calculated to distract the reviewers and conceivably to bewilder the readers of the nation. The flood was due to a degree, undoubtedly, to troubles in the printing and binding trades which caused the holding back of many books announced for the preceding season. The effects were vlsible too of the stcmming of the tides of publication during the war years.

Fiction easily and naturally cuts the far larger figure on the book llsts of 1922. The writing of a novel, once a good deal of a feat, has become a thing commonplace. An added wonder of the world is the number of people who can tell a story in writing at least readably well. In this field the year brought forth numerous notable books, but none that fairly may be said to loom like \(\Omega\) Woolworth structure in type.

An interesting feature of the year's literary record is the number of books of earlier seasons whlch linger in the current reading lists. This is shown not alone in the tables of best sellers quoted herewith. It appears \(\ln\) the continued call for such works as "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story," the demand for which has received fresh stimulation within a recent period by the publication of its author's new book, "All in a. Lifetime." These two volumes furnish pages of American history and character which it its workings upon the world and the indlvidual to its workings u
have in hand.

\section*{RICH OUTPUT OF BIOGRAPHY}

In biography and autobiography the publication seasons of 1922 have been rich. Some presentations besldes the Morgenthau work have been "My Memories of Eighty Years," by Chauncey M. De-, pew; "Hugo Münsterberg:, His Life and Work,", "E. H. Hreat psychologist's daughter Margaret; of Clara ,, Barton," by William E. Barton; "My Boyhood," by John Burroughs; "Prlme Ministers and Presidents," by Charles "H. Sherrill: "The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton," by Harriot Stanton Blatch and Theodore Stanton; "Letters of James Gibbons Huneker," edited by Josephine Huneker; "The Life of Sir William Harcourt," by A. G. Gar-" diner; "Madame de Staël: Her Trials and Triumphs," by Liertt, Col. A. C. P. Haggard; "William Dean Varied Life," by W. S. Ralnsford; "My Life and Work," by Henry Ford; "My Experlences at Scotland Yard,", by Sir Basil Thomson; "Rossetti and His Circle," by Max Beerbohm; "George Washington,"," by William Roscoe Thayer; "The Real Lin-, coln," by Jesse W. Weik; "Glimpses of Authors,", by Carollne Ticknor; "The Wandering Years," by Katherine Tynan, an autobiographical story covering the Irish revolution; "David Lubin: A Study in "Practlcal Idealism," by Olivia Rossetti Agresti; "Gambetta and the Foundation of the Third Republic," by Harold Stannard; "The Maturity of James Whitcomb Riley," by Marcus Dickey; "From Seven to Seventy," the autobiography of Edward Simmons, the American artist; "Memories of a Hostess," a chronicle of eminent friendships, from the diaries of the late Mrs. James T. Fields; "Jefferson Davis: His Life and Personality,", by Morris Shaft: "The Home Llfe of Swinton," by, Clara Watts Dunton; "Pasteur and His Work," by Dr. L. Descour; and Llves of Westlnghouse; of Ik Marvel, by Henry G. Prout and, Waldo H: Dunn: and "Life of Cardlnal Gibbons," by Allen Sinclair W111.
Demanding rather speclal attentlon in the line of biography are the two volumes of the letters of Franklln K. Lane, with their marvels of selfrevelation; "Mr. Lloyd George," by E. T. Raymond; "The Llie and Letters of Walter H. Page," by Burton J. Hendrick; and "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement," a voluminous work, including many documents of vital importance, prepared by Ray Stannard Baker.
Hailed as blography out of the ordinary, also, is the study o! Napoleon III., called "The Second Empire," by Phllip Guedalla. And closely allied to biography, were such books of the year as "Pomp of Power," a book by ah unnamed author on "inside", men of the late erltical hour; "Painted wrote "The Mirrors of Downing Street," and who is sald to be Harold Begbie; and "Eminent Europeans," the just-published work of Eugene S. Bagger.
Books of speciallzed interest referring to matters and people of the stage and the concert room include "The Print of My Remembrance," by Augus-
tus Thomas: "My Years on the Stage," by John Drew; Pierre V. R. Key's lle of Caruso, memory records of Calve and Tetrazzini, and the gossipy "My Life and Some Letters" of Mrs. Pat Campbell.
As the publlcation year drew toward a close, there appeared from the tireless pen of FI. G. Wells a volume of 450 -odd pages called "A Short History of the World," thought profitable to read as a sort of introduction to that "Outllne of History" Whlch maintains a persistent place among serlous bestsellers. "Incidentally, it may. be noted that the year past has brought a four-volume "Outline of Sclence," edited by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, to pay tribute to the titular popularity of the "Outline" Idea.

\section*{ON QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.}

Lothrop Stoddard's "The Revolt Against Civilization," polnting out the "menace of the underman," has become one of the bltterly discussed books of the year, its fame supplementing that of the same author's "The Rising Tide of Color." Other books of 1922 dealing with crises of the times include "The Crisis in the Churches," by Rev. Dr. Lelghton Parks; "Railroads and Government," by Frank Hatch Dlxon; "Europe-Whither Bound?"' by Stephen Graham; "Senescence: the Last Half cf Llfe," by G. Stanley Hall; "New Churches for Old," by John Haynes Holmes; "Neighbors Henceforth," by Owen Wister; "Internatlonal Relations," by the late Lord Bryce; "Washington and the Riddle of Peace," reflections upon the Dlsarmament Conference by H. Gr. Wells; "America Faces the Future," by Durant Drake; "The New Constitutions of Europe," by Howard Lee McBain and Llndsay Rogers; "The Threefold Commonwealth," by Rudolph Stelner; "The New Idealism,", by May Sinclair; "Industry and Human Welfare," by William L: Chenery; "Socialism and the Average Man," by William H. Doughty, Jr.; these and books uncounted, impossible to llst here, on the problems of Russia, Asia, Europe ln general, the League of Nations. If it were possible to settle the troubles of this old earth by the making of many books, the job would be already at a stage calllng for a date of celebration.

As this far from complete summary of the year In letters is being compiled there appear the four volumes of John Buchan's "The History of the Great War," constituting the most elaborate work in its line which has as yet come from the presses anywhere.

Useful books on our Government and the judiciary, new to readers of 1922, include "The Supreme Court in United States History," by Charles Warren; "The Constitutlon of the United States: Its Sources and Its Application," by Thomas James Norton, and "International Law: Chlefly as Interpreted and Applled by the United States," by Charles Cheney Hyde; "Our Republic," by S.'E. Forman.

A catalogue of the year's travel books would read somethlng like a gazetteer of the known world. The carth has been covered llterally from pole to pole, and has been girdled at every degree of latitude. Illustrating the extremes of research, there are Stefansson's "Northward Course of 'Emplre" and H. G. Pontlng's "The Great White South." Frederick O'Brien has added gratefully to the number of his charming books of the South Seas.
The poetlc event of the year was the publication in America. December 1, of the "Last Poems" of A. E. Housman, a volume following more than a quarter of a century after that immortal creation in verse, "The Shropshire Lad." The English editlon was a fer weeks earlier than the American, and those readers gloated justifiably who were able to get copies. In this country the offerings by poets well known and hitherto unknown were generous In number and hopeful in quallty. What they proved prlncipally was that the poetic spirit is abroad with us and that the foundation of another magazlne of verse, Caprice, was not without a reason in rhyme

Scientific books of 1922 were enough to form a large circulating library by themselves. It is encouraging to note the number of them which were devoted to a popularizing on lines of accuracy and sanity of various brands of science. Evidently the day ls pretty well past of the mystery in laboratory or observation tower. Psychoanalysis, a pseudo-sclence, became durlng the year a fertile feeder to writers given to the exploitation of novel themes. Close upon lts prints followed the Coue system of healing as a breeder of letters, with books by lts orlginal practitioner and his qulckly developed interpretcrs.

Tlie year's output of books on sports has been marked chlefly by the volumed counsels of the vaunted champions of tennis and golf. Of treatises
on indoor games the balance inclined heavily toward further illumination of means and methods in auction bridge. There will be no excuse for us hereafter if we do not as a nation speak of these things by the book.

\section*{FICTION'S HIGH LIGHTS.}

Coming at last to the year's fiction, which, as we have said, ranks numerically flrst, we pause an instant to remark with pride upon the continued appearance on best-seller lists of the novel "Maria Chapdelalne." To that offering of a preceding season, the book crop of 1922 brought only one equal in point of pure literary beauty, Walter de la Mare's Plerre" of Jay William Hudson drew near to the quality of these two masterpleces.

On points alone, "Main Street" retains a place in the best-seller ranks as the year's calculations end. Really, Mr. Lewis's first great success has been, succeeded by his second, the speeding "Babbitt." The new book is generally conceded to be far better and stronger than the other. It is true too that whereas A. S. M. Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes" appears at the top of the Bookman's list, it is really his "This Freedom" which holds the major attention of American readers as 1923 swings into line.

However, it is not with best-sellers in special that we have to do here but with the fiction in general of a season which was flction's own as judged by the array of solid bindings. And here we find our own bewilderments. Having other work to do even thus early in a new year, we cannot go into the business of a wholesale cataloguing of last year's novels. Two books of the spring seem to us best to have represented two of the extremes in American fiction writing of the times. These books are Mrs. Wharton's "The Glimpses of the Moon," and F. Scott, Fitzgerald's "The Beautiful and the Damned." About Henry Sidnor Harrison's "Saint Teresa" we might write with more evident reservation, although we liked that too after getting over the first shock of having a saint beat a man up and almost stab him to death at her own fireside. We disposed of that matter finally as one of the reactions upon Mr. Harrison's creative spirit of a late ruthless war. However, we are getting off our appointed track in writing like this. We are here on the present occasion not to review the novels of the year in a technical sense but merely to permit them-a few of them-to march past.

To the thing in hand, therefore, and let us see what we can recall of stories the late reading of which does not, in memory, suggest the misspent moments of a year now dead. Without trouble we bring to mind "Broken Barriers," another of Meredith Nicholson's telling tales of American life. This book stood high on the passing list. Along the parade with it we catch on the march such books of all fictional sorts, as Jackson Grcgory's "The Everlasting Whisper." a California tale of the whirlwind quality: "Sleeping Fires," not one of Gertrudc Atherton's best; "The Van Roon," by J. C. Snaith; "The Covered Wagon," a tale of poner." America, the story of an unfortunate Anglo-American wedding, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; "Bennett Malin," Elsie Singmaster's latest story of life in a distinctive American circle; "Indellble," a first novel by Elliott H. Paul; "The Head of the House of Coombe," companion to "Robin," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett: "Lucretia, Lombard," by Kathleen Norris; "Crentle Julia,", by Booth Tarkington; "Merton of the Movics," by Harry Leon Wilson; "One Man in His Time," by Ellen Glasgow; "Joanna Godden," by Sheila Kaye-
Smith; "Barbara Justice," by Diana Patrick; "Lilia Chenoworth," by Lee Wilson Dodd; "Simon Called Pcter," by Robert Keable; "Linda Lee, Inc.," by Louls Joseph Vance; "Blg Peter," a British melodrama, by Archibald Marshall; "Dancers in the Dark," a runncr-up to "The Beautiful and the Damncd," by Dorothy Speare; "Mr. Prohack," Arnold Bennett's story showing how sudden riches need not mean disaster: "Crome Yellow," by Aldous Huxley: "The Kingfisher," by Phyllls Bottome; "Birthright," by T. S. Stribling: "Way of Revclation," by Wilfrid Ewart; "Oh, Susanna!" a novel of seafaring, by Meade Minncgerode; "The Secret Places of the Heart," by H. G. Wclls; "Life and Death of Harrict Frean," by May Sinclair; "The Rustle of Silk," by Cosmo Hamilton; "The Great Prince Shan," by E. Phillips Oppenlielm: "Intrusion," by Beatrice Kean Seymour; "Playlng With Soul," by the Countess de Chambrun; "The Tale of Triona," by W. J. Locke; "Pippln," by Archibald Marshall: "Splnster of This Parish," by W. B. Maxwell; "Cappy Ricks Retires," by Peter B. Kyne; "The Cathedral," by Hugh Walpole; "The Three Lovers," by Frank Swinnerton; "The Judge," by

Dehan: "Dccember Love," by Robert Hichens; "Spellbinders," by Margaret Culkin Banning; "On Tiptoe," by Stewart Edward White; "The Mother of All Living," by Robert Keable; "The Red Knight," by Francis Brett Young; "Valley Waters," by Charles D. Stewart: "The Driver," by Garet Garrett: "Fielding Sargent," by Elsa Barker; "Black Pawl," by Ben Ames Williams; "Command," by, William McFce; "Certain People of Importance," by Kathleen Norris; "Babel," by John Cournos; "Heartbeat," by Stacy Aumonier; "Captain Blood," by Rafael Sabatini; "Peregrine's Progress," by Jeffery Farnol; "The Man Who Lived in a Shoe," by Henry James Forman; "The Evil Shepherd," by E. Phillips Oppenheim: "A Vagrant Tune," by Bryan T. Holland; "Captain Sazarac," by Charles Tenney Jackson; "In the Days of Poor Richard," by Irving Bacheller; "A More Honorable Man," by Arthur Somers Roche: "Anne Severn and the Fleldings." by May Sinclair; "Old Crow," by Alice Brown: "The Red Tremaynes," by Eden Phillpotts; "Escape," by Jeffery E. Jeffery; "One of Ours," by Wllla Cather; "The Room," by G. B. Stern; "Tutor's Lane," by Wilmarth Lewis; "The
Love Story of Allette Brunton," by Gilbert Frankal "The Wind Bloweth," by Donn Byrne; "Fool's Hill," by Leona Dalrymple; "Her Unwelcome Husband," by W. I. George: "Flowing Gold," by Rex Beach; "The Vehement Flame," by Margaret Deland; "Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard," by Eleanor Farjeon; "Judith of the Godless Valley," by Honoré Willsie: "Rough-Hewn," by Dorothy Canfield; "1492," by Mary Johnston; "Joseph Greer and His Daughter," by Henry Kitchell Webster: "Still Life" and, "The Things We Are," by John Middleton Murray; "The Breaking Point," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; "One Thing Is Certain," by Sophie Kerr.

Glancing over the year's fiction in the large, we become aware of an inclination to break away from novels of the "Moon-Calf" type. A healthful sign this, as we look at things. Ben Hecht's "Gargoyles" appears also to belong to an order doomed to the dlscard-a work fulfilling none of the promise of his "Erik Dorn." Mystery stories, persistently dear to the hearts of the general readers, came forth in multitude in 1922. The success of "Captain Sazarac" and "Captain Blood" indicated a renewed interest in good and ruddy tales of piracy

The year past revealed a still further advance in the movement to establish books of the play firmly in the lists of current literature. Two good results are quite possible from this movement. Knowledge of the dramatic way of telling a story may be extended usefully among the readers of the land; writers of plays may be moved to practise a greater clarity and precision of style. To make a hit at once in the library and on the stage would seem to be an object worth working for.

We have neglected to mention in this revicw the books of humor which came from the presses of last year. There were lots of them. Most of the lot held laughter for a moment. We recall no classic of comicality among them. Absent from our reckoning too are the innumerable handbooks of trades and professions, and the multiplied guides to such novelty outfits as those of the radio system. To give place and title to these and to the whole run of publications for this and that would require the pages upon pages of a cumulative index. If we knew of any subject which had not its share in the literature of 1922, we should feature it gladly in fullface print.

\section*{THE BEST SELLERS OF 1922.}

The ilnal table of best-selling books in the American trade, in 1922, has been prepared by the Bookman, now under the editorship of John Farrar, from month-to-month reports made to the magazine. The list, comprising ten titles each in fiction and in general literaturc, is as follows:

\section*{FICTION.}
"If Winter Comes," by A. S. M. Hutchinson
"Helen of the Old House," by Harold Bell Wright. "Her Father's Dauglitcr," by Gene Stratton-Porter. "The Last Man," by Zanc Grey.
"Brass," by Charles G. Norris.
"Head of the Housc of Coombc," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"Main Strcet," by Sinclair Lewis.
"Gentle Julia," by Bootl Tarklngton.
"Marie Chapdclaine," by Iouis Hemon.
"Robin," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

\section*{GENERAL.}
"Outline of Hístory," by H. G. Wells.
"Quecn Victoria," by Lytton Strachey.
"The Mirrors of Washington" Anonymous.
"The Amerlcanlzation of Edward Bok," Dy Edward Bok.
"The Mirrors of Downing Street," Anonymous. "The Mind in the Making," by James Harvey Robinson
"Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him," by Joseph P. Tumulty.
"Painted Windows," Anonymous.
"Outwitting Our Nerves," by Jackson and Sallsbury.
Not all the books here named are of last year's pubiication. Some of them have been carried over from the preceding season. Nor, if the lists were to be revised in accord with the returns merely of the last quarter of 1922 , would .they stand as given horewith. Reading times change and best-seilers change with them. It may be added that during the year these novels also made brief appearances
among the best sellers: "Pride of Palomar," by Peter B. Kyne; "This Freedom,", by A. S. M. Hutchinson; "The Breaking Polnt," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; "The Country Beyond," by J. O. Curwood; "The Brimming Cup," by Dorothy Canfield; "Three Soldiers," by John Dos Passos; "The Girls," by: Edna Ferber; "Saint Teresa," by H. S. Harrison; "Cytherea," by Joseph Hergesheimer; "The Vehement Flame," by Margaret Deland; "Alice Adams," by Booth Tarkington; "Glimpses of the Moon," by Edith Wharton; "Certain People of Importance," by Kathleen Norris and "Babbitt," by Sinclair Lewis. Also bricf appearances on the general list were made by "Margot Asquith," "The Outline of Science" and "The Conquest of Fear."

\section*{ART OUTLOOK OF THE YEAR.}

\section*{By Eenry Tyrrell}

Amprica is absorbing as never before the historic art treasures of the world. At the same tlme the practical development of native arts and crafts in all directions goes forward to meet and remould tradition, in the light of new accessions from abroad. New York, as metropolis and entreport of the country, becomes more and more each year the modern centre, in ali that term implles, for present and future artistic activity.

From every quarter of the globe the heirlooms of antique art are boing shipped by dealers to enrich our museums and private salleries, which latter already are conceded to surpass in resources, if not in actual accumulations, the famous individual coilections of the Old World. And, as instanced notably by the great Morgan collections, these privately gathercd riches of art gravitate eventually to the public museums.

Meanwhile, aided by the ever-Increasing volume of press and other pictorial publicity, this varied pageant of art passes before the eyer of millionsartists, amateurs, students, commercial designers, merchants, salespeople and laymen in general, at once raising the standard of taste and supplying the means to gratify it. Art and industry join hands. The result of this assoniation is a dawning period of progress and cultural development along modern democratic lines, in which every individual plays. either an active or a passive part, and the master artists of the future are born.

To the celebrated art collection of Joscph E. Widener at Lynnewood Hail, Philadelphia, have been added during the past year three of the major works of Rembrandt-namely, the two famous portraits of a man and a woman from the imperial Russian collection of Prince Youssupoff, at a reputed valuation of \(\$ 750,000\); and the third (finai) version of the "Descent from the Cross," the Dutch master's greatest religious painting, at a price stated, not unplausibly, to be \(\$ 500,000\). This gives thirteen prime Rembrand ts to the Widener collection, which already contained "The Mill"" one of the Magisterial landscape paintings of the world; "The Circumcision," from the English colection of Lord Spencer of Aithorpe; "St. Paul," from the Lord Wimbourne coliection; the superb "Saskia," and Rembrandt's own self-portrait, from the Rothschild coilection

This Rembrandt aggregation represents the high standard maintained throughout all the historic schools reprosented at Lynnewood Hall, which so eminent an authority as Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner has cailed "an absolutely new type of art collections, developed in America by our private collectors-a type which undoubtedly forcshadows the great collections of the future." That is to say, a comparatively small number of works of art, but each individuai piece of the very highest order in its kind, all chosen for liking as weli as for quaiity, therefore harmonious, and arranged in settings that not only give them beautifui display but enhance their aesthetic and educational value by significant groupings and contrasts.

The opportunities now afforded for forming such a collection are quite unprecedented, as Europe cannot compete with America when heirlooms and masterpieces get into the market. The bankrupt old World is parting with treasurcs once held as "priceless," and it is only the New World that has the ultimate price.

Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" ( \(\$ 640,000\) ) and Sir Joshua Reynoids's "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," from the Duke of Westminster's Grosvenor House colicction and Raeburn's "Sir Walter scott", ( \(\$ 45,000\) ) from the Burdett-Coutts sale at Christie's, are three more English pictures which have joined the innumerabie caravan of European art setting toward America. The "Blue Boy" now gives
added distinction to the private galleries of Henry E. Huntington, at his California residence.

These are war-time and post-war prices, but they have set a standard which is not likely to recede, and which undoubtedly has a stlmulating effect on the valuation of assured American ciassics. Stuart, for example, has mounted as high as \(\$ 75000\), whilc Homer, Inness and Fuller have sold latterly at from \(\$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\). and perhaps a dozen contemporaneous Americans might be named who regularly fetch from \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 30,000\), which comparos favorably wiih the French Barbizon and modern impressionist painters.

The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, which holds its 22d annual exbibition in April, has its advisory committees in Paris and London. This international salon is a fixture of first-class importance. The Carnegie routine cvents rank with those of the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Museums, the National Acadciny, New York, the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, and the Chicago Art Institute.

The special art coliections, classes and lecture courses at the principal universities, such as Harvard; Yale, Columbla, Cornell, and Princeton, are significant developments of the last decade. The Metropolitan Museum, with an average popular attendance of over \(1,100,000\) annuaily, has a wide system of extension work, as well as continuous free lecturc courses, from October to May, for members, students, industrial designers, salespeople, children. and the pubiic generally. The still wider scope of the Brookiyn Institute and Museum, embracing music, drama and the sciences, also apportions in Its schedules a liberal allowance to the arts.

The New York University, in co-operation with the Art-in-Tradcs Club, offers this year a novel and progressive course in interior decoration, illustrated with speciai loan exhibitions, and drawing upon the Metropolitan Museum's rich resources in the way of furniture, textiles, silverware, and all the decorative arts and crafts.

The Art Centre of New York, occupying its own commodious building and exhibition galleries, and now in its. second year of prosperous existence, consists of a mutualiy co-operative organization of seven socleties, as follows:' American Institute of Graphic Arts, Art Alliance of America, New York Society of Craftsmen, Pictorial Photographers of America, Society of Illustrators, Art Directors Club, and the Stowaways. Its purpose is to advance the native decorative crafts and the industrial and graphic arts by bringing together all sorts and conditions of art workers for prontable publicity leading to the direct contact of art producers and art buyers.

The New York art season at fuli tide, with ito average of 200 public art shows of various kinds simuitaneously is a spectacie not to be matched anywhere else in the world, unless possibly in Paris.

The ultimate meaning and moral of all this activity is the application of art to business, in which America bids fair to lead the world. With its inherent grandeur of architecture in commercial and public buildings, the liberal art patronage of some of its leading merchants, and the slow but unmistakable movement toward civic beautification, New York is marked for the nation's centre of art.

And withal, the great-West-Middie, North and South-is in some ways outdoing the East. Take, for instance, the attendance of 58,473 persons in the first fortnight of the recent annual exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. Ali through the country there is direct and tangible evidence of the growth of art interest in the many exhibitions and sales of paintings, particularly American paintings, at the provincial museums and commercial galierles.

When the people who work ind out for themselves that art is not a special privilege for the few, and that it pays to give thought to quality and embellishment even in the humblest evcryday articies of utility and trade, the artistic future of the Nation is assured.

\section*{MUSIC AND OPERA IN 1921-22.}

\section*{By Deems Taylor.}

A few figures will probabiy give the best idea of the enormous one might say appailing-quantity of musle that is heard in New York in a given year. Roughly speaking, the musical season of 1921-22 began on Sunday, Sept. 28, 1921, and ended on Sunday, May 21, 1922. During that period there were announced in the columns of The World just 997 musicai events (this figure includes only such as took place on Manhattan Island; there were probably 200 additional in Brooklyn and the Bronx). Of these, twenty-three were bailet performances, 167 were orchestral concerts, 241 were operatic performances, and 567 were concerts and recitals. These were all pubiic performances for which an admlssion was charged. If one inciuded free concerts and recitais of a more or less private nature, one could safely raise the totai figure to 1,200 or 1,500 .

It is therefore obviousiy impossible in a survey such as this to give more than the briefest summary of the more important happenings of the 1921-22 season.

\section*{OPERA.}

First, both in actual number of separate presentations and in publie interest, comes grand opera. Four opera companies were heard in New York last season, and there were only a few weeks when one or another of them was not giving performances.

The San Cario Opera Company, under the management of Fortuno Gailo, played a four weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, beginning Sept. 26, 1921. The company is primarily a traveiling one, without extravagant pretensions, but it gave creditable performances of the standard Italian repertoire at popular prices.
The Metropolitan Opera House opened its doors on Nov. 14 with Verdi's ":La Traviata," Ameilta Gaili-Curcl, the Itailan coioratura soprano, singing the title role, and incidentaily making her debut as a member of the Metropoiltan Opera Company. The death of Enrieo Caruso had deprived the Metropolitan of its greatest star, and there was considerable curiosity, and some misgiving, as to how the management would repair the loss.

Two of the Metropolitan's new singers, however, soon answered the question. Maria Jeritza, the Vlennese soprano, who made her first appearance in Korngold's opera, "Die Tote Stadt," sprang into instant lavor, made a sensational success in "Tosca," and was thereafter firmly established as a popular idol. Feodor Chaliapin, the great Russlan basso, made an almost equally profound impression, although he appeared in only one role throughout the Beason, the name part in Moussorgsky's "Borls Godunoff."

The company gave 221 performances, of which 166 took place at the Metropolltan Opera House and ten at the Brooklyn Aeademy of Music, the remainder being given ln Philadelphia, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga. Thirty-seven operas were presented, ineiudlng four novelties and three revivals. The novelties were Erich Korngold's "Dle Tote Stadt," in German, Edouard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" and N. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snyegurochka," in French, and Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte," in Italian. The last two were the most interesting. The revivals, none of which was of great musieal importance, were Mas senet's "La Navarraise," in French, and Verdi's "Ernani" and Cataiani's "Loreley," in Italian.
The new productions were generaily well mounted and sung. Especially notable were Joseph Urban's acenery for "Ernanl," "Le Rol d'Ys," and "Cosi Fan Tutte," and Boris Anlsfeld's gorgeous settings for "Snyegurochka." Louls Hasselmans, an excellent Freneh conduetor, formerly with the Chleago Opera Company, joined the company for the seeond half of the season, repiaclng Albert Wolff. who resigned to become the head of the Opera Comique in Paris.

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, made his first appearance as a member of the Metropolitan, and achieved falr suceess. Conslderable discusslon was aroused by the announcement that Geraidine Farrar, the Ameriean goprano, was to leave the company at the end of the season. Many of her admlrers felt that she was being forcod out. but it
is probabie that financial reasons played a large part in her fallure to sign a new contraet.
The Chicago Opera Company, under Mary Garden's direction, played a season of five weeks at the Manhattan Opera House, opening on Jan. 23, 1922, with Saint-Saens's "Samson et Dalilah." The company. gave exceilent performances of an extensive repertolre, includlng Debussy's "Pelleas et. Meilsande," Strauss's "Salome," and John Alden Carpenter's baliet-pantomime, "The Blrthday of the Infanta." On Feb. 14 the Chicago Company gave the first. New York performance of Serge Prokofleff's "The Love for Three Oranges," an opera with a fantastic and amusing libretto, but whlch proved rather a disappointment musically. Boris Anisfeld's colorfui settings were noteworthy.

Luclen Muratore, the great Freneh tenor, was stricken with appendicitis immediately after his first New York appearance, and dld not return to the company until Feb. 23, When he appeared with Miss Garden in Fevrier's "Monna Vanna." The season as a whole was not a profitable one, and this faet, coupled with the impending sale of the Manhattan Opera House to a iraternal organization, caused the directors of the Chleago Company to announce that the current season would be their iast in New York for several years.

Early in May, 1922, the Russian Grand Opera Company, an organlzation that had been touring the Orient, gave a season of four weeks at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The personnel and scenle equipment of the company were mediocre, but the performances gave New York operagoers a chance to hear several Russian operas that had never before been presented here, notably Dargomijsky's "Roussalka," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride," and Chaikovsky's "Cherevichky."

\section*{THE ORCHESTRAS.}

The orchestral season was an exeeptionaily heavy one. The National Symphony Orehestra, founded two years previously, was merged With the Philharmonic, the latter giving 75 subscription concerts under four conduetors-Josef Stransky, Wlllem Mengeiberg, Artur Bodanzky, and Henry Hadley. The New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damroseh, with Aibert Coates, as guest conductor, gave 50 concerts; the Boston Symphony, under Plerre Monteux, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopoid Stokowsky, gave ten New York concerts each.

The Harvard University Orchestra, a student organizatlon, and the Cleveiand Orehestra, under Nikolal Sokoloff, each gave a concert in Carnegie Hall; Pablo Casals, the celilist, condueted the New York Symphony Orchestra in two coneerts, and Willem van Hoogstraten, a young Duteh conduetor of exceptlonal abllity, twice conducted the Philharmonlc. He was later chosen as one of the conduetors of the Stadium coneerts given during the summer of 1922.

Richard Strauss, the famous German composer, visited America for the first time since 1905, and conducted the Philadeiphla and Phllharmonle Orchestras in ten concerts at Carnegle Hali, the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Hippodrome. The programs of these concerts were largeiv made up of Strauss's own orehestral works. The Society of the Frlends of Music, directed by Artur Bodanzky, likewise gave ten concerts with an orchestra reeruited from the piayers at the Metropolitan Opera House.

There were several notabie performances, the most interesting of ali being a concert given on Feb. 28 for the beneflt of the American Aeademy at Rome, at which an orehestra of 300 players, made up of members of the New York Symphony Philadelphla, and Philharmonic organizations, played an extensive program under the direetlon of four different conduetors. The Philharmonic, under Wlliem Mengelberg's dlrcetlon, gave five consecutive performanees of Gustav Mahler's Third Symphony.

Thirty-six new works were played during the season, the most interesting belng Karol Szymanowski's second symphony and Charies M. Loeffler's settings of three Irish poems (Boston Symphony), Ravei's "La Valso" (Philharmonic), VaughanWilliams's Fantasy on a Theme by Thomas Tallis (New York Symphony) and Arnold Schoenberg's Five Orchestral Pleees (Philadelphla). Vincent d'Indy, the Froneh eomposer, twiee condueted the Now York Symphony Orchestra in Derformanees of
his new symphonlc poem, "On the Shores of the Seas.'

\section*{SINGERS AND PLAYERS .}

The recital season was marked by the return of several famous singers and by the appearance of several interesting new ones. The vocal event of the year, probably, was the reappearance of Emma Calvé, the Freneh contralto, in her 57 th year, who gave several recitals and concerts with tremendous success, hor great voice belng still in almost perfect condition. Edmond Clement, the French tenor, and Elena Gerhardt, the German Lieder singer, were also heard for the first time in several years.

Among the notable new singers were Edith Rennet Marla Ivogun and Clare Dux, sopranos: Amy Ellerraan, eontralto; George Meader and Vladimir Roslng, tenors; John Barclay, baritone. had been heard in New York before, but were virtu ally newcomers, and were notably successful in concert. Other well known singers who gave New York recitals last season were Eva Gautier, Sophie Braslau, Marguerite d'Alvarez, Erhestine Schumann-Helnk, Reinald Werrenrath, Emllo de Gogorza and John McCormack. Mr. McCormack was taken seriously ill with septic sore throat in the sprlng and was obliged to cancel all his later engagements. For a time it was feared that he had lost his voice, but he recovered completely.

Many new viollnists appeared, among them Bronislaw Huberman (hls frst New York visit since his appearance twenty-five years ago as a boy prodigy), Ferenc Vecsey, Emil Telmanyi, Mlron Pollakin and Erna Rubenstein. The last-named, a girl of sixteen, made the most notable début of the season, appearing several times with orchestras, and giving three successiul New York recitals. Most of the players whose fame is alrendy established wore heard during the season, notably Jascha Helfetz, who returned from a world tour, Erika Morini, Paul Kochanski, and Fritz Kreisler.

Four new planists of the first rank loomed upon the musical horizon. These were Elly Ney, Artur Schnabel, Alexander siloti and Myra Hess. The last named, an English woman, was possibly the most successful. Alfredo Casella, the Italian modernist composer, also gave several pinao recitals, and Serge Prokofieff, eomposer of "The Love for Three Oranges," played twice at Aeolian Hall. Other

FIRST NIGHTS OF PLAYS
The first nights of plays produced in New York City from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1922, were as follows: Rosa Machree," "He Who Gets Slapped," Jan. 9; "The Blue Kitten," Jan. 13; "Elsie Janls and "Her Gang," Fritz Lelber in Shakespearian plays, Jan. 16; "Aglavaine and Solysette," Jan. 20; "The National Anthem," Jan. 23; "The Deluge," Jan. 27; Lambs' Public Gambol, Jan. 29; "The Voice From the Minaret," Jan. 30; "The Czarina," Jan. 31.
"Pins and Needles," "The Nest," Feb. 1; "The Plgeon," Feb. 2; "Chauve Sourls," Feb. 3 ; "The Blushing Bride," "The Law Breaker," "Thank U," and Frank Fay's Fables, Feb. 6; "The Cat and the Canary," Feb. 7; "Fedora," Feb. 10; "Desert Sands." "Montmartre," Feb. 13; "Mme. Plerre," Feb. 15; "The French Doll,". "To the Ladies,"," Feb. 20; "The Rubicon," "For Goodness Sake," Feb. 21; "Mrs. Warren's Profession," Feb. 22; "Bavu," Feb. 25; "Your Woman and Mine," Feb. 27.
"Guibor," March. 1; "The Flrst Man,". March 4; "Back to Methuselah," "Broken Branches,", "Madellne of the Movies," and "Up the Ladder," March 6; "The Rose of Stamboul," March 7; "The Hairy Ape," March 9; "The Hotel Mouse," "rrhe First Fifty Years," March 13; "The Truth About Blayds," March 14; Ruth Draper's Recitals, beginning March 19; "Voltaire," and brief return of "Liliom," "March 20; "The Hindu," March 21; "Candida," "Just Because," March 22.
"The Green Ring," "Taboo" (special matinees), April 4; "Letty Pepper," April 10; "Make It Snappy, Aprll 13; De Woll Hopper's Comedians, April 15; "The Goldash," "Ladybug," Aprll 17; "Salut du Monde," April 22; "The Shadow," "The Charlatan," "Creditors," April 24; "The Night Call,", "La Rafale" (French), April 25; "The Bronx Express," April 26; "Chains of Dew," April 27: "An Actress," Aprll 30.
"Partners Again"" "What the Public Wants," and "Le Retour," May 1; "The Red Geranium"," "The Advertislng of Kate," "Go. Easy, Mabel," "La Belle Aventure," May 8; "Billeted"' (revival), May 9: "Fanny Hawthorne," May 11; "Kempy,' May 15; "The Rotters," "Salome,", May 22; "Abie's Irlsh Rose," "Makers of Light," May 23; "The Drums of Jcopardy," "Red Pepper." May 29; "Heads I Win," May 30.
recitals included those by Harold Bauer, Ernest Schelling, Josef Hofmann, Sergei Rachmanlnoff, Ossip - Gabrilowitsch, Wilhelm Baehaus, Ignaz Fricdman, Percy Grainger and Leo Ornstein.

A new eellist, Felix Salmond, an Englishman, made his New York début last season, with lmmediate success. He seems to deserve the adjective "great." No other new cellists of .exceptional worth were discovered, but there was fine playing by several of the established artists, particularly Pablo Casals, Hans Klndler and Cornelius Van Vleet.

\section*{OTHER MUSIC.}

In the field of chamber muslc the Flonzaley, the Letz and the London Quartets gave, their usual series of concerts, wlth a successful deebut by the Chlcago String Quartet. Other concerts were given by the New York Chamber Music Society and the Chamber Muslc Art Soclety, two organizations that comblne stringed and: wlnd instruments.

There was considerable good choral music. The Oratorio Society, vastly improved in quality under its new conductor, Albert Stoessel, gave a.good "a cappellia" concert and an.excellent performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion music. The Schola Cantorum, under Kurt Schindler, performed Bach's B minor mass and gave an interesting concert of Italian music that included first American performances of Pizzetti's Lament and Mallpero's St. Francis of Asslsi. The Schumann Club, directed by Percy Rector Stephens, gave two farewell concerts and disbanded. after eight seasons. A fine concert of unaccompanled musle was given by the St. Olaf Choir of Northfield, Minn., in the Metropolitan Opera House on January 17. The magnificent Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto gave eoneerts in Carnegle Hall on April 4 and 5,1922 , the first a program of unaceompanied muslc, the second offering, with the Philharmonlc Orchestra, the first New York performance of Vaughan-Williams's Sea symphony.

There were several other organizations that cannot be strlctly classed as elther vocal or instrumental. Among them are the Beethoven Society, wlth a volunteet membership of famous. artists, which gave a series of concerts; the Society of the Friends of Music, which produeed choral as well as orchostral works, and the International Composers' Gulld, which gave a valuable serles of concerts of modern and ultra-modern musle at the Greenwich Vlllage Theatro.

\section*{IN NEW YORK IN 1922.}
"The Pinch Hitter," June 1; "Ziegfeld Follies," "The Rivals," June 5; "The House of Lorrimer," June 6;""Pin Wheel Revue," June 15; "Strut Miss Lizaic," June 19; "Morn to Midnight," June 26.
"Spice of 1922,", July '6; "Sue Dear," July 10; "Plantatlon Revue," July 17; "Ginger Box Revue," July 31.
Aug hispering Wires, Aug. 7; "Shore Leave," Aug. 8; "The Monster," Aug. 9; "Lights Out," "Lonely Wives," Aug. 14; "Manhattan," Aug. 15; "The Woman. Who Laughed," Aug. 16; "Fools Errant," "Tons of Money,". Aug. 21; "The Old Soak," "Daffy Dlll," Aug. 22; "A•Serpent's Tooth," Aug. 24; "Scandals," "The Gingham Girl," Aug. Aug. 29; "So This Is London," Aug. 30; "Her Temporary Husband,", Aug. 31.
"Molly Darling," Sept. 1; "Better Times;" Sept. 2: "Hunky Dory," "Sally, Irene and Mary," "The Endléss Chaln," Sept. 4; "The Plot Thickens," Sept. 5; "Wild Oats Lane," Sept, 6; "Dreams for Sale," Sept. 11: "Greenwich Village Follies," "Why, Men Leave Home," Sept. 12; "The Awful Truth,", Sept. 18; "Orange Blossoms," "It's A Boy," Sent. 19: "Banco" "The Passing Show," Sept. 20; "Wast of Suez," Sept. 21; "The Exeiters," Sept. 22; "La Tendresse," "Spite , Corner," "On The Stalrs," Sept. 25; "Rose Bernd;" Sept. 26; "Loyalties," Sept. 27; "Thln Tce," Sept: 30 .
"Malvaloca," "The Yankee Princess,", "The Lady, in Ermine," Oct. 2; "Dolly Jordan," "That Day," Oct. 3; "Revue Russe," Oct. 5; "The Evergreen Lady,", Oct. 7; "R. U. R.," Oct. 9: "Queen o Hearts," "The Faithful Heart," Oct. 10; "Swifty," Oct. 16; "To Love," Oct. 17: "The Fool": "Musle Box Revue," Oct. 23; "The Last Warning," Oct. 24; "The World Wo Live In," "Persons Unknown," Oct. 25; "Springtime of Youth,", Oct. 26:" "Six Characters in Search of an Author" Oct. 30.
"Forty-nlners," "Up She Goes," Nov. 6; "Raln;", Nov. 7; "Little Nellie Kelly," "Tlie Adventuress" (French special performances), "Merton of the Movlös," Nov, \(13, ~ " T h e, ~ L o v e ~ C h i l d, " ~ " T h e ~ R o-" ~\) Nov. 16; "The Texas Nightingale," "The Lucky One," "Comedle. Francalse," Nov. 20; "The Bontleggers," "Llzan": Nov, 27; "The Bunch and Judy."
Nov 28

\section*{AMERICAN RELIEF AID FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE VICTIMS.}

Prepared for The World Almanac by the American Relief Administratioz, Herbert Hoover, Chatrman, 42 Broadway, New York Clty.

The American Reilef Administration, a private charitable organization, has, since 1919, carried on child-feeding or general reilef work in twenty-three Europead countries, the most extensive operations having been in the following: Austria, Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Constantinople, Free City of Danzig, Finland, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Northern France, Poiand, Roumania, and Russia, and with the American Friends Service Committce in Germany. In Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the American Relief Administration turned over its relief work to organizations in these countries subsidized by their Governments. Prior to June, 1922, the American Relief Administration had withdrawn its work from all the other countries excepting Russia and Turkey.

During the early summer of 1921, reports began to appear in the press of a severe drought in the great grain producing region ol Russia along the Volga River. By the first of July it was obvious that this region was threatened with one of the worst famines in history.

During July, Maxim Gorky, in behalf of the Russian people and with the approval of the Soviet Government, appeaied to the world for aid. The American Reliet Administration, through its Chairman, Herbert Hoover, answered this appeal and offered its service and that of co-operating organizations to combat the famine, with the proviso that Americans held as prisoners in Russia should be released. On Aug. 20, 1921, an agreement between the American Relief Administration and Soviet Russia was signed at Riga, with practically the Russia Was signed at Riga with practically the
same stipulations that had been agreed to by the game stipulations that had been agreed to by the ican Rellef Administration missions have operated. The Soviet Government agreed to bear all costs of discharging, storage, handling, and transportation within Russia, and from the ports in countries adjacent to Russia through which reliet supplies were to be imported, as well as ail local costs of administration, preparation and distribution. On its part the American Reilief Administration, in accordance with its fundamental policy, agreed to distribute reliet without regard to race, religion or sociai or political status and to permit none of its personnel to engage in commercial or poltical activity.

EXTENT OF THE FAMINE.
The first areas affected by the drought comprised the provinces along the Volga and Kama Rivers in Eastern European Russia: Astraknan, Tzaritzin, the Kirghiz Republic, German Communes, Saratov, Simbirsk, the Tartar Republic, of which Kazan is the capitai, the Mahri and Chuvash oblasts, Ufa, Orenburg and the Bashkir Repubiic. The effects of a similiar drought in the southern Ukraine were not greatly felt until the spring of 1922 , when the famine region was extended to include odessa famine region was extended to include Odessa,
Nikolayevsk, Ekaterinoslav, Zaporosh, Donetz, and the Crimea. As a natural result ot the toud shortage throughout Russia, a number of iarger citles, particularly Petrograd and Moscow, were affected.

Subsequently, in the summer of 1922 it was found necessary to extend the rellef work on a smailer scale into the provinces of Perm, Vlatka, Votskaya, Nijni-Novgorod, and Penza.

Headquarters of the American Reitel Administration were established in Moscow in September, 1921, and feeding was immediately started on an initiai program of \(1,000,000\) children, which was reached on the first of January, 1922, and extended until on Aug. 1, 1922, the American Relief Administration was feeding approximately \(10,500,000\) destitute individuals in the famine areas aiong the Volga River, in the Ukraine and Crimea, and in the cities of Petrograd and Moscow. Of this number \(4,200,000\) were children.

\section*{AT A COST OF \(\$ 60,000,000\).}

The totai resources of the \(A\) merican Rellet administration for Russian relief have amounted to approximately \(\$ 60,000,000\). These resources have been derived as foliows:

The Congress of the United States, on Dec. 24, 1921, authorized the use of \(\$ 20,000,000\) stili remaining with the United States Grain Corporation for the purchase of corn, soed grain and preserved milk for Russian relief; it aiso authorized the use of \(\$ 4,000\),000 worth of surplus United States Army medical suppiles. The Soviet Government gave the American Rellef Administration \(\$ 11,433,000\) for the purchase of seed; the American Red Cross allocated \(\$ 3,600,-\) 000 toward the American Relief Administration medical program; the American Jewish Joint Distribution Commiltte donated approximately \(\$ 5,000,000\) for generai relicf. The baiance has been contributed
by co-operating organizations or alrectly from the American public.

Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1922, the American Relief Administration shipped into Russia a total of over 750,000 tons of American food, seed, medical supplies and clothing.

In addition to its relief program the American Relief Administration undertook the largest singie medical relief program that has ever been carried out. This program included the rehabilitation of hospitals and ambulatories throughout the famine regions with medicines and equipment, the sanitation of towns and cities and the inoculation against typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox and cholera, of hundreds of thousands of persons.

To enable persons in other countries to send food to their relatives and friends in Russia, the American Relief Administration established a food remittance system whereby any one might send remittance system whereby any one might send York, London or European offices of the American Relief Administration for which a standard package of scientifically selected foodstufts was delivered to the designated beneficiary anywhere in Russia. Up to Nov. 1, 1922; over 440,000 persons had purchased food remittances to the total value of over \(\$ 9,400,000\).

Because the iack of clothing is almost as acute as the lack ot tood. the American Reliet Administration in October, 192\%, bet up a clothing remit tance system similar to the food remittance plan. For \(\$ 20\) a clothing package is delivered in Russia. According to the offcial figures of the Soviet Government the Russian harvest of 1922 was sufficient, if efficiently and evenly distributed, to feed. the adult population. There are however, still a great number of orphans and refugees who are in need. It is estimated that the total number of \(3,000,000\) children will be in need ot tood during the winter and spring 1922-23. The American Reilet Administration has sufficient resources to care for \(2,000,000\) of these children.

In addition to its Russian program, the American Reliet Administration, with specially donated funds, has given extensive rellef to Russian refugees in Constantinopie and to intellectuals in Poland and Austria.

APPRECLATION FROM RUSSIA.
Maxim Gorky wrote Herbert Hoover this ietter; thanking Amerlca for the past year's work of the American Relief Administration in Russia:
'BERLIN, July 30, 1922.
*Prot. Geron Davis informs me that you kindly consented to send individual packages to sclentists and men of letters in Moscow and Petrograd. Needless to say your generous assistance is worthy of the greatest praise. Nevertheless, permit me to express my feelings of gratitude to all citizens of the United States of America and complete satisfaction with the humanitarian work of the American Reliet Administration, of which you are Chairman. In the past year you have saved from death three and one-half million children, five and one-hali million adults, fitcen thousand students, and have now added two hundred or more Russians of the learned professions. I am informed that this charity cost America fitty-nine million doilars, figures which are sufficiently eloquent.
"In all the history of human suffering i know of nothing more trying to the souls of men than the events through which the Russian peopie are passing, and in the history of practical humanitarianlsm I know of no accomplishment which in terms of magnitude and generosity can be compared to the relief that you have actually accomplished. It seems to me very important that such great generosity developed during these past years of universai cruelty crueity which is ruining Europe, following as it does the terribie war which shook the foundations of European culture. lt is not only the physical help which is valuablo but the spiritual succor to tho minds of mankind which are tormented by tho events of tne past years and sick, due to crueity and hate.
"The generosity of the American people resuscltates the dream of fraternity among peoples at a time when humanity greutly needs charity and compassion. Your heip will he inscribed in history as a unique, gigantic accomplishment worthy of the greatest glory and will long remain in the memory of millions of Russian children whom you saved from death. I belleve that the recollection of American seif-sacrifice in saving children will make these same children better, more generous men and women. Permit me, with all my heart, esteemed Mr. Hoover, to wish you and your assistants continued good heaith and stout hearts.'

\section*{THE AMERICAM RED CROSS:}
(Contributed by the Organization.)

The American Red Cross operates under its charter by" act of Congress of Jan. 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded, or armies in time of wat in accordance with the conventions of Geneva; to act in matters of voiuntary reliel and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to appiy the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, fioods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Warren G. Harding is President of the American Red Crosis and John Barton Payne is Chairman of the Central Committee, the governing body composed of eighteen persons, six of whom rcpresent the Federai Government. National Headquarters is located at Washington, \(D\). C., and from it the activities of 3,627 chapters are directed through six divisional headquarters. From Nationai Headquarters also rellef operations in foreign countries are directed.

The annual report of the American Red Cross is audited by the War Department and transmitted to Congress through that department. The report for the last fiscal year shows that 2,679 Red Cross chapters were assisting disabled World War veterans and their families, In addition to which the National Organization maintained 604 Red Cross workers in Government hospitals to assist Veterans' Bureau patients. Members of the army and navy were served by the Red Cross at 272 posts and stations. During the year the Red Cross administered emergency relief and assisted in the rehabilitation of victims in seventy>two disasters. Pubiic Heaith nurses were maintained by 1,036 chapters; health centres by 286 ; other health activities by 620 ; first aid classes by 272; life-saving classes by 324 ; home hygiene and care of the sick classes by 523; nutrition work by 205. Volunteers gave a variety of services; production was carried on in 1,302 chapters, while by 742 chapters Red Cross home service was extended to assist the civilian population. The following shows the expenditures by the national organization (exciusive of chapters) of the Red Cross during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, and budget for the fiscai year ending June 30, 1923:


Assistance to disabled ex-service men and women.
Service and assistance to 3,600 Red Cross Chapters and their branches. Disaster relief.
Hospitai and other services to the regular army and ravy
Assist'nce to oth. organizat'ns co-operat'g in wk. related to Red Cross activities Other activ
Med \& hospital supplies for dist. by American Relief Adm. in Russia.
Completion and fiquidation of general relief operations abroad.
Assistance to League of Red Cross Societies
Management
\begin{tabular}{|c|r} 
Expenditures \\
Fiscal Year \\
\(1921-1922\). & \multicolumn{1}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Budget \\
Fiscal Year \\
1922-1923.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline\(\$ 2,665,132.06\) & \(\$ 3,030,692.90\) \\
\(1,818,450.39\) & \(1,293,240.80\) \\
\(911,222.60\) & \(750,000.00\) \\
\(369,618.26\) & \(306,300.00\) \\
\(163,527.85\) & \(200,000.00\) \\
\(246,254.76\) & \(180,406.99\) \\
\(1,182,185.96\) & \(1,834,044.83\) \\
\(1,990,890.02\) & \(641,314.10\) \\
\(2,124,371.84\) & \(810,718.15\) \\
\(350,000.00\) & \(200,000.00\) \\
\(654,193.95\) & \(493,154.70\) \\
\hline\(\$ 12,475,847.69\) & \(\$ 9,739,872.47\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

American National Red Cross expenditures abroad on account of the World War, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1922:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline France & 141,536,000 & Balkans. . . . . . . . . . & 512,595,000 & , & \$5,069,000 \\
\hline Beigium & 4,472,000 & Palestine \& Nr. East. & 9,538,000 & Siberla. & 21,602,000 \\
\hline Italy & 23,654,000 & Poland. & 17,258,000 & Other foreig & 21,142,000 \\
\hline Great B & 13;553,000 & Czecho-Siovakia & 875,000 & & \\
\hline Switzerlan & 1,388,000 & Russia \& Baltic States & 13,087,000 & Total.. & \$285,769,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

From April 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917, the period before the United States entered the war, the expenditures abroad were \(\$ 3,337,000\).

Revenues of National Headquarters Guring the fiscal year ending June 30,1922 , were \(\$ 4,906,385.11\), or \(\$ 7.569,462.58\) less than expenditures. There having been at the beginning of the flscal year a balance of \(\$ 33,507,769.93\), there was on June 30 , 1922. a balance of \(\$ 25,938,307.35\). There having
been budgeted for the fiscal year ending Junc 30, \(1923, \$ 9,739,872.47\) and \(\$ 12,617,204.90\) set aside for continuing certain specified activities, there remained June 30 , 1922, unallotted funds totalling \(\$ 3,581\),229.98 , in addition to which there were tbtal endowments and a general reserve totaling \$7,713,262.58. The foregoing fagures do not include chapter revenues and expenditures.

The membership of the American Rea Cross at the end of the last fiscal year was \(4,000,000\).

\section*{NEAR EAST RELIEF.}

Near East Reliel operates under its charter by act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1919, "to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute, or dependent directly or indirectiy, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control." Its field of operation is Constantinople, and the adjoining territory in European Turkey, Thrace, Anatolia, Armenia, Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and Transcaucasia, including Russian Armenia and Georgla. The administrative centres abroad are at Constantinopie, Beirut, Tiffis and Bagdad. Annual report is made to Congress.

The organization is indorsed by President Harding and Congreas; by the National Information Bureau; by the churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish; by civic, commercial, industrial, fraternal, educational and sociai organizations; by American and foreign officials in Europe, Turkey and other countries of the Near East.

The Central headquarters of Near East Relle are at 151 Fifth Ave., New York City. In every state of the Union there is a branch office, and most of the larger states have a State Director. European headquarters are at Geneva.

The offcers of Near East Relief are: James L. Barton, Chairman; John H. Fluley, Vice Chairman;

Charies V. Vickrey, General Secretary; Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer; and Frank L. Polk, General Counsel. The Executive Committee are: Edwin M. Buikley, Chairman; James L. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Abram I. Elkus, Harold A. Hatch, William B, Millar, Henry Morgenthau, George A. Plimpton, Waiter George Smith, Charles V. Vickrey, and Stanley White.
This organization succeeded the Armenian and Syrian Rellef Committee originally established in 1915 following an appeal for American relief to victims of massacres coming from Henry Morgenthau, then United States Ambassador to Turkey. Near East relief has saved at least 1,000,000
women and children from starvation. Approximately 300 American workers compose its present overseas stafl, with hundreds of native helpers. It maintains 38 hospitals and 59 cilnics; 88,401 patients were recorded in the last monthly report. It supports 124 orphanages; 64,107 children are wholly dependent; 50,000 others partially dependent. In addition, Near East Relief has a constructive program of training for self-supportindustries of various types adapted to the vocationai training of men, women and children being conducted at most rellef stations, and in connection with the orphanages. At Rodosto 5,000 refugees were established on farm lands; agricultural development of 16,000 acres organized in the Caucasus. The total value of Near East Relief operations to date approximates \(\$ 73,000,000\).

The Auditor's Report, covering the perlod ending Dec.: 31. 1921, as submitted in the report made to

Congress, shows that up to then the net cash relie contributions had been \(\$ 51,361,805\); that reilef payments had been made amounting \(\$ 49,290,499\); that relief appropriations had been made in addition of \(\$ 2,507,574\), to be cared for by the incoming contributions.

In addition the Near East Relief received flour prevlous to 1921 through the United States Relief Administration valued at \(\$ 12,800,000\), and it values the buildings, land, transportation, equipment service, food and other supplies contributed in the Near East at \(\$ 5,000,000\). Cost and other supplles received since this report to Congress was printed bring the amount up to the \(\$ 73,000,000\) mentioned above.

When the Smyrna disaster occurred Near East Relief food and supplies accumulated for regular orphanage work were rushed from Constantinople warehouses to the scene, and personnel conducted evacuation service, feeding, medical and personal
service stations at the centres sought by fleeing refugees before and after the fire Later under the direction oi President Harding's Co-ordinating Committec, Will H. Hays, Chairman; Archibaid B. Roosevelt, Executive Secretary, the work was carried on to mect the appalling emergency which rapidly spread through Eastern Thrace to Greece

In appointing this committee, which consists of the Governors of the several States and over 100 citizens of prominence throughout the United States, President Harding in his telegram to each, said "More than a half-million suffering human belngs the majority women and children, are dependen on the benevolence of America. The Red Cross and Near East Relief committees, working in harmony and supported by all benevolent organizations, are responding to the call. The Co-ordinating Committee is helping develop the money raising campaign and bringing into concerted action all the forces possible.'

\section*{SHEPPARD-TOWNER MATERNITY ACT.}

The Sheppard-Towner Act "for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy and for other purposes," passed by the Senate by a vote of 63 to 7, and by the House by a vote of 279 to 39 , was signed by the President and became a law on Nov. 23, 1921.

The act provided for the current fiscal year (1922) \(\$ 10,000\) for each State accepting the provisions of the act, and an additional sum of \(\$ 1,000,000\). Of this additional amount not more than \(\$ 50.000\) was to be used for Federal administration, and the remainder was to be apportloned to the States and granted, if matched dollar for dollar by Stato appropriations, \(\$ 5,000\) to each State, the remainder to be apportioned on the basis of population

After the fiscal year 1921-22, the authorized annual expenditure is \(\$ 5,000\) unmatched to each State and to be matched dollar for dollar, an additional \(\$ 5,000\) plus a prorated amount of the re maining \(\$ 710,000\) of the additional \(\$ 1,000,000\), after a maximum of \(\$ 50,000\) has been declucted for Federal administration.

The Federal board was ehanged from a Board Advisory to the Children's Bureau to the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, composed of the chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Heaith Service, and the Commissioner of Education. The board is given authority to approve or disapprove the plans submitted by the state, and to withhold further eertification of the Federal funds to a State if the money is not properly expended

Local administration in the States is in the Child Hygiene or Child Welfare Dlvision of the State agency of health, or, where such a division does not exist, the agency designated by the State.

The board has laid down no plan of work which a state must follow, nor has it made approval of pians contingent on compiying with certain conditions, each plan being considered on its merlts

The bili was the direct outgrowth of the series of investigations on maternal and infant mortality made by the Federal Children's Bureau during the nine years of its existence. These investigations besides dealing with the social, economic, industria and civic conditions surrounding mothers and infants, reveal a morbidity and a mortality which authorities agree, are to a great extent preventable

In 1915 the infant mortality rate in the Unlted States birth registration area was 100 per thousand births and the maternal mortality rate 6.1 . In 1920 the infant mortality rate had falien to 85.8 , but the maternal death rate was 8 . The total number of maternal deaths in the death registration area in 1920 was 16,776.

The States that are not in the birth registration area are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iliinols, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia

Up to date 42 states have accepted the terms of the act-ail excent Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Isiand, New York, Louisiana, and Washington. Twelve of these acceptances (New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virglnia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Minnesota Oregon and New Mexico) are by State Legisiatures and the remaining 30 by Governors pending the next regular session of the Legisiature.

The New York Legisiature, though refusing to accept the act on the ground of paternailsm, increased by \(\$ 130,000\) its previous child hygiens appropriation of \(\$ 30,000\) and created a division of maternity and infancy.
payments have been made un to Oct. 30,1922 , to 41 States from 1922 funds, and to 38 states from 1923 funds. Of the 41 States that have received Dayments from 1922 funds, 22 matched their fuil
allotment, 5 matched part of their allotment, and 10 accepted the \(\$ 5,000\) granted outright without matching. Of the 38 states that have received payments from 1923 funds, 13 matched their ful allotment, 15 matched part of their allotment, and 10 accepted the \(\$ 5,000\) granted outright without matching.

The maximum amounts available to the States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were: Granted by the Federal Government if matched by the State, apportionment based on population, \$237, 500 ; to it is added a grant outrlght of \(\$ 5,000\) to each State, \(\$ 240,000\); grand total \(\$ 477,500\).

The maximum amounts available to the states for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Apportioned on basis of popuiation. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Granted if \\
matched. \\
Total (if matched)* Cents omitted
\end{tabular} & Grand Totalt. \\
\hline Total. & \$710,000 & \$950,000 & \$1,190,000 \\
\hline Alabama & 15,836 & 20,836 & 25,836 \\
\hline Arizona & 2,253 & 7,253 & 12,253 \\
\hline Arkansas & 11,817 & 16,817 & 21,817 \\
\hline California & 23,112 & 28,112 & 33,112 \\
\hline Coiorado & 6,337 & 11,337 & 16,337 \\
\hline Connecticut & 9,311 & 14,311 & 19,311 \\
\hline Delaware & 1,504 & 6,504 & 11,504 \\
\hline Fiorida & 6,531 & 11,531 & 16,531 \\
\hline Georgia & 19,530 & 24,530 & 29,530 \\
\hline Idaho. & 2,912 & 7912 & 12,912 \\
\hline Illinois & 43,739 & 48,739 & 53,739 \\
\hline Indiana & 19,763 & 24,763 & 29,763 \\
\hline Iowa & 16,213 & 21,213 & 26,213 \\
\hline Kansas & 11,932 & 16,932 & 21,932 \\
\hline Kentucky & 16,298 & 21,298 & 26,298 \\
\hline Louisiana & 12,129 & 17,129 & 22,129 \\
\hline Maine & 5,179 & 10,179 & 15,179 \\
\hline Maryland & 9,777 & 14,777 & 19,777 \\
\hline Massachusetto & 25,981 & 30,981 & 35,981 \\
\hline Michigan & 24,741 & 29,741 & 34,741 \\
\hline Mlnnesota & 16,099 & 21,099 & 26,099 \\
\hline Mississippi & 12,076 & 17,076 & 22,076 \\
\hline Missouri. & 22,958 & 27,958 & 32,958 \\
\hline Montana & 3,701 & 8,701 & 13,701 \\
\hline Nebraska & 8,743 & 13,743 & 18,743 \\
\hline Nevada & 522 & 5,522 & 10,522 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 2,988 & 7,988 & 12,988 \\
\hline New Jersey. . & 21,284 & 26,284 & 31,284 \\
\hline New Mexico & 2,430 & 7,430 & 12,430 \\
\hline New York. & 70,041 & 75,041 & 80,041 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 17,259 & 22,259 & 27,259 \\
\hline North Dakota. & 4,362 & 9,362 & 14,362 \\
\hline Ohio. & 38,843 & 43,843 & 48,843 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 13,679 & 18,679 & 23,679 \\
\hline Oregon & 5,283 & 10,283 & 15,283 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 58,810 & 63,810 & 68,810 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 4,076 & 9,076 & 14,076 \\
\hline South Carollna. & 11,355. & 16,355 & 21,355 \\
\hline South Dakota. & 4,293 & 9,293 & 14,293 \\
\hline Tennessce. & 15,767 & 20,767 & 25,767 \\
\hline Texas & 31,450 & 36,450 & 41,450 \\
\hline Utah & 3,030 & 8,030 & 13,030 \\
\hline Vermont & 2,376 & 7,376 & 12,376 \\
\hline Virginia & 15,574 & 20,574 & 25,574 \\
\hline Washington & 9,149 & 14,149 & 19,149 \\
\hline West Virginia. & 9,871 & 14,871 & 19,871 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 17,751 & 22,751 & 27,751 \\
\hline W yoming. . . . . & 1,311 & 6,311 & 11,311 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Includes \(\$ 240,000\) granted if matched \((\$ 5,000\) to eacli State).
\(\dagger\) Inciudes \(\$ 240,000\) granted outright \((\$ 5,000\) to each State) in addition to amounts granted if matched.

The State of Massaclusetts, by order of the Legislature, attacked the constitutionality of the law in a petition to the Supreme Court on Sept. S, 1922.

\section*{IRISH FREE STATE.}

The Anglo-Irish Treaty which is the first step toward the estabiishment of the Irish Free State was signed at London by the pienipotentiarles of Daii Eireann and the British Cabinet eariy on the morning of Dec. 6, 1921. (See the World Aimanac for 1922 for the fuil text of the treaty.) It was ratilied in principle by the British Parliament en days later and was subsequentiy converted into an act (the Irish Free State Agreement Act), passing lts inal reading on March 31, 1922, and receiving the royal assent on the same day.
After a proionged debate in the Chamber of Deputies (Dail Eireann) it was ratifice, Jan. 7 , 1922, on behalf of the Irish Republican Government, by a vote of 64 to 57 . In this debate Arthur Griffith, chief of the delcgation that had helped frame the compact, took no part, leaving the matter of its defense entirely in the hands of Michaei Colifins whose ability as a parliamentarian was until then scarceiy known. He managed to secure its ratiflcation on the plea that the treaty was not a final, terminating agreement but a first measure toward peace and to be entirely superseded by another document-the Constitution.
"It gives Ireland," he declared, "not that ultimate freedom that ail nations hope for, but freedom to achieve that end."
The opposition to the treaty was ied by Presldent Eamon De Valera, who characterized it as a "surrender of sovereign rights in return for a vague promise." He made several unsuccessful attempts to have the treaty placed on the table in order that he might introduce a new motion for a substltute agreement which was referred to in the debates as "Document No. 2." The treaty was passed, however, without alteration and two days later, Jan. 9, De valera resigned as President of the republic. A motion to re-elect him, introduced in the Chamber immediateiy on receipt of his resignation, faiied of acceptance by two votes.
On Jan. 10, 1922, Arthur Griffth, the founder of Sinn Fein, and Vice President since 1919, was elected President to succeed De Valera, recelving the support of a large portion of "De Valera's minority," in consequence of his having pledged to "carry on the republic" as a government separate and distinct from the Provisionai Free State Gorernment as provided for in the treaty.
Griffth chose as his Cabinet: Michael Collins, Minister of Finance; George Gavan Duffy, Minlster for Foreign Affairs; Eamon Duggan, Minister for Home Affairs; William Cosgrave, Minister for Local Government; Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Economic Affairs; Richard Mulcahy, Minister for Defense; Ernest Blythe, Minister for Trade and Commerce; Michael Hayes, Minister for Education; Joseph McGrath, Minister of Labor; and J. J. Waish, Postmaster Generai.
Exercising his prerogatives as President, Griffith appointed Miciael Collins as Chairman of the Trovisional Government which was to take over the management of the British regime in Ireland. Thus appointed, Collins convoked the Pariliament for Southern Ireiand which had been provided in the Government of Ireiand Act (Westminster) of 1920 but which had never sat owing to the refusial of the Irish to recognize Britain's right to create it. The membership of this Parliament corresponded to that of Dail Eireann with the exception that two Unionist members, elected to represent Trinity College, Dublin, were included also. It convened on Jan. 14, "De Vaiera's minority" abstaining, and ratiffed in its turn the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The vote taken was unanimousiy in favor of ratification.
Two days iater, then (Jan. 16) Michael Collins, with his staff of assistants accepted the "surrender" of Dublin Castle. A slight hitch in the ceremonies was caused by Collins's reiusal to take the oath or Privy Councilior to His Majesty, George V., but administrative, powers were handed over on his affirming that he intended to do his utmost to put the treaty into effect and would take the oath after a popular clection on the question of the treaty should have released him of his oath to the republic. Thls irregularity was set right by the Lord Lieutenant's explaining that Collins was "governing by courtesy" and as liis own deputy, not the King's. Finaily, on Jan. 19, the Post Office was handed over to Irish eontrol.
In the meanwhiie, on Jan. 12, à general amnesty was granted by royal warrant to all prisoners heid on charges of having participated in the Irish uprising. More than a thousand were lnvoived, all of whom were relcased within a few hours of the issuance of the warrant. On Jan. 13, the first detachment of "Black and Tans" was withdrawn from Ireland and three days iater the first contingent of mlilitary.

On Jan. 15, De Valcra, as President of the military and poiitical organization of Sinn Fein, convoked the Executive Council and succeeded in putting through his demand that the Ard Fhcis (Supreme Assembiy) meet on Feb. 7 to discuss the split that had occurred in the party as a result of the divergent attitudes taken with reference to the treaty.

\section*{NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE BOUNDARY.}

The Craig-Collins pact was entered into on Jan. 21, foilowing an accidental mecting on a raliroad traln between Michaei Coilins and Sir James Craig; Premier of the Belfast Parliament. In this it was agreed: (1) That the Boundary Commission provided for in the treaty to re-arrange the ine of demarcation between the North and the South should be aitered so as to be made up of one representative for each of the two Parliaments; (2) that the boycott of Ulster in the South should be discontinued, in return for which the Northern Government should protect Catholics as against pogroms and unfair discrimination in industry; (3) that both Governments should unite to facilitate the settlement of the railroad strike that had been threatening for several months; (4) that both Governments should endeavor to find a more suitable federal agency for dealing with problems affecting all Ireland than is provided by the Councii of Ireland, the constitution of which was inciuded in the Government of Ireland Act of 1920; (5) that a further meeting should be heid to discuss the quiestion of an amnesty to be granted to political prisoners taken since the truce of Juiy 11, 1921, and not, therefore, released under the generai amnesty of Jan. 12.

At a second meeting between Craig and Coillns in Dublin on Feb. 2, Coiiins demanded that Counties Tyrone and Fermanagh which were over 60 per cent. Sinn Fein be ceded to the Free State along with large portions of other counties and the City of Derry. Craig deciared that the North was prepared to submit to the Boundary Commisslon only questions dealing with the "rectification in detail" of the boundary which was to remain substantiaily where it was. The conference broke down and Craig went straightforth to London where he was received by the Prime Minister on Feb. 3.

Two days after this, Collins was in London with Duggan and Grifflth, both signatories of the treaty, to bear witness to guarantees made by the British Premier as to the interpretation to be put upon the words of the compact regarding the function of the Boundary Commission. Lloyd George admitted the contention of the Free State delegation. He also admitted having guaranteed before the peace negotiations were opened in July, 1921, that he wouid protect the territoriai integrity of the North as it then was, or being forced to an agreement, that he would not consent to the further restriction of the Northern Parliament's jurlsdiction without first consulting Belfast. He justified his breach of this promise by saying that a moment had arrived when the Irish delegation was prepared to sign the treaty and he could not morally take a chance on deferring the acceptance of the pact several days with the expcctancy that that moment would ever again arrlve. New plans were then formulated, Craig agreeing that a national policy and constitution be settied by the Parliamentary representatives of all Ireland. His asreement, however, was conditloned on an early eiection in the South and the return to Parliament of a substantial majority of Free Staters.

The meeting of the Ard Fheis which had been called for Feb. 7 was postponed to Feb. 21 owing to the inability of Collins and Grifflh to leave the London conference before that time. On the second day of its sitting, Feb. 22, a treaty of peace was arranged between the Free State advocates and the Republicans, and the Sinn Fein party thus kept together. It was agreed that the general election when lt was heid was to be on the issue not of the treaty but of the Constitution, which was to bo prepared beforehand, and that in no event was an election to be held before the expiration of three months. The agreement reached with Craig a few days bcfore at London was thus held in abeyance.

The campaigning for the election had begun before the settlement of its date. The attack of the treaty was bcgun by De Valera in Cork on Sunday, Feb. 19. His chief argument was that by taking an oath of ailegiance to the British Crown the Irlsh Deputies would in effect make Brltish subjects of the entire Irish nation. Collins repliad to this on the opening of the Free State campaign at Dublin on March 5, declaring that the Free State was a "stepping-stone to a republle" and that the oath would be binding only during the steppingstone period. Labor entered the campaign on a nationaiization-of-public-utilities platform. It re-
fused to take a stand on the treaty, promising to sit with the Government in Dail Eireann in cvent of its defcat and as a Republican opposition in the Parliament of South Ireland in event of its popular acceptance.

Dail Eireann, which adjourned after making Griffith President, met again on Feb. 28. A motion to reacind to previous acceptance of the treaty was introduced by De Valcra and defeated. A motion then was put forward to make a new register of voters, the last registration having taken place before the outbreak of the World War. This motion was referred to the President, Grifflh, who declared that a new register could not be made in time for the general election, which was set for May 22. The practical reason given by De Valera for wanting the voting lists revised was that nearly half of the Republican Army were under twentynine years of age and thus deprived of the franchise.

\section*{SPLIT IN THE FORCES}

Following the appointment of several brigades of the Irish Republican Army to do duty under the direction of the Provisional Free State Government, a split in the force became evident that extended to the smallest command. Men who were opposed to the treaty gradually segregatcd themselves from the others, who, they claimed, were being used for political purposes. In the south extremely few brigades were willing to accept the commands of their supcriors in the Provisional Government and brigades from the West and East were sent into the areas of the Southern commands to take over on behalf of the Provisional Government the barracks that had been vacated by the British military and the "Black and Tans." This process led during the first week in March to a concentration of forces of both Republican and Free State troops in the city of Limerick and the posting of a proclamation by the Republican commander compiaining against the Defense Minister's bringing the army into politics until after the election. For a while it appeared as though civil war would then and there break out but the crisis was averted by the Frec State's withdrawing from Munster all but Munster brigades and leaving to the Republicans their portion of the barracks there

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, a new crisis "as very nearly brought about by De Valera's "marching through blood" speech. This amountcd showing that ultimately the change from Frce State to republic would have to be an unconstitutional one and one therefore that would neccssitate the shedding of blood. But instead of shedding the blood of Britishers, he said, the Irish pcople of that future generation would have to fight against Irishmen sworn to uphold the Free State. Thus, he concluded, "the march to the republic would be through the blood of Irishmen."

On the same day President Griffith, by a Presidential proclamation, banned the Army Council Convention which had been called for March 26 to discuss ways and means of dealing with political partisanship among members of the General Staff. Attendance at the convention was declared punishable by court martial. When, on March 26, the convention met, therefore, the political split in the army organization was rendered irremediable. The work of the convention consisted in repudiating the authority of Dail Eireann for having ratified the treaty and in setting up an alleged military dictatorship of the republic until the formation of a new Dail. Henceforth the troops of the dictatorship refused obedience to the General Staff and became known as "irregulars."

On March 25, the nlght before the "outlawed" army convention, a body of Republican soldiers of the Belfast City Brigade raided the Orange Hall in Dublin and threw the place open as a shelter for the Catholic refugees from the North. The CraigCoilins pact had bcen repudiated in the North and conslstent efforts were made to drive the Catholic population from their homes in Belfast. In attacks made on Catholic districts, 85 persons were killed and over 280 wounded during the month of February alone. In March the numbers had increased and scveral hundred Catholic familics had sought refuge in the Free State. Of the persons killed, about one-sixth were Protestants, some of them casual passers-by, but most of them members of lynching parties. Two days after the scizure of the Orange Hall the Masonic Hail was aiso taken over for the same purpose and penniless refugecs who could not be accommodated in the two "barracks" were bilieted out on Unionist families of
Dublin who by family tics or associations werc connected with the Carsonites of the North.

On March 30 a treaty of peace was signed at London by Michacl Colifis on the one hand and Sir James Cralg on the other. The import of this was that it provided for the representation of

Catholics on the poiice force of Belfast and for a special court of two Judges, one Catholic and ono Protestant, to try, without jury, persons charged with lynching. Previously, no jury could be found to convict on a charge of crime against Catholics. The treaty was broken, however, before any of these reforms could be put into effect. An effort on the part of the irregular forces in the South to re-establish the Ulster boycott, which had been removed by the original Craig-Collins pact of January 21, was pointed to by Craig as an indication of bad faith.

\section*{CIVIL WAR.}

The irregulars celebrated the anniversary of the uprising of 1916 by seizing the Four Courts on April 14. This was occupied as the gencral headquarters of the irregular forces and hastily fortified. Efforts were made to secure its evacuation, and when it appeared that the Free State would employ regular troops to force out the men under Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, the Archbishop of Dublin interceded. Successive peace conferences were held. Labor called a strike in protest against a possible outbreak of civil war, and on April 24 not a single stroke of work was done throughout Ircland. The Archbishop's peace conference finally broke down on April 29, and on May Day additional irrcgular troops entered the city and occupied tho Ballast Housc, the Kildare Street Club, and the Sunlight House. These, with the Four Courts, form the four best strategic points in Dublin. In the meanwhile the irregulars throughout the country had been running up bilis for supplies. These they paid after having cngineered a series of raids on local branches of the Bank of Ireland and taking off whatever cash happened to be handy. They left in return sight drafts of the Provisional Government for the amounts taken.

Civil war broke out in Munster on May 3. The following day, however, a truce was signed covering four days and a "Committce of Ten," five Frec Staters and five Republicans, were appointed by Dail Eireann "to explore every possibility of agreement betwcen the two sections of the army." Two days later the Baliast House was evacuatcd. This, however, was a political move to pacify iabor Republican viewpoint by irregular tactics resulting in the throwing of men out of work. The truce was extended day by day until on May 20 the Collins-De Valera pact was signed. In accordance with this, the general election, which had in the meanwhile been postponed to June 16, was to be heid; a National Coalition panel representing both parties was to be put forward; the number of candidates of each division of Sinn Fein was to equal ito representation in the extant Dail; that any other interest was free to contest the elcction against the National Coalition Party; that after the clection the President's Cabinet was to include four Republican Ministers and five Free Staters. The initial consequence of the pact was that the election was not to be fought on the issue of the treaty or Constitution which was to be put into effect on the Government's own authority and without committing the nation during the five ycars of the Government's life. After that the question of Free State or repub lic was to be decided by the pcople

Tlie British Cabinet was frank in its demand for an explanation of this pact. It suspected the pact of being an open violation of the trcaty. Collins, however, was able to show that without it there could be no hope for an election bcfore the legal lapse of the treaty

On June 5 the Coalition agreement was unanimousiy accepted by Dail Eircann and Dc Valera managed to secure for it the support of the irrcgular army commanders, O'Connor and Meliows. Over the irregulars, it appears, Dc Valcra never had any authority and their repudiation of the Dail's authority in March did not apparently recelve his support.
Since the acceptance of the treaty in January a committec of experts in political science had been gathering frequently under the headship of Darrel Figgis to frame a Constitution. This was completed and on June 7 was brought to London and submitted "informaliy and confidentially" to the British Cabinet. The imprimatur of this body was secured and the text of the Constitution was mado public. Two days later the poliing took place. Of the Coalition candidates put forward, 88 were returned. Labor secured 15 seats. But individuais who had run as independent candidates on protreaty platforms defeated 15 of the antl-treaty candidates of the Coalition panel. The number of Free Staters in the new Dail was increased to 70 as against 33 Republicans. In view of this fact the ciection was interpreted as indicating the popuiar acceptance of tho treaty

Six days after the Irish elcction had taleen place and before the returns had been completed, the
assassination occurred \(\ln\) London of Field Marshai Sir Henry Wilson, mllitary dictator of Nbrthern Ireland. The assassination was attributed to Sinn Fein, though it was subsequentiy proved at the triai of the assasslnators that they had never belonged to any branch of the I. R. A. A scrious threat to declare the treaty vioiated and send back the British armed forces into Ireland was made by the Cabinet and Collins, to defend the positlon of the Provisional Free State Government, opened a generai campalgn against the irregular forces by attacking the Four Courts on June 28.

Collins was sevcrely criticised for not convoking Dail Eireann before he had started civli war. His use of arms against the Four Cotirts was also objected to, it having been supposed that if at any time occasion arose to drive the irregulars out, a cordon could be thrown about the piacc and prevent the garrison's receiving its food supply.

By July 5, all men of milltary age were draited into the regular forces and ordered mobilized. Two days thereafter, Cathal Brugha, commander of the irregulars, in occupation of the Gresham Hotei, died of wounds he had received ln the fighting. With the fall of the Four Courts after an artiliery slege of five dayis, Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes were taken prisoner and sent to Mountjoy Prison. Watcrtord was bombarded on Juiy 20 and taken the foilowing day, a few hours after Limerick had fallen. The movement on Cork began on Aug. 10 nd the city was taken without a fight on Aug. 11.
The day atter the capture of Cork, Arthur Grimth died in Dublin and ten days after his chief had succumbed Mlehael Coilins was kiiled in action near Cork (Aug. 22).
The transatiantic cables were cut by irreguiars outside of Cork on Aug. 29.
The Provisional Free State Government, left without a head, was embariassed next by a strike of postal employees who refused to accept a cut in wages which they considered disproportionate to the iowering of living costs. The strike continued from Sept. 7 to 30 . It was met finaily by the Government's agreeing to graduate the cut over a period of a year.

\section*{THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.}

On Sept. 9 Dail Eireann met and elected william Cosgrave President. Then resolving itseif into the Parliament for Southern Ireland it elected the same man Chairman of the Provisional. Free State Government. Since that date the distinction between the two positions and between the two assembiies has been iost. Cosgrave appointed as his Cablnet: Ernest Biythe, Minister for Local Government; Dcsmond Hitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs; P. J. Hogan, Minister of Agriculture; Joseph McGrath, Minister for Trade and Commerce; Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defensc; J. J. Waish, Postmaster Gencral; Eoin MacNeill, Minister of Education, and Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs. The portfolios of Labor and Economic Affairs were given to the Minister for Trade and Cominerce.
Throughout July, August, September and part of Octobcr, civil war continued to be waged without respite. On Oct. 10 the Bishops and Archbishops took cognizance of this in a pastorai letter which deciared ali members of the irreguiar forces excommunicated from the Roman Cathoiic Church, subject oniy to appeal to the Holy See at Rome.
On Oct. 14 several excerpts from correspondence of De Vaiera and other irreguiar ieaders, ail of which had been intercepted by the Provlsional Government, were published in a "White Paper."

These prove generaliy that De Vaiera had no control over the lrregular army council and was not therefore personally responsible for the acts of the irregulars up at ieast to the date of the intercepted letters.

On Oct. 25 Daii Eireann unanimously adopted the Constitution that had been presented to the peopie before the June elcction.
Owing to the change of Ministry and dissolution of Parliament in London, the Irish Constitution Biii was not brought before Parliament untii Nov. 24. It Was, however, promptly passed by the House of Commons and sent to the Lords, who passed it on Dec. 5 .

\section*{NOW A COMMONWEALTH.}

King George signed the prociamation constituting the Irish Free State on Dec. 6; Timothy M. Heaiy was sworn in as Governor General; and the Free State came iegally into opcration at' 5 P. M., when the Dail convened as the Chambers of Deputies of the Irish Free State Parilament and the Irlsh flag of green, white and orange feplaced the British Union Jack over the Viceregal Lodge.
Prof. Hayes was re-elected as Speaker and William Cosgrave President of the Daii Cablnet, was elected without opposition President of the new Executive Councii. President Cosgrave that night announced his ilst of thirty nominations for the Senate; the more prominent of them were: the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Wickiow, the Earl of Kerry, the Marquis of Headfort, Baron Gienavy, the Eari of Mayo, the Earl of Dunraven, Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, Sir Horace Piunkett, Sir Thomas Edmonds,' Martin Fitzgerald of the Freeman's Journal, Henry Guinness, a governor of the Bank of Ireland: Dr. George Sigerson, professor of bioiogy, University of Dubiln; William Butler Yeats, poet; the Dowager Countess of Desart and Mrs. Wyse Power.

On the foliowlng day Deputy Sean Hadies was shot and killed and Deputy Speaker Pat. O'Maile wounded on their way to Parilament. In retalíation four Republican leaders were executed the next morning at Mountjoy Prison, the omciai report saying: "as reprisal for the assassination and as a soiemn warning to those associated with them who are engaged in an assassination conspiracy against the Irish peoples' representatives." These men were Rory O'Connor, Liam Meilowes, the two leaders of the Four Courts seige in the summer, Joseph McKcivey and Richard Barrett.
Previously Erskine Chiiders, perhaps the ablest of De Valera's licutenants, who had been captured on Nov. 10, had been tricd for the uniawful possession of a revolver, found guilty and after prolonged legai struggle was executed on Nov. 24. This followed the execution of four other irregulars on a simiiar charge a few days before.
Deputy Miss Mary MeSwiney, who after her arrest carricd on a hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison was released after the 24 th day, on Nov. 27 , The Irish budget was submitted to the Dail Eireann on Oct. 6. It provided for expendltures for the fiscal year ending March 31, amounting to \(£ 37,700,586\), which was equal to the total of the British revenue from the taxatlon of Ireiand in 1920. The cost of the army was estimated at £7,245,000. As compensation for property that had been destroyed \(£ 10,000,000\) was aliowed; for cducation \(£ 4,000,000 ;\) for pensions, \(£ 1,800,000\) and Post Office, \(£ 2,750,000\).
Both Houses of the Uister Pariiament at Belfast voted unanlmously in Dec. 7 to "contract out" of the Irish Free State.

\section*{NEW PRESIDENT OF POLAND ASSASSINATED.}

Gabriel Narutowicz, who was eiected President of Poland by the National Assembly in Warsaw on Dec. 9, 1922, and who had taken over the supreme authority from Marshial Pilsudski on the 14th, was assassinated on Dec. 16, while visiting an art exhibition in Warsaw.
When the election took piace a pitched battle foilowed his unexpected choice, in whlch four were
killed and over 100 injured. The opposition came mainly from the Nationalists. representing the purely Pollsh popuiation who asserted that he was elected by the votes of the Jcws, Ukrainlans, Germans and Russians, receiving only 186 Polish votes while 227 Polish votes were cast for Count Zamoyski
Maciez Rataj, newly elected Speaker of the House is to act as President pending a new election by the National Assembly.

NEW PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.
Jose Serrato, nominee of the Colorado Party, was | term beginning March 1, 1923, on Nov. \(26, \overline{b y}\) elected 'President of Uruguay for the four year \(\mid\) majority of 6,000 in a totai vote of 238,000 .

\section*{DEATHS AND IWURIES FROM ACCIDENTS IN THE.UNITED STATES.}

Estimates as to the number of deaths from accidents in the United States in 1922 range from 75,000 to 95,000 ; and estimates as to the totai of injuries by accidents vary from \(2,000,000\) to \(12,-\) 000,000 . There is no way of finding out the actuai number either of deaths or of accldents. The Unitcd States Census Burcau's figures as to the dcaths and causes thereof cover oniy the so-cailed registration area, which excludes many of the States. Even in
the registration area, the figures are not compiete; inasmuch as many death certificates give only the final, not the contributory, catuse of death. The estimates of casualty and insurance companies are based, likewisc, on omclal death certificates, and are open to the same objection. Industrial corporations and workmen's cornpensation boards get a iittlc closer to the facts, but only as to industrial injuries and deaths.

RISE OF THE FASCISTI
By a swift, almost bioodless revolution, the Fascisti, headed by Benito Mussolini, seized the Italian Government on Oct. 30, 1922, ousting the Government headed by Premier Facta. The coup d'etat foliowed the Congress of the Fascisti at Naples the week previous, when Mussolini on Oct. 26 declared:
"I take a solemn oath that either the Government of the country must be given peacefully to the Fascisti, or we will take it by force."

Having seized the Government, Premler Mussolinl, Who took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, declared in the Italian Senate on Nov. 27, 1922: "People forget that liberty is a duty and not a right. I am not afrald of words. Therefore \(I\) proclaim myself the Prince of Reaction. But il will not follow an anti-proletariat policy; I will not oppress the proletariat, but will elevate them materially and spirit-ually-not because their number entitles them to special rights. No great nation can be created when workmen are obliged to suffer from a low standard of living.'

There was much excitement all over Italy, especially ln the ranks of the monarchists, who believed that Mussolini and his Fascistl Intended to set aside the House of Savoy, then declare a republic. Mussolini, however, appeared before the King and later upon the baicony of the Quirinal, calling for cheers for the royal famlly, declaring that he and his followers wanted merely the relns of governmental authority to gain their ends for the good of Italy and had no purpose to upset the existing forms of government. He pledged his loyalty to the Crown, cailing upon his followers to repeat his pledge.

His general outline of policy included the transfer of the Government railways, teiephones, telegraphs, tobacco factories and other unproftable governmental monopolies to prlvate hands, and thus lift the enormous ioad of direct and indirect taxation from the people-Whlch averaged one-fifth of their total Income-enabling the practlcally bankrupt National Treasury to balance its budget.

The Chamber of Deputies on November 25, by a vote of 225 to 90 gave the Mussolini Government full powers for bureaucratic and fiscal reforms until Dec. 31, 1923. The Senate vote two days later was unanlmous.

The municipal elections in Milan, which had been one of the centers of the strongest opposition to the Fascisti, were held on 'December 12; they resulted in the Fascisti winning by a majority of 21,567 over all others, the vote standing: National Bloc (Fascisti), 87,368 ; Socialists, 45,254; Maximalists, 17,259; Communists, 2,288.

Premier Mussollni made up his Cabinet thus:
Premier, Mlnister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, Benito Mussolinl.

Minister of War, Gen. Armando Diaz (Monarchist, but no party affliation).

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revei (Monarchlst, but no party affliation).

Minister of Treasury, Prof. Luigi Einaudi (Nationalist).

Minister of Industry, Theophile Rossi (Nationalist)

Minister of Finance, Signor di Stefani (Fasclsta). Minister of Coionies, Luigi Fedorzoni (Nationalist).

Minister Liberated Regions, Signor Giurlati (Fascista).

Minister of Justice, Aldo Ovigiio Qulrnal.
Minister of Educatlon, Slgnor Gentllo (Democrat). Minister of Agriculture, Luigi Capltanio (Fascista).

Minister of Public Works, Signor Carnazza (Nationalist).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor di Cesara Nationalist).
Minister of Social Welfare, Stefano Cavazzoni (Catholic).

Once the leader of the Italian Socialists, now the avowed enemy of everything that smacks of socialism in its red forms-syndicalism, sovletism, or communism-Benito Mussolini is the idoi of the Italian working and middle classes, and as Premier has gripped Italy with a power that has hitherto been unknown in any Cabinet of modern times. Mussolini ls almost six feet in height, with eyes slightly protuberant, but steady, wlth a firm, souare jaw, and rigidly set llps. He is a veteran of the World War, and received more than 100 wounds. He is known as a "rcvolutionary socialist to the corc." Yet his present "Fascisti movement" is one of cxtreme patriotism and imperialism, and its present purpose is the destruction of ali forms of "red" socialism

Frscista is an Italian word meaning a member of the "Fascio," Which means a bundle of sticks. The word irex its origin from the oid Roman lletors tne bodyguards of the ancient Roman

TO POWER IP ITALY.
Consuls, who carried an axe with the handle surrounded by a bundle of sticks (fasces).

The emblem of the Fascisti in Italy is the black shirt, usually of silk, and a stout cane, although the military branch of the organization carry arms, principally revolvers. Khakl trousers of the military type usually complete the costume. (fasces.)

Mussolini, before the fatal days of August, 1914, was in constant collision with the Itallan authoritles. He led the Soclalist outbreak before the war that required 300,000 troops to put down. But no sooner had the two Kalsers loosed their "dogs of war' than Mussolini's inherent, lnstinctive sense of right asserted itself. Mussolini was then editor of one of the powerful Socialist organs of Italy, the Milanese Avantl, or Forward. Pacitists in the Socialist party did their best to keep Italy from entering the struggle against German imperiallsm, and when Mussolini discovered thelr determination not to "see the llght," he severed his connection With the Avanti and started an oppositlon paper, the Popolo d'Italia, with the avowed purpose of preaching interventlon. He remalned with this newspaper until his class was called to the colors, and he left for the front in August, 1915. There was nothing of the theorist in the man-he was eminently practical, and after the collapse of Russia and the introduction of Bolshevism, Mussolini's paper thundered dally agalnst the "Red Terror" that threatened for a time to lay strong hands upon the newly annexed provinces of Italy.

Three years ago, Italian workers, urged on by these conquered Slavs, under the influence of Bolshevism, were seizing factories and turning 'Italy into a second Russla (in 1919). In those days a man with a white collar who appeared on the streets in north Italian towns was almost certain to be set upon and badly beaten by communistic workmen.

Mussolini's action was swift. Ex-soldlers, out of jobs and looking tor excltement, formed Mussolini's weapon. He organized, in January, 1919, a mere handful of these men, and swooped down upon the great Industrial cities ln deflance of the lax governmental authorities, and challenged the communists to combat. Incidents like that at Bologna developed, where the Fasclstl took entire charge of the city's lndustry for weeks.

The Fascisti adopted a system of swooping down suddenly upon towns and villages where communistic trouble was fermenting, and spread themselves all over lt, flourishing clubs, revolvers and chanting their battle cry against Bolshevism.

After four months of guerilla warfare, the Social lsts and the Fascisti signed a truce, constituting a "court of last resort, whose judgment shall be final." This agreement was entered into on Aug. 15, 1921. It was kept with more or less friction until the seizure of the Facta Government.

In the meanwhile, the numbers and power of the Fasclstl grew amazingly, and at present he has more than 2,000,000 followers. At the Naples Congress, in October, 1922, the organization had grown to the following porportions: 600,000 in the politlcal group not under military discipline, 800,000 drawn from trade unions, whlch until recently had been socialistic, and 350,000 active combatants, armed, drilled and kept in a state of rigid military dis cipline, organlzed on the model of the legions of Rome. Signor Dlno Grandl, a member of the Italian Parliament and Secretary of the Fascisti group in that body, puts their streng th thus:
'We have 800,000 workingmen ln our ranks, organized into National Trade Unlons according to their respective trades. We enroll 400,000 rural laborers, 55,000 sallors and longshoremen, 50,000 clerks, 200,000 factory operatives, 55,000 railway and tramway servants, 10,000 factory and post office employees, and 20,000 workers in other lines.'

In addition, the Fascisti have associated with themselves the Nationalists, an organization which takes no part whatever in active fighting, but which comprises farmers and others in entire sympathy with the Fascisti movement.

The Fasclsti, and the masses of Italy, were opposed to the system of elections glving proportional representation in the Chamber of Deputies as set up as a compromise three years before by Premier Nitti. The Soclalist Deputies were too much in power in governmental affairs, according to the Fasclsti, in their war upon the organization. The calling of the Fascisti Congress in October, 1922, was to find means of ousting this system.

Following Mussollni's success in Itaiy, the movement, or rather similar organlzations are springing up all over Europe and threaten to engulf the Governments of Central Europe particularly. The menace is particularly strong in Bavaria, where there is a Fascista army of 60,000 . There are also strong organizations active In Hungary, the Austrian Tyrol, Czechoslovakia, and the beginning of organizations in Mexico.

\section*{超的 扬roblems of \(1922=1923\).}

\section*{FOREICN DEBTS OWED TO THE UNITED STATES．}

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W．Mellon，in his annual report to Congress，made public Dec． 6,1922 ，in regard to the inter－Ailied debts due the United States Government said：
＇The obligations of various foreign governments held by the Treasury on November 15，1922，ag－ gregated \(\$ 10,045,282,026.60\) ，principal amount，and may be classifted as follows：
＂（1）\(\$ 9,386,311,178.10\) representing loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury，with the approval of the President，under the Liberty bond acts．
＂ 2 ）\(\$ 574,876,884.95\) received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surpius war matcrial under the act of July \(9,1918\).
（3）\(\$ 84,093,963.55\) received from the American Relief Administration on account of relief supplies furnished under the act of Feb．25， 1919.
＂In addition to the above，the United States Grain Corporation，the entirc stock of which is owned by this Government，holds obligations of various foreign governments amounting to \(\$ 56,858,802.49\) ． It is expected that these obligations，which were acquired by the Grain Corporation on account of saies of flour for relief purposes under the act of March 30，1920，will also be turned over to the Treasury Department for custody upon the com－ pletion of the pending liquidation of that corpora－ tion．Notes of the Polish Government amounting to about \(\$ 24,000,000\) are also held by the War Depart－ ment and the United States Shipping Board．It is understood that these obligations were received on account of sales of surplus war material by the former and transportation services by the latter，and that the amounts may be subject to further adjustment．
＂The balance of the credit which was granted to the Czechosiovak Republic to assist that Government in the repatriation of its troops from Siberla was \(\$ 6,072,834.36\) at the beginning of the fiscal year 1922．The movement of these troops was carrled out by the War Department and the shipping Board， and on May 29，1922，the Czechoslovak Republic used \(\$ 717,834.36\) out of this credit to reimburse the Shipping Board for its services．The baiance to the credit of that repubile is now \(\$ 5,355,000\) ，and whatever may remain after all payments to the War Department have been compicted will be with－ drawn．
＂It is not contemplated that any further ad－ vances will be made by the Treasury against the credits in favor of Greece．
＂The following statement shows the amount of advances which have been repald up to Nov．15， 1922 （cents omitted）：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country． & To Nov．\({ }_{\text {N }} \mathbf{1 9 2 1 .}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nov. 16, } \\
& \text { 1921, to } \\
& \text { Nov, 15, } \\
& 1922 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Total． \\
\hline Beigium & \＄1，522，901 & \＄440，552 & \＄1，963，454 \\
\hline Cuba． & 1，425，090 & 834，500 & 2，259，500 \\
\hline France Great Britain & 46，714，861 & 17，357，868 & 644，072，729 \\
\hline Great Britain & 110，681，641 & 30，500，000 & 4
1， \(1,794,180\) \\
\hline Serbia． & 605，326 & 48，564 & 653，890 \\
\hline Total．．． & \＄162，743，911 & \＄49，181，485 & \＄211，925，397 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＂The \(\$ 30,500,000\) repaid by the British Gov－ ernment during the past yoar was on account of the obligations of that Government given for pur－ chases of silver under the Pittman Act．
＂The repayments made by the Governments of Belgium and Serbia and substantially all of those made by France during the past year represent the unused balances of advances made by the Treasury to those Governments and turned over by them to the Commission for Rellef it Beigium and to the American Relief Commission to be ox－ pended for relief purposes．These unused balances werc returned to the Treasury to be applied as payments on account of the principal of the obliga tious of the respective Governments．

\section*{NO REPAYMENTS OF PRINCLPAL．}
＂No repayments of principal have been made on any of the obligations acquired under the acts of July 9，1918，Feb．25，1919，or Maroh 30， 1920.
＂The following table shows the amount of lnterest
paid on foreign obligations acquired by the Treasury under the Liberty bond acts（cents omitted）：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country． & To Nov． 15. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nov. 16, } \\
& \text { 1921, to } \\
& \text { Nov.15, } \\
& 1922 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Total． \\
\hline Cuba & \＄10，907，281 & & \＄10，907，281 \\
\hline Cuba． & & 3416， & \\
\hline slovakla & 129，570， 3 ， 778 & & 304,178
\(129,570,376\) \\
\hline Great Britain & 247，844，685 & \(103,812,500\) & 351，657，185 \\
\hline Greece．． & 1，159，153 & & \(1,159,153\) \\
\hline Italy & 57，598，852 & & 57，598，852 \\
\hline Rouma & 263，313 & & 263，313 \\
\hline Russia． & 4，872，811 & 2，612，744 & 7，485，555 \\
\hline Se & 636，059 & & 636，059 \\
\hline Total． & \＄454，600，495 & \＄106，842，054 & \＄561，442，550 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＂Great Britain＇s interest payments during the past year were made as follows（cents omitted）：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DATE OP PAYMENT． & Interest on obligations given for Pittman silver advances． & Interest on other obligations． & Total． \\
\hline Apr．15， 1922 & \＄1，372，500 & & \＄1，372，500 \\
\hline May 15， 1922 & \[
915,000
\] & & \[
915,000
\] \\
\hline Oct．16， 1922 & 915，000 & \＄50，000，000 & 50，915，000 \\
\hline Nov．15， 1922 & 610，000 & 50，000，000 & 50，610，000 \\
\hline To & 3，812，500 & ，000，000 & 33，812，500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＂On page 58 of the Annuai Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1920 tefercnce was made to two special funds arising out of the liquidation of certain property of the Russian Government and held for Russia by the Secretary of the Treasury，aggregating \(\$ 2,143,601.07\) ．On Aug．3， 1922 ，these funds were applied（1）to cancel the unpaid balance of the interest，amounting to \(\$ 1,808,506\) ，which became due on Russian obliga－ tlons，May 15，1918；and（2）as part payment of the unpaid balance of the interest due November 15，1918．Most of the funds which the Treasury has received in payment of interest on Russian obligations represent the procceds of liquidation of the fnancial affairs of the Russian Government in this country
＂The following statement shows the amount of interest paid by each foreign government on obliga－ tions acquired under the act of Juiy 9，1918，on ac－ count of saies of surplus war material（cents omitted）：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY． & To Nov．15， & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nov. } 16, \\
& 1921, \text { to } \\
& \text { Nov, } 15, \\
& 1922 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Total． \\
\hline Belgium & \＄2，79， 351 & \＄1，379，429 & \＄4，176，780 \\
\hline France & 20，038，719 & 20，859，564 & 40，898，283 \\
\hline Latvia． & 126，266 & & 126，266 \\
\hline Poland & 1，290，620 & & －1，290，620 \\
\hline Russia． & 10，179 & 40，580 & 50，760 \\
\hline Total． & \＄24，263，137 & \＄22，279，573 & \＄46，542，711 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＂The only interest payment received to date on foreign obiigations acquired under the act of Feb． 25,1919 ，was one of \(\$ 181,017.17\) on Russian obliga－ tions，which was paid on Aug．5， 1922.
＂The Treasury understands that no interest has been paid on the obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation，acquired under the act of March 30，1920．，

The Secretary of the Treasury quotes in fuli his statement of August 24，called out by the Lord Balfour note sent out by the British Government August 1，regarding the status of the obligations of foreign governments held by the United States， and particularly the origin of the indebtedness of the British Government to the United States．In part he said：
＂A number ol inquiries have been received，as a result of statements recently published，with respect to the exact status of the obligations of foreign gov－ ernments heid．by the United States．Especiai attention has bcen directed to the origin of the indebtedness of the British Government，amount－ ing to about \(\$ 4,135,000,000\) ．It has been said that
this liability was not incurred for the British Government, but for the other allies, and that the United States, in making the originai arrangements, had insisted in substance that though the other allies were to use the money borrowed, it was only on British security that the United States was prepared to lend it. It is apparent from the inquiries which have reached the Treasury Department that it is supposed that this, in substance, is the expianation of the existing indebtedness of Great Blitain.
"In answer to these inquiries it should be said that the obilgations of foreign governments, in question, had their origin almost entirely in purchases made in the United States, and the advances by the United States Government were for the purpose of covering payments for these purchases by the Allies.
"The statement that the United States Gov-
ernment virtualiy insisted upon a guaranty by the British Government of amounts advanced to the other aliles is evidently based upon a misapprehension. Instead of insisting upon a guaranty, or any transaction of that nature, the United States Government took the position that it would make advances to each Government to cover the purchases made by that Government and would not require any Government to give obligations for advances made to cover the purchases of any other Government. Thus, the advances to the British Government, evidenced by its obilgations, were made to cover its own purchases, and advances were made to the other allies to cover their purchases

The respective borrowing nations each gave their own obligations for the money advanced by the United States and that no guaranty of the obligations of one borrowing nation was asked from any other nation."

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HELD BY UNITED STATES.
The total obligations of foreign governments heid by the United States, together with the interest accrued and remaining unpaid thereon as of the last interest period prior to or ending with Nov. 15, 1922 , is shown in this table from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress. The table is the recapitulation of the four tables below which show how the several obligations were incurred (cents omitted)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Principal. & Interest. & Total indebtedness. \\
\hline Armenia & \$11,959,917 & \$1,677,256 & \$13,637,174 \\
\hline Austria. & 24,055,708 & 2,886,685 & 26,942,394 \\
\hline Belgium & 377,123,745 & (a) \(60,073,383\) & 437,197,129 \\
\hline Cuba... & 7,740,500 & (b) & 7,740,500 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia & 91,887,668 & 14,404,536 & 106,292,205 \\
\hline Esthonia. & 13,999,145 & 2,089,625 & 16,088,771 \\
\hline Finiand & 8,281,926 & 1,012,436 & 9,294,362 \\
\hline France. & 3,340,746,215 & 503,386,035 & 3,844,132,250 \\
\hline Great Britain & (c) \(4,135,818,358\) & (d) \(611,044,201\) & 4,746,862,560 \\
\hline Greece. & 15,000,000 & 750,000 & 15,750,000 \\
\hline Hungary & 1,685,835 & - 202,300 & 1,888,135 \\
\hline Italy... & 1,648,034,050 & 284,681,434 & 1,932.715,485 \\
\hline Latvia. & 5,132,287 & 643,576 & . 5,775,864 \\
\hline Liberia. & 26,000 & 3,518 & - 29,518 \\
\hline Lithuanla & 4,981,628 & 747,244 & 5,728,872 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 135 170,585 & (a) & 170,585 \\
\hline Poiand. & 135,662,867 & 17,618,809 & 153,281,676 \\
\hline Roumani & 36,128,494 & 5,864,104 & 41,992,599 \\
\hline Russia. & 192,601,297 & 39,712,670 & 232,313,968 \\
\hline Serbia. & 51,104,595 & 7,994,087 & 59,098,683 \\
\hline Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \$10,102,140,829 & \$1,554,791,908 & \$11,656,932,737 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Obligations acquired under Liberty Bond acts:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Principal. & Interest due Nov. 15, 1922. \\
\hline Beigium & \$347,251,012 & \$60,073,383 \\
\hline Cuba. & 61,740,500 & \\
\hline France & 2,933,405,070 & 503,386,035 \\
\hline Great Bri & (c) 4,135,818,358 & (d) \(611,044,201\) \\
\hline Greece & 15,000,000 & 750,000 \\
\hline Itaiy & 1,648,034,050 & 284,681,434 \\
\hline Liberia & 26,000 & 3.518 \\
\hline Rouma & 23,205,819 & 3,925,703 \\
\hline Russi & 187,729,750 & \(39,214,326\)
4,611 \\
\hline Serbl & 26,126,574 & 4,611,738 \\
\hline Total & \$9,386,311,178 & 17,826,48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Obligations acquired from sales of surplus} war material (act of July 9, 1918):
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY. & Principal. & Interest. \\
\hline Belgium. & 29,872,732 & (a) (b) \\
\hline Czechosioval & 20,612,300 & \$2,959,392 \\
\hline Esthonia & 12,213,377 & 1,832,006 \\
\hline France & 407,341,145 & (b) \\
\hline Latvia & 2,521,869 & 252,014 \\
\hline Lithuania & 4,159,491 & 623,923 \\
\hline Nicarag & 170,585 & (a) 817 \\
\hline Poland & 59,678,604 & 7,042,817 \\
\hline Roumani & 12,922,657 & 1,938,401 \\
\hline Russ & 406,082
\(24,978,020\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
10,152 \\
3.382 .349
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Serbia & 24,978,020 & 3,382,343 \\
\hline Total & \$574,876,884 & \$18,041,057 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Obligations acquired by American Rellef Administration on account of rellef (act of Feb. 25, 1919):
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Principal. & Interest. \\
\hline Armenia & \$8,028,412 & \$1,204,261 \\
\hline Czechoslovak & 6,428,089 & 964,213 \\
\hline Esthonia. & 1,785,767. & 257,618 \\
\hline Finland & 8,281,926 & 1,012,436 \\
\hline Latvia & 2,610,417 & 391,562 \\
\hline Lithuania. & ,822,136 & 123,320 \\
\hline Rouman & 51,671,749 & 7,750,762 \\
\hline Russia & 4,465,465 & 488,192 \\
\hline Total & \$84,093,963 & \$12.192,368 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Obligations held by United States Grain Corporation on account of sales of thour (act of March 30, 1920)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY. & Principal. & Interest. \\
\hline Armenia & \$3,931,505 & \$472,995 \\
\hline Austria. & 24,055,708 & 2,886,685 \\
\hline Czechosiova & 2,873,238 & 344,788 \\
\hline Hungary & 1,685,835 & 202,300 \\
\hline Poland. & 24,312,514 & 2,825,229 \\
\hline Total & \$56,858,802 & \$6,731,998 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(a) No intercst due on Nicaragua notes until maturity, as is also the case of ccrtain Belgian obligations aggregating \(\$ 2,284,151.40\).
(b) Interest has bcen paid as it became due.
(c) Inciudes \(\$ 61,000,000\) of British obilgations which were given for Pittman silver advances and for which an agreement for payment has been made.
(d) Great Britain paid \(\$ 50,000,000\) on Oct. 16, 1922 , and \(\$ 50,000,000\) on Nov. 15,1922 , on account lof interest on other than Pittman silver obligations.

\section*{AMERICAN BANKERS KEENLY INTERESTED.}

The question of the Allied debts was the major topic of discussion at the 48 th Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association which opened with 12,000 deiegates, in New York, on Oct. 3, 1922. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan \& Co., In weicoming the delegates that day, said, "Over a year ago the British realized that the Germans couid, or would, never pay anvthing like the reparations totai nxed in the Versailles Treaty. Later. the

Beigian Government became simiarly convinced, and now, in France, as I have talked there with many classes of representative Frenchmen, there has come to be the same recognition of the fact that Germany cannot pay the luge totals set forth.
"The French Government, however, has not unnaturally tairen the position that it could make no offlcial acknowledgment of such a general fact untll such time as a possible settlement was offered. The French thesis is that if Germany cannot pay
what she has promiscd to pay, let her come lorward and state just why slie cannot, and what and when she can pay; whon tliey recelve such a proposition they will be prepared to aet.
"Let us by investigation determine what, if any, of those debts are in any way uncollectable, and so should be written off in order to 'quit fooling ourselves.' Let us decide what others of these debtors are good in part, but must be given ample time to pay in-far longer, perhaps, than 25 years. Emphatically, let us figure to sec, whether the payment of these debts (which inevitably must mean a great increase in our import and a heavy decrease in our export trade) is going to prove an asset or a liability for Amcrican business.'

Thomas B. McAdams, of Richmond, President of the association, made the Allied debts the subject of his address, pointing out that the United States must cooperatc wholeheartedly in ending inter national chaos, and declared that permanent prosperity for the United States can come if this country uses her "resources in brain and money to help to bring about a practical solution of the chaotic situation now threatening to destroy the economic life of Europe." He declared "the Allled nations must throw aside unnecessary prejudices and reach an agreement as to modifying reparation payments which wlll fairly care for the nceds of France and at the same time not utterly demorallze the industrial life of Germany."
Essentials, in his opinion, were the further reduction of armaments, the balancing of the French budget, reallzation by France of the unlikelihood of new Gcrman military aggression and the preparation by all countries of a readjustment of reparations and interallied debt "upon a basis which fully recognizes the rights of the creditor and which will relieve the immeaiate burden of the debtor countries."

M'KENNA'S CONCLUSIONS.
The chief address of the convention was made on Oct. 4 by Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer and now Chairman of the London Joint City \& Midland Bank, Ltd, of London, which was devoted to the same subject, spcaking, he cmphasized, solely from the standpoint of a banker, and with nothing to do with politics. He said in part:
"In their report to the Reparation Commission the Bankers' Committce which sat early this summer in Paris laid stress upon the need to resume normal trade conditions between countices and to stabiliz. 3 exchanges, and they came to the conclusion that neither of these aims could be accomplished without a definite settlement of the reparation and other international debts. Theré will be general agree ment that there is no matter of more deep concern to the world's trade at the present time than reparation payments and international debts.
"The inevitable conclusion is that these inter-" national debts are far too great for the capacity of any of the debtor countries except England. She aione in her accumulated foreign investments has adequate resources with which to discharge her liabiillty to the United States. Of the others, France has the greatest resources, but they are, I believe," quite insufficient to mect her obligations. The whole subject requires a rational reconsideration by the creditors, who must keep steadily in view immediate effect of the payment of these debts of the general trade of the world.
"England has the ability to pay, and, I can unhesitatingly assert her determination to honor her bond in ftill. I believe I am justified in asking you to treat England's debt to the United States as certain to be provided for, and, if this be conceded, we shall be free to consider the question of the remaining international debts, as one in which America and England are equally concerned and in which both have the same interest as creditors.
"To sum up: The conclusion to which I am driven is that Germany can only pay now whatever she may have in forcign balances together with sucb amount as she can realize by the sale of her remaining foreign sccurities; that this payment is only possible 11 all other demands are postponed for a definite period long enough to insure the stabilization of the mark; and that future demands at the expiration of this period must be limited to the annual amount of Germany's exportable surplus at that time.
"Further, that England has the capacity to pay to the United States interest and sinking fund on her debt; but that the other debtors are none of them in a position to meet more than a small part of their external liabilities, and in the cxisting conditlons of Europe a definite postponement of any payment by thom is desirable in the interest of all the parties. The actual amount which the other debtors could ultimately pay should, as in the case of Germany, be ascertained by inquiry into their exportable surplus at a full and frank conference between creditors and debtors.
"I have strictly coninned myself to a consideratlon of the economic aspect of reparations and international debts, how they are payable, the general capacity of a debtor country to pay, and the effect of payment. If I have become convinced that an attempt to enforce payment beyond the debtor's abllity is injurious to the international trade of the whole world, lowers wages, reduces profits and is a direct cause of unemployment, the conclusion is founded solely on economic grounds and is unlnfluenced by any political conslderations or any regard to the moral obligations of the debtors."

\section*{RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION.}

The convention adopted this resolution:
"We call attention agaln to the seriousness of the foreign situation, especially of Europe, which is affecting detrimentally our own conditions and preventing even those industrles in our country which are not dependent upon foreign trade from recovering fully from the depression which othorwise would be rapidly disappearing.
"There is no possibility of a healthy and normal situation in this country until the natlons with whom we trade are able to pay us for what they linport. As this can be done in the main only by the means of exports to us, we trust that the President will not hesitate to make use of the power granted him by the new tariff law to make such adjustments in the schedules as may be necessary from time to time for a restoration of our international commerce.
"We believe that the time has come for the Government of our country to formulate the principles on which it will be able to co-operate with other nations to bring about the needed rehabilitation of European countries and peace in the world.

To this end we urge the Administration to consider the advisability of promptly making its representative upon the Reparation Commission an offilal of that body; we also recommend to Congress that there be granted to the Debt Funding Commission such further powers as will enable it to nogotiate more effectively with the forelgn nations now debtors of the United States.'

\section*{WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.}

The World War Foreign Debt Commission was created by the act of Feb. 9, 1922, authorized to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, of any obligation of any foreign Government now held by the United States of America, or any obligation of any foreign Government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation, the War Department, the Navy Dcpartment, or the American Relief Administration), arising out of the World War, into bonds or other obligations of such foreign Government in substitution for the bonds or other obligations of such Government now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such lorm and of such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity, and rate or rates of interest, and with such security, If any, as shall be deerned for the best interests of the Ưnited States of America. The commission cannot extend the time of mas turlty of such bonds beyond June 15, 1947, or fx the rate of interest at less than \(41 / 4\) per cent, per annum; nor can it exchange the bonds or other obligations of any foreign Government for those of any other foreign Government, or cancel any part of such indebtedness except through payment thercof.

The Secretary of the Treasury is chairman of the commission and the. President appolited on Feb. 21, 1922, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Reed Smoot, United States-Senator; and Theodore E. Burton, member of the House of Representatlves, as the other nembers.

The commission organized April 18, 1922, and by resolution requesteri the Secretary of State to inform each of the Governments whose obligations, arising out of the World War, are held by the United States that the commission desires to recelve any proposals or representations which the said Government may wish to make for the settlement or refunding of its obligations under, the provisions of the act.

The Secretary of State so instructed the diplomatle representatives of thls Government at the capitals of each of the foreign Governments indebted to the Unitcd States, with the exception of Armenia, Austria, Cuba, Grcece, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Russla. This actlon was not taken in respect to the Governments above named, says the Secretary, for the following reasons:

Armenla, Greece, and Russia: In none of these countries is there a Government recognized by the United States.
"Austria: Congress passed on April 6, 1922, a Joint resolution giving the Secretary of the Treasury special authority to deal with the Austrian debt.
"Cubat Interest and instalments of orincigsl are
being regularly pald and no refunding is required.
"Liberia: An act authorizing a new ioan, from the proceeds of whlch the exlsting loan wili be repald in full, has already been passed by the House of Representatives pursuant to request of the Department of State, and is now pending before the Senate.
"Nlcaragua: This debt is regarded as already in funded form.
"In response to the invitation of this Government the foilowing countries have designated representatlves to ncgotiate with the commission: Beiglum, Czechoslovakia, Flnland, France, Great Britaln, Hungary, Poiand, Roumania, and Serbla."
In July, 1922, the French Government sent a speclal misslon, headed by M. Jean V. Parmentler, director of the movement of funds of the French Treasury, to the Unlted States, to discuss with the commlssion the French debt to this Government. M. Parmentier piaced in the hands of the commission certain data reiatling to the fnanclal and economic situatlon of France. He explained that the French Government dld not conslder lt possible at the present time to enter into any deffilte engagements for a funding or settiement of its debt and desired to postpone for an indefinlte period consideration of this matter, until the financial sltuation of France shouid become more ciear particularly as to reparation receipts from Germany. The commisslon's posltion on the subject was expiained to M . Parmentier, and especiaily its desire that a funding of the French debt shouid take place \(\ln\) the near future. On Aug. 17, 1922, M. Parmentier informed the chairman of the commission that he had been keeping his Government informed of the progress made in the negotiations and that he had received a cable instructlng him to return for a fuii discussion with his Government of the situation as 1 t had developed.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE DEBTS.
Lord Balfour in the Brltish Government note of August 1, said:
'Speaking ln general terms, the war debts, exclusive of interest, due to Great Britaln at the present moment amount in the aggregate to about \(£ 3,400,000,000\), of which Germany owes \(£ 1,450,000\),000 ; Russia, \(£ 650,000,000\), and our allies \(£ 1,300,000\),000 . On the other hand, Great Britain owes the Unlted States about a quarter of this sum, sav \(£ 850,000,000\), at par of exchange, together with interest accrued since 1919."

An authoritative British Government statement carrled by the Associated Press on August 25, said, in part:

It is true that with the exception of the sum of about \(\$ 140,000,000\) which was lent to the Brltish Government to be immedlately re-ient to Russla for the purpose of Russian doilar expenditures ln United States, the whoie proceeds of the United States Government's advances to Great Britaln were appiled toward meeting Great Britain's expenditures in the United States.
"Answering a question in the House of Commons, Oct. 20, 1921, the Chancelior of the Exchequer sald: 'I think the slmpiest method of expressing the position ls to say tilat after the entry of the United States into the war this country borrowed from the United States Government \(\$ 4,277,000,000\) ( \(\mathbf{~} 876,-\)

000,000 at par), and that during the period in which the country was borrowlng from the Unlted States Government, the Brillsh Government advanced to its Allies \(£ 879,006,000\). If we had not had to meet any calls for asslstance from our Allies it wouid have been unnecossary for us to ask the United States Government's assistance.'

\section*{FRANCE LISTS WAR DEBTS.}

In connection with the notification to the French Government that the American. Debt Refunding Commission has been organlzed, the following baiance sheet of French war debts in gold francs has been made public in Paris on May 3:

Debtor.
To the Unlted States
Gold Francs.
To Great Brltain
13,750,000,000
Total.
\(26,250,000,000\)
Creditor.
From Italy
\(1,000,000,000\)
From Russia. 4,000,000,000
From Belgium 2,250,000,000
From Jugium . 2,250,000,000
Other Allies, including Roumania
\(500,000,000\)
\(1,250,000,000\)
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\quad 9,000,000,000\)
Reparations due from Germany. . . . . . . 68,000,000,000
Grand total . . ......... : icit is . . . \(77,000,000,000\)
The statement contlnued: "It is not pretended that the whole \(68,000,000,000\) due in reparations ought to be inciuded in the war debt baiance sheet, but it is 1 eld that at icast \(25,000,000,000\) gold francs already spent by France for the account of Germany in the reconstruction work of Northern France ought to be so inciuded. This wouid bring the credit slde of the sheet to \(34,000,000,000\) goid francs. showing a balance in favor of France of \(8,000,000,000\) gold francs."

BUDGETS AND LAND ARMAMENTS.
President Harding transmitted to the Senate on Dec. 12, 1922, the foilowing figures prepared by the Department of State giving the totals of the budgets of twelve European states for 1922, and the allotments therein for land armaments; the figures are given in dollars calculated at the present rate of exchange:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRIES. & Totai. Budget. & For Land Armament. \\
\hline Austria. & Dollars.
\[
5,039,228
\] & Dollars. 69,423 \\
\hline Belgium & 490,000,000 & 44,210,400 \\
\hline Czechoslovaki & 602,300,000 & 98,523,600 \\
\hline Finland & 55,042,800 & 7,741,800 \\
\hline France & 2,508,905,700 & 243,588,600 \\
\hline Great Brltain & 4,213,300,000 & 288,449,000 \\
\hline Greece & 47,558,000 & 29,988,000 \\
\hline Hungary & 11,374,600 & 1,530,000 \\
\hline Italy. & 921,300,000 & 93,424,800 \\
\hline Poland & 33,982 & 8,740 \\
\hline Roumania & 63,289,600 & 7,173,400 \\
\hline Serbia. & 81,341,000 & 18,473,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES' CONFERENCE.
A conference of the five Central American states and the United States opened in Washington on Dec. 4, 1922. The Invitation was extended by Sécretary of State Hughes. In his opening address he told the conference that the United States had "no ambltion to gratify at your expense, no pollcy which runs contrary to your national asplratlons and no purpose save to promote the interests of peace and to assist you in such manner as you may welcome and solve your problems to your own proper advantage."

The agenda of the conference as set forth in the lnvitation was:

Flist, the signing of a treaty binding the five states to make effective and to extend the treaty signed \(\ln\) Washington on Dec. 20, 1907, for the promotion of fricndly relations and co-operation among the five nations.

Second, adoption of measures in line with the limitatlon of armament worked out at the Washington conference to limit the military burdens of the five states and to sct an example to the rest of the world, and in particular to the nations of this hemisphere.

Third, formulation of plans for the setting up of a tribunal of inquiry to adjust points or controversies which may arise in regard to the purpose of the treatles and whlch cannot be settled through diplomatle channels.

The invitation was the outgrowth of a meetlng of the Presidents of Nicaragua, Honciuras and Salvador on the U. S. S. Tacoma in Fonseca Bay, Aug. 20,

1922, for the dlscussion of measures for more peacefui relations between the countries and to discourage revolutionary activities. The treaty slgned that day dld not receive the assent of the Presldents of Guatemala and Costa Rica, although both countries reasserted thelr adherence to the treaty of 1907. The delegates to the conference were:

Costa Rica: Dr. Octavio Beeche, Minister of Costa Rlca in the Unlted States; Sr. Jose Andres Coronado, Minister of Forelgn Affairs.
Guatemala: Sr. Franclsco Sanchez Latour, Minister of Guatemaia in the Unlted States; Sr'. Marclal Prem, Counsellor of the Legation in Washington.

Honduras: Dr. Aiberto Ucles, former Mlnister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Salvador Cordova, former Consul ln New York; Sr. Raui Toiedo Lopez, former Charge d'Affaires of Honduras in France.

Nicaragua: Sr. Emiiiano Chamorro, Mlnister of Nicaragua In the United States; Sr. Adoifo Cardenas, Minister of Flnance; Dr. Maxlmo H. Zepeda, former Minister of Forelgn Affalrs.

Salvador: Sr. Dr. Francisco Martlnez Suarez, President of the Supreme Court of Justlce; Sr. Don J. Gustavo Guerrero, Minister to Spain and Italy.

United States: Charles Evans Hughes, Sccretary of State; Sumner Wclles, American Commissioner in the Dominlcan Republic.
Secretariat General: Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary General; Cord Meyer, Secretary; Gustave Pabst Jr., Assistant Secretary; Jose Padln, Official Interpreter.

\section*{NATIONAL WEALTH.}

In June, 1920, in a paper read before the Bankers' Institute, London, Edgar Crammond estimated the national wenlth of chicf countries as follows: United States, \(\$ 350,000,000,000\) to \(\$ 400 ; 000,000,000\); United Kingdom, \(\$ 120,000,000,000\); France, \(\$ 92,500,000,000\); Germany, \(\$ 83,000,000,000\); Italy, \(\$ 35,500\),000,000 ; Belgium, \(\$ 12,000,000,000\); Japan, \(\$ 23,500,000,000\).

United Kingdom-The national or capital wealth of the British Empire was estimated offcinlly, in 1917, in Parliament, by a Crown Minister, at \(\$ 130,000,000,000\), divided as follows: Unlted Kingdom, \(\$ 80,000,000,000\); Canada, \(\$ 10,000,000,000\); Australia, \(\$ 6,000,000,000\); New Zenland, \(\$ 1,500,000,000\); South Africa, \(\$ 3,000,000,000\); India and Coylon, \(\$ 18,000,000,000\).

National wealth of other nations-Argentina (1916), \(\$ 13,805,000,000\); Denmark (1900), \(\$ 2,000,000,000\); Germany (1908), \(\$ 83,000,000,000\); Russia in Europe, \(\$ 60,000,000,000\); Austria-Hungary. \(\$ 55,000,000,000\) : Turkey, Bulgaria, \(\$ 4,000,000,000\).

Japan, \$43,000,000,000.
The total, or national, wealth of the United States was estimated at \(\$ 300,000,000,000\) on Feb. 1, 1921 ( \(\$ 2,800\) per capita), by the Government Loan Organization.

United States National wealth in previous years: (1850), \$7,135,780,000; (1860), \$16,159,616,000; \((1870)\), \(\$ 30,068,518,000 ;(1880), \$ 43,642,000,000 ;(1890), \$ 65,037,091,000 ;(1895), 1 \$ 77,000,000,000 ;(1900)\), \$88,517,306,775.

\section*{CERMANY'S REPARATION PAYMENTS.}

Andrew McFadyean, General Secretary of the Reparation Commission established under the Treaty of Versailles, issued for the Commission on Oct. 3, 1922, a "Statement of Germany's Obligations" under the heading of Reparations, etc., as of April 30, 1922. The tables, the principal ones, are presented herewith-were issued to give the economic public. information as to Germany's payments under Part VIII. of that treaty, and the distribution of such payments between the Allied Powers. Emphasis was lald upon the fact that many of the figures are still entirely provisional, but it is expected that they Fill prove to be close approximations when definlte determinations have been reached. Morcover, the figures of recelpts and distribution do not always agree, as in tho delivery of merchant shipping, owing to a divergence in the method of valuing the ships.

The first eharge on Germany's payment was the eost of occupation as from the armistice, only the balanee being available for reparation. These costs amounted to \(2.131,904,000\) gold marks (exelnsive of the cost of the American Army which amounted to \(1,010,614,000\) gold marks), and in the event the sums actually received from Germany atitributable to the eosts of occupation were barely sufficient to meet this first charge. These costs were:
COSTS OF THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Gross Costs & & Net Cost \\
\hline & Thousands & Paper & Thous'ds \\
\hline & of Gold & Mark & of Gold \\
\hline At April 30, 1921: & Marks & Recelpts & Marks \\
\hline & 991,097 & 89,638 & 1901,459 \\
\hline France. & 1,275,588 & 232,839 & 1,042,749 \\
\hline Belgium & 194,599 & 10,955 & 117,644 \\
\hline Total...... & 2,471,336 & 339,432 & 2,131,904 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { From May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1929: } & \\ \text { Great Britain.... } & 24,006 & 13,219 & 10,787 \\ \text { France......... } & 224,472 & 60,312 & 164,160 \\ \text { Belglum....... } & 41,138 & 5,494 & 35,644 \\ \text { Total per year. } & 289,616 & 79,025 & 210,591 \\ \text { Grand Total to } & & & - \\ \text { April } 30,1922 & 2,760,952 & 418,457 & 2,342,495\end{array}\)
Nown-The net eost of the Amerlcan Army of Occupation at April 30, 1921, was \(1,010,614,000\) gold marks; for the year May 1, 1921, to Aprl 30,1922 , it was \(56,160,000\) gold marks; grand totill to April 30, 1922, 1,066,774,000. Therefore the grand total net cost of all the armies of occupation Fas \(3,409,269,000\) gold marks.

Costs ineurred in the period up to April 30, 1921, are charged against liquid assets received between Nov. 11, 1918, and April 30, 1921; and in the following fiscal year are eharged against deliveries in kind.
"On April 28, 1921," to quote the language of Secretary MeFadycan, "the Commission notiried the German Government of its finding that the total damage for which Germany was responsible amounted to 132 milliard gold marks; on Miry 5 , 1921, the Commission notified the Schedule of Payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of

Germany for reparation under Articles 231, 232 and 233 of the Treaty, the total obligation of Germany at this date being 132 milliards of gold marks, less • \((a)\) The amount already paid on accolunt of Reparation, (b) sums which may from time to time be credited to Germany in respect of State propertics in ceded territories, etc., and (c) any sums received from othor enemy or ex-enemy Powers in respect of which the Commiseion may decide that credit be given to. Germany, plis the amount of the Belgian debt to the Allies, the amounts of these deductions and additions to be determined later by the Commission.'
"The schedule prescribed the payment of a flixed annuity of two milliard gold marks and a variable annuity cquivalent to \(26 \%\) of the value of German exports. Further, the Schedule specifically provided for the payment within twenty-nve days of one milliard of gold marks to represent the two first quarterly instalments of the fixed annuity.
"The third period opens with the request dated Dec. 14, 1921, from the Gernan Government for a partial post,ponement of the payments prescribed by the Schedule. While considering this request the Commission, by a decision taken on Jan. \(13 \%\) 1922, at Cannes, granted a provisional postponement of the Scherlule instalments due on Jan. 15 and Feb, 15 , replacing them by payments every ten lays of 31 million gold marks, the first payment faliing on Jan. 18.
"On March 21, the Commission granted Germany a partial moratorium for her schedule obligations for the year 1922, and decided that she should pay in that year 720 million gold marka in cash and effect deliveries in lind to the value of 1,450 million gold marks in cash, the obligations postponed being carried forward to the vears following. This partial moratorium, was provislonal in the first instance, but subsequently eonfirmed on May 31, 1922, a date which falls outside the period covered by the accounts now published.
"At the same time a further accounting compliention was introdueed owing to the decision taken, at the wish of the Alled Governments concerned, as expressed in the Fiuancial Agreement of March 11, 1922, that the costs of the Armies of Occupation is from May 1, 1921, should be renaid to each of the creditor Powers in so far as not already covered by the requisition of paper marks by the armies, out of the deliveries in kind actually reecived by them under the' Schedule of Payments from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1921, and out of the deliveries for 1922 as arranged for that year by the moratorium of March 21, 1922 . The effect is to produce retroactively a deficit in German reparation payments even before the period for which \(a\) partial moratorium was demanded."

The arrangement of March 11, 1922, between the Governments of Belginm, Frauce, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, referred to above, provided that the payments marle to the Armies of Oecupation be fixed at the following annual amounts:

\footnotetext{
Belgian franes.
\(102,000,000\)
Pounds sterling
2,000,010
French francs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 460,000,000
These figures are fixed on the basis of the following effective strongth:


French Army . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90,400 men
The payments were calculated on the basis of a
}
total amount of \(220,000,000\) gold marks. Out of this amount a sum of \(10,950,000\) goid marks was in the first place allocated in respect of the British Army, representing a special aiiowance of 2 gold marks per man per day, to cover its higher cost. The remainder, or \(209,050,000\) gold marks, was divided in proportion to the number of effectives in question. The conversion of the sums in goid marks so arrived at into national currencies was made at the mean rate of exchange for December, 1921

The distribution of liquid assets received between Nov. 11, 1918 and April 30, 1922, as carried on the pre-May 1, 1921, account and shown in the accompanying table "statement of Germany's Deliveries and Payments" was as follows:
A. CASH AND SECURITIES.

Payment by French Government for: Gold Germany's proportion of the State Marks Bank of Morocco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 643,000 Teiephone account prior to Aug., 1914.. 10,000 Payment by Denmark for:

Property acquired in Schlcswig . . . . . . . .63,000,000
Proportion of German Imperial and State debts assumed

2,000,000
Ioney retrieved from ships sunk at Scapa Flowo.
Recetpts from remitted sales of converted war materiaz.
Recetpts on accouni of delivertes in kird From Luxemburg for coal.
\(43,140,000\)
17,520,000
From misc. saies of dyestuffs. . . . . . . . . . 5, 525,000
Realized proceeds of collections in Rhine
customs zome.
3,324,000
Interest Earned on Investments................... \(3,102,000\)
Loss in Exchange
3,102,000
Sums advanced from schedule of pay-
ments account (financial agreement
of March 11, 1922).................... . \(640,000,000\)
Total receipts in cash.
.778,268,000
Note.- Of this amount \(637.599,000\) goid marks went to Great Britain (inciuding \(500,000,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}\). of the "sums advanced"), and \(140,307,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}\). went to France (inciuding \(140,000,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}\). of the "sums advanced"); the \(345,000 \mathrm{~g}\). m . ioss on exchange and \(17,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}\). of miscellaneous saies of dyes remain undistributed.
B. DELIVERIES IN KIND.

Ships:
Allotted to Powers. To Great Britain . . . . . . \(\dot{2} \dot{0} \dot{4}, \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3} 4,0000\) \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { To France . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 51,150,000 \\ \text { To Itaiy. . . . . . . . . . . . } & \mathbf{2 , 2 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { To Japan } \\ \text { To Greece . . . . . . . . . . . } & 5,318,000 \\ \text { To }\end{array}\) To Roumania 128,000 Difference between Germany's credit and Powers' debits. . 390,701,000
Rotterdam Docks (to France).
Livestock (a)
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
To France. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(4,568,000\) \\
To Itaiy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(2,195,000\) \\
To Beigium . . . . .
\end{tabular}

To Beigium
\(\dot{5} \dot{3}, 045,000\)
To France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(53,045,000\)
To Beigium . . . . . . . . . . \(30,319,000\)
Miscellaneous (a)
To France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
To Italy \(\mathbf{3}, 097,000\)
8,000
To Belgium . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,325,000
Reconstruction Material. \(6 \times 1,000\)
18,000
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
To France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(6 \mathbf{8 1 , 0 0 0}\) \\
To Italy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 18,000 \\
To Belgium . . . . & 409,000
\end{tabular}

Coal, Coke and Lignite.
\(3 \dot{24} 979,0000\)
To France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(324,94,589,000\)
To Itaiy. 43,792,000
Luxemburg (io pay)
5,000
By-Products of Coal \(8,014,000\)
Dyestuffs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline To Great B & \[
8,499,000
\] \\
\hline To France & 9,251,000 \\
\hline To Italy & 9,124,000 \\
\hline To Japan & 2,630,000 \\
\hline To Belgium & 2,949,000 \\
\hline To Jugo-Sla & 23,000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pharmaceutical Products} \\
\hline To France. . . . . . & 193,000 \\
\hline To Italy. & 2,125,000 \\
\hline To Japan & 135,000 \\
\hline To Bclgium & 541,000 \\
\hline To Jugo-Slavia & 59,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

年u Jugo-slavia
522,000

Total Delivertes in Kind
To Great Britain . . . . . . . \(2 \dot{2} \dot{2}, \dot{8} \dot{3} \dot{3}, 0000\)
To France
455,263,000
To Itaiy. 68,672,000
To Japan. 8,965,000
To Beiglum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 86,052,000
To C reece 5,318,000
To Roumania.
128,000
82,000
To Jugo-Siavia. . . . . . . . . 8 82,000
Undistributed. . . . . . . . . . \(390,706,000\)
C. ARMISTICE DELIVERIES.

Total Armistice Deliveries
\(1,183,226,000\)
To Great Britain
84,413,000
To France. 527,433,000
To Italy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(15,306,000\)
To Beigium. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(470,622,000\)
To Poland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14,705,000
To Roumania........... 1,408.000
To Czechosiovakia. . . . . \(6,848.000\)
Undistributed . . . . . . . . . . 59,491,000

\section*{D. OTHER LIQUID ASSETS}

Submarine Cables
\(49,000,000\)
Undistributed. . ...... 49,000,000
Grand Toill Distributed-

To Great Britain. . . . . . 934,845,000
To France
123,003,000
To Itaily. 88,978,000
To Japan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(8,965,000\)
To Bclgium . . . . . . . . . . . \(556,674,000\)
To Greece.
5,318,000
To Poland
14,705,000
To Roumania.
82,000
To Jugo-Slavia
6,848,000
To Czechosiovakia \(6,848,000\)
\(199,559,000\)
The distribution on capital account of cessions, being state property in ceded territories and othi
capitai items (E.), was as follows.
Gold Marks. Gold Marks
Coal mines in Saar Basin
\(400,000,000\)
Deblted to France in \(1922.300,000.000\)
Undistributed. . . . . . . . 100,000,000
German school ing French concession,
Shanghat
\(\because 2,042,000\)
2,042,000
To France.
Shameen.
538,000
To Great Britain. . . . ... 538,000
Pronerty in Kiaochow.
\(59,000,000\)
Property acquiréd buy conce.essionary slates.2,017,665,000 To Czechosiovakia . . . 5,640,000
Dantzig (undistributed) 300,000,000
To Poiand . . . . . . . . . . . 1,712,025,000
Portion of German Imperial State loans
assumed by concessionary states ...
By Beigium (Moresnet,
\(25,097,000\)
Eupen and Malmedy). 635,000
By Czechosiovakia....... 391,000
Dantzig (undistributed). 5,514,000
By Poland (Poscu, etc.,
ceded)................. 18,557,000
Totai state properties.
.2,504,342,000
No flgures have been furnished covering property and Imperiai State loans in Memel and in the territory now Poiand's in the plebiscitc area.

Supplementai to the tabie "Statement of Germany's deliveries and payments on Pre-1st May, 1921, account," printed herewith, is the following table of "Summary of Credits in Germany for Cash Payments and Deliveries in Kind on Account of Schedules of Payments and Army Costs, May 1, 1921April :O, 1922."
A. Cash and securities.

Gold Marks.
\(1,313,660,496\)
Art. 5 of Schedule of Payments. \(1,000,000,000\)
Variabie annuity instaiment of Nov. 15, 1921
\(13,014,991\) Cash payments, Jañ-Apr., \(1922 \ldots .\). . . . . \(300,645,505\)
B. Deliveries in kind.

560,475,417
Proceeds of Reparation Recovery Act. \(72,263,442\)
Miscellaneous dcilveries
Shlps ( 376,533 tons)
Inland water craft.
Llvestock
44,193,285

Reconstruction materiai and mise
Coai, coke, lignite ( \(16,050,165\) tons)
Coke by-products-benzol, etc. (67,-
282 tons).
3,880,767
21,071,825
51,592,016
21,101,71.6
275,398,643

Dyestuffs.
11,690,454
Pharmacentical products. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\quad 8,451,212\)
Louvaile ilbrary
C. Armwitice deliveries in lind

816,276
3,679,816
Grand Total
. \(1,877,814,749\)
The dlstribution of these items ainong the powers shows some divergence in figures because some dellveries in kind are carrled as cash payments, etc. Ot the cash, \(640,000,000\) gold marks was transferred
to the account for army costs; and a credit of 868,000 gold marks appears in favor of Great Britain, and another of \(2,147,000\) in favor of France, representing gains in exchange. To Belgium went 669,647,000 gold marks; and \(33,016,000\) were undistributed. Of the ships, the distribution was: Great Britain, 42,542,000 g. m.; France, 768,000; Italy, 490,000; Japan, 9,000 ; Greece, 81,000 . Of iniand navigation boats, tugs, etc., the distribution was: France, \(14,318,000\) g. m.; Belgium, 345,000 ; and Czecho siovakia, 6,409,000. Of the livestock, the distribution was: France, \(27,867,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m} . ;\) Italy, \(5,046,000\);

Belgium, 6,828,000; s. H. S. State, 11,851,000. Of the reconstruction material and agricultural machinery and seeds, the distribution was: France, \(5,229,000 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}\). ; Italy, 2,335,000; Belgium, 12,307.000. Of the coal, the distribution was: France, \(156,676,000\) g. m.; Italy, 55,128,000; Belgium, \(39,416,000\). All the by-products of coke went to France. Of the dyestuffs, the distribution was: Great Britain, \(1,212,000 \mathrm{~g}\). m.; France, \(1,630,000\); Italy, \(2,752,000\); Belgium, 2,608,000; Greece, 197.000; and "sold to the United States Textile Alliance (but not yet paid in cash)," 139,000.

\title{
STATEMENT OF GERMANY'S DELIVERIES AND PAYMENTS
} UPON PRE-1ST MAY, 1921, ACCOUNT.
(Between 11th November, 1918 and 30th April, 1920.)


POSITION UNDER ARTICLE \(235^{\circ}\) (G. M. 20 MILLIARDS) AS AT \(30 T H\) APRIL, 1921. (Brought up to 30 th April, 1922.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Gold Marks. & Goid Marks. \\
\hline A.-Estimated Value of Deliveries to 30th April, 1921............. Deduct: & & 5,100,000,000 \\
\hline Provisional vaiuat'n of State Prop'ties not become liquid at 1st May, 1921 & & \[
2,504,000,000
\] \\
\hline Approximate Total of Available Assets. Add: & & \[
2,596,000,000
\] \\
\hline B.-Additional Items Ranking Against Article 235: & & \\
\hline 1. Gold Deliveries and other payments made for Food and Rav Materials (German ngure). ....................8.834,746,000) II. Saar Coal production delivered io order of France Prior & & \\
\hline to date of actual cession (German figure) . . . . . . . . . \(1,029,000\) ) & & \\
\hline III. Curtency furnished to Armies of Occupation up to Soth A pril, 1921. & 485,000,000 & \\
\hline IV.t.), furntshed to Armies of Occupation to 30th Nov.., 1920 (German fg).. & & - \\
\hline V. Expenses claimed by Germany on account of various Inter-Alled Commissions to 90 th November, 1920 (German figure) & \[
40.0
\] & 00,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{C.-AGGREGATE AT 30TH APRIL, 1921}

7,557,000,000
NOTE-The above aggregate is contingent inter alia upon the settlement of the foliowing questions:
Section A.-Abandoned Material; Fixed Raliway Materiai; Priees for Coai and Cattle Deilveries; Scction B.-Fondstuffs and Raw Materials Account; Items ereditabie re Costs of Armies (Billeting, ete.), Allowance for Expenses of Plebiscltes and Commissions.

\section*{SUMMARY OF BALANCES (PROVISIONAL) ON POWERS' ACCOUNTS, APRIL 30, 1922. Based on enirles brought definttely or provisionally to account. \\ 1.-ON PRE-1ST MAY, 1921, ACCOUNT. (In thousands of gold marks.)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Coal Ad-
vances
and
Army
Costs
to 30 th
April.
1921. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { Deliv- } \\
\text { eries in } \\
\text { Kind } \\
\text { Under } \\
\text { An'exes } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { Armis- } \\
\text { tice to } \\
30 t h \\
\text { April, } \\
1921 . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Powers Bal-
ances Be-
fore Debit-
ing State
Properties
in Ceded
Territories
and Cash
Transac-
tions Sinee
1st May,
1921. & Debit for Cash Transactions Since 1st May, 1921. & Balanees
at 30th
April, 1922,
Before
Debiting
Cessions
of State
Property,
Etc. & Cessions of State Propertiés in Ceded Territorles to be Deblted Definitely or Provisionally. & Combined Balances on Pre-1st May, 1921, Aecounts. \\
\hline Great Britaln & Gold Marks. Credit Items. 995,330 & Gold Marks. Debit Items. 297,246 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gold Marks. \\
Balances. Cr. 698,084
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gold Marks. \\
637,599
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gold Marks. \\
. 60,485
\end{tabular} & & Gold Marks. \\
\hline France...... & 1,281,518 & 982,696 & Cr. 298,822 & 140,307 & Cr. 158,515 & Shanghai........ 2,042 & Cr. 156,47S \\
\hline Itaiy & - 39,104 & 83,978 & Dr. 44,874 & & Dr. 44,874 & & Dr. 44,874 \\
\hline Japan & & 8,965 & Dr. 8,965 & & Dr. 8,965 & Kianchow . . . . . . 59,000 & Dr. 67,965 \\
\hline Belgium & 208,169 & 556,674 & Dr. 348,505 & & Dr. 348,505 & Eupen Malmedy.. 635 & Dr. 349,140 \\
\hline Greece & & 5,318 & Dr. 5,318 & & Dr. 5,318 & & Dr. 5,318 \\
\hline Poland & & 14,705 & Dr. 14,705 & & Dr. 14,705 & State Property and
Loans. . . . . . \(1,780,589\) & Dr. 1,745,287 \\
\hline Roumania. & & 4,536 & Dr. 4,536 & & Dr. 4,536 & & Dr. \(\quad 4,536\) \\
\hline Serb, Croat, Slovene State & & & & & & & Dr. 82 \\
\hline Czechoslovak. & & 6,848 & Dr. 6,848 & & Dr. 6,848 & StateProperty and Loans......... 6,031 & Dr. 12,879 \\
\hline Undistributed \& in suspense* & . & 905 & & . & . . . . . . & . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Dr. 12,810 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Property not distributed and Suspense Items not debited to Powers at 30th April, 1922: G. M. In I'hous.
Armistice Deliveries


Saar: Provisionai difference between Credit to Germany and Debit to France. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100,000
Ships: Difference between Credit to Germany and Debit to Powers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 390,700
Exchange loss.
\(\longdiv { 9 0 4 , 6 0 0 }\)

SUMMARY OF BALANCES (PROVISIONAL) ON POWERS' ACCOUNT, APRIL 30, 1922. Based on entries brought definitely or prooistonally to account.
2.-ON POST-IST MAY, 1921, ACCOUNT. (In thousands of gold marks.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Army
Costs,
1 st
May,
1921,
to 30 th
April,
1922. & Deliv-
cries in
Kind
and
Repar-
ation
Recov-
ery
Act. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Baiances Before \\
Debiting or Crediting Cash Transactions.
\end{tabular} & Cash Entrles. & Baiances at 30th April. 1922. \\
\hline & Gold & Gold & Gola & , & Gold Marks. \\
\hline United States of America & 56,160 & & Cr. 56,160 & & \[
\mathrm{Cr} .56,160
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Great Britaln. \\
France (incl. G. M. \(\dot{\mathbf{3}} \dot{0} \dot{0}\)
\end{tabular} & 10,787 & 116,018 & Dr. 105,231 & Exch. Gain on Gtd. Steriing Cr.. 868 & Dr. 104,363 \\
\hline millens forSaar Mines) & 164,160 & 519,927 & Dr. 355,767 & Exch. Gain on Gtd. Francs Cr... 2,147 & Dr. 353,620 \\
\hline Itaiy................... & & 73,250 & Dr. 73,250 & & Dr. 73,250 \\
\hline Japan. & 35,033 & 65,049 & Dr.
Dr.
29,410 & Cash under Decision of 29th July, & Dr. 12 \\
\hline Greece & 35,033 & 1,528 & Dr. 1,528 & 1921.... . . . . . . . . . . . . Dr. .669,647 & Dr. 690,057
Dr.
1,528 \\
\hline Poland. & & & & & \\
\hline Roumania. Croat, Slovene State & & 51,567 & \(\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Dr. } \\ \text { Dr. } & 51,608 \\ \text { Dr }\end{array}\) & \[
\ldots
\] & Dr.
Dr.
D1,608 \\
\hline Serb, Croat, Slovenestate & & 51,567
6,409 & Dr. 51,567 & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Dr. \\
Dr. \\
51,567 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Undistributod*. & & 38 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
(1) Assets not distrsbuted to Powers at 30th April, 1922: Cash and Securities Die by Luxemburg for coal \\
Due by Textile Alliance for dyestuffs
\end{tabular}} & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { G.M.M. }{ }^{\text {Thous }} \\
.33,000 \\
: \quad 4,700 \\
\hline \quad 100
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & & & 37,800 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PARTIAL MORATORIUM OBLIGATION, 1922. (Payments and deliveries credited to 30th April, 1922.)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1. Cash Payments. \\
(a) Sums patd prior to 21st March, 1922, date of Nottication of Parttal Moratorium. \\
(b) Sums patd subsequently to 21st March and before 1st May, 1922 \\
(c) Other credtts: \\
Sale of dellveries in kind 1st November, 1921, to 30th April, 1922, treated as cash: Coal. \\
Dyestufis.
\end{tabular}}} & Gold Marks. \\
\hline & & & 282,454,540 \\
\hline & & & 18,190,964 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & 11,600,343 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total cash payments to 30th April, 1922. \\
2. DELIVERIES IN Kind. \\
ries in Kind on Reparation Account 1st January, 1922, to 30th April, 1922 (includtng aration Recovery Act Recetpts).
\end{tabular}}} & 312,245,848 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline Delivered to: & France. & The Other Allied Powers & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January, 1922 \\
February \\
March \\
April
\end{tabular}} & 16,297,294 & 32,067,864 & \\
\hline & 10,402,072 & 19,069,905 & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline Total Deliveries in Kind to 30th April, 1922 & 61,968,339 & 135,002,258 & 196,970,597 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Grand total. \\
Balance due in Kind \\
Balance due in Cash \\
Total obligation.
\end{tabular}}} & \\
\hline & & & 1,253,029,402 \\
\hline & & & 2,170,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

It was announced in Washington on Sept. 27, that Secretary Hughes had worked out a plan whereby the United States would receive its sishare of German dyes, to be credited on the American bill against Germany for the cost of its Army of Occupation. The Reparation Commission approved this plan. Annual deliveries will probably not exceed \(\$ 3,000,000\).

\section*{INTERNATIONAL BANKERS ON GERMAN LOAN.}

The International Committee of Bankers which was invited by the Reparation Commission to Paris following the Genoa Conference to consider the conditions under which an external loan could be raised by Germany deliberated the matter from May 24 to June 10, 1922, found the flotation of such loan not feasible at that time, but stated emphatcally that, given favorable conditions, substantial loans could be successfully floated in all the main markets of the world.
Germany and Belgium came to an agreement on Sept. 19, whereby the latter received German treasury bonds indorsed by the Reichsbank for reparation payments to Belgium, to the amount of \(270,000,000\) gold marks, due Feb. 15, and June 15, 1923.

An attempt at a practical solution of the FrancoGerman reparation problem was made early in September by the Marquis de Lubersac and Hugo Stinnes for furnishing millions of francs in building material. This, however, was cancclled about Oct. 20, because of the collapse of the German mark.
The Reparation Commission visited Germany in November, but no concrete results were accomplished. A further conference at Brussels was under discussion, but not settled by the first of December.

Germany on Nov. 14, delivered a note to the Reparation Commission, outlining her plan for a loan of \(1,000,000,000\) gold marks, half to be supplied by the Reichsbank, the rest from outside, for the rehabilitation of the mark, with a request for a three or four year moratorium. Germany would
undertake, a Berlin despatch said, to increase production by prolonging working hours and to effect savings in administration by reducing the number of officials.

The meeting of the four Premiers of the Allied powers in London, December 9-11, failed to reach an agreement on a ground for the conference planned to be held on reparations in Brussels before the next German payment is due, which is January 15. They unanimously found unsatisfactory the plan submitted by the German Chancellor which asked for a two-year moratorium. Premier Poincare insisted that France wanted a "protective guarantee" that Germany will meet her obligations, which was interpreted as a definite instance that France would occupy the Ruhr.

\section*{AMERICAN-GERMAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.}

The personnel of the American-German Claims Commission appointed by the two Governments under the agreement signed in Berlin, Aug. 10, 1922, is as follows:

William R. Day, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, umpire of the commission. Edwin B. Parker of Texas, American member.
Robert C. Morris of New York, agent of the Government of the United States.

Marshall Morgan, assistant to the American agent.

Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, German member.
Karl von Lewinski, agent of the Government of Germany

Henry B. Morrow and O. O. Kiep, joint secietaries of the commission.

The first work of the commission will be the settlement of claims of the American Government and nationals against Germany for war losses. German claims involving property seized here by the Alien Property Custodian will be held in abeyance. It is estimated the Commissioners will have the disposal of claims for about \(\$ 800,000,000\) or \(\$ 900,000,000\).

\section*{THE GERMAN MARK COLLAPSE.}

The United States Department of Commerce, in its Commerce Reports for Nov. 20, 1922, set forth the grave situation in industry, commerce and finance in Germany emphasized in the October (1922) mark collapse which has revived and intensified the effects of previous violent declines. Its article is based on cable reports from the United States Commercial Attache, Charles E. Herring, in Berlin and in part follows:

The new mark collapse from 1,815 to the dollar on October 1 to 8,392 on November 7, together with the expectation of a further decline, has resulted in Germany in renewed popular apprehension,
greater uncertainty in all business, increased price confusion, panic buying of goods, and all other incidents of previous drops in the mark. The beginning of the decline of October 12 is generally attributed to the Cabinet crisis in England: since then basic factors which make even a further mark collapse inevitable have been in operation.

These basic factors bringing about currency depreciation may be listed as follows: The continuing adverse balance of payments, as aggravated by reparation payments; the complete loss of confldence abroad in any mark recovery, with the resulting refusal to purchase and the unloading of previous holdings; the invoicing of 60 per cent. or more of German exports in high-exchange currency
thus greatly diminishing the legitimate commercial demand for mark exchange; anticipatory purchase of foreign exchange by German industry and, of less importance, speculation by individuals; and lastly, although this is an effect rather than a cause, continued inflation.

The theory that internal speculation in foreign values is largely responsible for the recent coliapoe of the mark seems somewhat invalidated by the vlolent depreciation since the passage of the law providing for the control of foreign-exchange transactions. This measure was in fact not so much a practical expedient as a gesture to quiet public apprehension over the new mark depreciation; it was aimed chicfly at the prevention of smaller private speculation and has no effect on legltimate purchase of foreign exchange by industry whick must obviously cover raw-materlal purchasos wheu contracts are made. This law, which went into effect about the middle of October, is largely inoperative at present but has caused much protest from trade and industry.

\section*{NOTE CIRCULATION AND FLOATING DEBT}

The German note circulation at the end of October mounted to \(469,000,000,000\) Reichsbank notes and \(14,000,000,000\) Governinent Loan Office notes The Reichsbank circulation advanced during the month from \(316,000,000,000\), but the amount of the ioan offee notes was practically unclianged. The rate of inflation increases month by month the additional cireulation having been in round numbers \(12,000,000,000\) in March, 17,000,000,000 in June, \(20,000,000,000\) in July, 48,000,000,000 in August, \(78,000,000,000\) in September, and 153,\(000,000,000\) in October

The floating debt of the German Government was given as \(721,000,000,000\) marks on Oct. 31, 1922, of which \(604,000,000,000\) consisted of discounted treasury bills. Of these discounted bills the money market had absorbed only \(127,000,000,000\), leaving an excessive amount in the Reichsbank.

Private discounts at the Reichsbank amounted to \(101,000,000,000\) marks on October 31, of which \(25,000,000,000\) had been added during the last week in the month. On September 30 the private discount figure was \(50,000,000,000\) marks; on August \(31,21,000,000,000\); on July 31, \(8,000,000,000\).

The Finance Ministry reports the revenue of the German Government from April to September first six months of fiscal year) as \(343,000,000,000\) marks, \(218,000,000,000\) of this being derived from the floating debt and \(123,000,000,000\) marks from taxation, but the forced loan receipts came to only 2,450,000,000 marks.

\section*{GOLD VALUATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.}

The stock market has experienced a strong buli movement. The extent of turnover and the work involved have made necessary the closing of the exchange for two days a week. Nevertheless, the market level has not reacted in proportion to the fall of the currency.

The Frankfurter Zeitung stock index on November 3 stood at 318,145 , compared with 98,880 on October 6 . Domestic loans went from 1,345 to 2,133 during the period, and foreign loans from 46,115 to 77,660 . The remarkable appreciation of securities is to be attributed in part to the discouraging effect of the recent anti-speculation measures on small investors who formerly speculated in foreign currencles.

The gold value of the sliare capitalization of German industry, estimated last July by the Ber liner Tageblatt at \(6,800,000,000\) marks (against \(31,000,000,000\) at the end of 1913), is considered to be undoubtedly less now than in July.

\section*{CAPITAL SHORTAGE.}

The various diffcultics due to the shortage of capital are bccoming more pronounced. Conditions tend to bring about the elimination of smalier concerns which are unable to obtain adequate bank credit to mect the new price levels or to proelimination takes the form of absorption by large corporatlons rather than of bankruptcies. The larger concerns are forced to draw upon their foreign high-exchange reserves. Actual currency is also still scarce; municipal and other corporations are issuing emergeney currency.

Tic Frankfurter Zeitung gives October capital Increases as \(3,798,300,000\) marks, largely in the metals and machincry industries, mines and smelters, pubilc 'vtilities, and bauks. New incorporations amolinted to \(1,078,600,000\) marks, chicfly in metals, machinery, foodstuffs, and banks. The capltal increases in September were \(3,748,400,000\) marks, and the new incorporations eame to \(905,700,000\); eapital absorption apparently is lagging far behind
currency depreciation and price levels. During October, six corporations issucd \(2,309,500,000\) marizs in fixed interest securities, as against 3,283,200,000 marks by twenty-one corporatlons in September.

\section*{WHOLESALE PRICE INCREASES IMPORTANT.}

Coal prices Fere increased on November 1 by approximately 60 per cent., and textile raw materials are advancing so rapidly as to affect both the cotiton and woolen textile industries severely. Inland potash prices effective November 3 showed an advance over those of October 1 of about 250 per cent., while pig-iron prices jumped four times during the month.

The Frankfurter Zeitung wholesale price index for 98 commodities showed an increase from 43,223 at the end of September to 94,492 at the end of October, a much eloser response to currency depreciation than is noted in retail indexes.

All domestic trade is now on a shifting price basls. Although internal payments in foreign currencies are prohibited except in special cases, yet the practice of calculating on a doilar basis is increasing. In export trade probably 60 per cent. of the transactions are in high-exchange currencles.

The labor market was probably less favorable during October than it had been in September (although official unemployment figures do not reffect this), but the slump in production predicted some time ago has not yet set in. Part-time employ ment is on the increase, but the eventual industrial crisis is apparently not yet imminent; all proposals to introduce part-time work must be approved by a Government commission, which refuses such applications in a large number of cases.

The weekly changes in the prices of iron and steel and certain other standard goods and the very frequent wage changes (often weekly) are resulting in many negotiations and much paper work and, of course, bring about great economic waste. Likewise the Government control of foreign trade and other activities, together with the shifting basis of all economic life, results in enormous unproductive employment among the "white collar" class; production costs are increased, and the effect of the lower gold value of wages is partially nullified.

Labor unions report that 52,349 of their membership were unemployed on October 1 ; this is 0.8 per cent., against an unemployment of 0.7 per cent. in September.

\section*{WAGES AND LABOR TROUBLES.}

Strikes and other labor troubles were less noticeable in October than in the preceding month; wage demands were bcing settled by arbitration or agreement. Apparently employers are making an effort to readjust wage distributions among skilled and unskilled workers.

The response of retail prices to the new currency depreciation is fortunately greatly retarded, and the danger of food riots is thus minimized. Dr. Kuczynski's minimum living-expense index for Berin showed a 98 per cent. increase for the sccond half of October. Dr. Kuczynski estimated the minimuin weekly living cost for a family of four in Berlin to be 6,136 marks during the first half of October and 8,871 during the second half. Effective on November 13 the price of rationed bread was set at 112 marks for a 1,900-gram loaf.

The average weekly wage. paid in Berlin during the second half of October, 5,200 to 6,000 marks, indicates that wages are not keeping pace with the greatiy advancing living costs. This condition is reported dimeult for Germany as a whole.

The internal purchasing power of the mark, an average gold value for October, was estimated by Kuczynski at \(\$ 0.001\), while the forelgn exchange value (based on an average mark-to-doliar rate of 3,308 ) Was given as \(\$ 0.0003\). During the second haif of the month the averages above were \(\$ 0.0008\) and \(\$ 0.00028\), respectively.

TRANSPORTATION

\section*{AND}

COMMUNICA TIONS.
On November 15 an increase al 100 per cent. in postal rates went into effoct; the Ministry of Posts reports that since the last lucreasc there has been a considerable diminution in the use of the malls, On November 1 an increase of 50 per cent. in rallway frelght rates and 100 per cent. in passenger fares went into effect and further advances are announced for December 1.
During the month of October, nine ships, ag regating 46,400 tons were launclied. Fourteen ships aggregating 86,800 tons were completed and onc ship of 8,300 tons was bought. Imports for September were \(4,830,000\) metric tons and exports wero \(1,590,000\) metric tons.

\section*{THE GENOA CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.}

The Genoa Conference assembled on April 10, 1922, at the Royal Palace of St. George at Genoa, with delegates from thirty-four states, convened to find a remedy for the economical llls of Europe. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, had proposed this meeting to M. Briand, Premier of France, and later at Boulogne, on February 25, had renewed the proposal to M. Poincare. To hlm he had given the assurance that if Germany and Russla were invited the questlons of reparations and the terms of the Versailles Treaty should not be made subject to revision and the Russian prewar debt sbould not be brought into questlon.

The official list of nations represented was as follows:

Albania, Australia (Sir Joseph Cook, head of delegation), Austrla, Belgium (Premier Theunis, head), Bulgaria, Canada (Sir Charles Gordon, head), Czechoslovakia (Premier Edouard Benes, head), Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France (Louis Barthou, head), Germany (Chancellor Wirth, head, and Dr. Rathenau), Great Britain (Premier Lloyd George, head), Greece (Premier Gounaris, head), Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (Premier Facta, head), Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuanla, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumanla (Premier Bratanio, head), Russia (Forelgn Minlster George Chicherin, head), San Marino, Union of South Africa, Spaln, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan (Viscount Ishil, President of the Council of the League of Nations, head).

Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador to Rome, was present as an unoffcial observer, the Washington Government havlng declined to partlcipate. Great Britain brought a delegation of 128 members, France, 80 , Germany, 80 ; in all the official attendance amounted to 1,500 , and 400 newspaper correspondents crowded the gallery.

Lloyd George in his opening address said: "The world is one economic unit. For that reason \(I\) regret that the great American Republic is not represented here. However, much that has happened and is happening In Europe makes Americans cautious in interfering in our affairs. But if we can set these thlngs rlght at this conference, I feel sure America will not merely come in, but come in gladly.'

He made a plea for real peace, a careful study of currency and the questlon of exchanges, and the investigation of transport and credlt. He emphasized four essential conditions to intercourse between nations; that contracts should not be repudlated; that no country can wage war on the institutlons of another; that one nation shall not engage in aggressive operations against the territory of another; and that the nationals of one country shall be entitled to impartial justice from the courts of another.

As the spokesmen of the several delegations responded Viscount Ishii explained that Japan wished to co-operate because that courrtry was suffering from the loss of European markets and the instability of exchange. The Russian Foreign Minister, George Chicherin, after saying "Russla has not come here to do propaganda, but to cooperate in the economlc reconstruction of the world," introduced the question of disarmament. Russia, he said, was willing to reduce her army provided that other nations reduce theirs, and promise to let Russia alone, France, 'through M. Barthou, protested saying it had been agreed there should be no discussion of disarmament at Genoa.

The practical work of the conference was given over to three commissions-Finance, Commercial, and Transportation. A sub-committee of the first, composed of the leaders of the great powers, includlng Germany and Russia and four representatives from the remalning states, those selected belng: Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Roumania, had the bulk of the work to do.

An attempt was made by Italy to raise the question of the inter-alled debts, but it was ruled out by the Chairman on the ground that no decision could be reached without the participation and consent of the United States.

\section*{TERMS FOR RUSSIA.}

The Allied experts brought forward specific proposals relatlng to Russia, whlch stated bluntly that If Russia expects to resume her relatlons with the outside world that Cheka, or kindred bodies, sitting in secret and meting out arbitrary punishment to further tibe Soviets political needs, must be
abolished and Russia must set up a publlc judicial authority with professional judges independent of the Soviet. All law to be applied must be published, must be equal for all persons and non-retroactive. Forelgners must be protected agalnst arbitrary arrests and invasion of their homes. There must be right of appeal. The execution of judgments must be guaranteed, especially commerclal contracts and arbitration awards, even when made in foreign countries, must be enforced. The Soviet Government must accept responsibility for the debts of the Imperial Russlan Government and the provisional Government and accept a considerable number of other financial liabillties.

The Sovlet delegates were amazed and said the demands respectlng the rights of personal property and protection for foreigners contemplated changes in the Soviet Government which would vlrtually wipe out Communism and impair Soviet sovereignty at home.

Lloyd George, after walting several days, invited the leaders of France, Belgium and Italy and the two leaders of the Soviet delegation for a preliminary conference at his villa at Quarto. There the Russians, as against a claim of all other countries, totalling \(65,000,000,000\) gold franes, opposed a Russian claim totalling \(300,000,000,000\) gold franes (subsequently scaled down to \(\$ 125,000,000,000\) ) to cover all Russia's counter-claims for her costs in waging war on the allied side before the revolution and for the subsequent damage done by the antiSoviet Generals Kolchak, Denikin and Wrangel, Who had received moral and material support from the Allies. Finally, the Russian leaders offered to settle on a basls of \(200,000,000,000\) gold francs, provided they were given a considerable loan for economic reconstruction. At the close of two days of discussion the British Premier told M. Chlcherin that the Russlans must abandon their fantastic indemnity claims and must comply with the following conditlons:

Recognize the pre-war debt of Russia; recognize the responsibility of the Russian Government for the sums borrowed by Russia from the Alles during the war; and lecognize the liability of the Soviet Government for property owned by foreigners, which the Soviet had nationalized. After they had accepted his conditions Lloyd George said the Allies would entertain the question of damage done by the antiSoviet Generals.

Russia was notlfied by Sir Roberit Horne that the Allied experts had estimated the Soviet debt for foreign-owned property destroyed or selzed at \(6,000,000,000\) gold francs and asked if they were ready to recognize this obllgatlon. Rakovsky, the Ukrainian Premier, one of the delegation, replied that they were, but only on condition that the Allies recognlze the Russian counter-claims, totalling \(30,000,000,000\) gold franes and demanded that the Allies make Russia a preliminary payment of 2,000 . 000,000 gold francs on account. Discussion ended.

\section*{THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.}

Lloyd George and his associates were staggered when the Germans announced on April 17, that on the previous day, Easter Sunday, Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister, had concluded a treaty wlth M. Chicherin at Rapallo. The salient features of this treaty were:

Mutual renunciation of war expenses, war damages and civil damages; legal questions arising from the war, including disposition of merchant shlps to be settled on a basis of reclprocity; expenses for war prlsoners mutually annulled; Germany renounces all claims of her nationals, resulting from application of Soviet laws on condltion that "the Soviet Government shall not satisfy similar clalms made by any third state;" consular and dlplomatic relations to be immediately resumed; the rlghts of natlonals and the regulation of commercial relatlons to be mutually based on the "most favored natlon" principle; and mutual economic assistance.

The Allied delegates were absolutely surprised and amazed, and the French especially furlous, and reproached Germany bitterly in formal notes signed by ten natlons, holding that such an agreement secretly concluded while the conference was in session was a vlolation of the condltions to whlch Germany pledged itself on entering the conference, and that the act destroyed the spirlt of mutual confidence. The German envoys denled that secrecy had been intentional and the Russians said it was but the final result of earlier negotiations.

Two alternatives were presented to Germany: that she either denounce the treaty, or withdraw from further discussions on Russia. The delegates
chose the latter course, and asserted that they desired to co-operate fully with the work of the eonference. The French went further and ealled on the Germans to state categorically that the treaty contained no secret elauses, for rumor was persistent that the compaet embodied a secret milltary alliance. (Official denial of such a compact was later made by Russia.) They also held that Germany was alionating just claims to assets that would be applicable to reparation payments under the Versailles Treaty

In continuing their relations with the Russian delegation the Aliied powers put forth three demands: First, a refusal to admit any liability regarding the clalms advanced by the Sovlet Government; second, Willingness was expressed, in view of the serious economie condition of Russia to write down the war debts owing by Russia by a percentage to be determined later; and the countries would be prepared to consider postponement of payments of interest and also some remission of interest; third, it must be deninitely agreed that there can be no aliowance made to the Soviet Government against (a) either debts and financial obligations due to foreign nationals, of (b) the right of such nationals regarding the return of their property and compensation for damage of loss.

\section*{THE RUSSIAN REPLY.}

The Russian delegation formally expressed a willingness to accept the first and, second conditions and the first half of the third. For the rest they said the Russian Government would be ready "to restore to their former owners the use of property, nationalized or reserved, under the reservation, that in the event of that being imposisible satisfaction shall be given to the legitimate claims of the former owners either by mutual agreement or by arrangements to be worked out at the conference." The delegation insisted on the necessity for a loan and the equal hecessity for the recognition of the Soviet Government as a fundamental condition.

On this basis discussions went on until the Russians insisted that the cash loan and credit must pass through their hands. They were told that it would not be possible to give them a large cash loan, as the Eturopean nations had little cash available and because they did not admit the wisdom of turning cash over to the Soviet to use for reconstruction adcording to Its own discretion. The British experts outlined a plan for a credit system by which supplles and maehinery would be placed in Russia for specinc purposes. The Russians protested, declaring that Moscow should have full discretion without Allied supervision or control, and declared that the British

THE HAGUE CONFERENO
An attempt to reach a preliminary understanding was made by the British and French Governments. In considering the view put forward at Genoa by the Belgians, and aecepted by the French, that the Russian Government had no right at all to nationalize foreign property, and was bound in all cases to restore it intact to its orlginal owner, the British Government sent a note to the French Government saying: "Every state has a right compulsorily to acquire private property, whatsoever its nature, on payment of just compensation. Whether the Russian Government makes restitution of private property alienated from its owners or pays eompensation for it is a matter solely for the Russian Government. His Majesty's Government entirely agree, however, that compensation shali be real, not shadowy The French

The French Cablnet thereupon decided on Juns 13 to send a delegation, or "mission of inquiry," cussions should, taking the position that the disa purely tochnical character. Charies Denoist was made head of the delegation. The English delegation was headed by Edward Hilton Young, Finanelal Secretary to the Treasury, and Sir Philtp Lloyd-Graeme, Director of Overseas Trade; Baron Romano Avezzeno headed the Italian and M. Cartier the Belgian. The other nations repiesented were: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Esthonia, Finland, Grecce, Fungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Poiand, Portugal, Roumanla, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. The Russian delegation was composed of Maxim Litvinov, Leonid Krassin. M. Krestinsky and M. Sokolnikov. The United States was renresented by Louls Sussdorf as an observer.

The conference met on June 15 at the Peace Palace and formed three sub-committecs: Private property, Debts, and Credits. The Russians arrived on June 25 , insistent that the question of eredits must first be settled and then, and then only, would the Russians be ready to take up the other issues. The non-Russian powers were insistent on consider-
ing first the restoration of property. They declared
scheme would threaten the Communistic basis of their Government.

Russia then brought forward a set of completely new demands, insisting on a considerable cash loan, the cancellation of interest arrears on the pre-war debts and a moratorium of thirty years on those debts. They also declared that restitution of foreignowned property was contrary to their policy of nationalization, yet they contended that Russia had the right to possess property in foreign countries because these countries were under a bourgeois regime. These new demands made the previous leply valueless. The commission decided further discussion was impossible, and referred the new situation to the heads of the Allied delegation.
A week's exchange of views resulted in agreement on three main issues: recognition by the Soviet of Russia's pre-war debts; restitution of privatewowned foreign property and the acceptance of an International consortium to establish credit and develop enterprise in Russia. In connection with this, thirteen countries announced that they were ready to subscribe \(£ 20,000,000\) eapital to the consortium for the renewal of business in Europe, and espocially in Russia. Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany were each to subscribe \(£ 4,000\), 000.

The final version of this note to be sent to Russia was drafted on May 1. On the morning of that day M. Jaspar blocked the decision by declaring that Belgians owned property in Russia worth nearly a billion dollars and that Belgium wanted this property restored outright. France backed up Belgium's claims and the note was finally transmitted to the Russtan delegation, bearing the approval of all the powers except Belgium and France.

Lloyd George's project for a ten-year agreement "of hon-aggression," after much discussion, proved abortive.

The Russian delegation sought definite instructions from Moscow and the Soviet Government refused its assent to the return of foreign property outright and emphasized its insistence on a foreign loan.
The Genoa Conference adjourned pratctically Wlthout-results on May 19 after extending an invitation to the United States to join the Allied powers and Russia in a further conference oll Russian affairs at The Hague on June 15.
Secretary Hughes, on May 15, sent a reply to the invitation saying that the United States Government could not join in the conference.
M. Chicherin and M. Rakovsky remained at Genóa and completed negotiations for a commercial treaty with Italy, which was signed on May 24.

\section*{ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.}
that confidenee was necessary, that credits must largely proceed from the financial and industrial Interests which had been doing business with Russia before the revolution, and that these interests could not and would not move unless and until Russia had at least recognized its past obligations in relation to confiseated property and state debts.
M. Litvinov made it clear at the outset that the Russian Government would accept no absolute and general liability to restore particular under takings to their original owners and that it could admit no vested rights. The Russians handed in a long list of properties which Soviet Russia was prepared to lease, giving priority to previous owners. Thls list showed that less than 25 per cent. of the foreign enterprises in Russia were inciuded and that the Government apparently proposed to retain whole industries, notably the textile industry,
M. Krassin added that restitution by itself meant nothing, for the factory owner would be powerless to work his property unless he was able to make terms with the Soviet Government or its local organizations with regard to labor, food, fuel, supplies of raw material, transport, taxation, etc
M. Litvinov explained that the Soviet Government, while unable to give freehold property rights, would grant leases of factories, mines, etc., on eoncestion terms for as long even as ninety years and that the property and personnel employed by the concessionatre would be absolutely immune from arbitrary confiscation, and that he would be free to buy and sell as he pleased, would be granted free to buy and soll as he pleased, would be granted from crippling increases of taxation by an agree ment in advance for a period of yoars, the soviet Government preferring an arrangement for an agreed share in the output or profits. The question of compensation where the property was not re stored was raised, but the inmbility of the Russians to satisfy either the Fronch or the Britisli conception of what was reasonable with regard to restitution made a deadlock inevitable

To a request of the non-Russian ropresentatives, M. Sokolnikov presented figures concerning the Soviet budget, size and basis of currency circulation.
etc., Which will be found printed in this Almanac on pages 636-42 in the article on Russia.

To the sub-commission on credits the Russians presented an elaborate program asking for credits extending over a period of three years to a total of \(3,224,000,000\) gold rubles-a total of \(\$ 1,612,000,-\) \(000-\) made up of the following items: For transport, 1,050,000,000 gold rubles; Agriculture, \(924,000,000\) Industries, \(750,000,000\); Miscellaneous Commercial Credits, \(300,000,000\); Bank Credits, \(200,000,000\). These Litvinov said represented Russia's minimum necessities and should be granted as a direct credit to the Moscow Government and had nothing to do with the other credits in question, which were to facilitate private trade with Russia under Government guarantee. In other words, the Russian delegates asked that this money should be furnished or guaranteed by foreign Governments to the Soviet Government, who would have the spending of it and the responsibility of repaying it. To the non-Russian delegates business on these terms was impossible even if the amount had been available. The discussion came to an abrupt end.
At the plenary session, held later, Litvinov abandoned his demand for credits and proposed that if the several delegations would put a similar proposition to their respective Governments, the

Russian delegation would at once refer to its Government the question whether it was prepared, on the assumption that no credits could be given:
1. To acknowledge the debts due by the Russian Government or its predecessors to foreign nationals, and
2. To agree to give effective compensation to foreigners for property previously owned by them which has been nationalized by the Russian Government, provided the terms of payment of the debts and terms of compensation, whether in the form of concessions or otherwise, were left to be agreed between the Russian Government and the persons concerned in the course of two years.

The non-Russian Commission stated its opinion that though the basis of an agreement could not be found within the terms of this declaration, its acceptance and its loyal execution by the Russian Government would contribute to the re-establishment of the confidence which was necessary for the reconstruction of Russia and under which further negotiations could be carried on. passed another resolution by which the Governments undertook not to support their nationals in negotiating for property which had originally belonged to otber foreigners but had not been restored, and then the conference ended.

\section*{THE LEACUE OF NATIONS IN 1922.}

The Third Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva September 4 and adjourned on September 30 to meet again on Sept. 3, 1923. Its most notable work was the plan for the rehabilitation of Austria. This problem the Allied powers had turned over to the League when the situation seemed to be almost beyond remedy. The plan was worked out in three weeks by the powers concerned, sitting about a common council table, the leading statesmen being the Earl of Balfour, of Great Britain; Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia and Mgr. Ignatz Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor. They were assisted by the Economic and Financial Committee of the League and concluded a fivepower treaty, guaranteelng the independence and political integrity of Austria; the internal difficulties were met by a program of economy and reform to be executed under a League of Nations High Commissioner. (The details of this work will be found in the following article on the reconstruction ol Austria.)

The assembly adopted unanimously the principle of a reduction of armaments, based upon a treaty of mutual guaranty against attack to be worked out in detail durng the coming year.

Reparations and inter-Allied debts were discussed, the European neutral nations pointing out that they are as vitally concerned in the prompt and zane solution of these questions as the directly interested powers. It was felt that it was possible that if an agreernent is not soon reached the Allied powers may turn the whole question over to the League of Nations and make a fresh start on new lines.

Arthur Sweetser of New York, who is a member of the secretariat, points out: "Beyond question nearly all the leaders of world thought and action came to Geneva for the four weeks and left a distinct impression that the League had grown from an organization interested in many of the smaller, but perhaps subordinate, problems of international life into an organization capable of handling far greater problems than had yet come before it. It shows that the League, having tested and proved its ability, was now moving out onto a broader platform."

Discussion of the situation in the Near East was in progress when the Allied negotiators in Paris came to an agreement and the Assembly stood aside.

Hungary, the third of the ex-enemy powers, was admitted to membership September 18, leaving outside only Germany and Turkey, the latter already promised the support of the Allied powers for membership. The roster now included fiftytwo nations. Next year Turkey will probably be in, if the present international problems are solved; Germany will enter as soon as her problems permit and it is expected that Ireland will join now that the Free State has been set up.

An important change was made in the membership of the council. In Paris it was planned that the great powers should dominate that body wlth five members and that all the other powers should be entitled to only four. The United States did not take the place reserved for it, so the proportion became four and four. The great powers themselves provided for the entrance into the council
of two small powers, so that the proportion to-day stands four great powers and six lesser powers. These six non-permanent members now are: Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Belgium, Sweden and China, in order of the number of votes.

The fifty-two members of the League of Nations and amount assessed on each for the expenses of the League are as follows:


The budget of the League of Nations for 1923 shows these expenditures, balancing an income derived from a pro rata assessment on the member nations:

The South American states played a large part In the Assembly; a Chilian, M. Agustin, serving as President, and Brazil and Uruguay received places on the council, and on the last day they agreed at an informal meeting to do what they could at the forthcoming pan-American conference at Santiago on March 20 , 1923 , to effect a liaison between that organization and the League.

The officers of the assembly were: President, M. Agustin Edwards of Chile; Vice Presidents; Lord Balfour, Great Britain; M. Hanotaux, France: M. Teixeira Gomes, Portugal; M. Brantlng, Sweden; Count de Gimeno, Spain; M. de Nintitch, Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

The assembly committees and chalrmen were as follows:

Iregal and constitutional qucstions, M. Sclaloja (Italy).

Technical organizations (economy and finance, health, and communications and transit), M. Chadzko (Poland).

Reduction of armaments, M. Torriente y Peraza (Cuba).

Budget and finance, M. Heriuf Zahle (Denmark).
Social and general questions (opium. refugecs, traffic in women and girls, etc.), Mr. Wiliam F. Fieldicing (Canada).

Political (admission of Hungary), the Jonkheer
J. Loudon (Netherlands).


Baker, Child Hygiene, United States; Dr. Leon Bernard, Professor of Hygiene, University of Paris, France; Dr. A. Caimette, Pastcur Instltute, Algeria; Dr. F. Carozzi, Industrlal Hygiene Section, Inter national Labor Office; Dr. H. Carriere, Drector of Federai Health Department, Switzerland; Dr. Carlos Chagas, Director of Federal Health Department, Brazll; Sir Havelock Charles, President of the Medical Board for Inaia; Dr. W. Chodzko Director of Federal Health Department, Poland; Dr. A. Lutratio, Dlrector of Federal Health Department, Italy; Dr. M. Miyajlma, Kitasato Institute, Tolio, Japan; Dr. A. Pllido, President Royal Council, Public Health of Spain; Dr. O. Velghe, Director Generai, Health Department, Belgium; Dr. Santoliquido, reptesenting the League of Red Cross Societies; and Dr. L. Eajchmann, Director Health Section, League of Nations, Geneva.
-Ten Government laboratorles or institutes are co-operating with the organization in the study of disease and epidemics and industrial hygiene. The State Institute of Denmark is the central laboratory and in co-operation are Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia and the United States. The gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, available since October, 1922, will result in a very great acceleration of the work.

Mr. Swectser also notes: "The curious spectacie presented itself at this third assembly of more American visitors, more American journalists and more general American interest than was the case with any other nationality, yet the United States played'no part."

The American Government, however, made its first offcial appearance, in a League of Nations on December 5, when Dr. M. Dorset of the International Labor Bureau spoke on the question of anthrax and wool. The official said he was officiaily representing the United States as observer.

Americans in the Secretariat of the League of Nations are: librarian, Florence Wilson; establishment officer, Howard R. Huston; associate director of information, Arthur Sweetser; assistant in administrative commissions section, Huntington G11christ; director research division, international labor organlzatlon, Dr. Royal Meeker; Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, John Bassett Moore.

Americans on the committees are: Heaith, Dr. S. Joscphine Baker, Dr. G. W. McCoy and Edgar Sydenstricker; Social Questions, Miss Grace Abbott; Opium, Mrs. Hamilton Wright; Intellectual Co-operation, Prof. R. E. Millekan and Prof. Alice Hamilton of Harvard University; Investlgation of Anthrax, Dr. G. Dorset of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

\section*{RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.}

The plan for the reconstruction of Austria as worked out during the summer and early fall of 1922 by Chancellor Mgr. Ignatz Scipel of Austria and the Committee of the League of Nations was put before Parliament for action early in November. Commerce Reports, published by the United States Dcpartment of Commerce, In its lssue of Nov. 20 , 1922, presents this summary based on cable reports of November 9 from Trade Commissioner Upson and Consul Foster of Vienna:

The plan provides for economles which will reduce administration expenses to one-third through the discontinuance of unessential functions. War plants and posslbly the mincs are to be disposed of, administrative proccdure is to be simplified, and the Government personnel reduced. The financlal operations of the new plan are to be centralized in the bank of issuc. Federal departments are to be reduced to cight; the number of courts will be less and the legal procedure greatly simplified. Federal advances to provinces and munlclpalities are to be reduced and within three years discontinued.

By adjustment of important duties customs receipts wlll be doubled, probably yielding \(\$ 16,-\) 000,000 ; they will then be gradually increased to yield \(\$ 20,000,000\) withln two years. The most important loodstuffs and raw materials will remain for the present on the free list. Export duties are to be imposed on many articles. Tobacco and salt prices are to be lincreascd, and taxes are to be levied on the consumption of electricity and gas. There will be a new turnover tax for personal. services, with the exception of personal services rendered in connection with forelgn trade. A yearly capital levy will also be made on natural persons, and fees charged for transportation wlll likewise be taxed. The railways, post, telegraph, telephone, and otier Govermment enterprises are to be made independent, and the organizations are to be con-
ducted along business principles so far as consistent with the public interest.

BANK OF ISSUE AND NEW LOAN.
The recommendations of the League do not make the bank of emission the keystone of Austria's rehabilitation but give it rather a minor place in the general scheme of reconstruction. The capltal is to be 30,000,000. gold crowns instead of \(100,000,-\) 000 Swiss francs, as formerly announced. (The value of the gold crown is \(\$ .2026\).) The Government's subscription to the capital stock is to be set aside in favor of purely private subscriptions, so that in fact the bank will be a private enterprise which will act as the fiscal agent of the Austrian Government. It will differ from other European Government banks in this, that it will have complete autonomy, being entirely free from control or interference from the Austrian Government.
The prospects for the passage of the above latws are favorable. In the mean tine a law has been passed authorizing a loan for \(130,000,000\) gold crowns, of which the Austrian banks will subscribe \(30,000,000\) crowns underwrite \(20,000,000\) crowns and with the help of the League of Nations expect to place the remainder abroad. The security for this loan comprises the proceeds from the customs and the tobacco monopoly, the proceeds from the French loall amounting to \(47,000,000\) francs and the Italian loan of 68,000,000 lire, and the amount of \(15,000,000\) gold crowns obtalncd from the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarlan Bank. The loan is Intended to cover the deficit for the remainder of 1922 and note printing.

THREE TRILLION CROWNS IN NOTES.
The total circulation of notes in Austria, Inciuding demand certificates, at the end of October amounted to \(2,973,000,000,000\) crowns, as coinpared with \(2,021,000,000,000\) crowns at the cnd of September. Treasury certificates held by the bank amounted to \(1,381,000,000,000\) crowns, as compared
with \(1,000,000,000,000\) crowns for the previous month, while commercial discounts advanced to \(876,000,000,000\) from \(735,000,000,000\) crowns in September.

During October the highest rate of exchange for the doilar on New York was 74,300 crowns, and the lowest 73,725 crowns; the closing quotation for the month was 73,900 . The New York cable rate for 1 crown on September 30 was \(\$ 0.000014\) and remained the same on October 30; on November 9 it was \(\$ 0.000013\).

Austrian factories are working on old orders; everywhere they are cutting down on operation and some expect to close entireiy.

\section*{UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES.}

Unemployment has greatly increased, and at the end of October 59,000 were reported unemployed in the Vienna district, including 14,000 metal workers; other districts also reported increases. Unemployment in Vienna at the end of September amounted to 45,000 .
The cost of living indicated by the Government index figure of 10,332 on October 14 (based on 1 ior July, 1914) shows a decrease from 11,306 on

September 14. This September figure was made up from the foilowing detail flgures on a similar basis: Food, 13,531; clothing, 19,159; rent, 33; and heat and light, 12,658 .

The Volkswirt cost of living index at the end of October was 21,352 (based on 100, January, 1921) as compared with 20,552 on October 1, thus showing a slight increase (about 4 per cent.) in the cost of living in Austria during the month. A loaf of bread at the end of October cost 6,660 crowns, as compared with 6,330 crowns for September. Industrial bread supplements were discontinued on October 15.
The total imports of Austria for the first six months of 1922 amounted to \(3,630,000\) metric tons, as compared with \(3,730,000\) metric tons during the first half of 1921, according to Consul Foster, at Vienna. Exports for the first six months of 1922 amounted to 930,000 metric tons, as compared with 700,000 metric tons during the first half of 1921 . Total imports for the first six months of this year are valued at \(792,000,000\) gold crowns, and total exports at 489,000,000 gold crowns.

Postal rates were doubled on November 1.
The reconstruction programme became operative on Nov. 15.

\section*{JAPANESE DENIED NATURALIZATION.}

Japanese are not eligible for naturalization in the United States is the substance of a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in Washington on Nov. 13, 1922, the opinion being delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland.

In its finding the court disposed of two cases, one brought from Hawaii by Tako Ozawa against the United States, and the other brought by Takuji Yamashita and Charles Hio Koko against the Secretary of State of Washington.

In the latter case both Japanese had been naturalized by a court of the State of Washington, but were refused incorporation as a real estate firm on the ground that their naturaiization had been illegal.

The lower Federal Courts denied naturalization in both cases, but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in considering the Ozawa case suspended its decision and asked the Supreme Court for instructions as to whether Japanese are eligible for citizenship under the naturalization laws.

The question largely turned upon whether Section 2169 of the revised statutes restricting naturalization to "free white persons" and those of African descent was still in force.

The court stated that the questions before it were:
"(1) Is the nauralization act of June 29, 1906, limited by the provisions of section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States?
"(2) If so limited, is the appellant eligible for naturalization under that section?"

The court answered the first of these questions in the affrmative, and then in discussing the phrase "free white persons," as it appears in the statute said:
"Undoubtediy the word 'free' was originally used in recognition of the fact that slavery then existed and that some white persons occupied that status. The word, however, has long since ceased to have any practical significance and may now be disregarded.
"Manifestly, the test afforded by the mere color of the skin of each individual is impracticabie as that differs greatiy among persons of the same race, even among Anglo-Saxons, ranging by imperceptible gradations from the fair blond to the swarthy brunette, the latter being darker than many of the lighter hued persons of the brown or yellow races. Hence, to adopt the color test alone wouid result in a confused overlapping of races and a gradual merging of one into the other, without any practical line of separation.
"The Federal and State courts, in an almost unbroken ine, have held that the words 'white person' were meant to indicate only a person of what is popularly known as the Caucasian race. With the conclusion reached in these several decisions we see no reason to differ.
"Moreover, that conclusion has become so well estabiished by judicial and executive concurrence and legislative acquiescence that we should not at this late day feel at liberty to_disturb it, in the
absence of reasons far more cogent than any that have been suggested.
"The effect of the conclusion that the words 'white person' means a Caucasian is not to establish a sharp line of demarcation between those who are entitled and those who are not entitled to naturaiization, but rather a zone of more or less debatable ground outside of which, upon the one hand, are those clearly eligible, and outside of which, upon the other hand, are those ciearly ineiigible for citizenship. Individual cases falling within this zone must be determined as they arise from time to time by what this court has called, in another connection. 'the gradual process of judicial inciusion and exclusion.'
"The appeiiant in the case now under consideration, however, is clearly of a race which is not Caucasian, and therefore belongs entirely outside the zone on the negative side. A large number of the Federal and State courts have so decided and we find no reported case definiteiy to the contrary. These decisions are sustained by numerous scientific authorities, which we do not deem it necessary to review. We think these decisions are right and so hoid."

The legal attack of Tako Ozawa, Japanese salesman for a large whoiesale firm in Honoluiu, to gain American citizenship was launched in the Hawaiian courts in 1914, and was brought to the Supreme Court in 1917.

Among other contentions Ozawa advanced the claim that he is "white," and in an effort to prove his point he traced the history of the Japanese nation for several thousand years, back to the Ainu tribe. He included in his argument the assertion that Solicitor James M. Beck had expressed the belief that this particular portion of the Japanese race has the distinct mark of the Caucasian.

Ozawa is well educated and speaks excelient English. He came to Hawail while a young man. One of his points was that he had taken special care to educate his children in the American public schools of the Territory and to familiarize them with American customs and ideals in order that they might become loyal American citizens. He asserted that his children had not been taught the Japanese language and that nothing that pertained to Japan had been permitted to enter their education or rellgion.
In arguing both cases George W. Wickersham, acting for the Japanese, pointed out that the important issue to be settled was whether the section of the old laws limiting naturalization to "free white persons" and persons of African descent was abrogated by the immigration and naturalization law of 1906, which contained no such limitations.

Counsel for the Government in the Ozawa caso and for the State of Washington in the other case argued that the limiting section was stili in force and that, therefore, Japanese were not eiigible for naturalization.

\section*{M. CLEMENCEAU'S VISIT AND SPEECHES.}

Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France during the latter years of the war and the making of peace (Nov. 14, 1917 to Jan. 18, 1920), arrived in New York on the French liner Paris on Nov. 18, 1922. He was met at Quarantine by a committee from the Councll of Forelgn Relations, Ambassador Jusserand, Robert Woods Bliss of the State Department, representing President Harding personally, Frank L. Polk, George W. Wickersham, Otto H. Kahn, Bernard M. Baruch, and Col. E. M. House. Landed by the city steamer Macon at the Battery, his drive up Broadway was an ovation. At the City Hall he was formally welcomed by Acting Mayor Murray Huibert. In course of his response M. Clemenceau said:
"One morning I was in my private house bordering on the sea when I received bad news from America. I heard bad names. We were called imperialists and militarists. I think that is horrid and I tbought I had better go and tell them how things happened to pass and to show them that their judgment was not sane and not right.
"One day a British newspaper arrived. It contained eriticism from a man of very high standing, calling America bad names. Before I thought I had better go and scold America. At that moment I decided I had better go to America and defend her. That is the reason why I am here.
"Nobody can ascribe any personal aim to my act in visiting this country. My life is over. But it does seem to me that I ean do you some service in letting you know how we Europeans indge the American people. It is necessary because in the world at this time there is a erisis which hasn't existed before. How it will end nooody knows. will ask for great freedom of thought and great freedom of specch. I must be allowed to speak as a freeman to freemon who \(a^{\circ} \theta\) not afraid of anything.'

On Sunday M. Clemenceau laid a wreath on the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. On Monday, the 20th, he was the guest at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel given by Ralph Pulitzer, head of The New York World, and made a speech to the attending editors and newspaper men. He spoke with frankness because he was speaking to his "brothers in journalism," as he phrased it.

He imposed the seal of confldelice upon the speech, but this he later lifted. In part he said:
"When you find an old people like the French who have suffered for the work of liberation of Europe, and when you eome to think that in this last war out of \(8,000,000\) mobilized we lost \(5,500,000\) mutilated, killed and wounded, think of the large amount of goodness, courage, power of hope, righteousness and human strength in all its bcst. Children returning to their own villages finding nothing. Not alone their houses but the City Halls and churches just a stick with the name of the village that was. Well, if they make some mistakes in the work of reparation, tell them that they are mistaken but don't give them the feeling that after being in the war we will let them lay.

\section*{CAN'T BE BOTH NOBLE AND MEAN.}
"There is one thing that you do not know; that is, when word came that "America is coming" they did not know what America was. If I could take you to my country now you conld see for yourself the peasant. When you ask him what America is you will see that he cries at mention of America.

If you do a noble thing one day you cannot do a mean thing the next
"If you knew your power to-day as you scemed to have known at that time-the great crisis the end of which no one can foresee! It is very casy to see that we are in a erisis, and if you do not choose carefully the means, and if you do not unite your partios-well; the time has come, I thought, when American people ought to think about their responsibility.

Well, the time has come for you to make up your mind. I am not going to tell you what to do, how to do it, when to do it, but I am going to tell you that the black clouds are on the horizon far away, for all the civilizod world.
"I do not come for pity nor for protection of my healtll. I bring health with me. I feel, having lived in the situation which is coining soon, sooner than you think, and I come to wako you up. Not to do any worrying or on account of any economic question. I do not come for money. My prindiple is every honest debt must be honestly paid.
"My friends, think of it, you left us in a lurch, and in a lurch we are. I come to warn you because I know what you mean at the bottom of your hearts. I do not want to ask a decision. I want you to decide as you think best for America, because I
know what is best for America is best for Europe and the world. Do not forget the responsibility which you have toward the civilized world. We have our share of it.
'I come to awaken certain feelings in your hearts, and if that is done I am willing to leave the rest to your conscience. I am sure in the end it will be right
"You have the minds, you have the wills which make the greatest men. You have done too much to do too little, and I want us to live, together to the end."

\section*{FRANCE'S SUFFERING.}

On Tuesday night M. Clemenceau addressed an audience that flled every seat of the Metropolitan Opera House and paid a notable tribute to Ignace Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, who was in a box. In that speech after saying "we are not people who deny our debts," he went on: "Now, let us see- 90 per cent. of the laymen, 90 per cent. of cotton, 90 per cent. of steel, and so on, all our prod-ucts-and out of \(8,500,000\) soldiers mobilized, we lost \(5,500,000\). Don't you think that is a figure \(-5,500,000\) killed and wounded and \(500,000 \mathrm{com}-\) ing back from German prisons dying with hunger and consumption. We are the ones that have suffered most, eruelly suffered. . : The Germans have devastated our lands, nevertheless, what has happened? In three years there has been taken from Germany 50 per cent. of their debts toward us under the pressure of England.

Later on he said, "Do you know that they are manufacturing eannon by the hundreds? toll you plainly, as I told Lloyd George before the war, they are preparing war again. Don't you see what is going on? Don't you read the papers? Why, haven't you heard of the treaty between the Turks, the Germans and the Russians? Now, I say that Gens. Ludendorff and Hindenburg are preparing war, eivil war, to crush the German democracy if they can

Now, have you made up your minds? No sacriffce is demanded or exacted from you except to assert that you want to keep among the people of this world the great place you have twice taken If you take it, then you will see a great emotion among the people, liberty-liberation. If you don't, the prospect is dark and dreary.
M. Clemenceau addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon Wednesday, then stressing the necessity of reparations, saying, "The Germans have made so much havoe that they cannot pay the bill," and emphasizing France's need for guarantees for her security; for he, now beginning his eighty-second year, has seen two German invasions of France.

The United States Senate had several debates over M. Clemencean's speeches which were received with great interest throughout Europe also. The British Government, notwithstanding his generous praise of the British soldier, elc., protested formally against his phrase, "England got a guarantee by letting the German feet sink in Scapa Flow."

\section*{GERMAN DENIALS.}

Chancellor William Cuno of the German Republic, when interrogated in Berlin by a New York Herald correspondent, declined to make any comment upon or to permit his Cabinet associates to discuss M. Clemenceau's New York speech, on the ground that its full text had not yet been received there, and that, morcover, it volced merely the views of a private French citizen. The Foreign Office, however, authorized the Herald to say that the German Government stamps his allegations about secret and illegal manufacture of war material as absolute invention, and that it feels that the existcnce of the Turko-Russo-German treaty to which he referred has been denied so often that further denial is unneccssary.
In the absence from Berlin of Gen. Nollett, chief of the Interallied Control Commission, one of the Allicd Generals attachicd to the commission gave the Herald correspondent this statement:
"Unless every officer, without exccption. in the French, Belgian, and British groups is deceived it is absolutely untrue that there is a single instance of war material bning made in Germany. That is not only unlikely but ridiculous. We have men in every establishment in the country where arms. either cannon or military rifles could be madc; even supervlsion of the conversion of old arms plants to peace uses. It is true a limited number of sporting arma are made.. Nobody can draw a line between sporting and military arms so far as being dangerous is concerned; but it is well known that the sporting rifles produced are not fit and not numerous enough for war. Morcover, there is not a pound of powder being made in Gcrmany, excent
for mine blasting, which again is obviously useless in war."

\section*{HOW HIS TRIP WAS PLANNED.}

John W. Davis former Ambassador to Great Britain and President of the Council on Foreign Relations, on November 23 made clear certain facts concerning M. Ciemenceau's visit to America in these words:
"Ever since the Peace Conference M. Clemenceau has frequently expressed a hope to visit the United States. Last summer he sent word to his friend, Col. F. M. Housc, that he would like to come this fall and make half a dozen speeches. Col. House thereupon suggested to the Council on Foreign Relations, an organization which includes men of all political parties, formed to foster discussion of America's forbign relations, but engaged in promoting no propaganda as to the form those relations should take, that it would be highly appropriate for M. Clemenceau to speak in New York under the auspices of the council. The council was very glad to embrace the suggestion and cabled an invitation to M. Clemenceau, which was accepted. It was also very glad to engage an auditorium in which M. Clemenceau could speak, and to invite its members and friends to give a courteous hearing to his message.
"During the remainder of M. Clemenceau's tour he is in charge in Boston of a citizens' committee, of which F. L. Higginson, Jr., is Chairman; at Chicago, Brig.-Gen. Dawes has charge of his arrangements, and he wili speak there under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations of that city. He goes to St . Louis at the invitation of the city, extended by its Mayor. At Washington he will be the guest of Henry White and will speak before the International Chautauqua Association, of which President Harding is the Honorary President. At Philadelphia arrangements, are being made by

\section*{PRESIDENT HARDING}

President Harding spoke on the foreign relations of the United States. This is his annual message to Congress on Dec. 8:
'I bring you no apprehension of war. The world is abhorrent of it, and our own relations are not only free from every threatening cloud but we have contributed our large influence toward making armed conflict less likely.
"Those who assume that we played our part in the World War and later took ourselves aloof and apart unmindful of world obligations give scant credit to the helpful part we assumed in international relationship.
"Whether all nations signatory ratify all the treaties growing out of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament or some withhold approval, the underlying policy of limiting naval armament has the sanction of the larger naval powers, and naval competition is suspended. Of course, unanimous ratification is much to be desired.
"The four-power pact which abolishes every probability of war on the Pacific has brought new confidence in a maintained peace, and \(I\) can well believe it might be made a model for like assurances wherever in the world any common interests are concerned.

We have had expressed the hostility of the American people to a super-government or to any commitment where either a council or an assembly

\section*{Edward Bok, and he will speak at the Academy of} Music Forum.

In advance of his coming \(M\). Clemenceau stipulated that he should pay all his own expenses. Being a man of modest income, he is said to be earning these expenses through writing newspaper articles. He also stipulated that the proceeds from any of his meetings at which there should be a charge for admission should be distributed to some FrancoAmerican charitable enterprise to be named by him.'

\section*{NSWERED FROM AMERICAN HEARTS.}
M. Clemenceau added to that program an address to Amcrican army officers at the War College in Washington and went from Philadelphia to Chicago where on Monday, December 11, he spoke to the American Farm Bureau Fedcration. In Washington he was entertained at lunch by President Harding, and called on former President Wilson. In St. Louis he was the guest of Joseph Pulitzer Jr., and in Chicago of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Everywhere he was tireless in visiting the shrines of American history and points of interest that had an especial appeal to him. He found time to write six articles for The World in addition.

The proceeds of his "lcctures," as he called them, and they were all to crowded houses, he gave to the American Field Service Fund for Fellowships in French and American Universities, organized and directed by Congressman A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts; "in memory of my student days in America," he said.

Returning to New York on December 12 he Was the guest of the American Committee for Devastated France at their banquet at Hotel Pennsylvania and made his last speech, saying: "I came to appeal to the American mind and the answer came from American hearts.

He salled for France on the French liner Paris on December 13.

N FOREIGN RELATIONS.
of leagued powers may chart our course. Treaties of armed ailiance can have no likelihood of American sanction, but we believe in respecting the rights of nations, in the value of conference and consultation, in the effectiveness of leaders of nations looking each other in the face before resorting to the arbitrament of arms.
"It has been our fortune both to preach and promote international understanding. The infiuence of the United States in bringing near the settlement of an ancient dispute between South American nations is added proof of the glow of peace in ample understanding.
"In Washington to-day are met the delegates of the Central American nations, gathered at the table of international understanding, to stabilize their republics and remove every vestige of disagreement. They are met here by our invitation not in our aloofness, and they accept our hospitality because thcy have faith in our unselfishness and believe in our helpfulness.
"I would like the Congress and the people of the Nation to believe that in a firm and considcrate way we are insistent on American rights wherever they may be questioned and deny no rights of others in the assertion of our own. Moreover, we are cognizant of the world's struggles for full readjustment and rehabilitation, and we have shirked no duty which comes of sympathy, or fraternity, or highest fellowship among nations."

\section*{PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.}

The project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, in the summer of 1920 for a Permanent Court of International Justice was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, modified in some important parts, notably in the matter of obilgatory jurisdiction, on Dec. 13, 1920. Tae eleven regular or titular judges, as they are calied, and the four deputy judges were elected on Sept. if and 15, 1921. The election was made by the independent, separate and concurrent votes of the Council of the League, in which body the great powers form a majority, and the Assembly of the League in which the small powers have an overwhelming preponderance. At the suggestion of Elihu Root, of the Advisory Committee, upon failure of the Council and Asscmbly to agree, a committee of three was appointed from each body which produced an agreement. The judges elected by this method are as follows:

Rafael Altamira y Crevea (b. 1866) of Spain, Senator, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Madrid.

Dionisio Anzilotti (b. 1869) of Italy, Under Becretary General of the League of Nations, Professor of International Law at the University of Rome, Co-Editor of the Revista di Diritto Internazionale, Member of the Permanent Court of

Arbitration at The Hague, Member of the Institute of International Law.

Ruy Barbosa (b. 1849) of Brazil, Senator, Former Minister of Finance and Vice President, Founder Member of the American Institute of International Law.

Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante y Sirven (b. 1865) of Cuba, Senator, Professor of International Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Unlversity of Havana, Member of the Institute of International Law, Founder Member of the American Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Robert Bannatyne, Viscount Finlay (b. 1842) of Great Britain, Former Attorney General, Former Lord Chancellor, Member of Parliament, Momber of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Bernard, C. J. Loder (b. 1849) of the Netherlands, Member of the Court of Cassation, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

Yorozu Oda (b. 1868) of Japan, Professor of International Law and Rector of the University of Kioto.

Charles Andre Weiss (b. 1858) of France, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris, Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Institute of Intcrnational

Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

John Bassett Moore (b. 1860) of the United States, Former Counselor of the Department of State, Professor of International Law at Colubmia University, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyhoim (b. 1858) of Denmark, Honorary Counselor of State, Vice President of the Internationxl Mixed Tribunai at Cairo, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hagite.

Max Huber (b. 1874) of Switzerland, Professor of International Law at the University of Zurich, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

The Deputy Judges are:
Dumitriu Negulescu (b, 1876) of Roumania, Professor at the University of Bucharest.

Wang Chung Hui (b. 1882) of China, Former Minister for Forcign Affairs and Minister of Justice.

Mikhallo Jovanovitch of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Former Minlster of Justice, President of the Supreme Court at Belgrade.

Frederick Valdemar Nikolal Beichmanin (b. 1859) of Norway, President of the Court of Appeals at Drontheim, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Each Judge is to scrve nine years and may be re-elected. The ordinary Judge reccives a salary
varying from \(\$ 6,030\) to \(\$ 14,070\), in accordance with the length of the session.

The menbers of the court, upon the invitation of the Secretary General of the League of Nations met at The Hague Feb 15, 1922, and clected as President Mr. Bernard C. J. Loder; as Vice President, Mr. Andre Wciss, and appointed Mr. Ake Hammarskjold as Registrir.

The court met for its first annual session on June 15, 1922. Three cases calling for interpretations of the Treaty of Versailles, all having to do with labor problems, were heard, and three advisory opinions handed down.
Secretary Hughes, in a speech in Boston October 30, declared that the Washington Government would give its formal support to the. International Court, as soon as suitable arrangements could be made for American participation in the election of Judges. According to the League Covenant, all disputcs between members of the League must be submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry of the League Council. According to the statute of the court (Art. 36) the jurisdiction of the court "comprises all cases which the parties refor to it." The follow ing cases are recognized as being generally suited for arbitration: (1) The interpretation of a treaty: (2) any question of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation (4) the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach. There is no provision in the covenant that compels members of the League to submit disputes of the above nature to arbitration.

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.
(By the Director of the Mint. Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NDAR & Lowest. & Highest. & Average & Value. & Ratio & Calfandar & Lowest. & Highest. & Average & Value. & \\
\hline & Per & 1 & & Dollars & & & Pence. & Pence & Pence. & & \\
\hline 185 & 59 1-2 & \(6111-2\) & 61 1-16 & 1.316 & 15.70 & 191 & 76-16 & 29 3-8 & 27 9-16 & . 60458 & 34.19 \\
\hline 186 & 61 1-4 & 623 & \(61 \begin{array}{ll}61 & 11-16\end{array}\) & 1.352 & 15.29 & 19 & 22 1-8 & \(271-4\) & 25 & 55312 & 37.37 \\
\hline 187 & 60 1-4 & 60 & \(60 \quad 9-16\) & 1.328 & 15.57 & 19 & \(22 \quad 5-16\) & 27 1-4 & 23 5- & 51802 & 39.84 \\
\hline 188 & \(51.1-2\) & \(5213-16\) & 52 & 1.14507 & 18.05 & 1916 & 26 11-16 & \(3513-16\) & \(31 \begin{array}{ll}31 & 3-8\end{array}\) & 68647 & 30.11 \\
\hline 189 & 43 -5-8 & \(\begin{array}{ll}54 & 5-8\end{array}\) & 47 3-4 & 1.04634 & 19.75 & 1917 & 35 11-16 & 55 & 40 13-16 & 89525 & 23.09 \\
\hline 190 & 27 & 30 & 28 5-16 & . 62097 & 33.33 & 1918 & \(42 \quad 1-2\) & 49 1-2 & 47 17-32 & 1.04171 & 21.00 \\
\hline 19 & & 26 & 24 21-32 & . 54077 & 38.22 & 1919 & 4783 & 79 & \(5711-32\) & 1.25047 & 18.44 \\
\hline 1911 & 23 11-16 & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
26 & 1-8
\end{array}
\] & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|cc|}24 & 19-32 \\ 28 & 1-16\end{array}\right.\) & \[
.53928
\] & \[
|38.33|
\] & 1920 & 38 7-8 & 889 & \(\begin{array}{ll}61 & 13-32 \\ 36 & 23\end{array}\) & 1.34649 & 20.27 \\
\hline 1912. & \[
25
\] & \[
2911-1
\] & \[
28-1-16
\] & \[
.61470
\] & \[
33.62
\] & 1921 & \[
30 \quad 5-
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
43 & 3-8 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
136 \quad 23-32
\] & \[
.80522
\] & 32.75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NUMEER OF AUTOMOBILES IN USE IN UNITED STATES, 1922.
(Dátà compiled bỳ Automotive Indústries.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & No. & State. & No. & State. & No. \\
\hline Alabam & 82,343 & Maine & 77,527. & Oklahoma & 221,300 \\
\hline Arizona & 35,049 & Maryland & 140,572 & Oregon. & 118,325 \\
\hline Arkansa & 67,446 & Massachusetts & 360,732 & Pennsylvania & 689,589 \\
\hline California & 673,830 & Michigan. & 477,037 & Rhode Island & 54,957 \\
\hline Colorado & 145739 & Minnesota & 328,700 & South Carolin & 90,546 \\
\hline Connectic & 137,526- & Mississippi & 65,139 & South Dakota & 119,274 \\
\hline Delaware & 21,413 & Missouri. & 346,437 & Tennessec & 117,025 \\
\hline Dist. of Colun & 71,645 & Montana. & 58,785 & Texas. & 467,616 \\
\hline Florida.. & 97,837 & Nebraska & 238,704 & Utah. & 47,523 \\
\hline Gcorgia & 131,942 & Nevada. & 10,819 & Vermont & 36,965 \\
\hline Idaho. & 51,294 & New Hamps & 42,039 & Virginia & 141,000 \\
\hline Illinoi & 670,434 & New Jersey: & 272,994 & Washington & 185,359 \\
\hline Indian & 400,342 & New Mexico & 24,703 & West Virginia & 93,894 \\
\hline Iowa. & 460,528 & New York. & 812,031 & Wisconsin & 341,841 \\
\hline Kansas. & 291,309 & North Carolina & 148,684 & W yoming & 26,619 \\
\hline Kentucky & 126,371
80,500 & North Dakota. Ohio. & 92,644
720,632 & Total. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Registrations in 1921 totalled 10,448,632, according to the National Automoble Chamber of Commerce. PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEFICLES IN THE U. S. (WHOLESALE VALUES).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & Passel & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pasienger Car} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Passenger Cars.} \\
\hline & No. & Vaitue. & & No. & Vaiue. & & No. & Value. \\
\hline 1809 & 3,700 & \$4,750,000 & 1912 & 356,000 & \$335,000,000 & 1917 & 1,740,792 & \$1,053,505,781 \\
\hline 1904. & 21,281 & 23,634,367 & 1913 & 461,500 & 399,902,000 & \[
1918
\] & 1, 926,388 & 801,937,925 \\
\hline \[
1909
\] & 127,731 & 159,018,506 & \[
1914
\] & \begin{tabular}{|}
543,679 \\
818,618
\end{tabular} & \(413,859,379\)
\(565,978,950\) & \[
1919 \ldots
\] & \[
1,586,787
\] & \[
1,399,282,995
\] \\
\hline \[
1910
\] & 181,000 & 213,000,000
\(240,770,000\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1915 \\
& 1916
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
818,618 \\
1,493,617
\end{array}
\] & \(565,978,950\)
\(797,469,353\) & 1920... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,883,158 \\
& 1,514,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,809,175,963 \\
& 1,093.918 .000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{YEAR.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Motor TRucks.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Motor Trucks.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Motor Trucks.} \\
\hline & No. & Value. & & No. & Value. & & No. & Value. \\
\hline 1904 & 411 & \$946,947 & 1913 & 23,500 & \$44,000,000 & 1918 & 227,250 & \$434,168,992 \\
\hline \(1909 \ldots\) & 3,255 & 5,230,023 & \[
1914
\] & 25,375 & \[
45,098,464
\] & \[
1919
\] & 305,142 & 408,311,585 \\
\hline 1003-10. & 10,374 & \[
20,485,500
\] & \[
1915
\] & 74,000
00000 & \[
125,800,000
\] & \[
1920
\] & 322,039 & 423,756,715 \\
\hline 1011... & 10,655 & \[
22,292,321
\] & \[
1916
\] & 90,000 & \[
157,500,000
\] & 192 & 154,550 & 166,082,000 \\
\hline 1012. & 22,000 & 43,000,000 & 1917. & 128,157 & 220,982,668 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Motorcycles in use (1921), 207,930; motor buses, 10,000 .
Motor vehicle license revenucs in the U. S. ( 1921 ), \(\$ 122,478,654\). Foregoing is total of State licenscs, to which are to be added \(\$ 117,322,000\) in Fcderal excise taxes, \(\$ 90,000,000\) l山 Stite taxes, and \(\$ 11,000,000\) in municipal license fecs-total, \(\$ 340,800,654\).

\section*{VETO OF THE SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL.}

The Soldiers' Bonus Bill (or 'adjusted compensation" bill) was passed by the House on March 23, 1922, by a vote of 333 to 70; and by the Senate on Aug. 31 by a vote of 47 to 22 . It was sent to conference the following day. The House agreed to the conference report without a record vote; the Senate agreed by a vote of 36 to 17 .
The bill was vetoed by the President on Sept. 19. The House on Sept. 20 passed the bill over the Presldent's veto by a vote of 258 (Reps. 188, Dems. 69, Soc. 1) to 54 (Reps. 35, Dems. 19), absent and not palred, 43 . The Senate on Sept. 20 falled to pass the bill over the President's veto-a two-thirds vote being necessary - by a vote of 44 (Reps. 27 , Dems. 17) to 28 (Reps. 21, Dems. 7), absent and not paired, 3. The bill therefore failed to become a law.

President Hardlng's veto message in part follows; "With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's defense in the world war, I am in accord, but to its provisions I do not subsoribe. The United States never wlll cease to be grateful; it cannot and never will cease giving expresslon to that gratitude.
"In legislating for what is called adjusted compensation, Congress falls, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid. Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a Treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, varlously estimated between four and five billons, upon the Amerlcan people, not to discharge an obligation, which the Government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World War, did not expect.
"It is not to be denied that the nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the World War and who left the armies injured, disabled or dlseased, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met.

\section*{\(\$ 25,000,000,000\) TOTAL FOR DISABLED.}
"In the current fiscal year we are expending \(\$ 510,000,000\) on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensatlons and vocational training for the disabled and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than \(\$ 35,000,000\) in process of expenditure on hospital construction. The estimates for the year to follow are approximately \(\$ 470,000,000\), and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in domicllization and the discharge in full of our obligations to the decoased, disabled or dependent, who have a righti to the Government's aid with insurance-liability added-whlch will probably reach a total sum in excess of \(\$ 25,000,000,000\).
"More than 99,000 veterans are now enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational tralning. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools or colleges, more than 38,000 are in industrial establishments and a few more than 6,000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans' bureau.

Approximately 19,000 have completed thelr courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 53,000 have deferred for the
present time their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000 , and facilitles will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessary cost, until every obligation is fulfilled.
"Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than a quarter of a mllllon discharged and 25,678 patients are in our hospltals to-day.
"Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and \(\$ 480,000,000\) has been pald to disabled men or their dependent relatlves. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation, along with medical or hospital care where needed, and a quarter of a million checks go out monthly in distributing the \(\$ 8,000,000\) payment of indisputable obllgatlons.
"When the bill was under consideration in the House I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the Congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, elther for the immediate future or in the ultimate settlement.
"The Treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figure the direct cost at approximately \(\$ 145,000,000\) for 1923 , \(\$ 225,000,000\) for \(1924, \$ 114,000,000\) for \(1925, \$ 312,-\) 000,000 for 1926 , make a total of \(\$ 796,000,000\) for the first four years of its operation, and a total cost in excess of \(\$ 4,000,000,000\).
"Nó estimate of the large indirect cost ever had been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct outlay by the Government considerable direct outlay by the Government tlons, but the loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the Nation.

\section*{DANGEROUS ABUSE OF PUBLIC CREDIT.}
"This is borrowing on the Nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct Government borrowing, and involves a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is llttle less than certlfied inability of the Government to pay, and invites a practice on sacrificial barter which'I cannot sanction.
"The financial problems of the Government are too llttle heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The rliminishing income of the Government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momenattending incomes, has been overlooked momen-
tarlly, but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show an estimated deficit of more than \(\$ 650,000,000\) and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to recelve.
"To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental tolly. Inevltably it means lncreased taxatlon, whlch Congress was unwilling to levy for the purposes of thls bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which omy so essential to promote,
contribute to common welfare."

\section*{WAR BONUSES AND BOUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.}

\section*{War of the Revolution.}

By resolution of Congress Sept. 16, 1776, it was provided that grants of land should be glven to men and officers serving during the war as follows, n acres:
Colonels, 500 ; lleutenant colonels, 450 ; majors, 400; captains, 300; lieutenants, 200; ensigns, 150; noncommlssioned offlcers and privates, 100.
By resolution of Congress June 22, 1779: It was provlded that a gratuity be paid to those who enllsted prior to Jan. 23, 1779, of \(\$ 100\).
By resolutlon of Aug. 24, 1780, it was provided that seven years' half pay should be glven to offleers continuing in servlce to the end of the war.

\section*{War of 1812.}

Act of Congress, 1812: Noncommissioned offleers
and men upon discharge to be given a bounty and 160 acres of land. By act of Dec. 10, 1814: Men thereafter enlisted to receive 320 acres of land.

Mexican War.
Men serving through Mexican War entitled to warrants for 160 acres of land with option of bonus of \(\$ 100\).

\section*{Civil War.}

Men entitled to recelve patents for 160 acres of land. Varlous bounties paid for enlistment and servlce during war by Federal Government ranging from \(\$ 150\) to \(\$ 400\). Amount paid in bounties by Federal Government, \(\$ 405,021,000\).

In addition, the varlous States paid bountles as follows:

Ky.....
Ohlo...
Ind \(\ldots .\).
Inl
Mich...
Wis....
\(\$ 692,577.00\)
\(23,557,373.00\)
\(9,664,855.00\)
\(17,296,205.00\)
\(9,664,85.00\)
\(5,885,356.19\)
\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Iowa...... \\
Minn..... \\
Mo...... \\
Kan...... \\
Total.
\end{tabular}
\(\$ 1,615,171.20\)
N. H

\(43,154,986.92\)
1,136,599.06
6,271,992.00
\(134,010,00\)
\(864,737.00\)
Mass...
Conn..
N. Y...

86,629,228.15

\section*{PRESIDENT HARDING'S SHIP SUBSIDY MESSAGE.}

President Harding, on Nov. 21, 1922, appeared before Congress at the opening of its fourth session and addressed them regarding pending ship subsidy liquidation in part as follows:

Members of the Congress: Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the Grovernment deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare. Other problems were pressing and other questions pending, and for ono reason or another. Which need not be recited, the suggested legislation has not progressed beyond a favorable recommendation by the House committee. The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope that its favorable report specdily will be given the force of law.

We are not now dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is one of grim actuality. We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering Government losses and national impotence on the seas, or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance, to serve as carrier of our cargoes in peace and meet the necessities of our defense in war.

There is no thought here and now to magnily the relation of a merchant marine to our national defense. It is enough to recall that we entered the World War almost wholly dependent on our alles for transportation by sea. We expended approximately three billions feverishly, extravagantly, wastefully, and impractically. Out of our eagerness to make up for the omissions of peace and to meet the war emergency we builded and otherwise acquired the vast merchant fleet which the Government owns to-day.

\section*{TO RELIEVE TREASURY OF DRAIN.}

In the simplest way I can say it, our immediate problem is not to bulld and support a merchant shipping, which I hold to be one of the highest and most worthy aspirations of any great people; our problem is to deal with what we now possess. Our problem is to relieve the public Treasury of the drain it is already menting. Let us omit particulars about the frenzied wartime building. Possibly we did fully as well as could have been done in the anxious circumstances. Let us pass for the moment the vital relationship between a merchant marine and a commercially aspiring nation.

Aye, let us suppose for a moment the absurdity that with one \(\$ 3,000,000,000\) experience and with the Incalculable costs in lives and treasure which may be chargeable to our inability promptly to apply our potency-which God forefend happening againl-let us momentarily ignore all of these and turn to note the mere business problem, the practical question of dollars and cents with which we are confronted.

\section*{TONNAGE LEFT AFTER WAR.}

The war construction and the later completion of war contracts, where completion was believed to be the greater economy to the public Treasury, left us approximately \(13,200,000\) gross tonnage in ships. The figures are nearer \(12,500,000\) tons now, owing to the scrapping of the wooden fleet. More than hale of this tonnage is Government owned, and approximately \(2,250,000\) tons are under Government operation in one form or another.

The net loss to the United States Treasurysums actually taken therefrom in this Government operation-averaged approximately \(\$ 16,000,000\) per month during the year prior to the assumption of responsibility by the present Administration. A constant wariare on this loss of public funds and the draft to scrvice of capable business management and experienced operating directors have resulted in appled efficiency and enforced economies. It is very gratifying to report the diminution of the losses to \(\$ 4,000,000\) per month, or a total of \(\$ 50\), 000,000 a yoar; but it is intolerable that the Government should continue a policy from which so enormous a Treasury loss is the inevitable outcome. This loss, moreover, attends operation of less than a third of the Government-owned fleet.

It is not, therefore, a question of adding new Treasury burdens to maintain our shipping; we are paying these burdens now. It is not a question of
contracting an outlay to support our merchant shipping, because we are paying already. I am not siking your authorization of a new and added draft on the public Treasury; 1 am appcaling for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

But I have not properly portrayed all the current losses to the public Treasury. We are wearing out our ships without any provision for replacement. We are having these losses through deterioration now and are charging nothing against our capital account. But the losses are there, and regrettably larger under Government operation than under private control. Only a few years of continued losses on capital account will make these losses through depreciation alone to exceed the fifty millions a year now drawn to cover losses in operation.

\section*{FLEET WORTH ONLY FRACTION OF COST.}

The gloomy picture of losses does not end even there. Notwithstanding the known war cost of three billions of dollars for the prescnt tonnage, I will not venture to appraise its cash value to-day. It may as well be confessed now as at some later time that in the mad rush to build, in establishing shipyards wherever men would organize to expend Government money, when we made shipbuilders overnight quite without regard to previous occupations or pursuits, we builded poorly, often very poorly.

Moreover, we constructed without any formulated program for a merchant marine. The war emergency impelled, and the cry was for ships, any kind of ships. The error is recalled in regret rather than criticism. The point is that our fleet, costing anproximately \(\$ 3,000,000,000\), is worth only a fraction of that cost to-day. Whatever that fraction may be, the truth remains that we have no market in which to sell the ships under our present policy, and a program of surrender and sacrince and the liquidation which is inevitable unless the pending legislation is sanctioned. will cost scores of millions more

This problem cannot longer be ignored, its attempted solution cannot longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no loss disastrous than adverse action. Three courses of action are possible, and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided.

The first is constructive enact the pending bill, under which I firmly belleve an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated, but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained.
The second is obstructive-continue Government operations and attending Government losses, and discourage private enterprise by Government competition under which losses are met by the public Treasury, and witness the continued loss and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

The third is destructive-involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home the surrender of our aspirations, and the confession of our impotence to the world in general, and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

I know full well the hostility in the popular mind to the word "subsidy." It is stressed by the, opposition and associated with "special privilege" by those Who are unfailing advocates of Government aid. "Aid" would be a falrer term than "subsidy," in defining what wo are seeking to do for our merchant marine, and the interests are those of all the people, even though the aid goes to the lew who serve.

\section*{ANALYSIS OF THE BILL.}

I challenge every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public Treasury. I am, frst of all, appealing to save the Treasury. Perhaps the unlimited bestowal of Government aid might justily the appreliension of spectal favoring, but the pending bill, the flrst ever proposed which carries such a provision, automatically guards against enrichment or perpetuated bestowal.

It provides that shlpping lines receiving Government aid must have their actual investment and their operating expenses audited by the Government, that Government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent. on actual capital employed, and immediately that when more than 10 per cent. earning is reached half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the Government ald which has been previously advanced.

Thus the possible earnings are limited to a very reasonable amount if capital is to be risked and
management is to be attracted. If success attends, as we hope it will, the Government outlay is returned, the inspiration of opportunity to earn remains, and American transportation by sea is established.

It should be kept in mind that the approximate sum of \(\$ 5,000,000\) annually paid for the transport of ocean mails is no new expenditure. It should be kept in mind that the loan fund to encourage building is not new; it is the law already, enacted by the essentially unanimous vote of Congress. It is only included in the pending bill in order to amend so as to assure the exaction of a minimum interest rate by the Government, whereas the existing law leaves the grant of building loans subject to any whim of favoritism.

DIRECT AID.
It should be kept in mind, also, that there are assured limitations of the Government aid proposed. The direct aid, with ocean carrying maintained at our present participation, will not reach \(\$ 20,000,000\) a year, and the maximum direct aid, if our shipping is so promoted that we carry one-half our deep-geas commerce, will not exceed \(\$ 30,000,000\) annually. At the very maximum of outlay we should be saving \(\$ 20,000,000\) of our present annual operating loss.

If the maximum is ever reached the establishment of our merchant marine will have been definitely recorded and the Government-owned fleet fortunately liquidated.
PROVISIONS OF THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.
"A bill to amend and supplement the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, and for other purposes," commonly referred to as the Ship Subsidy Bill, was introduced in the House of Representatives Nov. 20, 1922, by Mr. Greene of Massachusetts, upon President Harding's call for an extra session to consider it. It may be summarized prior to any amendment as follows:

Authorizes the United States Shipping Board to sell to citizens Government owned ships at public or private sale (if by the latter, only on approval of five of the seven members of the board, with inclusion of reasons in board minutes), terms and conditions to be prescribed by the board, and payment to be completed in 15 years, payments annually to cover depreciation, and interest on unpaid balance to be not less than 4 per cent. Insurance to be carried by purchaser payable to board.

Provides for creation of the "United States Shipping Board Construction Loan Fund" of \$125,000,000 , out of which the board may loan funds for as long as 15 years at 2 per cent. Interest "to its
persons, citizens of the United States; (1) in the construction by them in private shipyards of the United States of vessels of the best and most efficient type. already built with . . machinery and commercial (2) in the equipping type. \({ }^{\text {already built with } \text {. (2) machinery and commercial }}\) appliances," the loans to be limited in amount to two-thirds the construction or equipment cost.

Repeals laws of 1891 providing for mail carrying and authorizes the Postmaster General "to contract for the carrying of the mails over such lines at such price as may be agreed upon by the board and the Postmaster General," contracts to be made wherever practicable with American lines.

Allows American vessel owners certain extra exemptions from income tax laws, the deduction allowable to be determined on a ratio of ship operation. Permits an owner to deduct profts of the sale of a ship to another citizen provided that the proceeds are reinvested in shipping. Also allows deduction for depreciation.

Doubles tonnage duties and taxes except for sailing vessels of less than 1,000 gross tons and other vessels of less than 1,500 gross tons.

Prescribes that "as nearly as practicable onehalf of the total number of immigrants admitted to the United States in any fiscal year" shall be transported in American ships, under regulation, to be promulgated by the Commissioner General of Immigration and approved by the Secretary of State.

Establishes the "Merchant Marine Fund," into which are to be paid all tonnage duties and taxes, 10 per cent. of the amount of all customs duties and "all excess earnings paid by the owner of any vessel." Out of this fund the board is authorized to pay subsidies (on ten-year contracts) based on gross tonnage of vessels, nautical miles sailed and speed, ranging in effect from one-half of one per cent. per gross ton per 100 nautical miles to \(21-10\) th cents (this being for vessels doing 23 knots or over). Vessels of less than 5,000 but more than 1,500 gross tons to be rated as of 5,000 gross tons. Vessels to be eligible must be over 1,500 gross tons and must carry crews at least two-thirds citizens. The board may double the subsidy if it deems necessary.

Provides for discontinuance of army and navy transport service and diversion of this privilege to private lines under ten-year contracts negotiated by the Secretaries of the Army and Navy. Also provides that all Government officials, legislative, judicial. diplomatic, etc., must travel by American lines if their passage is paid by the Government.

The bill after amendment passed the House on Nov. 29 by a vote of 208 (Reps. 204 ; Dems. 4) to 184 (Dems. 114; Reps. 69; Soc. 1).

\section*{THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.}

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
(As of September 1, 1922.)
Chairman-A. D. Lasker; Vice Chairman-T. V. O'Connor; Commissionets-George E. Chamberlain, \(^{\prime}\) Frederick I. Thompson, E. C. Plummer, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, and Meyer Lissner.

Assistant to the Chairman-Ralph V. Sollitt; Sec-retary-Clifford W. Smith; Assistant SecretaryCarl P. Kremer; Chief Clerk-M. J. Pierce; Disbursing Officer-T. L. Clear; General CounselSanford H. E. Freund and Chauncey G. Parker.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.
Chairman-Walter D. Meals; A. W. Teele, Captain R. M. Watt, F. W. Wood and Homer L. Ferguson; Secretary-O. P. M. Brown.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.
President-J. B. Smull; Vice President and General Manager-W. J. Love; Vice President-J. E. Sheedy; Secretary-Ċlifford W. Smith; Assistant Secretary-Carl P. Kremer; Director of FinanceJ. W. McIntosh; Assistants-Clarence F. Buck and P. Sinclair; Treasurer-T. L. Clear; Director of Sales -Sidney Henry; General Counsel-Saniord H. E. Freund and Ohauncey G. Parker.

The World almanac presents official figures and facts complled by the United States Shipping Board giving, as completely as possible, a business sheet of the board, as of Sept. 1, 1922, together with this official statement of the board's policy:
"The general policy of all provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, and of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, contemplates sales of vessels to citizens, to the exclusion of foreigners, except when the board regards particular vessels proposed to be sold to foreigners of unimportance to the American Merchant Marlne. This policy is expressly set forth in Secs. 5 and 7 of the Merchant Marine Act."

The Bureau of Research of the U.S. Shipping

Board discloses that 52 per cent. of total cargo tonnage handled in United States ports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, moved under the American flag, when 37,312 vessels in water-borne foreign commerce, aggregating \(80,231,000\) long tons, entered and cleared American ports, 49 per cent. of the vessels being of American registry. Relative efficiency was indicated by the American average of 2.62 deadweight tons per cargo ton carried, the foreign average being 2.74.
(The United States is now second among the merchant fleets of the world. United States Department of Commerce statistics gave this country, as of June 30,1914 , sea-going tonnage of \(1,837,000\), against Great Britain, 18,877,000; Germany, 5,098,000 ; France, 1,918,000; Japan, 1,642,000; total, the world, 42,514,000; and as of June 30, 1921, the United States, 12,314,000; Great Britain, 19,288,000 ; France, 3,045,000; Japan, 3,063,000; Germany; 654,000; total, the world, 54,158,000; and as of June 30, 1922, the United States, 12,506,000; Great Britain. 19,053,000; France, 3,303,000; Japan, \(3,325,000\); Germany, 1,783,000; total, the world, 56,802,000.

The Department of Commerce also gave figures showing that gross tons of shipping building on June 30, 1922, Was, the United States, 150,623; Great Britain, 1,919,504; France, 243,290; Japan, 115,512; Germany, estimated, 500,000; total, the world, 3,325,430.-Ed. Almanac.)

\section*{VESSELS OWNED.}

The approximate deadweight tonnage and number of vessels owned by the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in November, 1918:
\begin{tabular}{r|r|r}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{c}{ CLAss. } & No. & D. W. Tons. \\
\hline Steel vessels. . . . . . . . . . . . & 424 & \(2,434,982\) \\
Wood vessels. . . . . . . . . . . & 101 & 371,675 \\
Ex-German vessels. . . . . . & 78 & 523,097 \\
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 603 & \(3,329,754\)
\end{tabular}

The total number of vessels owned as of June 30 , 1921:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Class. & No. & Approxlmate D. W. Tons. \\
\hline Steel. & 1,524 & 10,549,800 \\
\hline Other than steel. & 314 & \[
1,123,326
\] \\
\hline Uncompleted wood hull & 142 & -471,050 \\
\hline Total vessels & 1,980 & 12,144,176 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The ships were: Steel cargo, 1,225; passenger, or passenger and cargo, 42 ; transports, 5 ; refriger-
ators, 13; tankers, 81; tugs, 30; wood cargo, 237 ; concrete, 9 ; composite, 11 ; uncompleted wood tug hulls, 4 ; total, 1,657.

The total number owned as of Sept. 1, 1922, was:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Cliss. & No. & Approximate D. W. Tons. \\
\hline Stecl. & 1,396 & \\
\hline Other than stcel. . . . . . . & 257 & \[
922,650
\] \\
\hline Uncompleted wood tug hulls & 4 & \\
\hline Total vessels. & 1,657 & 11,574,416 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.}

Appropriations and allotments recelved rom inception to June 30 , 1921, were (cents omitted): Unitea States Shtpping Boara.
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline Permanent fund (Act of Sept. 7,1916 ) to purchase capital of Emergency Fleet Corporation & \(\$ 50,000,000\) \\
\hline 100,000
\end{tabular} Salaries and expenses, 1917 (Act of Sept. 7,1916 ). Salaries and expenses, 1918 (Act ot June 12, 1917)
Investigation of foreign discrimination against vessels and shippers of the United States (Act of June 12, 1917)
Increasc of compensation (Act of June 12, 1917).
Salaries and expenses, 1919 (Act of July 1, 1918)
Salaries and expenses, 1920 (Act of July 19, 1919)
Salarles and expenses, 1921 (Act of June 5, 1920)
Salaries and expenses, 1921 (Act of June 16, 1921)
Total appropriated for U. S. Shipping Board
\$52,683,753

\section*{Untted States Shipping Boara Emergency Flect Corporation.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Emergency Shipplng \\
\hline Ditto, Oct. 6, 1917 \\
\hline Ditto, July 1, 1918 \\
\hline Ditto, July 11, 1919. \\
\hline Ditto, July 19, 1919 \\
\hline Ditto, June 16, 1921 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Total for Emergency Flcet Corporation}

Total approprlated.
Money otherwise provided was: Allotments by the Prcsident of the United States to the U. S. Shipplng Board-National Security and Defense Fund in 1918-(Act of April 17, 19ұ7).
Same fund in 1919.
Total otherwise provlded
Total appropriated and otherwise provided.
Returned to Treasury unexpended
Transferred to War Department, under Executive order. \(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{r}
\(\$ 405,000,000\) \\
\(635,000,000\) \\
\(1,806,701,000\) \\
500,000 \\
\(356,000,000\) \\
\(36,852,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$3,240,053,000} & \$3,240,053,000 \\
\hline & \$3,292,735,753 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 27,011,683 \\
2,500,743
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$29,512,426} & 29,512,426 \\
\hline & \$3,322,249,179 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 4,725,110 \\
3,860,000
\end{array}
\] & 8,585,110 \\
\hline & \$3,313,664,069 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} A ppropriation recelved from July 1, 1921, to Sept. 1, 1922:
U. S. Shipplng Board, salaries and expenses, 1922 (Act of March 4, 1922).
\(\$ 460,316\)
Ditto, 1923 (Act of June 12, 1922)

\section*{Total for Shipplng Board}

A ppropriations:
Emergency Flect Corporation, Emergency Shipping Fund, Deficiency Act, June 16, 1921 Deficiency Act, Aug. 24, 1921
Emergency Shlpping Fund, Act of June \(12,1922\).
Claims, Act of June 12, 1922 .
\$919,316
\(\qquad\)

Total appropriation received from July 1, 1921, to Sept. 1, 1922, Shipping Board and
\(\$ 25,000,000\)

Managers (and/or) operators of U.S. Shipping Board vessels as of Sept. 1, 19\%2:
Flfty-four steamship companies, of which twentysoven were in New York.
Trade Route Services in which the U. S. Shipping Board vessels were operating as of Sept. 15. 1922:
To the United Kingdom from North Atlantle, South Atlantic and Gulf U. S. ports.
To Bordeaux / Hamburg range from same.
To Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea ports from North Atlantle U. S. ports.
To Spanish Atlantic and Portugucse ports from South Atlantic and Gulf U. S. ports.
To Spanish Mediterrancan ports from South Atlantic and Guif U. S. ports.
To French Mediterrancan, west coost of Italy and the Adriatic Sea ports from North and South Atlantic and Gulf U. S. ports.
To Brltish Indla from North Atlantle U. S. porta.
To Australia and New Zcaland from North Atlantlc and Pacilic U. S. ports.
To the Oricnt from North Atlantic. Gulf and Pacific U. S. ports

To the Dutch East Indies and east and west coasts of Africa irom North Atlantic U. S. ports.
To South American east coast from North Atlantic Gulf and Pacific U. S. ports
To South Amcrican east coast from North Atlantic and Pacific U.S. ports.
To the West Indies and Carlbbcan Sca ports from North Atlantic and Gulf U. S. ports.
Number, type, lind and tonnage of shtps being oper ated which are controlled by the U. S. Shipping Board as of Aug. 31, 1922:
Steel Vessels-Temporarily Indcttoe:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & No & D. W. T. \\
\hline Cargo, repairing. or awaiting repairs & 11 & 89,010 \\
\hline Passcnger and cargo, ditto......... & . 1 & 13,075 \\
\hline Cargo, in port, awaitlug ticup.... & 7 & 36,082 \\
\hline Cargo, awaiting londing dato...... & 6 & 46,995 \\
\hline Cargo, delaycd account of pler congestlon & 1 & 7,825 \\
\hline Total temporarily inactive & 261 & 193.947 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Steel Vessels-Inactive:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & No. \({ }^{1}\) & D. W. T. \\
\hline Cargo, tied up & 871 & 5,519,952 \\
\hline Passenger and cargo, tied up & 13 & 135,101 \\
\hline Cargo, tied up, but assigned. & & 65,936 \\
\hline Cargo, awaiting assignment. & 10 & 74,663 \\
\hline Tankers, tied up.... & 65 & 605,614 \\
\hline Tankers, awaiting assignm & 1 & 9,799 \\
\hline Cargo, delayed, ship saies. & 3 & 18,830 \\
\hline Passenger and cargo, reconditioning & 1 & 15,000 \\
\hline Cargo, custody of Shipping Board as mortgagee. & 3 & 23,283 \\
\hline Tugs, tied up.... & 18 & \\
\hline Cargo, contract unfinish & 1 & 9,400 \\
\hline Total inactive & 996 & 6,510,915 \\
\hline Steel Vessels-Active: & & \\
\hline & NO. & D. W.T. \\
\hline Cargo in specifled service U. S. to foreign ports. & 287 & 2,410,525 \\
\hline Passenger and cargo ditto & 24 & 297,744 \\
\hline Cargo, U.S. coastwise. & 4 & 16,716 \\
\hline Cargo, between foreign ports...... & 13 & 82,305 \\
\hline Passenger and cargo between foreign ports. & 3 & 11,395 \\
\hline Cargo, intercoastal. & 4 & 31.315 \\
\hline Tankers to foreign ports. & 10 & 92,012 \\
\hline Cargo, at sea, assigned lor tieup... & 8 & 60,056 \\
\hline Tankers, at sea, assigned for tieup.. & 4 & \[
27,795
\] \\
\hline Cargo, army service Cargo, U. S. Public Health Service. & 1 & 19,802
8,800 \\
\hline Cargo, chartered to independent companies. & 15 & 58,750 \\
\hline Tankers, chartered to independent companies. & 2 & 15,665 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tugs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .} & 12 & \\
\hline & 389 & 3,133,780 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Concrete Vessels:} \\
\hline Cargo and tankers, tied up... & 9 & 54,861 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Wood and Composite Vessels:} \\
\hline & NO. & D. W. T. \\
\hline Cargo, tied u & 236 & 869,441 \\
\hline Barge, tied up & & 3,500 \\
\hline Tugs, active, 10; tied up, & 12 & \\
\hline Total wood and composite & 249 & 872,941 \\
\hline Total, operating dept. & 1,670 & 10,773,294 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Inactive Vessels, type and port of lay-up, as of Aug. 31. 1922:

Total cargo ships inactive, 882 , of \(5,620,881\) deadweight tonnage; 17 cargo and passenger, of 183,438 tonnage; 13 refrigerator ships, of 91,183 tons; 66 tankers, of 615,413 tons; 18 tugs.

The U. S. Shipping Board on Aug. 31, 1922, owned 236 wooden vessels, built as a part of the war programme. Of these, 226 were sold at auction on Sept. 12, 1922, for \(\$ 750,000\).

The Foreign Commerce of the U. S. Shipping Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was: Exports, \(6,634,381\) tons of cargo.
Imports, \(4,313,913\) tons of cargo.

\section*{OTHER INTERESTS.}

Docks and Wharves. The U. S. Shipping Board owns and operates the Hoboken Terminal, bought on Executive order by former President Wilson for \(\$ 7,146,583\) from the North German Lloyd Dock Co., 6 piers, and the Hamburg American Line Terminal and Navigation Co., 3 plers, to be held for the original owners.

Drydocks. The U. S. Shipping Board owns drydocks with tonnage capacity as foliows: Perth Amboy, N. J., 10,000: Lord Drydock Corporation, New York Harbor, 10,000: two stored at Mill Basin, Brookiyn, 10,000 tons each; 1 stored at Tiverton, R. I., 10,000; 1 steei dock stored at Mill Basin, Brooklyn, 6,000; Bruce Drydock, Pensacola, Fla., 5,000.

Bunker Stations. The U. S. Shipping Board owns bunker stations at Honolulu, \(T\). H., of 110,000 bbis. capacity: Manila, P. I., 165,000 bbis.: St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 220,000 bbls.; Mobile, Ala., 110,000 bbls.; Norfolk, Va., \(1,100,000\) bbls.
Vessels Sold. The U. S. Shipping Board had sold up to June \(30,1922,473\) vessels, of a total deadweight tonnage of \(2,126,379\) for a totai price of \(\$ 268,881,711\). The board said: "The amount these sales will yield cannot be computed at present (Sept. 15, 1922). Many of the purchasers failed to keep their contracts. Others have appilcations for readjustments. Most of the sales were at the very high prices prevaliing in 1919 and 1920, ranging in many cases as high as \(\$ 180\) per deadweight ton, whereas the prevailing price for similar tonnage in 1922 has been less than one-third that rate. This depreciation accounts for many of the defaults by purchasers."

Housing. The U. S. Shipping Board has several war housing projects not yet disposed of, aggregating about 400 acres on which there are about 1,100 buildings, structures and land having cost about \(\$ 12,000,000\).

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Caiendar). }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l}
\text { No. of Ordi- } \\
\text { nary Poilcies }
\end{array}\right.\right)
\] & Amount. & No.of Industriai Policies. & Amount. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Totai No of } \\
\text { Policies. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Amount. \\
\hline & & Doll & & Dollars. & & Dollars. \\
\hline 186 & 97 & \(68,614,189\)
\(180,000,000\) & & & 9,407 & \\
\hline 187 & 839,226 & 2,262,847,000 & & & 839,226 & 2,262,847,000 \\
\hline 18 & 685,531 & 1,581,841,706 & 236,674 & 20,533,469 & 922,205 & 1,602,375,175 \\
\hline 189 & 1,319,561 & 3,620,057,439 & 3,882,914 & 428,789,342 & 5,202,475 & 4,048,846,787 \\
\hline 189 & 2,419,850 & 5,714,964,251 & 8,798,512 & 1,110,078,702 & 11,218,362 & 6,825,042,953 \\
\hline 1899 & 2,820,950 & 6,481,154,483 & 10,052,833 & 1,293,329,995 & 12,873,783 & 7,774,484,478 \\
\hline 1900 & 3,176,051 & 7,093,152,380 & 11,219,296 & 1,468,928,342 & 14,395,347 & 8,562,080,722 \\
\hline 190 & 3,693,702 & 7,952,989,395 & 12,337.019 & 1,640,827,454 & 16,030,721 & 9,593,816,849 \\
\hline 1902 & 4,160,088 & 8,701,587,912 & 13,448,147 & 1,806,894,473 & 17,608,235 & 10,508,482,385 \\
\hline 1903 & 4,694,021 & 9,593,008,148 & 14,606,635 & 1,978,241,009 & 19,300,656 & 1,571,249,157 \\
\hline 19 & 5,507,759 & 10,412,078,338 & 15,674,384 & 2,135,859,103 & 21,182,143 & 12,547,937,441 \\
\hline 19 & 5,621,417 & 11,054,255,524 & 16,872,583 & 2,309,754,235 & 22,494,000 & 13,364,009,759 \\
\hline 19 & 5,792,956 & 11,253,194,077 & 17,841,396 & 2,453,616,207 & 23,634,352 & 13,706,810,284 \\
\hline 190 & 5,945,780 & 11,486,518,261 & 18,849,357 & 2,577,896,941 & 24,795,137 & 14,064,415,202 \\
\hline 190 & 6,164,730 & 11,850,032,581 & 19,687,675 & 2,668,919,696 & 25,852,405 & 14,518,952,277 \\
\hline 190 & 6,534,983 & 12,51.3,125,180 & 21,552,344 & 2,967,596,031 & 28,087,327 & 15,480,721,211 \\
\hline 1910 & 6,954,119 & 13,227,213,168 & 23,044,162 & 3,179,489,541 & 29,998,281 & 16,406,702,709 \\
\hline 1911 & 7,693,263 & 14,578,989,903 & 24,708,499 & 3,423,790,536 & 32,401,762 & 18,002,780,439 \\
\hline 1912 & 8,159,103 & 15,555,901,171 & 26,521,655 & 3,684,054,893 & 34,680,758 & 19,239,956,064 \\
\hline 1913 & 8,774,638 & 16,587,378,943 & 28,674,303 & 3,933,219,429 & 37,448,941 & 20,520,598,372 \\
\hline 1914 & 9,045,081 & 17,425,501,137 & 30,537,592 & 4,140,151,191 & 39,582,673 & 21,565,652,328 \\
\hline 1915 & 9,890.264 & 18,349,285,339 & 32,623,419 & 4,394,051,492 & 42,513,683 & 22,743.336,831 \\
\hline 1916 & 10,698,452 & 19,868,270,425 & 34,997,474 & 4,767,759,910 & 45,695,926 & 24,636,030,335 \\
\hline 1917 & 11,581,701 & 21,965,594,232 & 37,468,776 & 5,151,096,538 & 49,050,477 & 27.116,690,770 \\
\hline 1918 & 12,768,019 & 24,167,111,902 & 40,453,438 & 5,629,956,453 & 53,221,457 & 29,797,068,355 \\
\hline 191 & 14,460,828 & 29,274,557,871 & 43,86i,894 & 6,239,996,056 & 53,322,722 & 35,514.553,927 \\
\hline 1920 & 16,733,000 & 35,299,292,000 & 47,608,000 & 7,031,676,000 & 64,341,000 & 42,330,968,000 \\
\hline 1921. & 17,663,000 & 36,378,538,000 & 54,097,000 & 8,006,120,000 & 71,760,000 & 44,384,658,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Above table does not cover life policies in force in U. S. issued by foreign companies.
The 1920 totals include group insurance contracts for \(\$ 1,636,725,000\).

\section*{THE CONGRESSIONAL "FARM BLOCS:"}
(This artiole on the activities of so-called "Farm Blocs" was prepared for the World Almanac by Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.)

Members of the Senate Farm Bloc, when it was organized on May 9, 1921, in the Washington offce of the American Farm Bureau Federation, cre.
William S. Kenyon (Rep., Iowa), Chairman; John B. Kendrick (Dem., Wyo.) ; George W. Norrls (Rep., Neb.) ; Frank M. Gooding (Rep., Idaho): Arthur Capper (Rep., Kan.) : Ellison D. Smith (Dem.; So. Car.) ; Duncan U. Fletcher (Dem., Fla.) ; Robcrt M: La Follette (Rep., Wis.); Morris Sheppard (Dem., Tex.) ; E. F. Ladd (Rep., No. Dak.) ; Joseph E. Ransdell (Dem., La.) ; J. Thomas Heflin, (Dem., Ala.). Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas, succeeded Senator Kenyon as. Chairman when the latter resigned from the Senate to accept a Federal Judgeship in Iowa.

Members of the House Farm Bloc, when it was organized on May 16, 1921, in the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, were:
L. J. Dickinson (Rep., Ia.); Guy L. Shaw (Rep., Ill.); R. C. Patterson (Rep., Mo.); Robert E. Evans (Rep., Neb.); A. P. Nelson (Rep., Wis.); John C. Ketcham (Rep., Mich.); John D. Clarke (Rep., N. Y.) ; Will am Williamson (Rep., So. Dak.); Homer Hoch (Rep., Kan); Burton L. French (Rep., Idaho); Frank Clague (Rep.; Minn.); James G. Strong (Rep. Kan.); Charles A. Christopherson (Rep., So. Dak.); C. B. Hudspeth (Dem., Tenn.); O. B. Burtness (Rep., No. Dak.) John H. Smithwick (Dem. Fla.); Edw. T. Taylor (Dem., Col.);
John W. Summers (Rep., Wash.).
"There is no definite membership in the Farm Blocs, membership depending upon support or nonsupport of agricultural measures," says Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "The Farm Bloc in both Senate and House was organized, not for class legislation, but for sympathetic consideration of the economic problems facing agriculture. The Blocs wish to see agriculture take its place in a sound, aggressive, prosperous national programme, and to reap rewards on the basis of the vast investment of capital, labor and knowledge commensurate with the rewards of other national activities.'

Actual legislation, which has been enacted at the request of the Senate Farm Bloc, is as follows:
H. R. 5676-An act for the regulation of grain trading.
H. R. 2373-An act to permit farmers to do cooperative marketing.
H. R. 6320-An act for the regulation of the packing industry by the Federal Government.
S. 1072 -An act outlining Federal aid for road bullding and an appropriation for 1921-22.
S. 1811-An act authorizing the saie of Farm Loan bonds at \(51 / 2\) per cent.
S. 1837-An act depositing an additional \$25,000,000 to the credit of the Farm Loan fund, at an interest rate of \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent.
S. 1915-An act reviving the War Finance Board for one year, and appropriating \(\$ 1,000,000,000\) to be loaned to agriculture through this board.
S. 2263-An act providing for a farmer momber of the Federal Reserve Board.
S 2775 An act (1922) extending the life of the War Flnance Board for another year.
H. R. 9859-An act containing an appropriation for continuance of Federal aid for the road buildIng programme for 1922-23.
H. R. 11,843-An act meeting the objection of the United States Supreme Court to the Future Trading Act of 1921 foilowing the same lines on the regulation of grain trading except that it is based on the power of Congress to reguiate interstate commerce.
In addition are a number of measures of local signiffcance, such as the appropriation of \(\$ 200,000\) to repay the cotton States in their effort to eradicate the pink boll worm; \(\$ 1,500,000\) to drought sufferers in Montana and the Dakotas; extending reclamation laws to irrigation projects; extending the time for payinent of construction charges on reclamation projects. Also the Farm Bioc in both Houses was belind the appropriation for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and many special items received in-
creased appropriation at the instance of the Bloc.

Actual legislation, which has been enacted at the request of the House Farm Bloc, is indicated by the foregoing, with these additional measures which, on Sept. 12, 1922, had not yet been acted on by the Senate:
H. R. \(8066-\) A bill prohibiting the manufacture of filled milk.
H. R. 7102-A bill establishing standard containers for fruits, etc.
The farm bloc jost one Senator, Kellogg of Minnesota, in the election of November 7, but his successful opponent, Henrik shipstead, is the only member of the Farmer-Labor Paity to be elceted to the Sonate and is expected to act with the bloc in the 68th Congress. Four members of the farm bloc were re-elected: Ashurst of Arizona, Jones of New Mexico, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Swanson of Virginia. Six members of the farm bloc in the House were dcfeated: Gernerd of Pennsylvania, Evans of Nebraska, Brooks of Illinois, Rhodes of Missouri, Patterson of Missouri, and Shaw of Illinois. Twenty-twQ of their Representatives were reelected. Grey Silver, after the election, telegraphed to J. R. Howard, Fresident of the American Farm Bureau Federation: "We consider this (election) a full vindication of the American Farm Bureau Federation's legislative program as well as that of the bloc's and proof that the legislation is in line with public sentiment." He announced this program which the bloc will push for passage during the short session of Congress.

Farm credit legislation.
Legislation to raise the limit from \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000\) or remove the limit altogether on Federal Farm Land Bank co-operative loans.

The extension of the Farm Land Bank movement. Legislation to provide a limit on the interest rate on loans to farmers.

Legislation to enable small banks to join the Federal Reserve System.

Support of the "truth in fabric" bills.
Standardization of fruit and vegetable containers
The Anti-Filled Milk Bill.
A bill designed to prohibit the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seed purposes.

Much of this legislation is already bcfore the various committees of the House and the Senate, and some of the bills already have passed in one House or the other.

\section*{THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU}

FEDERATION.
The American Farm Bureau Federation-a national organization-originated when, on March 11, 1911, a local bureau was organized in Broome County, New York, James Quinn, President

The National Federation was organized in March 1920, in Chicago, with these officers: James Riley Howard, President; S. L. Strivings, Vice-President; Gray Silver, Washington representative; J. W. Coverdale, Secretary; C. E. Gunnels, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee-E. B. Cornwall, Vt.; E. F. Richardson, Mass.; H. E. Taylor, N. J.; Howard Leonard, Il.; C. H. Gray, Mo.; O. E. Bradfute, O.; W. H. Walker, Cal.; W. G. Jamison, Col.; John T. Burton, Utah; Gray Silver, W. Va.; J. W. Morton, Ga.; and George Bishop, Okla.
The officiary as of Sept. 1. 1922, was: James Riley Howard, President; O. E. Bradfute, Vice President; Gray Silver, Washington representative; J. W. Coverdale, Secretary; C. E. Gunnels, director of organization and treasurer; Executive Committee -H. C. McKenzie, N. Y.; E. F. Richardson, Mass. H. E. Taylor, N. J.; Howard Leonard, Ill.; Ralph P Snyder, Kan.; John G. Brown. Ind.; W. H. Walker, Cal.; C. S. Brown, Ariz.; John T. Burton, Utah: J. W. Morton, Ga.; one vacancy. Chicago headquarters office, Garland Building, 58 East Washington Street; Washington office, Munsey Building, 1329 E Street, northwest
The American Farm Burcau Federation officially iists these as the co-operative organizations formed under the inspiration of the Federation:
U. S. Grain Growers, 58 East Washington St., Chicago; E. H. Cunningham, President; H. L. Kecne, Vice-President; J. M. Mchle, Sccretary; C. E. Gunnels, Treasurer.

National Livestock Producers' Association, 608 South Dearboris St., Chicago: John G. Brown President; C. E. Collins, Vice-President; E. H. Cunningham, Secretary and Treasurer.

Federated Fruit Growers, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago; James Nicol, President; J. S. Edwards, Vice-President: C. E. Durst. Secretary iand Tressurer.

\section*{THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY.}
J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour \& CO., placed before the Government on Nov 15, 1922, a proposal for the consolidation of Armour \& Co. and Morris \& Co., two of the "Big Five" Chicago meat packers. He also had a halī-hour conference with President Harding.

Decision was reserved while careful study was made at the Department of Agriculture on the details of the pian and its probable effect on the industry and on the producing and consuming public.

Armour \& Co. is now capitalized at \(\$ 150,000,000\), with assets in 1920 ot \(\$ 525,488,957\), and has packing plants in South America and Australia as well 2 s in the United States. Its sales exceeded a billion
dollars in 1919, and were over \(\$ 900,000,000\) in 1920 Morris \& Co. is capitalized at \(\$ 40,000,000\), witl assets in 1920 of \(\$ 116,843,021\). The company ha half a dozen packing plants in the United States and distributing stations here and in the more importan cities of Europe and Cuba

The immediate result of a merger, it is claimed would be a general consolidation of the faciiltie of the two companies, particularly as to distributins agencles and rolling stock. Economies of operatiol are sought.

The following tables show the extent and growtl of the meat packing industry in the United States The data are official, and are taken from the Federa Census of Manufactures.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.
The total number of animais slaughtered in wholesaie slaughtering and meat parking establishment in 1919 was \(73,256,127\), and in \(1914,59,561,819\), an increase of \(13,694,308\), or 23 per cont., in the five yea perior.

MATERIALS-QUANTITY AND COST, 1919 AND 1914.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & & 1919. & 1914. \\
\hline Materials, total cost & \$3,782,929,533 & \$1,441,662,658 & Hoges No. & 44,520,726 & 34,441,91: \\
\hline Animals slaught'd. cost & \$3,056,387,778 & \$1,199,642,235 & Goats, kids-No & 23,915 & 8,51 \\
\hline Eeeves-No. . . . . & 10,818,511 & 7,149,042 & Cost. . . . . . . . & \$144,068 & \$29,34 \\
\hline Cost. & \$1,055,739,469 & \$490,108,203 & Poultry, cost. . . . . . . & \$1,787,936 & \$2,178,14 \\
\hline Calves-N0 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,395,675 \\
\$ 96,449,234
\end{array}
\] & \(2,019,004\)
\(\$ 27,623,448\) & Dressed meat purch'd,
cost. . . . . . . . . . & \$299,089,389 & \[
\$ 124,334,79
\] \\
\hline Sheep, lambs-Nio. & 13,497,300 & 15,943,743 & All oth. materials, cost & \$425,664,430 & \$115,507,48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-In addition, 553,839 beeves, 387,692 calves, 269,128 sheep and lambs and goats and kids, and \(2,290,539\) hogs were slaughtered for others in 1919, and 377,937 beeves, 243,360 calves, 795,519 sheep and lambs and goats and kids, and 2,898,994 hogs in 1914.

The dressed meat purchased (for curing) was procured largely from slaughtering establishments, and is duplicated in the total value of products. This item includes meat purchased for curing and canning, animal fats for the manufacture of lard,
lard compounds and substitutes, oleo oil and stearin
The cost of "all other materials" includes con tainers, materials for the manufacture of containers ice, materials for the manufacture of ice, ruring materials, cottonseed oil, butter, whole milk, fue rent of power, mill supplies, and ireight.

The table above and the note beneath do no include animals slaughtered on farms and ranges which in 1919 totalled 1,904,581 cattle; 434,60 sheep and lambs, and goats and kids, and \(16,800,23\) hogs. The tables that follow relate, also, only to wholesale slaughtering and meat packing plants.

PRINCIPAL STATES. RANKED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE. & Wage Earners. & Value of Products. & State. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wage } \\
& \text { Earn- } \\
& \text { ers. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value of Products. & State. & Wage Earners. & Value of Products. \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{U.S..} & No.
160,996 & Dollars. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{N. J. . .} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No. 3,566 3,218} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dollars. 110,221,000 102,182,000} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{R. I. . . . . .} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No. 264
549} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Dollars.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,807,00 \\
& 6,125,00
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & 160,996 & 4,246,291,000 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 54,179 & 1,284,103,000 & Cal & 3,405 & 92 554,000 & Tenn & 331 & \\
\hline Kan & 17,805 & 1,284,663,000 & Mic & 1,712 & 59,585,000 & Fia. & 348 & 5,316,00 \\
\hline Neb & 10,122 & 303,849,000 & Md & 1,563 & 41,439,000 & D. of Col & 203 & 5,012,00 \\
\hline N. & 6,646 & 256,038,000 & Col & 1,848 & 41,008,000 & Del & 117 & 3,285,00 \\
\hline Mo & 8,290 & 246,610,000 & Wash & 1,222 & 34,389,000 & Nev & 118 & 2,939,00 \\
\hline Iowa & 7,134 & 226,362,000 & W. Va & -639 & 19,044,000 & Me & 123 & 2,043,00 \\
\hline Ohio. & 5,336 & 170,338,000 & Ore & 772 & 15,868,000 & Idaho & 89 & 1,791,00 \\
\hline Minn & 5,231 & 146,361,000 & & 450 & 12,954,000 & Ariz & 57 & 1,406,00 \\
\hline Ind. & 5,691 & 134,029,000 & Uta & 446 & 11,124,000 & Ar & 59 & 1,218,00 \\
\hline Te & 5,072 & 125,192,000 & Ga & 869 & 8,142,000 & & 248 & 849,00 \\
\hline Pa & 4,438 & 122,862,000 & V & 502 & 7,589,000 & N. \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 45 & 457,00 \\
\hline Mass & 4,307 & 110,238,000 & Mont. & 210 & 6,859,000 & Ali other. & 3,772 & 86,734,00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures as to number of wage earners show the average number.
COST PER HEAD AND PER POUND.
The following statement gives the average cost on the hoof per animal and per pound of four classe for the last five censuses:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Class.} & & LI & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{LASS.} & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Average Live Cost Per Pound.} \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1909 & 1904 & 1899 & & 191 & 1914. & 1909. & 90 & 1899 \\
\hline Beeves & \$07.50 & \$68.56 & \$48.32 & \$40.44 & \$44.73 & Beeves & \$0.107 & 80.069 & \$0.047 & \$0.039 & 80.0 \\
\hline Calves & 21.94 & 13.68 & 9.09 & 8.08 & 8.21 & Calves. & 0.128 & 0.082 & 0.059 & 0.048 & \[
0.0
\] \\
\hline Sheep, 1 & 10.87 & 5.32 & 4.89 & 4.08 & 4.05 & Sheep, & 0.139 & 0.067 & 0.061 & 0.047 &  \\
\hline Hogs. . . . . . . & 39.47 & 17:34 & 14.27 & 10.64 & 9.10 & Hogs. . & 0.180 & 0.082 & 0.071 & 0.050 & 0.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GROSS AND NE' WEIGHTS OF ANTMALS BLAUGHTERED, 1919 AND 1914.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Class. & 1919. & 1914. & Class. & 1919. & 1914. \\
\hline Number........ & 10,818,511 & 7,149,042 & SHEEF AND LAMBS AND GOATS AND EIDS. & & \\
\hline Weight on hoof & 9,863,011,033 & 7,076,145,687 & Number...... \({ }^{\text {a }}\). . . & 13,521,215 & \\
\hline Ave. weight on hool, & - 912 & -780, 990 & Weight on hoof, libs.... & 1,056,530,820 & \[
1,259,595,7
\] \\
\hline Weight, dressed, lis. .i.. & 5,118,728,572 & 3,786,382,167 & Ave. weight on hoof, lbs. & \[
78
\] & \\
\hline Ave. weight, dres'd, ibs CALVES. & 5,118,728,573 & , 5 & Weight, dressed, lbs \(\qquad\) Ave. weight, dres'd, ibs. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
500,610,006 \\
37
\end{array}
\] & 629 \\
\hline Number....... . . . . . . & 5 & 4 & & & \\
\hline Weight on hoof, lbs & 2,372,181 & 7,565,316 &  & 444,520,726 & 34,441,9 \\
\hline Ave. Weight on hool & 457,469,662 & 206,311,127 & Weight on honi, lbs. . l . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 9,745,921,840 & \\
\hline Are. weight, dres'd, ibs. & , 104 & 206,311,102 & Weight, dressed, lbs.
Ave. weight, dres'd, ibs. & 7,358,910,897 16 & \(5,476,236,7\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRODUCTS-QUANTITY AND VALUE, 1919 AND 1914.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PRODUCT. & 1919. & 1914. & Pro & 1910. & 1914. \\
\hline Total value & \$4,246,290,614 & \$1,651,965,424 & Tallow-Lbs & 211,188,146 & 193,615,601 \\
\hline Fresh meat, & \$1,642,461,577 & \$769,383,846 & Oleo sto & \$28,591,346 & \$12,371,206 \\
\hline Beef-I.bs & 4,832,061,881 & 3,658,333,660 & Value. & \$7,684,719 & \$1,361,550 \\
\hline Value. & \$846,794,386 & \$421,296,794 & Grease & 10', 276,780 & 1,361,550 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Veal-I } \\
& \text { Value. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 422,978,820 & 194,698,880 & Value & \$13,710,215 & \\
\hline Mutton, lamb-ios. & & & ap & 722 & \[
70
\] \\
\hline Value & \$120,338,355 & \$74,675,627 & Stearin (lard, oleo, eot- & & \\
\hline Pork- & 2,095,884,557 & 1,877,099,071 & tonseed oil)-Lbs.. & 44,267,107 & 30,091,991 \\
\hline Value . \({ }^{\text {Vato }}\) & \$532,669,835 & \$226,535,734 & Value. & \$8,999,349 & \$2,752,421 \\
\hline Edible offal, oth. fresh meat-Lbs........ & & & Oleomar & 123,538,860 & 60,387,881 \\
\hline Valuc. & & & Caslngs & 168 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 557 \\
& 298
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Poultry & 7,022,695 & 16,575,907 & Value. & \$16,779,655 & \$9,077,593 \\
\hline Vured mes & \$2,616,334 & \$2,928,735 & Hoofs, horns, horn tips, & & \\
\hline Beef, plekled \& othe & & & Value & & \\
\hline cured- & 129,960,004 & 91,571,753 & Fertilizera, fert'zer ma- & & \\
\hline Value. piekied \& other & \$28,359,892 & \$14,395,316 & terials-Tons (short) & 382,132 & 294,388 \\
\hline Pork; piekled \& other cured-Lbs....... . & & & Value. & \$18,314,754 & \$8,737,009 \\
\hline valu & \(4,146,117,111\)
\(\$ 1,217,589,927\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,929,309,741 \\
\$ 393,605,600
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Glue } \\
& \text { Value }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(36,630,195\)
\(\$ 4,489,774\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,844,650 \\
& 83,088,764
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Canned go & 305,955,406 & 160,798,955 & Hldes and pe & & \\
\hline Value. \({ }^{\text {Sausage }}\) Capred & \$96,904,341 & \$26,417,624 & Cattle-No & 10,818,511 & 7,158,862 \\
\hline Sausage: Canned & 160,908,986 & 74,004,380 & I bs & 583,972,224 & 415,890,714 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Value \\
All oth
\end{tabular} & \$27,965,155 & \(\$ 9,815,669\)
\(435,146,931\) & Valu & \$185,020,306 & \$69,958,593 \\
\hline Value & \$145,622,246 & \$58,349,853 & & \(\begin{array}{r}3,322,729 \\ 43,549 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 18,647,761 \\
\hline Meat pud'gs, scrapple, h'd chcese, ete.-Lbs & 43,182,235 & & Sheep \& lambs, goats & \$24,613,930 & \$3,512,610 \\
\hline Value............ & \$10,050,494 & \$4,488,461 & and kids-No..... & 12,188,071 & 15,916,618 \\
\hline Lard & 1,372,869,656 & 1,119,188,675 & Value & \$33,686,165 & \$13,624,046 \\
\hline Value & \$415,817,212 & \$120,414,007 & All other skins-Lbs. & 2,214,258 & \\
\hline Lard comp'ds and sub-stltutes-Ibs. & & & Hair, hog \& cattle - - Lios & \(\$ 240,844\)
\(60,343,741\) & \$389,068 \\
\hline Value... & \$123,724,098 & \$33,037,467 & Value. . . . . . . . . . . . & \$4,059,096 & \\
\hline Oleo oll-Gall & 14,919,876 & 16,501,585 & Wool & 29,901,176 & 26,432,398 \\
\hline Value. & \$31,212,708 & \[
\$ 11,925,832
\] & Value. & \$20,071,303 & \$7,938,212 \\
\hline Other olls-Gallons Value. & \(6,720,822\)
\(\$ 9,153,123\) & \(6,715,497\)
\(\$ 4,009,602\) & All oth. products, incl.
custom. work, value. & \$89,220,092. & \$59,775,137 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Where there are no flgures in the 1914 column, the items were not reported separately by the census takers and are not available.

\section*{THE CASE OF SENATOR NEWBERRY OF MICHICAN.}

In the state primary election in Michigan, held Aug. 27, 1918, Truman H. Newberry was nominated by the Republican Party for the United States Senate, defeating Henry Ford by 4,335 votes in a total of 438,452 . There had been several other candldates for the nominatlon. During the campaign protests were made against the exeessive use of moncy ln Newberry's interests. The New berry committee admitted the expenditure of over \(\$ 178\), 000. Newberry's own report, under oath, to the United States Senate was: "I have taken no part in it (the campalgn) whatever, and no contributions or expendltures were made with my knowledge and consent." Hls brother, John T. Newberry, contributed \(\$ 94,000\), and near relatives over \(\$ 70,000\) additional.

Mr. Newberry, on Nov. 5, 1918, was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Henry Ford, the Democratlc candidate by 12,433 votes. Ford fled a notice of contest in the Senate Jan. 6, 1919. Newberry was sworn in as Senator, glving the Republleans a majorlty of one in the organization of the Senate. At the first sesslon of the Sixty-sixth Congress, on May 20, 1919, notice of contest and petition for investlgation by Henry Ford was again filed with the Sellate and referred to the Committce on Prlvileges and Elections. Nothing was done until the following December, when the Senate voted to make a full lnvestigatlon and recount the ballots.

In the mean time Newberry was indieted by the United States Grand Jury of the Western Distrlct of Mlchigan under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Pending the trlal under the Mlchigan lndietment the Spencer sib-commlttee of the Senate Committee on Flections took no aetion. The trial at : Grand Rapids was coneluded ln Mareh, 1920, and Newberry was convleted and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentlary and pay a fine of \(\$ 10,000\), rle ease was taken on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, whleh by a flve to four decision, May 2, 1921, lield that Congress had no power to pass a law regulating Senatorial primary elcetlons and therefore the Corrupt Practlees Act was unconstitutlonal. Charles Evans Hughes was Newberry's leadling counsel.

The Spenecr sub-committee then resumed hearings. Newberry did not appear to testlfy. Nearly three years after Henry Ford's Anst notice of contest
the committee decided in Newberry's favor; atter dlviding on strletly partisan lines.
After a sharp debate the Senate adopted, on Jan. 12, 1922, the following resolution:
"1. That the contest of Henry Ford against Truman H. Newberry be, and it is hereby dismissed. "2. That Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared to be a duly elected Senator from the State of Miehigan for the term of slx years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1919, and is entitled to hold his seat in the Senate of the United States. "3. That whether the amount expended in this (Michlgan) primary was \(\$ 195,000\), as was fully reported or openly aeknowledged, or whether there was some few thousand dollars in excess, the amount expended was in either case too large, much larger than ought to have been expended. The expenditure of such excesslve sums in behalf of a candldate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excesslve expendltures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

The Senators voted on the resolution as follows:
- For Seating Newberry, 46.-All Republicans, Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Calder, Cameron, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dlllingham, Edge, Elkins, Erust, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, Mo Cormlek, McCumber, McKınley, MeLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Nicholson, Odle, Page, Pepper; Phipps, Polndexter, Shortrldge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield Storling, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson (Ind.), Weller, Willis

Against Seating Newberry, 41.-Republtcans, 9, Borah, Capper, Joncs, (Wash.), Kenyon, (La.) Ladd, La Follette, Norbeck, Norris, Sutherland.

Democrats, 32 -Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Gerry, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), King, McKcllar, Myers, Overman, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Roblnson, Owon, Sheppard, Shlelds, Simmons, Sinlth, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.), Wlllams, Underwood.
Paired-Crow, du Pont and Moses, Republlcans, for Newberry; wlth Kendriek Stanloy and Reed, Demoerats, against.

Absent and not voting-Newberry and Johnson Republicans, and Watson (Ga.) Democrat.

\section*{ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITION LAW.}

President Harding in his annual message to Congress on Dec. 8, 1922, called for rigorous and literal enforcement of the Prohibition laws in these words:
"Let men who are rending the moral fibre of the Republic through easy contempt for the Prohibition law, because they think it restricts their personal liberty; remember that they set the example and breed a contempt for law which will ultimately destroy the Republic.
"Constitutional Prohibition has been adopted by the Nation. It is the supreme law of the land. In plain speaking there are conditions relating to its enforcement which savor of Nation-wide scandal. It is the most demoralizing factor in our public life.
"Most of the people assume that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment meant the elimination of the question from our politics. On the contrary, it has been so intensified as an issue that many voters are disposed to make all political decisions with reference to this single question.
"The day is unlikely to come when the Eightcenth Amendment will be repcaled. The fact may as well be recognized and our course adapted accordingly. If the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion, which I do not believe, the rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any rcquisite modification. Such a course conforms with the law and saves the humiliation of the Government and the humiliation of our people before the world; and challenges the destructive forces engaged in widespread violation, official corruption, and individual demoralization.
"The Fighteenth Amendment involves the concurrent authority of State and Federal Governments for the enforcement of the policy it defines. A certain lack of definiteness, through division of responsibility, is thus introduced. In order to bring about a full understanding of duties and responsibilities as thus distributed, I purpose to invite the Governors of the States and Territories, at an early opportunity, to a conference with the Federal executive authority. Out of the full and free considerations which will thus be possible, it is confidently believed will emerge a more adequate comprehension of the whole problem and definite policies of national and state co-operation in administering the laws."

\section*{ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.}

Attorney General Daugherty rendered on Oct. 6, 1922, a sweeping opinion that the sale or transportation of intoxicating beverages on all American ships, public and private, was prohibited, and that any foreign vesscl entcring an American port with liquor on board as cargo, or in stores, or even in a sealed case, was to be regarded as violating the Prohibition Enforcement Law and to be dealt with accordingly. The new ruling applied to all American vessels, even on the high seas, and to all foreign vessels within the three-mile limit of national territorial jurisdiction. This decision was understood to mean that a foreign vessel carrying intoxicating liquors lcaving a foreign port for another forejgn port would be violating the Volstead act if it stops en route at an American port. The opinion was confirmed by President Harding.
Foreign shipowners were much concerned over the opinion and counsel for the Cunard and Anchor Line steamships sought an injunction before United States District Judge Learned Hand on October 11 to restrain the Federal Government from seizing liquors carried as sea stores for use of passengers and crew on their vessels. Other foreign steamship lines later joined them in the suit. Judge Hand issued a temporary injunction on October 12, enjoining the local prohibition and customs authoritics from molesting liquor on board the American steamers Finland and St. Paul, then in the port of New York.
The French Line announced on October 12 in Paris a decision to flght the ruling in the Supreme Court and that in the event of an adverse decision it would move to obtain an appeal to the Permanent International Court of Justice at The Hague. The French Line is compclled by French law to serve a wine ration to its crew of sailors and stokers. The financial loss to the French Line would be hundreds of thousands of francs monthly. On
one trip in August, with 1,011 passengers aboard, the steamship Paris sold 1,260 bottles of champagne, 242 bottles of fine Burgundy and Bordeaux wines and 87 bottles of liquor. Besides this there was the ordinary red and white wine which was allotted to each passenger with the noon and evening meals.

A hearing was held on October 17 in which the attorney for the Cunard and Anchor Lines argued that intoxicating liquor, lawfully acquired and kept sealed as sea stores, is legal within the territorial waters of the United States, and that an act of commerce should not apply to the internal affairs of a forcign vessel touching these ports.
Judge Learned Hand on October 24 upheld the ruling of Attorney General Daugherty and dismissed the applications of the ten forelgn and two American steamship lines, which had combined forces, for injunctions. He dccided, however, that foreign ships would be allowed to enter port with liquor for their crews, if the supply is sufficient only for rations as required by laws of certain forcign nations. Ship owners must give bonds of \(\$ 25,000\) each to insure compliance with this provision. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

\section*{CARRYING OUT THE RULING.}

The ruling of Attorney General Daugherty became effective on October 21 at midnight. However, temporary suspension of the ruling as it applies to vessels of foreign countries plying to and from American harbors, was ordered by Secretary of Treasury Mellon on October 25, after a conference, following a meeting of the Cabinet, with the Attorney General and chief counsel Britt, of the Prohibition unit, at which was discussed the international aspect of the tangle and the responsibility that devolved on the Treasury Department to work out with the State Department means of safeguarding the country against forcign embarrassment.
On the day previous, the United States steamer President Adams came into New York harbor carrying five galions of brandy in violation of the Volstead act. The captain claimed that the British Board of Trade officers at Tilbury had refused to give him his clearance papers until he shipped brandy to meet the British law requiring ships to carry at least one gallon of brandy for each 100 British steerage passengers.

President R. H. M. Robinson of the United American Lines announced on November 9 that the transatlantic steamers Resolute and Reliance of that line would be transferred from American to Panaman registry to escape the effects of the Daugherty ruling. He said that both steamers had been chartered for winter cruises and that more than fifty passengers, following the publication of the Attorney General's opinion, had cancolled their rescrvations on the Resolute alone. He contheir rescrations on the Resolute alone. He con-
tinued, "because of the keen competition of cruises arranged for foreign steamers we believe the cruise of the Resolute and Reliance cannot be carried out successfully unless the passengers can be offered the same service and privilcges as are offered on forcign ships. Therefore, in view of the large sums involved, and in fairness to our stockholders, we have completed arrangements to transfer the ships to a forcign flag."
International complications ensued, and on September 26, after a two-hour discussion in the Cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon communicated to the Prohibition Enforcement Division nstructions not to go ahead with any general program of search and seizure beyond the internationally rccognized three-mile limit; however, where vessels lying further out communicated with the shore by their own boats, or through their own crews, they might be taken, such intercourse being regarded as a landing in violation of the customs regulations. The Prohibition Commissioner was told that proper discretion should be exercised at all times to avoid any action that would bring international complicacations.

NEW JERSEY'S RATIFICATION.
The 46th State to ratily the Prohibition Amendment ( 18 th ) to the Constitution of the United States was New Jersey, which did so on March 10 , 1922.

RELIEF SOUGHT BY PHYSICIANS.
The complaint was filed on November 20 in the Federal District Court of Southern New York Federal District Court of Southern New York Lambert which challenges the constitutionality of the National Prohibition Act, and the act supplemental thereto, and asks that Edward C. Yellowley, acting Federal Prohibition Director; David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney,
be enjoined from interfering with him in preserlbing ilquor to his paticnts. The restraining order is asked upon the ground that the quantities needed for the use of any one person in any period, of ten days excced the limits fixed by the Prohibltion acts.

PROSECUTIONS IN FEDERAL COURTS.
In the annual report of the Attorney General, made public Dec. 7,1922 , Mrs. Mabet Watker Wiltcbrandt, Assistant Attorney Generai in charge of the divislons having supcrvision of the prosecution of suits brought by the Government in the various Federal Courts under the National Prohibition Act, said that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, there was "a steady increase in cases coming to the courts, due probably to the increased efficiency of the officers charged with the enforcement of this law.
"The question confronting this department in 1921 relative to the immense storage charges accumutated ail over the country by reason of quantities of liquor and vehicles seized and disposed of under the National Prohibition Act has been largely solved by a vigorous campaign on the part of the United States attorneys to itbel and otherwise promptly dispose of this contraband material.
"Prosecuitions under the National Prohibition Act in the United States District Courts were as follows:

Fiscal Year 1921-22. .. Clvil. Criminal.
Prosecutions commenced . . . . . . . . . . 2,157 \begin{tabular}{rl}
34,984 \\
92749
\end{tabular}

\section*{Convictions \\ 22,749}

Quashed.
1,195
3,549

Pending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,694
\(10, \dot{4} \overline{7} \dot{2}\)
"The aggregate amount in fines and penaitles imposed was \(\$ 4,041,456.03\) in clvil cascs. The aggregatc amount in judgments obtained by the United States was \(\$ 120,255.29\). There are 10,472 criminal and 2,694 civil prosecutions pending at the close of the fiscal year.
"The above figures cover only cascs arising under the National Prohibition Act. In addition a great many cases have arisen under the internal revenue laws and the customs statutes invoiving similar violations.
"Since the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution and Titte II. of the Natlonal Prohibition Act became effective Jan. 16, 1920, rum-running vessels of American and foreign registry, carrying iiquor from foreign ports to our shores, have swarmed along our seaboards, 'smuggling liquors into the United States in vlolatlon of our laws.
"Eighteen vessels of foreign registry and two of American reglstry, with their cargoes of liquors have been seized."

A decislon was handed down by the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 30, 1922, to the effect that the Voistead act does not permit an owncr of intoxicating liquors to transport them from a bonded warehouse to residence for beverage purposes. A further decislon, handed down May 15, 1922, was to the effect that the constitution of the Volstead Act prohibits the transportation of Intoxicating llquors from a forelgn country through a port of the United States to another forelgn port.

\section*{ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW}

The Prohibition unit under the direction of the Commissioner of Ititernal Revenue was reorganized during the fiscai year. The number of employees in Washington incrcased from 503 to 596 , and \(\ln\) the field from 1,818 to 2,881 . The total payroil of the unit on June 30, 1922, was \(\$ 6,045,073\), an increase of \(\$ 2,015,943\). During the year a Prohibltlon patrol servlcc (the "dry navy") was organized, consisting of six boats of the submarine chaser type, asslgned at Atiantic ports. Five motor patrol boats, capable of making 33 miles per hour, were placed on the Great Lakes, to check liquor smuggiing from Canada.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported for the nscal year ending June 30, 1022, the following: Distllierics selzed. Stills seized
Fermenters selzed
Spirlts selzed and destroyed, gals
8,318
10,994

Spirlts seized and not'destroyed, g
Malt liquor scized, gals.
Masli selzed, gals.

\section*{Autornoblles scized}

Boats and launclies selzed.
Persons arrested
Property seized and destroyed.
Property sclzed and not destroyed
Agents kllied on duty
Agents lujured on duty
10,994
127,819
254,571
4,187,626
\(4,052,214\)
1,886
1,886
74
22,507,982
\$3,364,110

Total disbursements by Fedcral Prohibi-
tion dircctors, salarics, travetling ex-
penses, purchase of evldence, etc........
otal disbursements for enforcement of
Prohibition Act.
4,883,092

\section*{DETAIL OF WORK IN 1921.}

Fedcral Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes has issued this official summary covering the work of his bureau for the calendar year 1921

Approximate cost of operation: Rent, \(\$ 126,847,05\); telephone. \(\$ 17,409.05\); supplies and equlpment, \(\$ 37,253.45\); evidence and miscellaneous, \(\$ 163,467.50\); seizure and sate, \(\$ 51.463 .90\); sataries, \(\$ 3,501,209.61\); travel, \(\$ 1,396,443.51\); office expenses, \(\$ 980,429.40\); estimated total, \(\$ 6,274,523.47\).
Estimated amount of assessments, involving 40,000 eascs; penalties under Section 35. \$50,000,000; \(\$ 1,000\) spccial tax, Section 1,001, Revenue Act, 1918, \(\$ 500,000\); taxes on spirits, wines, etc., \(\$ 7,000,000 ;\) cstimated total, \(\$ 57,500,000\).

Approximate amount of collcetions, \(\$ 3,000,600\).
Estimated seizures: Gallons of distlited spirits and wine, 950,000 ; estimated value of property selzed during the year, not inciuding property tevied for payment of taxes, nor distillery apparatus or other property destroyed, \(\$ 12,907,693.40\).

Miscellancous property was seized as foilows: Automobiles, 600 ; boats, 40 ; wagons and carriages, 26; horses and mules, 45: aeroplancs, 1 ; motorcycles, 5 ; cash, \(\$ 7,500\); tracts of land, 10 ; stocks of merchandisc, 7

Number of Federal indlctments, estimated, 30,000 ; pleas of guilty, 17,000 ; number of convictions, 21,000 ; number of acquittals, 950.

Wholesale drug companies must now have as a minimum a \(\$ 25,000\) drug stock, must be bona fide dealers, and sales of liquors must not exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of their gross sales as a drug concern.

Last year's importation was one-hali of 1 per cent. of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before Prohibition.

Arrests for drunkenness decreased 60 per cent.
Liquor withdrawals reduced 50 per cent.
Another resuit: Offcial chemists report oniy 2 per cent. of all liquor selzed and examined to-day is fit to drink.
Upward of 300 brewers investigated and charged with violatlons.

Some public officials indicted and some have gone to jail. Others on the way.

In fifty-nine cities, with a population of 30,000 or over, and a combined population of \(20,000,000\) (including New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia), offcial and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 109,768, notwithstanding bad booze, temporary individual hard drinking, and a zeal to "jug" ali intoxicated people.

\section*{PROHIBITION IN CANADA.}

Many poputar votes have been taken on the general subject of Prohibition in the Dominion of Canada. To-day, of the nine Provinces of Canada, seven are dry. These are Ontario, Manitoba Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswlck, Nova Scotla, and Prince Edward Island; two, Quebec and British Columbia, sell alcohollc liquors under new conditions indicated by such terms as "Govcrnment control," and "Government dispensaries." The Dominion of Newfoundland is also dry

The annilal budget for the Province of Quebec announced by Provlncial Treasurer Jacob Nicoi on November 15, for the year ending June, 1923, shows that the revenue from fines, duties and permits for the sale of llquor was over \(\$ 4,000,000\). He salo the llquor commission had brought order out of chaos. In counties where the law applled it had opened stores, glven ficenses where deemed necessary, and impressed the general publle wlth its sinccrity and ability to carry on and have the law respected. The totai surplus of the provlnce above expected revenue amounted to \(\$ 5,033,419\).

Attorney General A. M. Manson reported to the Legislature of Britlsh Columbia on November 1 that the citles of the Provlnce wlli recelve for the last fiscal year \(\$ 1,300,000\) as thelr share of the profit from the sale of ligutor by the Province. The report showed that 6,568 prescrlptions for llquor were issued in the year as compared with 131,057 the year before the moderation act went Into effect; when the Province was dry. Tho Province will Issue no more licenses to exporters of liquor.

New Zeaiand, after an exciting campaign wlth "Pussyfoot" Johnson and other lmportcd speakers from the United States and Australia, on the licenslng referendum gave a majorlty in Deccmber of 16,138 in favor of contlnuance of licenslng. In 1919 the majority against prohibition was 3.332.

\section*{BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.}

The American Bar Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco heard, on Aug. 10, 1922, and adopted the report of a special committee charged with considering a better enforcement of the law. The committee was composed of William B. Swaney, Chairman; Marcus Kavanagh, Charles S. Whitman, Wade B. Eilis, and Charies W. Farnham. Their report, in part, follows:
"The first difficulty which confronted us was a discouraging dearth of official information upon the criminal situation in the United States. No other great clvilized country is so far behind on this important matter.
"First of all we urge the establishment, under the controi of the Department of Justice at Washington, of a Federal Bureau of Records and Statistics to which criminai authorities in the several States must regulariy report; that such reports, statistics, records, photographs, fingerprints, etc., shall be immediately available to officers charged with enforcement of the criminal law throughout the country. Without knowiedge of the real situation it will be impossibic thoroughly to diagnose or properiy deai with the probiems of crime which confront us.
"The population of Canada is about \(9,000,000\), that of Cook County, Illinois, about 3,000,000, and that of Chicago, 2,700,000. Notwithstanding this, we find that there were in 1921:
"In Joliet pentitentiary, one of the Iliinois State prisons, 1,930 prisoners.
"In all Canada's penitentiaries, 1,930.
"In Chicago 4,785 burglaries.
"In Canada 2,270 burglaries.
* "In Chicago 2,594 robberies.
"In Canada, robberies, including larceny from the person, 605.
"In Cook County 212 murders.
"In Canada 57 murders.
"It wili not do to say that the Canadians are naturaily more law-abiding than we, for the United States census of 1910 shows that when persons born in Canada settie in the United States they are even a littie less law-abiding than the native white citizens of this country.
"Out of a Canadian born population of 1,196,070 in this country in \(1910,7,956\) were in our prisons, and out of the natives of 17 foreign countries iiving here, Canadians ranked sixth in lawlessness.
"The natives of certain European countrics which have the best record for law observance, when settled here, become the most iawless of all.
"As was stated to your committee, crime flourishes because criminals escape punishment, and criminais escape punishment because there are fo many avenues of escape open. The prevalence of the abnormal volume of crime in our larger cities is the resuit of years of moilycoddling and sympathy by misinformed and ill-advised meddlers.
"In Canada the penalties imposed for crime are far morc severe than our own. In fact, the theory there seems to involve protection to the public, with only a secondary concern for the criminal.
"The criminal situation in the United Sirates, so far as crimes of violence are concerned, is worse than that in any other civilized country. Here there is iess respect for law. While your committee cannot obtain the exact figures from ail available sources of information, we estimate that there were more than 9,500 uniawful homicides last year in this country; that in 1920 there occurred not less than 9.000 such homicides, and that in no year during the past ten years did the number fall below 8,500 . In other words, during the past ten years, no less than 85,000 of our citizens have perished by poison, by the pistol or the knife, or by some other unlawfui and deadiy instrument.
"Burgiaries have increased in this country during the past ten years 1,200 per cent.
"Crime and lawicssness in the United States have been steadily on the increase and out of proportion to our growth, and there has been a steady and growing disrespect for law. In our opinion this is not a resuit of the war. We do not find the proportionai increase in crime from 1916 to 1922 greater than from 1910 to 1916, and we have not been able to discover that crimes of violence have materially increased in France, England, or Canada during or since the war, although the effects of the war naturally must be more marked in those countries.
"It is our united opinion that the means provided in the United States for coping with crime and criminals are to-day neither adequate nor efficient, for example:
"First, we find that the peicole and probation laws, as administered, very generaily fail to accomplish the purposes for which the laws were designed and weaken the administration of criminal justice.

We recommend that first offenders, and first of fenders only, should be eligibie for probation. We recommend that the indeterminate, sentencc laws should be modiffed so as to apply to first offenders only, and we believe, too, that neither probation nor parole should be permitted those convicted of homicide, burglary, rape or highway robbery.
"Second, we find that over 90 per cent. of the murders in this country are committed by the use of pistols. We find that the laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms or deadly weapons are ineffec-tive-in fact, that they work to the benefit of the criminal rather than to the law-abiding citizen. The rcvolver serves no usefui purpose in the community to-day. We recommend that the manufacture and sale of pistols, and of cartridges or ammunition designed to be used in them, shall be absolutely prohibited, save as such manufacture shall be necessary for governmental and official use under proper legal reguiation and controi.
"Third, we find the causes for deiay in criminal cases so varied and the conditions so differing, that we hesitate to make specific recommendations. Certainiy it is true that the criminals and not the pubilc benefit by these delays. The Constitution orovides: 'In ail criminal prosecutions, the accused shali enjoy the right to a speedy trial.'

As every one fa-
knows, this is the miliar with criminal prosecution knows, this is the kind of enjoyment that few charged with crime desire.
"Dilatory motions, such as motions to inspect the Grand Jury minutes, which the trial Judge may take under consideration almost indefiniteiy; motions for an order dismissing an indictment, from Which, if granted, the prosecution in many of our States has no right to appeai; adjournments on account of other engagements of counsei, a privilege greatly abused in some jurisdictions, and many other causes for delay, ali accrue to the benefit of the lawbreaker.
"We recommend that the State be given every right to appeal now enjoyed by a defendant-except from a verdict of not guilty, and we recommend that the prosecutor in a criminai trial shail have the right to call the attention of the jury to the fact that the defendant has failed to take the stand or has failed himsclf to contradict or deny the testimony offered by the prosecution.
"We recommend that the state be given the right to amend the indictment upon proper terms, in matters of form.
"We recommend that there shouid be but one appcai from a judgment of conviction in the trial court.
"We recommend that there be enacted legislation limiting the time during which Judges or courts may hold under advisement dilatory motions made in criminal trials; that at the expiration of such time, without action, such a motion shall be deemed to be denied.
"Fourth, we find that in some of the States the jury is the final judge both of the law and the tacts. We believe that such a condition is absoiutcly subversive of a government of law and we recommend the repcal of such statutes.
"Fifth, we find in various jurisdictions glaring abuses in the matter of bail, both in the amount imposed and in the sufficiency of security offered.
"Sixth, we find that further legislation shouid be enacted by the congress to punish and prevent iynching and mob violence.
"Seventh, we find that more stringent laws limiting and controiling immigration should be enacted and enforced.
"Eighth, we find that the bili now pending in the Congress, increasing the number of United States District Judges and conferring, powers upon the Chief Justice and Senior Circuit Judges to have supervision over the work of the courts and see that the dockets are kept clear, should be enacted.
"Ninth, no meritorious case, whether civil or criminal, that is cognizable in the courts of the country, ought to be denied the services of an abie, courageous and loyai advocate. And no man or woman, however humble, ought to be abie to say in any American community that justice is too expensive for the poor. We therefore urge that in every community the members of this association volunteer to aid, without fee, the worthy poor who are being oppressed, defrauded or otherwise wronged, and who have not the means to employ counsel.
"Tenth, first offenders must be segregated from veteran criminais, for the jails throughout the land to-day are brceding-places for crime, and the young and thoughtless who may often be reclaimed, are taught by professional criminals to scorn the restraints of society; and in this connection we may well consider the extension of psychopathic laborawelies cstablished as adjuncts to the criminal courts."
torien

\section*{PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, 1922 AND 1917.}

The United States Department of Commerce announces that, according to returns received by the Bureau of the Census, the number of prisoners confined in Federal penitentiaries, State prisons, county jails, State and county chain or road gangs, city police stations, and other penal institutions on July 1, 1922, was 163,889 , of which number 5,540 were reported for 3 Federal penitentiaries, 78,673 for '104 State prisons, 44,283 for 2,451 county penal institutions (principally jails), 12,717 for 296 chain or road gangs in certain Southern States, and 21,635 for 1,319 city institutions, while the remaining 1,041 were women committed by the courts to the care of other institutions ( 24 in number), mainly under the control of religious or charitable organizations.

Similar data were collected for July 1, 1917, but the total for that date does not include all prisoners in chain or road gangs, nor women committed by the courts to the care of institutions under the control of religious or charitable organizations. Excluding these from the figures for 1922, the comparable totals for the two years are: 1922, 151,172; 191; \(140,186\).
These figures include prisoners awaiting trial and a few persons held as witnesses, as well as prisoners serving sentence. The returns were obtatned in response to a circular of inquiry which the Bureau of the Census mailed to the various institutions, as a preliminary to the complete decennial census of prisoners which will be taken in 1923.

The number of prisoners in Federai penitentiaries increased from 3,018 on July 1, 1917, to 5,540 on July. 1, 1922. During the same period the number of inmates of State prisons increased from 71,442 to 78,673 , and of county jails, from 41,871 to 44,283 , while persons confined in city penal institutions (including police stations) decreased in number from 23,855 to 21,635 .
The data as to prisoners in Federal and state penal institutions are presumably complete and accurate for both 1922 and 1917. The combined total of persons in such institutions increased from 74,460 in 1917 to 84,213 in 1922, the rate of increase being 13.1 per cent.

The rate of increase in Federal prisoners was 83.6 per cent.; in State prisoners, 10.1 per cent. The catio of Federal prisoners per 100,000 population increased from 3 in 1917 to 5.1 in 1922, and the corresponding ratio for state prisoners increased during the same period from 72.4 to 74.5 .

No State prison is maintained in Delaware, and for Georgia the State figures, which include prisoners in chain or road gangs, are not comparable with those for other States. Of the remaining 46 States, 23 show increases in the ratio of State prisoners per 100,000 population, and 23 show decreases.

Of the 23 States in which the ratio increased, 19
show relatively low ratios for 1917, the average for the entire group of 23 States being 58.6 per 100,000 while of the 23 States in which the ratio decreased, 18 show relatively high ratios for 1917, the average for the entire group being 92.4 per 100,000 . In other words, the ratio decreased in most of the States in which it was relatively high in 1917 and increased in most of the States in which it was relatively low in that year.

For example: Pennsylvania's low ratio of 41.6 in 1917 increased to 56.2 in 1922, while Indiana's high ratio of 118 in 1917 declined to 101.1 in 1922 . The increases somewhat more than counterbalanced the decreases, however, and thereby raised the ratio for the United States from 72.4 in \(191 \%\) to 74.5 in 1922

The tendency toward uniformity is further brought out by comparing the highest and lowest State ratios for each of the two years covered by the inquiry. In 1917 the highest three ratios were Nevada, 239.3; Florida, 177.6; Wyoming, 153.4. For 1922 , however, the highest three ratios were perceptibly lower, namely: Nevada, 200.2; Wyoming, 165.3; Florida, 139.3. For 1917 the lowest three ratios were South Carolina, 19.2; Maine, 29.4; Nebraska, 29.9

The lowest three ratios for 1922 are noticcably higher, namely: South Carolina, 29.5; New Hampshire, 32.9 ; North Dakota, 34.7
The returns for counties and cities are not strictly comparable for the two years, for the reason that in each case a larger number of institutions is covered for 1922 than for 1917 . The county returns covered 3,021 institutions (principally jails) for 1922, as against only 2,578 for 1917 ; while the city returns relate to 2,709 institutions (nrincipally police stations) for 1922, as against only 2,351 for 1917.

Only a part of the prisoners in county and city institutions are actually serving sentence, the remainder being held in confinement awalting trial, or, in a few cases, held as witnesses.
The only fair comparison between the county and city figures for the two years is that made. with averages based on the total number of institutions for which reports were received (including those reporting no prisoners). For county institutions the average number of prisoners docreased from 16.2 in 1917 to 14.7 in 1922, and for city institutions it fell from 10.1 in the earlier year to 8 in the later The number of empty county jails and other county institutions decreased from 623, or 24.2 per cent. of the total for which reports were received in 1917, to 570 , or 18.9 per cent. of the total, in 1922 . On the other hand, the number of city institutions reporting no prisoners increased from 1,169 , or \(49: 7\) per cent of the total in 1917 , to 1,390 , or 51.3 per cent. of the total in 1922.

The following tables show the distribution of prisoner by class of institutions and by States for 1922 and 1917:

INMATES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1922 AND 1917.


INMATES OF FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES, AND STATE, COUNTY. AND CITY PENAL INSTITUTIONS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Institution or division and State.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{JULY 1, 1922.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{JULY 1, 1917.} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pct. of } \\
\text { Inc. } \\
\text { or } \\
\text { Dec }(-) \\
\text { in } \\
\text { Pris } \\
\text { oners. }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Institutions.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No of } \\
& \text { Pris- } \\
& \text { oners. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Institutions.} & \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. of } \\
\text { Pris- } \\
\text { Oners. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Not } \\
\text { Re- } \\
\text { porting. }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reporting.} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Not' } \\
\text { Re- } \\
\text { porting. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Reporting.} & & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No } \\
& \text { Pris- } \\
& \text { oncrs. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Pris-
oners. & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{NO} \\
\text { Pris- }
\end{gathered}
\]
oners. & Pris-
oners. & & \\
\hline U. S., All Classes... & 2 & 1,960 & 3,877 & 150,131 & 1,076 & 1,792 & 3,234 & 140,186 & 7.1 \\
\hline federal penttentiaries & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total. \({ }_{\text {Atlanta, Ga }}\) G............ & & & & 5,540 & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,018 \\
1,228 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 83.6
90.1 \\
\hline Leavenworth, \({ }^{\text {Lea }}\) & & & & 2,671 & & & & 1,564 & 70.8
136.7 \\
\hline STATE, COUNTY, AND CiTi & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total. & 282 & 1,960 & 3,874 & 144,591 & 1,076 & 1.792 & 3,231 & 7,168 & \\
\hline Maine. & & & & 8, 69 & & & & 11,4 & \\
\hline New Hampshir & & 14 & \(\stackrel{25}{29}\) & 451 & & 14 & 25 & \({ }_{725} 5\) & - 37.8 \\
\hline Vermont... \({ }_{\text {Massachisets }}\) & & 12
76 & 11
110 & 4,470 & 24 & 11
66 & & 6,438 & 10.1
-30.9 \\
\hline Rhode Isiand & & 17 & & & & & 22 & & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 15.9 \\ -3.6 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Monnecticut. & & \({ }_{3}^{12}\) & 31
527 & 29,857 & 136 & 300 & & 2, \({ }^{2,494}\) & -33.6 \\
\hline New York. & & 104 & 237 & 14,903 & 20 & & 252 & 17,494 & -14.8 \\
\hline New Jersey:. & 10
25 & 182 & \({ }_{2}^{66}\) & 3,745 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
19 \\
97
\end{tabular} & 148 & 183 & 3,953 & -5.3 \\
\hline East north cen & 52 & 351 & 664 & 29,300 & 136 & 295 & 646 & 28.060 & \({ }_{4}^{4.4}\) \\
\hline Indiana. & 10 & \({ }^{96}\) & 162 & 8.171 & 19 & \({ }_{34}^{85}\) & 162 & & \\
\hline Illinois. & & 98 & 196 & 8,286 & 43 & 85 & 191 & 8,775 & 5 6 \\
\hline Michigan. & & 49 & 110 & -6,292 & 崖 & 411 & 109 & \({ }^{4}, 569\) & 37.7 \\
\hline WEST NORTE & 25 & 374 & 546 & 13,825 & 140 & 350 & 443 & 12,876 & \\
\hline Mownes & & & \({ }_{96}^{91}\) & - 2,566 & & & & +3,722 & - 39.6 \\
\hline Missouri & & 67 & 112 & 3,958 & 38 & 55 & & 4,505 & -12.1 \\
\hline North Dakota & & 24 & 37
50 & 413
549 & 14 & 34 & 280 & 378
437 & 25.6 \\
\hline Nebraska. & & 56 & 70 & 1,329 & 13 & \({ }_{6}^{67}\) & 45 & & 77 \\
\hline south atid & 55 & 160 & 618 & 19,054 & 215 & 179 & 426 & 14,844 & \\
\hline Delaware. & & & & & 5 & 1 & \({ }^{4}\) & 2,436 & -15. \\
\hline District of Colum & & & & 2,961 & & & & & \\
\hline Virginia. \({ }_{\text {West }}\) & & & 119 & 4,035 & 28 & & 85 & 3,087 & 30.7
117 \\
\hline North Carolina & & & 112 & 1,946 & 45 & 40 & 66 & 1,349 & 44.3 \\
\hline South Caroilna & 33 & & \({ }_{146}^{54}\) & \({ }_{2,227}^{1,177}\) & \begin{tabular}{|c}
17 \\
69
\end{tabular} & & 103 & & 44.4
54.1 \\
\hline Florida. & & & 71 & \({ }_{2,745}^{2,7}\) & 17 & & 49 & 2,72 & \\
\hline East south & 22 & 122 & & 13,506 & 147 & 121 & 277 & 11,513 & 17. \\
\hline Tennessee. & , & 46 & \({ }_{-94}\) & 3,052 & 52 & 37 & & 2,5 & 19 \\
\hline Alabama. & & \begin{tabular}{|}
19 \\
27 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 86 & 4,159 & 19 & 21 & 68 & 3,90 & \\
\hline west south ceil & 45 & 207 & 469 & 15,489 & 174 & 200 & 343 & 13,566 & \\
\hline Arkansas.. & & & & \({ }^{2,259}\) & & & 47 & 1,507 & 49.9 \\
\hline Oklahoma. & & 32 & 98 & 3,456 & \begin{tabular}{l}
32 \\
32 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{20}^{18}\) & & 2,859 & 20.9 \\
\hline Texas.... & & \(\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 218 & 6, \({ }_{\text {6,788 }}\) & 81
48 & \({ }_{113}^{128}\) & 155 &  & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Montana. }}\) & & \(\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & & & & & 1,426 & 47.8 \\
\hline Wyomo... & & 28
7 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 35 \\
& 35 \\
& 24
\end{aligned}
\] & 514
561 & & 135
6
6 & 30, & 1401
452 & \begin{tabular}{l}
28.2 \\
24.1 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Colorado. & & 37 & 53 & 1,611 & 14 & 29 & 47 & 1,167 & 38.0 \\
\hline New Mexic
Arizona... & & & 29
21 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
628 \\
\hline 706 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & & 124 & \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline 77 \\ \hline 7\end{array}\) & \({ }_{-9.1}^{3.8}\) \\
\hline Utah. & & 23 & 23 & 414 & & 22 & 19 & \[
495
\] & -16.4 \\
\hline Neviric: & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washi & & & [5385 & 2,080 & & 26 & 42 & 1,616 & \({ }^{28} 7\) \\
\hline Creilon \({ }_{\text {Calior }}\) & 8 & \({ }_{64}\) & 85 & 6,671 & 22 & \({ }_{52}\) & 81 & 5,508 & 21.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total includes police stations, but not inciuding chain or road gangs or institutions under control of charitabie or religious organizations.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Premium Income. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Claim \\
Payments.
\end{tabular} & Payments to Policyhoiders. & Reserve Iñcrease (Over Previous Year) & Payments to Policyh'rs Pius Reserve Incr. \\
\hline 1910 & \$109,510,535 & \$37,143.007 & \$45,128,890 & \$28,098,628 & \$73,227,518 \\
\hline \[
1911
\] & \[
116,904,962
\] & \[
39,090,490
\] & 49,002,707 & 81,910,106 & 80,912,813 \\
\hline \[
1912
\] & \[
125,224,393
\] & \[
41,245,918
\] & 52,601,384 & 41,647.825 & 94,249,209 \\
\hline \[
1913
\] & \[
133,767,046
\] & \[
44,542,306
\] & 57,442,253 & 46,049,835 & 103,492,088 \\
\hline \[
1914
\] & 143,290.619 & \[
47,926,020
\] & 64,067,359 & 43,378,401 & 107,445,760 \\
\hline \[
1915
\] & \[
154,293,399
\] & \[
49,107,021
\] & 66,492,581 & 51,897,197 & 118,389,778 \\
\hline \[
1916
\] & \[
164,966,333
\] & \[
54,635,165
\] & 72,049,045 & 66,124,188 & 138,173,233 \\
\hline \[
1917
\] & \[
178,980,442
\] & \[
59,161,651
\] & 77,660,796 & 65,523,922 & 143,184,718 \\
\hline \[
1918
\] & \[
196,408,962
\] & \[
89,503,638
\] & 110,515,615 & 67,153,715 & 177,669,330 \\
\hline \[
1919
\] & \[
225,097,027
\] & \[
67,054,013
\] & 88,598,561 & 92,306,786 & 180,905,347 \\
\hline \[
1920
\] & \[
254,685,000
\] & \[
69,586,000
\] & \[
89,127,000
\] & 101,607,000 & 190,734,000 \\
\hline 1921. & 283,148,000 & 69,173,000 & 95,180,000 & 121,826,000 & 217,006,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO FOREICN CORPORATIONS.}

The World almanac presents a compilation of the laws of the States and Territories of the United states relating to the entrance into one of such jurisdictions of a corporation formed under the laws of another State, Territory or foreign country, with conditions precedent to transaction of business, liabilities for viulation of requirements, and rate of iicense and privilege taxes imposed, with fees for the filing of the necessary papers and documents.

The utter dissimilarity of these State and Territory enactinents rendcred it impossible to present the matter in tabular, form; and, in lieu thereof, each one is given in a separate paragraph.
ALABAMA-File with Secretary of State at Montgomery certified copy of articles of incorporation; fee, \(\$ 10\); penalty for failure, \(\$ 1,000\). Penalty \(\$ 500\) for doing business in State before designating places of business in State, and names and addresses of authorized agents, and paying charter fee 25 per cent. of actual capital employed in State up to \(\$ 100\); if not more than \(\$ 1,000\) so employed, 25 per cent. on \(\$ 100\), plus 5 per cent. on balance; if more than \(\$ 1,000,25\) per cent. on \(\$ 100\), plus 5 per cent." on balance up to \(\$ 1,000\), plus one-tenth of 1 per cent. on excess over \(\$ 1,000\). When this charter fee is paid, file with State Auditor sworn statement setting forth legal name, State where incorporated, authorized capital stock, amount paid in, principal place of business, actual capital employed in State. Non-compliance denies access to courts, estops business, nullifies contracts. Procure from Secretary of State annual pernit to do business, State Auditor to counter-sign; fee, \(\$ 10\). President or executive head and secretary of corporation files with a County Judge of Probate in the State statement of corporation's name, where organized, principal place of business in State, capital stock, capital actually employed in State. Judge may summon, and enforce payment of franchise tax as he finds, tax to be paid oniy in one county, on capital actually employed in State, less total loans in State secured by mortgage, 60 cents on each \(\$ 1,000\) actuaily so employed, payable to State Tax Commission, Montgomery, accompanied with sworn statement between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15 , on blanks supplied by Commission, which may justify., Appeals allowed to Circuit Court.
ALASKA-File with Secretary of Alaska at Juneau copy of articles of incorporation; fee, \(\$ 25\); if articles later be amended or supplemented, file statement thereof; fee, \(\$ 10\); file certificate of appointment of resident agent in Alaska, or revocation thereof; fee, \(\$ 5\); pay to Secretary of Alaska annual license, \(\$ 15\); penalty for failure, \(\$ 2.50\). Non-payment annual corporation tax for one year is prima facie evidence of insolvency; two years non-payment causes name of corporation to be stricken from Tcrritory records. If re-instatement applied for, all taxes and penalties must be paid, plus \(\$ 20\). Corporation may withdraw from Alaska by paying all sums due; fee for withdrawai certificate, \$5. Fee for certificate of dissolution of corporation, \(\$ 5\). Annual report to be filed with Secretary of Alaska: fee, \(\$ 2.50\). Copy articles of incorporation also to be filed in each district in which business is intended, giving total capitai stock, amount paid in in money, amount paid in otherwise and in what; assets, character and cash value must be stated; liabilities, how secured and on what property. Agents must file written consent of responsibility with Secretary of Alaska. Death or removal of agent requires filing substitute designation within 60 days. Penalty for non-filing certificates mentioned is \(\$ 25\) for each day of neglect, voiding all contracts if other party so elects.
ARIZONA-File articles of incorporation with Corporation Commission at Phoenix: publish them-six times in some newspaper in each county in which business is to be done, after which ille affidavit of such publication with Coinmission; license fee to Commission, \(\$ 15\); obtain from Commission license permit; then in writing over sworn statement, of President or other chief officer, attested by Secretary or by resolution of Board of Directors of corporation, appoint resident agent In each county in whicli business is to be done, agents to be actual, bona-fide residents of their counties for at least three years. Failure denies right to do business: every act by corporation to be void. Change of venue from State to Federal Court of suit instituted by corporation against a citizen of the State compels Corporation Com-
mission to annul corporation's ilcense. Three
months' absence of agent from county appointed for, together with failure to appoint substitutes within four months, forfeits corporation's rlghts by such agent and voids contracts and all acts. Compliance with provisions gives all real and personal property rights enjoyed by citizens under Arizona laws.

ARKANSAS-Statement to be filed before June 1 slowing name of corporation, under what laws organized, location of principal office, names and addresses of President, Secretary, Treasurer members of Board of Directors, date of annual election of officers, amount of autlorized capital stock, par value per share, capitai stock subscribed, amount issued, amount paid up, market value of shares, nature of business, places of business in State, value of property owned and used in State where situate; name and location of officers or agents in the State; valuc and where situate property owned and used outside of Statc; changes if any in any of these respects since former report Report to be to Statc Tax Commission at Little Rock, which determines what proportion of corporation's capital stock is represented in State, Commission to certify to State Auditor, who in turn to State Treasurer, who collects franchise tax one-tentlo of 1 per cent. anuually on propor ion of capital stock represented by property owned and used in state. Corporations with no capital stock or less than \(\$ 10,000\) employed in State pay annually \(\$ 10\). Tax Commission notifies by mai by July 1 amount of tax due. On paynient of fees for filing statement first referred to, State Auditor gives certificate of compliance. Taxes due by Aug. 10. Tax-delinquent corporations to pay 25 per cent. additional as penalty. Taxes are first lien on corporation's property. Charter to be revoked if taxes not paid. Questions as to status of corporation arising, Tax Commission has full powers to enforce production of papers and witnesses. Recalcitrant witnesses fined \(\$ 1,000\) or six months imprisonment. Franchise tax being paid, Tax Commission issues 5 -year permit subject to annual tax payments. Fees-Filing copy of articles of incorporation, \(\$ 25\) up to \(\$ 10,000\) autnorized capital stock; for filing increase of capital stock, ditto; amounts of stock in either case being in excess of \(\$ 10,000\), fee is one-tenth of 1 per cent. on excess.

CALIFORNIA-File with Seeretary of State at Sacramento copy articles of incorporation, colles of certificates of challges in capital stock or other amendments; affidavit by President or Secretary that no changes are contemplated prior to date business in State is to begin, affidavit to be filied not more than 15 days before; designate some person on whom legal processes may be served. Fees-For filing copy of articles, \(\$ 75\); license tax, \(\$ 10\) on authorized capital stock. up to \(\$ 10,000\) increasing as capitalization increases, to a maximum of \(\$ 1,000\) tax if capital more than \(\$ 10,000\), 000 . Corporations for profit but with no'capital stock pay annually \(\$ 10\). License tax is lien on property from Jan. 1. On Saturday preceding first Monday of March, non-payment of tax forfeits right to do business, attempt to continue causing fine not less than \(\$ 250\), or not less than 50 days imprisollment, contracts being void if made after that datc. Reinstatement ailowed on payment of tax for years suspended. Corporation may surrender rights in State by filing request therefor with Corporation Tax Exemption Board Sacramento. False statements in these connections constitute perjury.

COLORADO-File with Secretary of State at Denver certified copy of articles of incorporation and all amendments thercto; fee, \(\$ 30\) for first \(\$ 50,000\), and 30 cents for cach additional \(\$ 1,000\) : filc certified copy of corporation laws of State under which corporation was formed; filing fee, \(\$ 5\). Certificate of busincss purpose and of agent fee, \(\$ 5\); affidavit by President : and Secretary of capital stock, property and assets employed in Colorado, blank forms prescribed by State, where"upon' ccrtificate of authority issues; fee, \$5. Total filing fee for corporation of \(\$ 50,000\) or less capital stock, \(\$ 46\). For increases of capitai, fee is 30 cents per \(\$ 1,000\) of increase. File certified copies of amendments to articles of incorporation; filing fee, \(\$ 5\) for each amendment, excepting when name 1s changed, when fee is \(\$ 25\). Annual license tax due by May 1 in advance, \(\$ 10\) on capital emploved in Colorado up to \(\$ 100,000\), and 10 cents for eaci additional \(\$ 1,000\). Penalty is 10 per cent. added for eacil six months of deilinquency. File annual report by Jan. I with Secretary of State.

CONNECTICUT-File with Secretary of State at Hartiord certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation, with statement, sworn by President, Treasurer and majority of Board of Directors, showing amount of authorized capital stock, amount paid in, and what amount, if any, paid in other than cash and ia what. Also in sworn writing appoint Secretary of State attorney upon whom legai processes may be served. In case suit be instituted vs. the corporation, it pays 75 cents for each page of process filied, recoverable if corporation wins suit. Certificate of increase or reduction of capital stock to be filed within 30 days after such action. Annual. report .to be made by Feb. 15 or Aug. 15 giving name of corporation, post office address of each officer and director, amount of capital stock subseribed not paid for in fuli, amount due thereon, location of principal office in' Connecticut. Each failure to comply invoives forleit of \(\$ 25\). Failure to filc annual report for two successive years and pay torfelts therefor is prima facie evidence of loss of corporate rigits in State, when corporate existence in State may be terminated by Secretary of State sending registered letter to corporation. Such termination not to affect action in courts necessary to cioge affairs or preserve rights of those who have dealt with corporation. Fraudulent statenients and returns punishable by tine of \(\$ 1,000\). Fces-Filing annuai reports, 75 centi each page minimum, \(\$ 2\); certified copy charter, ditto; iling acceptance of Sceretary of Statc as attorney, \(\$ 50\).

DELAWARE-Flie certified copy of articles of incorporation with Secretary of State at Dover, with names of agents in the State, and sworn statement of assets and liabiiities; fee, \(\$ 10\); certificate of filing and copies thereol to be suppiled by Secretary of state to agents, such certificates being prima facle evidence of corporation's right to do business in State, corporation to designate which agent may recelve service in legai actions. agent to be resident of State. Death or removai of agent demands designation of substitute within 10 days. Violation of foregoling requirements punishabie by fine imposed on corporation not less than \(\$ 200\) nor more than \(\$ 500\) fot each offense, and on agents not less than \(\$ 100\) or more than \(\$ 500\). Annuai reports to "be filed by first Tuesday in January showing ail facts as to location of agents, capital stock, names and addresses of officers and directors, and date of annual election of officers. Franchise tax is from ' \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 50\) up to capital stock of \(\$ 1,000,000\), pius \(\$ 25\) on each additional \(\$ 1,000,000\).
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - NO statutory provision regarding foreign corporations as distinct from domestic. They are not required to obtain special iicense or certificate of authority, "other than the license required of individuals and domestic corporations in certain classes of business." A forelgn corporation cannot hold realty, in the District, except as an incident of its reguiar business. Foreign corporation cannot maintain a suit in the District after its charter has been annuiled by Governor of State where incorporated: No franchise license tax or fee. No annual reports required.
FLORIDA-Fiie with Secretary of State at Taiiàhassee sworn copy of articles of incorporation; violation of this requirement punishable, but not affceting title to property heid in State by the corporation. Secretary of state issues permit after flling of artioles of incorporation, receiving therafor fee of \(\$ 5\). Fee for filing amendment of articles, \(\$ 2\). Court action prior to compliance therewith denied: No permit issued to corporation bearing name so nearly similar to that of one already existing under laws of Florida as to cause confusion.
GEORGIA-File With Comptroller-Generai annuai report, register each agent on forms stipulated by Georgia law, file copy, sworn, of articles of incorporation; certificd copy of resolution of Directors auithorizing applying for admission. State oficiai may judge as to whether character of business proposed is against intercsts of Ceorgia. Anhual report to be filed by Nov. 1; showing name, when and where incorporated and by what authority, amount of capital stock, business of corporation, location or princlpal office; fee \(\$ 1\) frst year, 50 cents annualiy thereafter: Certifcate of authority of Secretary of State is valid for 20 years, subject to meeting annual requirements.
HAWAII-File with. Treasurer of Territory at Honolulu certifled copy charter or articies of incorporation, names of officers, certified copy of by-laws of corporation, name and business address of some•person in Territory on whom legal process
may be served; and bond with one or more suretles, approved by Hawalian Treásurer, not less than \(\$ 1,000\) nor more than 10 per cent. of capital stock. it stock exceed \(\$ 10,000\); in no case bond to exceed \(\$ 50,000\), bond sureties to be answerabie for judgments vs. corporation for payment of money; provided, Hawailan Treasurer may excuse from giving bind if corporation's property in Hawali geem sufficiant to indemnify against all judgments. Breach of proviso entitles Hawaitan Treasurer to protect citizens injured thercby by court action in his own name vs. corporation. Before corporation open offices or do business in Hawail it must obtain from Treasurer annual. license; annual cost, \(\$ 100\). Penalty for failure to comply, 50 per cént. additional. Attempting to do business before compliance with foregoing is misdemeanor, agent being punishable by fine not less that \(\$ 100\) nor more than \(\$ 500\), or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. Corporation falling to comply is guilty of misdemeanor punishable by fine not less than \(\$ 100\) nor more than \(\$ 500\); is dented benefit of Territory laws, especially of statute of ilmitations in civil and eriminal actions. Corporation operating for profit makes annual statement by Juiy 1 "in such form as Treasurer, approved by Governor, may require," report not to be available for inspection by other than officers of Territory. Refusal to make report enforceable by courts on application by Treasurer of Territory, access to courts being denied su long as default continue. Fees For filing certificate and bond, 20 cents for each \(\$ 1,000\) of capital stock; \(\$ 35\) minimum, certificate of increase or decrease of stock, ditto, minimum, \(\$ 25\). Annual license tax, \(\$ 100\).

IDAHO-Fie with County Recorder of county in which principal piace of business is to bee cony of articles of incorporation certified by Secretary of State of State in which the corporation was organized; copy of articles which have been flled With the County fecorder then to be filed with Idaho Secretary of State at Boise, ceritified by the Recorder. Fces-recording artictes, 20 cents per folio of 100 words each; issuing certilicate of incorporation, \(\$ 3\); filing with Secretary of State, from \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 100\) up to \(\$ 1,000,000\) capital stock, \(\$ 150\) if more than \(\$ 1,000,000\); filing designation of agent, \(\$ 2\). Annual license tax, \(\$ 25^{\text {to }} \$ 325\) up to \(\$ 2,000,000\) capital stock; \(\$ 375\) if more than \(\$ 2,-\) 000,000 . Statutory agent must be designatet on whom legal processes may be served, agent to be substituted within 60 days if former agent die or be removed. Non-compliance denies access to courts, or holding real estate. Officers or agents attempting to make contracts while the corporation is in default in designating substitute for deceased or removed agent are heid jointly liabie as principai contractors, and statute of limitations shatl run in favor of the corporation only while the person upon whom service may be made is within the 'State. Compliance with requirements gives forelgn corporation same rights, including that of emincnt domaln, as are enjoyed by domestic corporations.

ILLINOIS-Certificate of authority to be procured from Secretary of State before transacting business in State by filing with Secretary of state at Springfield aworn copy of articles of incorporation yerified by proper officer in State. or county. in which organized; and statement by corporation's President and Secretary or other officer. setting forth corporation's name, location of principal piace of business, and of proposed principal piace of business in Illinois, names of states in which it has been authorized to do business, character of business, itemized estimate of amount of tangible property to be empioyed in Iilinois in first year after date on which Illinols license is issued. an estimate of amount of capital to be employed in Illinois and that to be employed elsewhere during such year, vaiue of patent rights, licenses, franchises, trade-marks, secret processes, copyrights and good will, contracts, book accounts and notes, machipery and reaity, stock in other corporations and securities, furniture and fixtures cash in bank, kinds and amount of other personalty; estimatc of annuai business to be transacted in Ilkinols: name and address of some person in Illinois as resident agent on whom legal processees may en served; names and addresses of orfiteers and directors" and "such other information touching property and business of. corporation as Secretary of State may require." Such-statement name of corporation and State. Where inteorporated, business to be authorized in illthois, amotint of authorized capitai stock. amount.authorized to.be uscd in business in Iflinois, amount of fee paid.
address of corporation in Illinols and of agent for service of legal process, and duration for whlch license is issued. Amendments to artleles of incorporation must be filed with Illinois Secretary of State. Foreign corporation cannot encumber property to injury of any citlzen of Iilinols who is a creditor. Failure to appoint legal service agent gives creditor right to file service on Iillnois Secretary of State. Neglect of compliance with foregoing requirements denies access to courts. Fees and franchise taxes-Secretary of State collects inltial fee of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on amount of authorized capital stock, minimum being \(\$ 20\), and like sum for subsequent increase. Annual franchise tax 5 cents on each \(\$ 100\) of proportion of capital stock authorized by Illinois Secretary of State to be used in Illinols
INDIANA-Apply to Secretary of State in statement, sworn by President and Secretary, of purpose in Indiana, proportion of business (based on business of previous year) to be done in Indiana; amount paid in on capltai stoci, what property ind assets and value thereof to be used ln Indiana, if any of capital stock has not been paid in, What disposition is to be made thereof; names of Presldent, Secretary and Dircetors and their residences, address of principal offices in Indlana, and name and address of some agent or attorney in fact on whom legal service may be had; and nie a copy of articies of incorporation. Secretary of State may demand additlonal information. Applicatlon must contain agreement not to procure change of ventue, except by reguiar appeal, to any other court of any case begun by or against the corporation in Indiana, and not to begin sult in any United States Court against any citizen or resident of Indiana. Secretary of State lssues certificate, prior to which no business may be done. Pay to Secretary or State (on proportion of capital stock used in Indiana) license tax of \(\$ 25\) on the first \(\$ 10,000\), and 1 per cent. additionai on all in excess thereof; \(\$ 1\) for tiling annual report. Fallure to compiy wlth foregoing causes fine of \(\$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 10,000\). No corporation will be admitted with name similar to that of one already admitted. Agents of corporation procure from corporation and fle "with Circuit Court of county Where they propose do!ng business," duly sworn copy of resolution of Board of Directors authorizing corporatlon to be sued as lierelnbefore. Annual rep,rt by Jan. 31, sworn, giving name, capital stock, proportion of capital stock used in Indlana, value of property and assets issued in Indiana, character of business done, location of principal offlce, name of agent or attorney in fact and names of Presldent; Secretary and Directors and residences.

IOWA-File with Secretary of State at Des Moines certifled copy of articies of incorporation attested by Secretary of State in whlch corporation was organized, accompanled by resolution of Board of Directors authorizing fillng thereof, and designating some agent or officer in the State on whom service in legal processes may be made. With such attested copy must go application for permit to do business in Iowa, with pledge to obey provisions of Iowa's "Foreign Corporation" laws, and settlng forth total authorized capital, total paidup capital, total value of ail assets, total value of money and other property corporation has in use in Iowa, total value of money and other property corporation purposes to use ln lowa durlng ensuing year, with. certified copy of resolutlon by Board of Directors giving name and address of authorized agent. Secretary of State may investigate and fix fee to be paid. Permit finally issued costs corporation 10 cents per 100 words for filing aforementioned, plus \(\$ 25\) if capital stock be not more than \(\$ 10,000\), plus \(\$ 1\) addltional for each \(\$ 1,000\) if in excess of \(\$ 10,000\). Whenever capital or property uscd in lowa be increased, corporation must file with Secretary of State statement thereof, or may do so whra making annual report to Iowa Secretary of State in July, fee for filing being \(\$ 1\) for each \(\$ 1,000\) of increase, with recording fee of 10 cents per 100 words. Vlolation of these requirements involves fine agalnst corporation of \(\$ 100\), and \(\$ 100\) fine or 30 days imprisonment for officers or agents of corporation.
KANSAS-File application with State Charter Board at Topeka on blanks supplicd by board, setting forth eertified copy of articles of incorporation, principal piace of business, principal place of business in Kansas, nature of buslness to "be done, name and address of cach offlcer, trustee and director, detailed statement of assets and llablitities sworn to by President and Secretary of corporation, and written consent of corporation
"irrevocable" that actions vs, it in any County in Kansas may be inltiated by service on Kansas Secretary of State and remain binding. Cliarter Board may investigate as to solvency, under "duces tecum" summoning powers, and judge, as to certainty that business proposed in Kansas is agrecable with Kansas laws. Application when granted by board to be filed with Secretary of granted by board to be filed with Secretary of with Secretary of State by March 31 showing as of Dec. 31 preceding "in such form as Secretary of State may prescribe," name and laws under which organized, location principal office, names and addresses of President, Secretary, Treasurer, and members of Board of Directors, date of annual electon of officers, amount of authorized capital stock with par value, amount of stock issued, amount of paid-up stock issued, nature of business In which corporation engages within and without Kansas, name and address of officers ln Kansas and of agents, value of property owned and used in Kansas, where situate, and value and locatíon of property owned and used outside of State, assets and liablities, changes if any, since last annual report. On filing of such sworn report, Secretary of State determines what proportion of capital stock is represented by business of corporation. in Kansas and collects as Pranchise tax annualiy minimum of \(\$ 10\) up to \(\$ 10,000\) capital stock, graduated up to \(\$ 2,500\) for more than \(\$ 5,000,000\) capltal stock. Payment entitles to certificate of conipliance. Penaity for pailure to fiie report, \(\$ 100\), pius \(\$ 5\) a day so long as default continues. Charter to do business in Kansas may be forfeited for such failure. Court actions instituted by summons directed vs. Secretary of State acting as competent to accept service for the corporatlon. Secretary of State has power to investigate and determine alleged under-statement by corporation of its proportion of capital to be employed ln Kansas or any other fact essential. Usual liability for false sworn statements, written or verbal, as perjurious
KENTUCKY-File with Secretary of State at Frankfort statement on blanks supplied by that officlal showlng principal place of business. in State, agent thereat on wnom servlce may be had; fee for filing, \(\$ 1\). This entlites to certificate of authority to enter State. Attempt to transact business prior to issuance of sucli certlficate is mlsdemeanor, corporation "and any agent or employe of such corporation" shail be severaliy guilty of misdemeanor and fined not less thail \(\$ 100\) nor more than \(\$ 1,000\) for each offense. Annual license tax, 50 cents on each \(\$ 1,000\) of property and business transacted in State, proportioned to whole capital stock, payable to State Tax Commlssion. Annual report to be nude to commisslon by. Feb. 1, showing name., State or Government under which organized, names and addresses of officers, and of agent or attorncy in State on whom legal service may be had, amount of authorized capital stock, vaiue and location of property owned and used in State, value and location of property owned and used outside of State, proportion of business transacted in and outside of State. Penalty for false statement as for perjury. Corporation wilfuliy violating or neglecting provisions herainbefore mentioned fined \(\$ 50\) to \(\$ 1.000\), suspended from* right to do business.

LOUISIANA-File with Secretary of State at Baton Rouge names and adrlresses of agents on whom legal processes may bc served, and with Cierk of District Court in each parish in which corporation has established place oi buslness, agent to be bona fide resident of parish to which he is designated. Also file with Secretary of State certified copy of articles of lncorporation. Foregoing done, certificate is given by Secretary of State to do business. Failure involves mlss demeanor, punlshable by fine not icss than \(\$ 25\) nor more than \(\$ 500\). Agent failing to pay ine is imprisoned not less thall three days nor more than four months. Service in legal actions may be had on corporation's designated legal servlce agents "wlierever found;" if agent be not found, then on any regularly employed person or agent in Florida. Change of . venue in State courts at instance of corporation entitles opposite party thercto, if plaintlff, to have cause tricd in parish of corporation egent's residence or in parlsh in which cause arose. Annual report to be flled. with Secretary disbursements of preceding year, salaries and wages paid, lnterest on bonds and other debts, dividends on stock; taxes of all klnds, materials and supplies used during preceding year, other expenses and number of officers and employes all kinds. Recording fees-negligible.

MAINE-File with Secretary of State at Augusta certificd appointment of agent on whom legai scrvice may be made, giving him power of attorney to act for corporation, his authority: to continue so long as liability remains outstanding vs. corporatlon in the State, or until revoked in similar writing designating some other to act in samc capacity. A iso file with Secretary of State copy of articles of lncorporation, ccrtified under seal of State or county where incorporated, with copy of by-laws and name of corporation, location of principal place of business, names and addresses of officers and directors, date of annual meeting for clection of officers, amount of capital stock authorized and issued, number and "par value of sliares, amount paid thereon to its treasurer. Falsc statcments subject to same laws re perjury as obtain in Maine. Secretary of State is judge as to admissibility of corporation to do business in Mainc as to whether permitted by "laws of this Statc." Increases of capital stock must be certified to Secretary of State withln 30 days thereafter. Annual license fec payable 'by March 1 to State Treasurer, \$10. Changes made at annuai meeting of corporation to be certified within thrce months thereof to Secretary of State. If no changes, fact inust be certified to. Penalty for omisision of foregoing is forfeit to State of not less than \(\$ 5\) nor more than \(\$ 10\) per day for 15 days after explration of time for certifying, and not less than \(\$ 10\) nor more than \(\$ 200\) for each day thereafter during which omission continues
MARYLAND-File with State Tax Commission at Baltimore cortified copy of articles of incorporation, and ceertificate annually before March 1 giving names and addresscs of officers and directors,' principal piaces of business in Maryland and in State in which it was Incorporated, amount of capital stock authorized and issued, number and par value of shares and amount paid thereon, naines and addresses of shareholders and shares held by each, amount of capital employed in Maryland, name and address of resident agent for legal service, authority of agent to continue so loing as liability remain outstanding or until substitute be named. Original papers to be accompanied by fee of \(\$ 25\) to State Tax Commission which issues certiflcate of permission. Failure to comply involves misdemeanor and fine of \(\$ 200\), non-access to courts, although not affecting contracts madc with non-complying corporation Annual franchise tax duc before Aprii 1, \(\$ 2\) j for every \(\$ 50,000\) capital employed in Maryiand, up to \(\$ 500,000\); one-fortleth of 1 per cent. in addition up to \(\$ 5,000,000\); \(\$ 30\) on each \(\$ 1,000,000\) above \(\$ 5,000,000 . \therefore\) Corporatlon's property is subject to taxation as other property under State laws. . If business be abandoned in Maryland by corpora tion, suits may be filed against agent last designated for legai service.
MASSACHUSETTS-File power of attorney with Department of Corporations and Taxation at Boston appointing Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation attorney for service of legal processes, certificate of lts charter, certified copy of its by-laws, blanks to be supplled by Commissloner; fee \(\$ 50\). "Annual tax is \(21 / 2\) per cent. of that portion carned in State, and \(\$ 5\) per \(\$ 1,000\) on vaiuc of that portion of capital stock employed In State. Annual-report to be by 'A pril 10 to set forth ail facts necessary to determination of fore going with whatever. Fcderal tax returns have been madc. Penaity for failurc to report ls doubling of amounts due, plus \(\$ 5\) for each day of default. False returns involve penaity of not less than \(\$ 500\) nor more than \(\$ 5,000\). Examination of books and records by state officers to ascertain facts renders corporation liable to forfeit a sum"'not greater than' 2 per cent. upon:pal value of its capital stock as court may deem just.'
MICHIGAN-File with the Secretary of State at Lansing certified copy of articles of incorporation and evidence that agent has been appointed to accept legal scrvice, obtaining certificate of authorlty to do business; fiie also statement showing location of principal officers and place of business, location and principal place of busincss \(\ln\) Michi-gan'and-name and address of agent: named, total value of property owned and used in corporation's business, stating separately tangibic property, cash, credlts, franchises, patents, trade-marks formulas and good wili; also valuc and location of property owned and used in Michlgan; and total busificss if any transacted \(\ln\). preceding year in Michlgan, and other, facts as secretary of State may require Scerctory of State then determines manount of rranchisc fee to be paid, on basts of 35 milis on each dollar of paid-up capital and sưrpius; not however, to exceed \(\$ 10,000\), ininimum being -\$50. Annual"report to"be mite to Secre-
tary of State in duplicate in July or August as of June 30 of state of business, showing amount of capital stock authorized, and that subscribed in cash and in property, value of property owned names and addresses of offlcers and directors credits owing to corporation; penalty for nonreport, \(\$ 100\) plus \(\$ 5\) a day during default.
MINNESOTA File with Secretary of State sworn copy of articies of incorporation, name of principal or agent in Minnesota, a statement, sworn, of proportion of capital stock represented by property in. Minnesota; and pay \(\$ 50\) on first \(\$ 50,000\) plus \(\$ 5\) for each addltional \(\$ 10,000\), on proportion of capital stock used in 'Minnesota. Secretary of State then Issues certificate of authorlty, stating in certificate amount of capital stock and proportlon used in Minnesota, certificate being valid for 30 years, subject to annual requirements being inet. Failure to comply causes fine of \(\$ 1,000\). Authorlty of agent in Minnesota may be revoked by simple sworn writing, but revocation affects no action already pending.
MISSISSIPPI-File with Secretary of State copy of article of incorporation, certified by. President and Secretary, pay tax and procure certificate of authorlty. There is no annual franchise or iicense tax, and no report is required. Fee for filing articles, \(\$ 20\) for \(\$ 5,000\) capltal stock, up to \(\$ 500\) as stock increases. Fine oi \(\$ 100\) for violating requirements.
MISSOURI-File with the Secretary of State at Jefferson City sworn copy of artioles of lncorporation under corporate seal, with statement showing nature of business proposed to be done in Missouri. location of principal office in Missouri, name and address of agent on whom legai service may be had, with affldavit of amount of capltal stock represented by property located in Missouri; fee for permit to do business, \(\$ 10\). Permit may be for 50 years. If name of corporation be sifnilar to one incorporated under Missouri laws, Secretary of State may refuse to issue permit. Penaity for vlolation, fine corporation \(\$ 1,000\) or more. Penalty for faise affidavit punishable as felony by lmprisonment not more than five years in penitentiary or in county jail not more than ohe year. Corporation must pay cmpioyees scmi-monthly; discharged cmployes not paid wages under Mi.. souri law remain on pay-roll until pald. Annual report required by July 1 showing Secretary of State amount of capital stock duthorized, paid up, par value, actual value per share cash value of ail property in Missouri, Indebtedmess secured and unsecured on June 1 ncxt preceding, surplus and undivlded profits, and "clear" market- vaiue of capital stock and surplus, lncluding ail property and assets." Secretary of State may cali for special reports at any time as to financial statis, refusal to comply being misdemeanor. Fee for registering with Secretary of State, \(\$ 5\) if registration is before July 1. Delay causes increase gradualiy to \(\$ 35\) If so late as December. Registration and compiiance wlith all provisions entities to certiflcate from Secretary of State. Rights are forfeited by canceliation by Secretary of State when provisions arc not complied with. Refusai to submit records on demand involves usual punishment for recalcitrancy. Franchise tax due annually, one-twenticth of 1 pet cent. of par value of 'proportion of stock and surplus employed in Missouri, interpreted under statute as proportion that all outstanding capital stock and surplus bears to all property and assets located witron Missouri. State Tax Commission determines proportion to bc taxed, but appeai is allowed to courts. MONTANA-Fiie with Secretary of State at Helena certified copy of articles of incorporation, attested by majority of Bóard of Directors, verified by President and Secretary of corporation under oath, showing name; iocation of principal orfice within and without State, names and residences of officers, trustces and dircctors, "amount of capital stock, amount of capital invested in state, and consent to be sued in State courts, designating some person on whom service may be had. If articles 'oe amended', file within 30 days after such action attested copy of amendments; ditto lf capital stock be increased. Agent for legal service must fle written sworn consent. Contracts are void prior to compliance wich foregoing: By June 1 file annuai report showing gross amount of business in Montana in preceding ycar, amnitnt ol money expended in Montasia, net profits on Montana business. Every agent of corporation is guilty. of misdemeanor if corporation has not complled witht foregotng Anfual license fee, 1 per cent, on net incoma derived in preceding year frotn business in Montana, inciuding interest on tions, dividends on "cipital stock," and net earirlngs.

NEBRASKA-File With the Seeretary of State at Lincoln and witn Register of Deeds in County of principal placc of business in Nebraska certificd statement signed by offieers of corporation showing principal place of buslness in State, name and address of agent. on whom legal service may be had; appoint such agent; \({ }^{2}\) penalty for fallure, \(\$ 1,000\) fine against corporation, and \(\$ 1,000\) fine or imprisonment in county jail not more than three months, or both, against every person representing corporation as responslble agent. Fee for filing sucn appointment of agent, \(\$ 50\). Annual sworn report by July 1 to. be filed with Seeretary of State, showing name, location of principal place of business, names and addresses of offieers and directors, date of annual electlon of offieers, amount of authorized eapital stoek, par value per share, amount subseribed, issued and paid up, nature of business, changes, if any, sinee last annual report. Franehise tax, \(\$ 5\) on \(\$ 1,000\) paid-up capital stock, graduated upwards to \(\$ 2,000\) for \(\$ 25,000,000\) eapital stoek; \(\$ 2,500\) if above that amount of stock. Penalty for vlolation, additional 15 per cent. of amount due. Default ln provisions hereinbefore set forth annuls corporate rights in State. Withdrawal from State permissible by paying all due to State and filing notice with secretary of State.
NEVADA-Within 30 days after election of officers or change of location of prineipal place of business in Nevada or change of agent in State file information thereof with Secretary of State at Carson City under corporate seal, giving names and addresses of offlcers and directors, date of annual election, character of business, location of prlncipal office in Nevada, and name and address of agent. on whom legal process may be served, such information aforesaid to be filed when original copy of artieles of ineorporation is filed. Penalty for failure, \(\$ 100\), and non-aeeess to eourts. Corporate rights in Nevada may be surrendered by payment of all due, and filing wlth Secretary of State statement thereof. One year is allowed after wlthdrawal to permit fuifilment of all litigation whieh may have been begun against corporation. Foreign corporations doing mining business in Nevada may consolidate under rather liberal provisions. But failure to provide protection to ereditors against removal of agent from jurisdietion involves penalty of \(\$ 50\) a day during default of compilanee.
NEW HAMPSHIRE-Precedent to beginning business in the State, the eorporation milst appoint in sworn writing the Seeretary of State at Coneord its lawful attorney to accept legal service, said authority to continue so long as any liability remain against corporation in State. Penalty for non-eomplianee, \(\$ 500\) fine. validity of no contract with sueh eorporation to be affected. Statement of artieles of incorporation, amount of capital'stonk, nominal value, ete., to be filed with Seeretary of State. Faise statements punishable by fine of \(\$ 5,000\), or imprisonment five years, or both Jalse maker of statement liable personally to any stockhoider or person damaged by false statement. Annual sworn report by March 1 to Secretary of State on blanks supplied by him, fee \(\$ 5\), showing amount of authorized eapltal stoek, par value of that lssued, lndebtedness to and from corporation, value of all property and assets as on preceding Jan. 1. False statement in conneetion therewith involves penaities as hereinbcfore stated. .. Fee for recordlng, \(\$ 10\) up to \(\$ 10,000\) capital stock, graduated upwards. to \(\$ 250\) for \(\$ 1,000,000\), plus \(\$ 10\) for each added \(\$ 1,000\) above \(\$ 1,000,000\). Franchise tax annualiy not less than \(\$ 5\) nor more than \(\$ 100\). Failure to pay for two years causes forfeiture of corporate rights in State. Reinstatement by payment of money due to State, with. 10 per cent. interest.
JEW JERSEY-Flie with Commonwcalth Department of State at Trenton eertlified eopy of artieies of incorporation, statement of authorized eapital stock, amount issued, character of business, designate agent on whom legai process may be scrved, agent to be actual resident of State, (certain legal sltuations making it competent for scrvice to be on Sccretary of State at Trenton as attorney for corporation), compliance with foregoing cntitling to certificate of anthority to do business in New. Jersey. Filc also list of offieers and directors annually. Tees-For fiiing eopy of articles, \(\$ 10\); officcrs, \(\$ 1\). Penaity for transacting businass beforc certificate is issucd. by Secretary of State, \(\$ 200\) fine for eaeh offensc. Annuai report to be filcd with Secretary of State within 30 days after annuai clection of offeers and dircctors, giving name, location of registered place of busincss in New Jcrsoy, eharaeter of business, amount of authorized capitai stoek, and
issued and outstanding, names and addresses of
officers and directors, when term of each expires, and date of next annual election. Death or removal of authorized agent in State to be followed by substitute appointment, pending whieh legal serviee may be on Seeretary of State as attorney for eorporation. Failure to make annual report involves \(\$ 200\) forfeit to State. No franehise tax required.
NEW MEXICO-File with the State Corporatlon Commission at Santa Fe annual report by Sept. 1 sworn by proper aecounting offieer giving name, location of principal office and of principal offiee in New Mexieo, with name of agent on whom proeess may be served, names and addresses. of offieers and direetors, date of annual eleetion amounts of authorized, subseribed and issued capital stoek and that paid up, nature of business both witnin and witnout State, value of property owned and used wltnin and without State, total gross recelpts derived from its property within and witnout State during last preeeding fiseal year, enanges li any since last annual report, Therefrom commission determines proportion of capital stock used in State, on whien annual Iranenise tax is colleeted at rate of \(\$ 10\) for each \(\$ 100,000\) or fraction. Penalty for ialiure to pay is 5 per cent. added to amount due. Failure to report as required lnvoives penalty of \(\$ 1,000\) fine. Franehise tax due by Nov. 30. Notiee to appointed agent that money is due state is suffieient to bind corporation. Legal proeess against eorporation is eompetent by leaving eopy thercof at designated plaee of business of corporation or of agent thereof, or served in person on any officer or agent. Applieation for permission is to Seeretary of State, with eopy of artieles of ineorporation. Fee- \(\$ 25\), \(\$ 5\) for filing and \(\$ 4.50\) for eertitying thereto.
NEW YORK-Procure from Seeretary of State at Albany eertifieate of compllance with requirements, filing with that ofiielai sworn eorporate statement under eorporate seal showing nature of buslness, place in State where principal business is to be, designating some person on whom legal serviee may be inad, hls eonsent In sworn writing also to be filed. Proof to be submitted that statement filed is under authority of eorporation, together witil copy of artleies of ineorporation sworn to by an oiiieiai, attested by a clerk of a court of record in State wherein eorporation was formed. Fee for filing, \(\$ 52\). Papers then go to State Tax Commisslon. Lieense tax is oneeighth of 1 per eent. on eapital-stoek employed in New York, minimum being \$10, payabie to State Tax Commlssion at Aibany, whieh has power to demand books and reeords. Corporatlon cannot maintain court : aetion after 13 months from beginning business in New York, if lleense tax shall not have been paid.
NORTH CAROLINA-File with Seeretary of State at Raleigh attested eopy of articles of incorporation under corporate seal, and statement of amount of capitai stoek authorlzed and. Issued, loeation of prinelpai plaee of buslness in State, the name of agent in cinarge, character of business and names and post office addresses of officers and direetors; and pay annuaily to Secretary of State 20 eents for each \(\$ 1,000\) of authorized eapital stock, minimum payment being \(\$ 25\), maximum, \$250. Filing fee, \$5. Corporation may witlidraw from State by fillng with Seeretary of State attested statement thereof and paying fce of \(\$ 5\). Failure to eomply with foregoing provisions forfeits to State \(\$ 500\) recoverable by Attorncy General of State.
NORTH DAKOTA-File with Secretary of State at Bismarck attested appointment by corporation of that State offieer and his successors as attorney on whom legal service may be had, to remain irrevocable so iong as any llability stand against eorporation in State. Failure to eomply renders each offieer, agent and stockholder personally liabie for ali obligations against and contracts with eorporation. Fee for flling foregoing, \(\$ 25\). An annual report must be filed with Secretary o State by Aug. 1, showing location of prineipa place of buslness in State, names and addresses o officers, when terms of service expire, kind of business transacted, failure to flic sheh report being prima facie evidence in State that eorporation has gone out of business. Secretary of Stale notifles feorporation of defauit, and unless within 60 days report be filed, eorporation's rights in State are eanceiicd. Bianks therefor to be procured from Sceretary of State. Corporation having complied with ail provisions, for fee of \(\$ 5\) ecrtifieate of authority is issued, and annual franchise tax inposed, 50 cents for each \(\$ 1,000\) of capital actuaily invested in transaction of business in State, exemption of \(\$ 10.000\) caplal being allowed.

OHIO-File with Secretary of State on blanks prescribed by him, statement by an officer, or managing agent in Oilo, snowing number and par valtio of capltal shares, name ata location of corporation's offices in Ohio, value of property oivned and used in Ohio, proportion of capital stock represented by property owned and used in Ohio, from which Secretary of State determines what proportion shall be taxed in Ohio, franchise tax being one-tenth of 1 per cent. upon such proportion; upon payment of which Secretary of State issucs certificate of authority to do business. Incrases of capital stock to be reported to same officlal within 30 days, tax being one-tenth of 1 per cent. on proportional sharo of increase. Certificatc of authority then issucs. Failure to comply denies access to courts and involves iability of especial attachment under Ohio laws as foreign corporation, forfeit of \(\$ 1,000\) per month during furtaer default, and cancellation of business lights. Fee for issuing certificate of authority by Secretary of state is \(\$ 15\) for capital stock up to \(\$ 100,000\), gradually increasing to \(\$ 50\) for beiore, Transaction of business beiore complying witli rcquirements involves fine of \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 500\) or imprisonment 10 days to six months, or both.

OKLAHOMA-Withln 60 days after applying for admission to do business in Oklahoma, file with Sccretary oi State at Oklahoma City wrltten Sworn declaration designating place in State where legal processes may be served on designated agents; copies of corporation charter and by-laws with amindments from time to time within 60 days after such changes; annual report by Jan. 31. swor'n, showing residence and address of some officer or agent within State, amount of capital stock actually paid, names of President and Sccretary and members of Board of Directors with respective places oi residence and addresses. Fee for filing first statement required, minimum \(\$ 15\); if capital stock \(\$ 109,000, \$ 50\); increasing up to \(\$ 300\) if stock be \(\$ 1,000,000\), plus \(\$ 10\) for each additlonal \(\$ 1,000,000\). For filing annual report, minimum fee, \(\$ 10\) up to \(\$ 5,000\) capital stock, increasing up to \(\$ 150\) if stock exceed \(\$ 2,000,000\). Penalty for failure, added \(\$ 10\) per day for 60 days after which transaction of business prohibited.

OREGON-File with Corporation Commissioner at Salem sworn written declaration of purposes in engaging in business, name of state or county in whica incorporated, amount of capital stock, nature of business in which corporation's charter authorizes it to engage. location in Oregon of principal ofitice, name of its attorney in fact on whom legal processes may bc served, names and addresses of principal officers; directors and trustees, name and address of principal agent in Oregon, certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation, with certified statennefit "by Secretary of State, of State or 'Territory, or of United States Ambassador or Consul " if corporatlon be of a foreign country, that articlés of incororation are valid, pay to Commissioncr \(\$ 50\) for liing and recording, with annual llcense fec of \(\$ 293\) due by Aug. 15. Compliance entitles to certificate of authority from Commissioner of Corporations.

PENNSYLVANIA-FIIe with Secretary of Commonwealth at Harrisburg sworn appointment of that official and his successors as attorney on whom legal processes may be served, and statement showing title and purpose of corporation, principal place of business in State, post oficice addrcss to whicly Commoñwealth Secretary may lorward by mail legal processes which may be desired to be served against corporation, and; if prineipal piace of business be changed, notice to be given to Secretary of Commonwealth. Fee for iling power of attorney for legal processes, \(\$ 10\) Pcnalty for fallure, fine of \(\$ 1,000\), imprisonment 30 days, or voth. Annual licensc tax, \(\$ 250\) Admission to do business in State requires also fillng with Secretary of Commonwealth statement sworn showing in amplitude character of capita stock authorized, re all classes of stock, actual value in cash of entire property, assets and good will without deduction of enoumbrances, actual cash value with deductions, character ápd location anywhere of tangible property of all kinds, amsunt invested in Pennsylvania with detailed deserlption of each item for past five years, with divldends and net income for same period. Capital stock annual report requires statement of aforesaid dotails in full such as would be made to corporation's Board of Directors. Access to courts denled by failure to comply.

PHILIPPINE IGLANDS-二Obtalif from Bureau of Commerce and Industry at Manila license; pre liminary. requirements: Flie statement showing name, purpose of corporation; location of principal offlce, capital stock, amount actually subscribed and paid in, net assets over debts; liabilities obligations and claims outstanding, name of resident agent to accept service, application for permisslon to enter islands, sighed by managing agent and acknowledged, resolution of Board of Directors authorizing agent to apply, resolution of Directors authorlzing President or Vice Preslcent to execute power of attorney in favor of agent, copy of articles of incorporation duly certifiad. Llcense fee, \(\$ 25\) to \(\$ 300\) for capita stock from \(\$ 50,000\) to more than \(\$ 2,000,000\). If corporation be unable at tirst to file all papers required, Bureau of Commerce and Industry may ssue provisional license until papers are available; provisional license revocable at any time for cause.
PORTO RICO-File with Secretary of the Isiand at San Juan certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation, and stateinent verifièd under oath by majority of Board of Dlrectors showing name, principal offlce in Porto Rico and elsewhere, objects of business, amount of authorized capital stock, amount of catital stock actually paid in in money, amount paid in otherwise and \(\ln\) what, amount of assets and : What, with cash value, temized statement of liabilities, itdebtedness, how secured and on what, names and dadresses of all officers and directors and when tefm of each expires. At same time file with same Island offlcial, under seál of corporation and over signatures of corporation's President, Vice President, or otiier acting lead, and of Secretary, certifying that said corporation consents to be sued in Island courts and that processes may be served upon sotié designated person, resident of Island, such agent to reside at principal place of búsincss on island. These requirements are conditions precedent to beginning business there. Notices must be given in same form as aforesaid of changes of agent by death or removal. Agent hust file sworn written consent to such legal responsibility. Penalty for failure to comply, fine not less than \(\$ 25\) for each day of default, personal representatives to be guilty of misdemeanor. Annual sworn report to be filed by March 15 with Secretary of Island showing legal name, principal place of business in Porto Rico, object of corporation, amount of receipts if items, expenditures, llabilitias by iteris, names of dircctoris or trustices and officers, thair addresses, dates of election and date of expiration of terms of service, amount of authorized capital stock, amount paid In in money amount pald in otherwise and in what, amount of adsats, charactcr, with cash value, amount of liabilitles and if secured how ard on what propefty, "true and exact balance sheet showing financial condition at end of fiscal year," with lncome. Failure to file or to make report satisfactory to Treasurer of Porto Rico lnvolves fine of \(\$ 50\), contcinpt of court and revocation of license to do business, Secretary of Island having autiority to extend 60 days time for making annual report. Copy of articles bf lncorporation attested also to be filed. Fees for flling, 15 cents for each \(\$ 1,000\) of authorized capital stock, fee to be not less than \(\$ 25\) nor more than \(\$ 500\); for recording articles of incorporation, 20 cents for each 100 words; for issuing certlicate of registration, \(\$ 3\); for fling certificate of increase or decrease of capital stock, \(\$ 5\); anmual license fee, \(\$ 25\), due by July 1 .
RHODE ISLAAND-Pay \(\$ 25\) fee, plus negligible fees not more than \(\$ 5\) each for papeis fllcd, to Secretary of State at Providence; flle 'sworh copy' in English language of articles of licorporation and all amendments thereto, name, principal place of business in State, character of busliness, ambiunt of authorized, issued and outstanding capltal stock as to each class of stock, names and addresses of directors and officers, with dates when terms of service expirc, date for next annual meeting of stockholders, written power appointing competent person upon whom legal proccsscs may be served; changes therein to be notifled. Annual report by Feb. 28, certified by some officer under corporate seal, giving name, locatlon of principal place of business in State, character of business, amount of authorized, issued and outstanding capital stock as to each ciass of stock, hames and addresses of each officer and dircctor, name and residence of resident attorney, date for next annual stockholders' moeting. Penslty for non-reporting, \(\$ 200 .-\) I corporatlon cease to do business in State, it may revoke power of ettorney, revocatlon not to affect llability existing against corpo-
ration. Penalty for non-filing of copy of articies of incorporation, fine of not more than \(\$ 2,000\) against every officer or agent who transacts business in State, no contract with corporation to be affected by non-filing.
SOUTH CAROLINA-Report to State Tax Commission at Columbia during February name of eorporation, location of principal place of business, names and addresses of officers and directors, date of annual meeting, amount of authorized eapital.stock and par value of shares, amount of capitai.stock subscribed, issued, outstanding and paid up, nature of business, changes if any since last report, and other facts as required by Tax Commision. Annuai license fee, one mili on each duliar "paid to the capital stock of said corporacion," minimum fee to be \(\$ 5\), due within 30 days of notice from State Treasurer. Corporation may not retire from business in south Caroina without filing notice thereof with Secretary of State; fee, \$5 for fiiing.
SOUTH DAKOTA-Annual fee \(\$ 2\) for filing report, and tax of \(\$ 1\) on each \(\$ 1,000\) of capital employed in State in excess of \(\$ 25,000\). File with secretary of State at Pierre sworn copy of articles of - incorporation, names, location of principal piaces of business within, and without State, names and addresses of officers, and of agent or manager in State, amount of capital stock paid in in money, property or services, nature of business transacted, proportion of capital stock represented by property in state and by business transacted therein, and statement that corporation appoints Secretary of State its agent on whom legal processes may be served irrevocable so long as liability stand against corporation within state, statement of where corporation was authorized to do business in State where incorporated and whether still so authorized. Fee for filing articies, \(\$ 25\) and \(\$ 1\) for each \(\$ 1,000\) employed within State. File annual report by March 1 as of preceding Dec. 31, showing name, location principal place of business within and without State, names and addresses of officers and agent in State, nature of business transacted during preceding year, amount of capital stock paid in in money, services of property, amount of all business transacted in preceding year, with true value of all property held; amount of business transacted in State and proportion of capital stock employed in State. Failure to comply involves \(\$ 500\) forfeit and revocation of permission to do business.

TENNESSEE-File with Secretary of State at Nashviiie certifled copy of articles of incorporation; fee, \(\$ 20\). Annual tax on foreign corporation, \(\$ 50\) up to \(\$ 50,000\) capital stock, rising to \(\$ 1,000\) if less than \(\$ 5,000,000\), and \(\$ 1,500\) if more than \(\$ 5,000,000\), with privilege tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on authorized capital stock. Fee for plling annual report, \(\$ 5\) up to \(\$ 25,000\) capital stock, rising to \(\$ 150\) if capitai stock \(\$ 1,000,000\) or more. Reports due by July 1 to be on blanks supplied by Secretary of State.
TEXAS-Fiie with Secretary of State at Austin copy of articies of incorporation certified, and all amendments thereto, showing under which State laws incorporated, amount of capital stock authorized, subscribed, and paid in, home offlce of said corporation, nature of business desired to transact, principal piace of business in Texas, name of manager or agent in charge, number, names and addresses of present Board of Directors, accompanied by anti-trust affidavit executed by proper offlcers of corporation. Secretary of State has power to require to limit extent and eharacter of business permitted to be done within State agreeable with his, interpretation of Texas statutory requirements. Franchise tax, due by March 15, based on annual report as of preceding Dec. 31, \(\$ 1\) for each. \(\$ 1,000\) up to \(\$ 100,000\) of capital stock, plus 50 cents for cach \(\$ 1,000\) excess capital stock up to \(\$ 1,000,000\), plus 25 cents for cach \(\$ 1,000\) in excess of. \(\$ 1,000,000\), tax to be on proportion of sucl capital stock employed in Texas, total gross volume of business done in rexas to be determined by Secretary of State.
UTAH-File with cicrk of county in which principal piace of business in Utah is to be sworn copy of articies of incor poration, by-iaws, appointment of resident agent on whom legai proccss may be served, acceptance of Constitution of Utan; amendments to articles ilkewise to be filed. Statement to show. resolution by Board of Dircctors, attested, authorizing to enter State to do business. Annuai ilcense tax, preccdent to issuance of certif-
icate of authority by Secretary of Statc, at Sait

Lake City, \(\$ 5\) for up to \(\$ 10,000\) authorized capital stock, increasing to \(\$ 250\) if more than \(\$ 4,000,000\) authorized. County clerk's fees, \(\$ 5\) plus 30 cents per page; Secretary of State, 25 cents per \(\$ 1,000\) per page; secretary of state, with \(\$ 3\) for filing by-iaws.
VERMONT-Register with Commissioner of Foreign Corporations at Montpeijer, obtain from him certificate of authority to do business in State; fee, \(\$ 10\); annual fee for renewar, \$5. Annuai license tax, \(\$ 10\) for \(\$ 50,000\) or less capital stock, increased \(\$ 5\) for each additional \(\$ 50,000\) or iraction thereof, until \(\$ 100\) maximum tax is reached.
VIRGINIA-Flie with Secretary of Commonweaith at Richmond written power of attorney appointing him and successors attorney to accept service against corporation in legal processes; file certified copy of such power of attorney with same State official; maintain an office in State from which all claims against corporation will be paid; aiso appoint an agent competent to accept legal service; file with same State official two attested copies of articies of incorporation; file with Auditor of Public Accounts statement showing that fees have been paid; obtain from Auditor certificate of authority to transact business, Auditor to judge as to corporation's compliance with Virginia laws invoived. If articles of incorporation be amended, two attested copies of amendment to be filed with State Corporation Commission. Fee for registration not more than \(\$ 25\), ialiure to pay which and to make annuai report forfeits right to do business. Transacting business in State before complying with preliminary requirements involves fine against corporation from \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 1,000\), each transaction being separate offense, agents of corporation being personally liable for fincs imposed on corporation. Fee for entrance into State \(\$ 30\) if capital stock be \(\$ 50,000\), gradually increasing to \(\$ 5,000\) if capitai stock be over \(\$ 90,000,000\).
WASHINGTON-File with Secretary of State at Olympia certified copy of original articles of ncorporation under seal of Secretary of State or other authorized official; fee for filing, \(\$ 25\); certified copy of each amendment; filing fee, \(\$ 10\); power of attorney to show appointment of resident agent; fee, \(\$ 5\); annual license fee due by July 1 , \(\$ 15\). For faiture to pay iicense fee, name of corporation is stricken from State records, thereafter any other corporation to have right to use name of delinquent corporation in State of Washington, additional penaity imposed of \(\$ 20\) for each year name shall have been stricken from records. Rights may be restored on payment of all due to State, pius \(\$ 100\) penalty.
WEST VIRGINIA-Fiie with Secretary of State at Charleston certified copy of articies of incorporation, attested by Secretary of State of State in which incorporated or by President of corporation; file similar copy with clerk of one of the counties in which corporation conducts business in West Virginia; file with Secretary of State acceptance of responsibility if admitted to. State, appoint State Auditor attorney. of record, whereupon Secretary of State will issue certificate of authority which corporation must file with County Clerk in county wherein ccrtified copy of articles was filed. Minimum costs of these filings, \(\$ 166\). Annual report to be made to Secretary of State as to capitalization, property owned and used in State.
WISCONSIN-File with Secretary of State at Madison copy of articies of incorporation and amendments thereto certified by Secretary of State of State where incorporated; sworn statement showing name, iocation of principal place of business witlin and without the State, amount of capital stock paid in in money, property or ser vices, with authorized capital stock, nature of business to be done, proportion of capitai stock represented in State, appoint Secretary of State attorney on whom legal service may be had, statement of when corporation was authorized to do.. business in State where incorporated and whetiner now. so authorized, that corporation wii comply, with iaws of State; pay to Sccretary o State fee of \(\$ 25\) and \(\$ 1\) for cach \(\$ 1,000\) of capital stock, exceeding \(\$ 25,000\) empioyed in State Amendments to articies to be fied with secretary of State within 30 days after fining in State wherein incorporated. Failure to compiy with provisions forfeits license to do business. Annual report to be fied with Secretary of State by April 1 showing name, iocation of principai piace of business names and addresses of oflicers and of agent in State, nature of busincss transacted, amount of capital stock paid in, authorizedi and outstanding

WYOMING-File With Secretary of State at Cheyenne certified copy of articles of incorporation, certified copy of corporation law under which corporation was organized, acceptance of Constitution of Wyoming, certificate of designation of principal office and agent in Wyoming, blank forms to be supplied by Secretary of State. Certified copy of articles and corporation law
under which organized to bé filed with Collnty Clerk of county in which principal offlee is to be. Fees- \(\$ 10\) if capital stock be \(\$ 10,000\) or less, gradually increasing to \(\$ 25\) for \(\$ 100,000\) and 20 cents for each additional \(\$ 1,000\); other flling fees total about \$15. File with secretary of state sworn stätement of actual value of net assets, alithorized capital stock. No franchise tax imposed.

\section*{LAW OF CONTRACTS.}

\section*{(General Provisions of the Statutes.)}

A Contract is ati agreethent of two or niore parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. Onp party acquires a right, enforceable at lat, to some fot or forbearance from the other, Who is under a corfesponding obligation to thus act or forberd

Generatiyy speakitig, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of valid contract there must be:

Precise agreement. The offer of orie party must be met by an acceptance by the other, accordIng to the terms offered.
2. There miust be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.
3. The parties triust have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married wónen are now getherally pèrnitted to contract as though single, atilu bind their separate propierty, The contracts of an infant are generally not bitiding upon him unless ratined after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant fo "necessaries's may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upot one secking to hold an infant to show that the yoods furnished were in lact necessary.
4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.
5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to creete mononolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by an \(\ddot{y}\) party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are riequired to be attésted by a note or
memorandum in Writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions which are adopted from the old English Statute of Frauds vary in some States, but the following cointracts very generally are required to be attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default; or iniscarriage of another person.
Contracts made in consideration of marriage, oxcent mutual promises to marry

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short terin, geheraily one year:

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from \(\$ 30\) to \(\$ 200\).. In i n number of the States no such provision exists.
In many of tre States; declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States; representations as to the character, credit; or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writling.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a. sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the fallure to berform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal eloment in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services; when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuise.

\section*{PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.}

\section*{(A Brief Summary of Latis Reläting Thereto.)}

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certaiti distiict features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate dis much as possible their free passing from hand to händ like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different positionif for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one Who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of ally defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors. except those defects that were inherent in the instirument, itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand; or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.
In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonabiy certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona fide holder:

An instrument is negotiated; that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or intorsed simply, with the name of the last holder, by niore delivery; if payable to order by the intlorsetneint of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that le has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarliy liable at maturity, he Will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser llable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the
holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.
When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he thay hold prior parties through whom he recelved the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of fioh-payment upon recelving such notice frotin the holder.
One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it; simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of ho defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpsid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity vithout any notice from the holder or indorser.
Notice, to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily limble to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus ebtains its certification by the bank; the drater of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to -liold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against thie party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its conception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it oi was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a slmilar Negotiable Instiument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colofado. Connecticut, Dist. of Columbla, Florlda, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Loulsiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hannpshire;: New Jergey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, . Tennessee, Utah, Virginia. Waslington; and Wisconsin-and the same general rules apply in all the States.

\section*{ARRESTIN CIVIL ACTION.}

While imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprlsoned for mere inablllty to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the Unlted States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civll actlon under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing ln it actions for fraud or the injuries known In the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, converslon or embezzlement, , llbel, slander, or the llke.

In the following states no civil arrest is allowed: Arlzona, District of Columbla, Florida, Maryland. Minnesota, Misslsslppl, Missourl, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following states the right to arrest depends upon the nature of clalm ln suit: In actions for fraud or torts. Connectlcut; for fraud, libel, slander, or vlolent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdlct of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wliful decelt, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professionai capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvanla, and New York (also for tine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sherlff)

In the folowing States arrest is only allowed agalnst a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avold plaintiff's clalm or defraud creditors, lrrespective of the nature of the clalm: Indlana, Ken-
tucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia, In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon whlch to make distress

In the following states arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actlons for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), Californla, Idaho, Illinois, Malne, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washlngton, West Virginia (fraud only), Wlsconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other offlcers of the court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certaln clrcumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused ls guilty of a mlsdemcanor.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, ol money lost at gambling, or where de fendant has removed or concealed property to avold judgment,

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an afflavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action iraudulently, asslgned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gamblling on a bet or wager.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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\hline Mlssouri... & 6 & 8 & 10 & 10 & 5 & W yoming . . & 8 & 12 & 10 & 10 & 8 \\
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* Under seal, 10 years. \(\dagger\) Unless a dlfferent rote is expressly stlpulated, \(\ddagger\) Under seal, 20 years. \(\dagger \dagger\) New York has legalized any rate of lnterest on call loans of \(\$ 5,000\) or upward on collateral security. §Slx years irom last ltem on elther side: (a) Judgments, 6 per cent. (b) Justlce Court judgments, 6 years. (c) Witnessed, 20 years. (d) Thirty-flve years ln Courts of Record, elghteen years ln lnferior courts. (e) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. ( \(f\) ) Ceases to be a llen after the period unless revlved. ( \(h\) ) Subject to renewal. ( \(j\) ) Not of record, 6 years. ( \(k\) ) No limlt. ( \(m\) ) No statute. ( \(n\) ) Except wltnessed promissory note, 14 years.

In New York a judgment ceases after 10 years to be a llen on real estate

\section*{PENALTIES FOR USURY}

Penalties for usury differ ln various States. Calliornla, first offense flne of \(\$ 25\) to \(\$ 300\), or prison, not over 6 months or both; subsequent offenses fine \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 500\), or prison 6 months to year. Colorado, fne not over \(\$ 300\), and prison not over 6 months. Maine, Massaclusetts (except on loans of less than \(\$ 1,000\) ), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of princtpal and interest is the penalty ln Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and in Oregon entire debt.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount lf paid), North Dakota (double amount If paid), Porto Rlco, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Mon-
tana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of lnterest collected. In Minnesota usurlous contract is void. Borrower may lose both principal and interest. In South Dakota taking over \(10 \%\) on real estate loan punlshable by fine of not over \(\$ 500\).

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgla Indlana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mlssouri Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennesseo, Vermon and West Vlrginia. Loss of principal and lnterest in Rhode Island, not over \(30 \%\) of amount exceeding \(\$ 50\) or more than \(5 \%\) por inonth for first, six months of amcunt less than \$50. In New Mexico, fine and forfelture of double amount collected.

By the Federal act No. 103, the period of military service ls to be excluded from the computation of time limlted for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service.

\section*{ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.}

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to. certify to such declaratlon. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or dceds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper omcer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayors and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requlsities to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorncy to execute a deed for anotner person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

Seals or their equivalent (or whatever is intended
as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvanla, South Carollna, Vermont, Vlirginia, West Virginia Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States decds by corporations must be under seal. Forms are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Distrlct of Columbla, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee Texas. One Witness to the execution of deeds ls required in Dlstrict of Columbia, Malne (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma; Utah, Wyoming. Two Witnesses to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mienlgan, Minnesota, New Hampsnire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

\section*{THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.}
(Extracts from the United States Bankruptcy Act of July. 1, 1898, as amended by subsequent acts,)

SEC. 4. Who May Become Bankrupts. - (a) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance or banking corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.
(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chlefily in farming or the tillage of the soll, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporatlon, except a munlclpal, railroad, insuránce; or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involúntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

\section*{OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF} CORPORATIONS ARE LIABLE.
The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its offjcers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liabillty under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States. (30 Stat. 547. 32 Stat. 797. 36 Stat. 839.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.- (a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claltns filed against his estate; (4) execute and deljver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an lnvoluntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value, in detail, and a list of his creditors; showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the securlty held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, nne copy of each for the cleri, one for the referee, and one for the trustec; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in additlon, all matters which may affect the administration and scttlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in cvidence agalnst him in any criminal proceedings.
WHEN BANKRUPT MAY COLLECT ACTUAL TRAVELLING EXPENSES.
Provided, howcver, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from hls home or principal place of
business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or taduge there of, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be pald his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the cityy. town, or village of his residence.

\section*{ALLOWABLE DEBTS.}

Sec. 63. Debts Which May Be Proved - (a) Debts of the bankrupt may be proved and allowed against his estate which are (1) a fixed liabillty as evidenced by a judgment or an Instrument jn wrltjng, absolutely owing at the time of the filing of the petitlon against him, whether then payable or not, with any interest thereon which would have been recoverable at that date, or with a rebate of in terest upon such as were not then payable and did not bear interest ; (2) due as costs taxable against an involuntary bankrupt who was at the time of the filing of the petition against him plaintiff in a cause of action which wotld pass to the trustee and which the trustce declines to prosecute after notlce: (3) founded upon a claim for taxable costs incurred in good faith by a creditor before the filing of the petition in an action to recover a provable. debt; (4) founded upon an open account; or upon a contract express or implied; and (5) founded upon provable debts reduced to judgments after the filing of the petitlon and before the consideration of the bankrupt's application for a discharge, less costs incurred and interest accrued after the filing of the petition and up to the time of the entry of such judgments.
(b) Unliquidated claims against the bankrupt may, pursuant to appllcations to the court, be llquldated in such manner as it shall direct, snd may thereafter be proved and allowed against his estate.

DEBTS NOT AFFECTED BY A DISGHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Amendment approved by the President and in effect January 7, 1922.)
A discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (fjrst) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or munjcipality in which he resides; (second) are liabilltjes for obtaining property by false pretellses or false representation, or for wilful and mallelous injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to bccome due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seductlon of an unmartied female, or for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction or for crlminal conversation; (third) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, wlth the name of the creditor, lf known to the bankrupt unless such creditor had tiotice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (fourth) were created by his iraud, embezzlement, milsappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity; or (fifth) are for wages dtie to workmen, clerks, travelling or clty salcsinen, or servants, which have becn carned withln three months before the date of commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (sixth) atre due for moncys of an employee received or retained by his employer to secure the faithful performathee by suct employee of the terms of a contract of employmeirt.

\section*{WILLS.}
A. Will or Testament is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an additlon or alteratlon in such dlsposltion... All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarrled woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marrlage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made orally by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sca.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, slgned by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by wltnesses, who must subscrlbe their names thereto in the presence of the testator. The form of wordlng a will is immaterial as long as its lntent is clear. - Age at whlch persóns may make wllls is in most
of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: Californla, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the fol lowlng States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbla, Illinois, Maryland, Missourl. Washington, Wisconsin

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginla, West Vlrginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and ln Louisiana any one over 16 years, is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 10 years may dlspose of personalty. Witnesses-Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Cárolina (3), Vermont' (3)

\section*{ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.}

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the varlous States affectlng the administration of the estate of a deceased person:
1. Who to Administer.-(a) If the deceased leaves a wlll, the duty of administratlon falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, ..the Court will grant administration under the will to some sultable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provislons of the wlll, such as the residuary legatees, if any." (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administratlon are granted to the following persons in practlcally all the States:

First-To the surviving husband or widow.
Second-To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third-If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localitles where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to glve bond for the falthful performance of his dutles in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no.. bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the; estate, and in practlcally all the States, in the discretlon of the Court, for cause shown, an
cxecutor may be required to give a bond
2. Claims of Creditors.-The procedure in the several States ln presenting creditors' claims agalnst the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims. within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closlng of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appolntment, though the time limlt may be extended by the Probate Court if condltions require it.
3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:
(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property recelved either by intestate laws, last will, or by glft or transfer, deslgned to take effect at death, exccpting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majorlty of the Statcs no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.
(2). The various classes of estate obllgations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

Note-Tax when used below means Inheritan
ALABAMA-Tax-None. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2 , administration expenses; 3, expenses of last. sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employes.
ALASKA-Tax-Primary rates: On amounts up to \(\$ 15,000\); to wlie or lineal issue, \(1 \%\); to husband or lineal ancestor, \(11 / 2 \%\); to brother or sister or descendant of such, wife or wldow of son, or husband of daughter, \(3 \%\); brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of such, \(4 \%\); other collaterals, or strangers, or body polltic or corporate, \(5 \%\). On amounts \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 30,000\), double primary rates; \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\), \(21 / 2\) tlmes; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,3\) tlmes; over \(\$ 100,-\) 000, \(31 / 2\) times prlmary rates. Exemptions, to wldow, husband, lineal issue (includlng adopted children), \(\$ 10,000\); to llneal ancestors, \(\$ 3,000\); to collaterals, \(\$ 1,000\); charitable transfers to hospitals, schools, etc., \$2,500. Obligations1, Funeral expenses; 2 , administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ARIZONA-Tax-To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wlfe, chlld, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, lineal dcscendant, or adopted child, \(1 \% ; \$ 5,000\) exempt to each beneflclary above named. Estates less than \(\$ 10,000\) exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, \(2 \% ; \$ 2,000\) exempt to each benenciary named. Estatc less than \(\$ 5,000\) excmpt. To others. \(3 \%\) up to \(\$ 10,000\); \(4 \%\) from \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 20,000 ; 5 \%\) from \(\$ 20,000\) to \(\$ 50,000 ; 6 \%\) above \(\$ 50,000\). \(\$ 500\) exempt. Oblioations-No statutory provision.

ARKANSAS-Tax-On amounts not exceeding \(\$ 5,000\) the rate is \(1 \%\) to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. 'To all others the rate on the same amount is \(4 \%\). \(\$ 3.000\) passlng to widow or inlnor child and
ax, and Obligations means Preferred Obligations,
\(\$ 1,000\) passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is \(\$ 500\). On amounts in excess of \(\$ 5,000\) the primary rates \((1 \%\) and \(4 \%\) respec tively) are increased as follows: From \(\$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 10,000\), twlce the primary rates; from \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 30.000,3\) times the primary rates; from \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,4\) times; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,0,00,5\) times; \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000,6\) tlmes; \(\$ 500,000\) to \(\$ 1,-\) \(000,000,7\) times; above \(\$ 1,000,000,8\) times. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last slckness; 3, wages of servants; 4, judgments which are liens on land of deceased; 5 , all debts due by estate, including taxes, cost of administration, etc.; 6, Federal Estate tax.
CALIFORNIA-Tax-To husband, wife, dcscendants, ancestors, adopted children or lssue thercof, \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 2 \%\) from \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\); \(4 \%\) from \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000 ; 7 \%, \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000 ; 10 \%, \quad \$ 200,000\) to \(\$ 500,000 ; 12 \%\)
above. \(\$ 500,000\). \(\$ 24,000\) is exempt to widow or milnor child; to others ln thls paragraph \(\$ 10,000\) is exempt. Property recelved by any onc belonging in this classlfication from a member of thls class who dled within five ycars and having paid a tax thereon is exempt. To brothers. sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-ln-law or daughter-in-law, \(3 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000\); upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are \(6 \%, 9 \%, 12 \%, 15 \%\) and \(18 \%\). \(\$ 2,000\) exempt from tax. To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, \(4 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000\); the rates increasc, as above, up to \(\$ 200,000\) as follows: \(8 \%, 10 \%\) and \(15 \%\); above \(\$ 200,000\), the rate ls \(20 \%\). \(\$ 1,000\) excmptlon. To others more re mote in blood, \(5 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000\); the rates increase as above up to \(\$ 100,000\) as follows: 10 cy and \(15 \%\); above \(\$ 100,000\) the rate is \(20 \%\). \(\$ 500\) exemption. Obligations-1, Funeral cxpenses; 2, expenses of last slekness; 3 , wages due within 60 days: 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments, mortgages and other llens.

COLORADO-Tax-Direct heirs-Father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child or descendants, in excess of exemption ( \(\$ 20,000\) for widow others \(\$ 10,000\) ) up to \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\); to \(\$ 100,000\), \(3 \%\); to \(\$ 150,000,4 \%\); to \(\$ 250,000,5 \%\); to \(\$ 500\),\(000,6 \%\); over \(\$ 500,000,7 \%\). Wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandfather or grandmother, brother, sister, in excess of exemption ( \(\$ 2,000\) ) up to \(\$ 10,000,3 \%\); to \(\$ 25,000,4 \%\); to \(\$ 50,000,5 \%\); to \(\$ 100,000,6 \%\); to \(\$ 250,000,7 \%\); to \(\$ 500,000,8 \%\); over \(\$ 500,000\), \(10 \%\) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or descendant, in excess of \(\$ 500\), up to \(\$ 5,000,4 \%\); to \(\$ 10,000\), \(5 \%\); to \(\$ 25,000,6 \%\); to \(\$ 100,000,8 \%\); to \(\$ 250,-\) \(000,10 \%\); to \(\$ 500,000,12 \%\); over \(\$ 500,000,14 \%\). Strangers, all others, in excess of \(\$ 500\), up to, \(\$ 5,000,7 \%\); to \(\$ 10,000,8 \%\); to \(\$ 25,000,9 \%\); to \(\$ 100,000,10 \%\); to \(\$ 250,000,12 \%\); to \(\$ 500,000\), \(14 \%\); over \(\$ 500,000,16 \%\). Obligations- 1, Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity; 2 ; reasonable administration expenses; 3, expenses for funeral and last sickness; 4, allowances to widow and orphans.
CONNECTICUT-Tax-To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,2 \% ; \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000,3 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 200,000,4 \%\). To brothers, sistets or their descendants, stepchlld, soth-in-law or daughter-in-law, \(\$ 3,000\) to \(\$ 25,000,2 \% ; \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,2 \% ; \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000,4 \% ;\) in excess of \(\$ 200,000,5 \%\). To any person, corporation or assoclation not included in above, \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 25,000,5 \% ; \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,6 \%\); \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000,7 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 200,000,8 \%\). Obligations- 1 , Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last slckness; 3, taxes; 4, wages wlithin three months; 5 , other preferred claims by State laws.
DELAWARE-Tax-To grandparents, parents, husband or wile, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, \(\$ 3,000\) exempt. Rates on excess, \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 30,000 ; 2 \% ; \$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 100,000 ; 3 \%, \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000 ; 4 \%\), above \(\$ 200,000\). To brother, sister, uncle, aunt great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, \(\$ 1,000\) exempt. Rates on excess, \(2 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 3 \%, \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000 ; 4 \%, \$ 100,000\) to. \(\$ 200,000 ; 5 \%\) above \(\$ 200,000\). To others more remote, \(5 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 6 \%, \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000 ; 7 \%, \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 200,000 ; 8 \%\), above \(\$ 200,000\). Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages to servants and-laborers; 4, rent (not over one year); 5, judgments; 6, obligations of record; 7, obligations under seal \(; 8\), contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-Tax-None (see also United States, end of table). Obligations 1, Judgments or decree of Court; 2, other debts.

FLORIDA-Tax-None. Obligations-1, Administration expenses; 2 , funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last slckness; 4, judgments and debts due to State.
GEORGIA-Tax-Exemption of \(\$ 5,000\) to widow widower, child, son-in-law, daughter-ln-law or adopted child; of \(\$ 2,000\) to lineal descendants and lineal ancestors. : All bequests to purely educational, literary, scientific, religious and charltable purposes are exempt. In excess of exemption up to \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); to brothers, sisters and step-children, \(3 \%\) of first \(\$ 25,000\); to uncles aunts, nephews and nieces, \(5 \%\); to all others, \(7 \%\). On second \(\$ 25,000\), one and one-hall times primary rate; over \(\$ 50,000^{\circ}\) and not over \(\$ 100,000\) twice primary rate; \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000\), two and one-half times primary rate; in excess of \(\$ 500,000\), three times the primary rate. Obltgations1, Year's support of family; 2, expenses of funeral and last sickness; 3, administration expenses 4, taxes; 5, fiduciary obligations; 6, judgments mortgages and other liens; 7, rent; 8, liquidated demands.

IDAHO-Tax-Tax on estates less than \(\$ 25,000\) at following rates: To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, \(1 \%\) exempt to widow or minor chlld, \(\$ 10,000\); to others of this class, exempt \(\$ 4,000\). To brotlier or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, \(11 / 2 \%\); exempt; \(\$ 2,000\). To uncles, aunts or descendants, \(3 \%\); exempt, \(\$ 1,500\). To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, \(4 \%\); exempt, \(\$ 1,000\). To morc distant rclatives or strangers in blood, \(5 \%\) exempt, \(\$ 500\). On larger estates than \(\$ 25,000\) the above fates are multiplled as follows: \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,11 / 2\) tlmes above; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000\)

2 times above; \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000,21 / 2\) times above; \(\$ 500,000\) and upward, 3 tlmes above Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, judgments and mortgages.
ILLINOIS-Tax-To parents, lineal ancestors husband, wife, child, brother or slster, on arhounts in excess of exemption up to (and including) \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\); on next \(\$ 100,000\), or fraction, \(4 \%\) on next \(\$ 100,000,6 \%\); on next \(\$ 250,000,10 \%\) on over \(\$ 250,000,14 \%\); exemption is \(\$ 20.000\) except brother and sister, \(\$ 10,000\). To uncle aunt, niece, nephew and ifneal descendants of such, up to (and including) \(\$ 20,000\) ir excess of exemption, \(6 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,8 \%\); on next \(\$ 100,000,12 \%\); over \(\$ 170,000,16 \%\). Exemption is \(\$ 500\). In all other cases on amounts in excess of exemption up to \(\$ 20,000,10 \%\); on next. \(\$ 30\), \(000,12 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,16 \% ;\) on next \(\$ 50,000\) \(20 \%\); on next \(\$ 100,000,24 \%\) on balance over above, \(30 \%\). Exemption in thls class, \(\$ 100\). Bequests to charitable, religious and educational institutions wholly exempt. - Obligations 1, Funtral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children; 3, expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants 4, debts to common school or township funds 5 , doctor's bill, last sickness; 6, money. owed in flduciary capacity.
INDIANA - Tax-On amounts not exceeding \(\$ 25\), 000, the primaly rates are: To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or Its descendants, \(1 \%\). Exempt, \(\$ 15,000\) to wldow and \(\$ 2,000\) to other parties just named, except descendants children under \(18, \$ 5,000\). To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, \(2 \%\); exempt \(\$ 500\). To uncle, aunt or their descendants; \(3 \%\); exempt \(\$ 250\), To great uncle, great-aunt or their descendarts, \({ }^{4} \%\) exempt \(\$ 150\). To others more remote, \(5 \%\) exempt \(\$ 100\). On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: From \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,2\) times; from \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 300,000\), 3 times; from \(\$ 300,000\) up, 4 timess obligations1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3 , expenses of last sickness; 4 , taxes; 5 , debts secured by liens on real estate; 6 , wages, not over \(\$ 50\).
IOWA-Tax-Direct inheritance- Oyer exemption. graduated tax; \(1 \%\) on the first: \(\$ 15,000,11 / 2 \%\) on next \(\$ 15,000,2 \%\) on nicxt \(\$ 15,000,21 / 2 \%\) on next \(\$ 30,000,3 \%\) on next \(\$ 30,000,4 \%\) on next \(\$ 60,000,5 \%\) on next \(\$ 60,000,6 \%\) on next \(\$ 60,000\), \(7 \%\) on the balance. Exemptions-Husband. or
wife, one-third of net estate plus \(\$ 15,000\); each direct heir, \(\$ 15,000\). Collateral InheritanceParents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue theredf, exempt; to others above \(\$ 1,000,5 \%\) up to \(\$ 100,000 ; 6 \%\) to \(\$ 200,-\) \(000 ; 7 \%\) in excess of \(\$ 200,000\). Obligations1, Debts preferred by U.S. laws; 2, publlc rates and taxes; 3, wages within 90 days of death;解 six months after notice.

KANSAS-Tax-To husband, wife, lineal ancestor; lineal descendant, wile or widow of same: On first \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); on second. \(\$ 25,000,2 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,3 \% ;\) on next \(\$ 400,000,4 \%\); on all over \(\$ 500,000\), \(5 \%\) (except in case of wife of decedent one-hall of above rates). To brothers and sisters, on frst \(\$ 25,000,3 \%\); on second \(\$ 25\),\(000,5 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,71 / 2 \%\); on next \(\$ 400\),\(000,10 \%\); on all over \(\$ 500,000,121 / 2 \%\). To relatives of all deglees other than as above, and to strangers, on first \(\$ 25,000,5 \%\); on second \(\$ 25,000,7 \frac{1}{2} \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,10 \%\); on next \(\$ 400,000,121 / 2 \%\); on all over \(\$ 500,000,15 \%\). Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last slckness, administration expenses, wages of servants; 3, debts due to State; 4, judgments; 5 , all demands presented within one year aftor etters of admlnistration; 6, demands presented after one year and before two years.
KENTUCKY-Tax-On amounts: not exceeding \(\$ 25,000\), the primary rates are: To husband, wile, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, \(1 \%\). \(\$ 10,000\) exempt to widow and each minor chlld to others in this class \(\$ 5,000\) exempt. To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, \(11 / 2 \%\) exempt \(\$ 2,000\). To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, \(3 \%\) : exempt \(\$ 1,500\). To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their more remote, \(5 \%\); exempt. \(\$ 500\). On. larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided. by the Indiana statute (above). Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3,.moneys due in fiduciary capacity.

LOUISIANA-Tax-TO direet descendant by blood or affnity ascendant or surviving spouse in excess of \(\$ 5 ; 000, \$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 20,000,2 \%\) over brothers or sisters by afflnity), in excess of \(\$ 1,000\), on amount in excess of \(\$ 1,000, \$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 20 ; 000\), \(5 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 20,000,7 \%\). To a stranger, in excess of \(\$ 500\), on amount in excess of \(\$ 500\), up to \(\$ 5,000,5 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 5,000,10 \%\). Exemptions-To direct descendant, ascendant or surviving spouse, \(\$ 5,000\); to collateral relations, \(\$ 1,000\); to a stranger, \(\$ 500\). All legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational instltutions located in state entirely exempt. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, legal expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, servants' wages withln one year; 5 , salaries, cierks.
MAINE-Tax-To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted ehild, adoptive parent, whe of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as foliows: Up to \(\$ 50,000,1 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000\). \(1 \frac{1}{2} \%\); above \(\$ 100,000,2 \% ; \$ 10,000\) exempt to parents, husband, wife, chlld, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are \(4 \%, 41 / 2 \%\) and \(5 \%\); \(\$ 500\) exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are \(5 \%\), \(6 \%\) and \(7 \%\) : same exemption. Obligations-1, Funeral and administration expenses: 2, allowance to husband, wldow or children; 3 , expenses of last sickness; 4 , debts preferred under U.S. laws; 5 , taxes.
MARYLAND- \(T a x\)-Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others. \(5 \%\) above \(\$ 500\). Obligations-1, Taxes; 2 , funeral expenses; 3, arrears of rent: 4, judgments or decrees of court.
MASSACHUSETTS-Tax-To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent, \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 2 \%, \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000 ; 4 \%, \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 250,000 ; 5 \%, \$ 250,-\) 000 to \(\$ 500,000 ; 51 / 2 \%, \$ 500,000\) to \(\$ 750,000\); \(6 \%, \$ 750,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000 ; 7 \%\) above \(\$ 1,000,000\). To ancestor, or descendant, exccpt thosc included in the previous class, or son-or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted chlld, or ancestor of adoptive parent, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 10,000: 2 \%, \$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25 .-\) \(000 ; 4 \%\), \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000 ; 5 \%, \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 250,000 ; 6 \%, \$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 500,000 ; 7 \%, \$ 500\),000 to \(\$ 750,000 ; \$ \%\), \(\$ 750,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000\); \(9 \%\) on excess of \(\$ 1,000,000\). To brother, sister, stepchiid, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, neplicw or niece, the rates on the amounts glven in above class are \(3 \%, 5 \%, 7 \%, 8 \%, 9 \%, 10 \%\), \(11 \%\) and \(12 \%\). To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are \(5 \%, 6 \%, 7 \%, 8 \%, 9 \%\), \(10 \%, 11 \%\) and \(12 \%\). Husband, wife, parent, ehild, adopted child or adoptive parent pay no tax unless estate is more than \(\$ 10,000\); others, unless estate is more than \(\$ 1,000\). Oblinttions1 , Debts preferred by U. S. laws; 2, public rates and taxes; 3, wages, not over \(\$ 100 ; 4\), debts for necessarles furnished within six months not exceeding \(\$ 150\).
MICHIGAN-Tax-To grandparents, parents, husband or wifc, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent up to \(\$ 50,000\) in excess of \(\$ 50,000\) up to \(\$ 500,000,2 \%\) in excess of \(\$ 500,000,3 \%\). Exempt to \(\$ 2,000\). To others over \(\$ 100,5 \%\) up to \(\$ 50,000\); in excess of \(\$ 50,00\) ), up to \(\$ 500,000,10 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 500,000,1.5 \%\). Excmption to widow is \(\$ 5,000\). Ailens are taxed \(2.5 \%\) Obligations- 1 , Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickncss; 4 , debts prcferred by U. S. iaws.
MINNESOTA-Tax-Five classes of beneficlaries are recognized: (a) wife, or iineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted chiidren or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding \(\$ 15,000\) (called the primary ratcs) for the classes given above are respectively \(1 \%, 11 / 2 \%, 3 \%, 4 \%\) and \(5 \%\). On amounts from \(\$ 15,000\) up, the rates vary from \(2 \%\) to \(20 \%\). Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b) \(\$ 10,000\), except ancestors, \(\$ 3,000\) : to class (c) \(\$ 1,000\); to class (d) \(\$ 250\) and to class (e) \(\$ 100\). These rates apply to estates of persons dying on or after April \(24,1919\). Oblioations-1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses: 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, taxes.
MISSISSIPPI-Tax-To grandparent, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife
or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, adopted child, upon amounts (in excess of exemptions) not exeeeding \(\$ 25,000\), \(1 / 2 \%\); from \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,1 \%\) : \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 75,000\), \(11 / 2 \% ; \$ 75,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,2 \% ; \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000,21 / 2 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 500,000,3 \%\). To others upon amounts (in excess of exemptions) not excceding \(\$ 25.000,5 \% ; \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,51 / 2 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 150,000,6 \% ; \$ 150,000\) to \(\$ 250,000,61 / 2 \% ; \$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000,7 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 1,000,000,8 \%\). Exemptions, to widow or minor child under 18, \(\$ 7,500\); to other relatives, \(\$ 4,000\) each, but one exemption of \(\$ 4,000\) to a family. Bequests to societies, etc., for charitabie, benevolent or educational purposes Obligutions-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of administration: 3, support of widow as fixed by Chancery Court; 4 , all debts.

MISSOURI-Tax-To husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or descendant, illegitimate child, up to \(\$ 20,000,1 \%\); to \(\$ 40,000,2 \%\) to \(\$ 80,000,3 \%\); to \(\$ 200,000,4 \%\); to \(\$ 400,000\), \(5 \%\) : in excess of \(\$ 400,000,6 \%\). To brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-iaw, aunt, uncie or descendants, \(3 \%, 6 \%\), etc., over \(\$ 400,000\), \(18 \%\). To brother or sister of grandparents or descendants, \(4 \%, 8 \%\), etc., over \(\$ 400,000,24 \%\). To all others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, \(5 \%, 10 \%\), etc., over \(\$ 400,000\), \(30 \%\). Exemptions, husband or wife, \(\$ 20,000\); insane or blind lineal descendants. \(\$ 15,000\); lineal aneestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendant or illegitimate child, \(\$ 5,000\); brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, \(\$ 500\); aunt, uncle or their descendants, \(\$ 250\) : brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, \(\$ 100\); others of less than \(\$ 100\) not taxed. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, wages of servants, tombstone; 3, taxes and public debts; 4 , judgments: 5 , all demands presented within six. months after letters: 6 , all demands exhlbited after six months and before one year.
MONTANA-Tax-To widow, husband, ineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue, \(1 \%\). To brother or sister or deseendant son's wife or widow, or husband of a daughter, on first \(\$ 25,000\), less exemption, \(2 \%\); on next \(\$ 25,000,4 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,6 \%\); on next \(\$ 400\), \(000,8 \%\); on excess of \(\$ 500.000,10 \%\). To brother or sister of father or mother or descendant, on first \(\$ 25,000,3 \%\); then, \(6 \%, 9 \%, 12 \%\) and \(15 \%\). To brother or sister of a grandiather or grandmother or descendant, on first \(\$ 25,000,4 \%\) : then, \(8 \%, 12 \%, 16 \%\) and \(20 \%\). To any other degree of consanguinity or a stranger in blond or a body "politic or corporate, on first \(\$ 25,000\) \(5 \%\); then, \(10 \%, 15 \%, 20 \%, 25 \%\). Exemptions, widow, \(\$ 10,000\); husband, lineal ancestor or descendant, etc., \(\$ 2,000\); brother or sister of father, ete., \(\$ 500\); brother or sister of father or mother; etc., \(\$ 250\); brother or sister of grandfather, etc. \(\$ 150\). Any other degrec. etc., \(\$ 100\). Missnuri aet effective when death occurred on or after April 1, 1921. Obligotions-1, Funeral expenses: 2, expenses of last sickness; 3 , debts preferred under U. S. laws; 4, judgments and mortgages No preference is given to J . S . Inheritance Tax, or those of other States.
NEVADA-Tax-On amounts not exceeding \(\$ 25 .-\) 000 the primary rates are: To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, \(1 \%\) \(\$ 20,000\) exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named \(\$ 10,000\) exempt. To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-lave or daughterin law, \(2 \%: \$ 10,000\) exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, \(3 \% ; \$ 5.000\) exempt. To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants \(4 \%\). To all others, \(5 \%\). On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50.000\), twice primary rates; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,3\) times; \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000,4\) times; above \(\$ 500,000,5\) times. Obligations1, Funeral expenses: 2, expenses of last sickness 3, wages, wlthin ninety days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws: 5 , judgments and mortgages.
NEW HAMPSHIRE-Tax-On class A (beneflciary) consisting of educational, religious, cemetery, or other institutions, societics, ete., of public charity in N. H., or for public purposes, no tax is imposed. To husband or wife no tax on \$10,000 , or lcss; \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); to \(\$ 50,000\), \(2 \%\); to \(\$ 10,000,21 / 2 \%\); to \(\$ 250,000,3 \%\); in lineal descendant, adopted child, wifc or widow of son, husband of a daughter, on \(\$ 10,000\) or less, \(1 \% ;\) if under 21 , no tax \(; \$ 10.000\) to \(\$ 25,000\),
\(1 \% ;\) to \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\) to \(\$ 100,000,21 / 2 \%\); to
\(\$ 250,000,3 \%\) in excess of \(\$ 250,000,5 \%\) To all others on any and all amounts, \(5 \%\). Deductions allowəd are real estate taxes if assessed at time of decedent's death, income taxes up to date of death, inheritance taxes paid to foreign States. Federal inheritance tax is not deducted. Obltga-tions-1, Administration expenses; 2, "uneral expenses; 3, allowance to widow; 4, taxes and expenses of last sickness: Note-The inheritance tax is inciuded as an administration expense.
NEW JERSEY-Tax-Effective on and after March 11, 1922. To husband, wife, child, lineal descendant, adopted child and iscue, on amount over exemptions ( \(\$ 5,000\) ) to \(\$ 50,000,1 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 150,000,11 / 2 \%\); to \(\$ 250,000,2 \%\) over \(\$ 250,-\) \(000,3 \%\). To father, mother, brother, sister wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public librarias, Bible and tract societies, religious, banevolent and charitable instititions, if less than \(\$ 500\), exempt; if over \(\$ 500\), no exemptions, \(5 \%\) Ail others except lass D, \(8 \%\). If less than \(\$ 500\) exempt; if over, no exemption. Class D; State of New :Jersey, municipal corporations within State or other political division thereof, entirely exempt. Obligations-1, Inheritance tax: 2 judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.
NEW'MEXICO-Tax-To father, mother, husband, wife, lineal doscendant, adopted child, on amount over examption, \(1 \%\); and an additional tax of \(11 / 2 \%\) on grantee or donee in convcyance taking effect upon death. To wife or widow of son husband of daughter, lineal descendant of adopted child, brother or sister, on amount over exemption, \(5 \%\), and an additional \(3 \%\) on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death To other collateral kindred, strangers to the blood. corporations, voluntary assoclations or sociatles, in amount over exemption, \(5 \%\), and an additional tax on grantec or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death, \(3 \%\). Fxemptions are on entire estate, \(\$ 10,000\), as to first two classes as above; \(\$ 500\), as to collaterals, strangers, etc. All gifts of paintings, bookg, etc., for free exhibitions within State, are entirely exempt. Obli-gations-1, Inheritance tax; 2, judgments; 3 funaral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.
NEW YORK-Tax-To parents, husband or wlfe child, adopted child ( \(\$ 5,000\) exempt), and to dascendants ( \(\$ 500\) exempt), \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000\) : \(2 \%\) on the next \(\$ 75,000 ; 3 \%\) on the noxt \(\$ 100\),\(000 ; 4 \%\) upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughtor-in-law, \(2 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 3 \%\) on the next \(\$ 75,000 ; 4 \%\) on the next \(\$ 100,000 ; 5 \%\) thereafter: \(\mathbf{~ u n l e a s ~ e s t a t e ~}\) amounts to at least \(\$ 500\), there is no tax. To others more remote, \(5 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 6 \%\) on the noxt \(\$ 75,000 ; 7 \%\) on the next \(\$ 100,000 ; 8 \%\) thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least \(\$ 530\), there is no tax. Obligations-1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2 ; debts preferred under U. S. laws; 3, taxes; 4, judgments and decrees
NORTH CAROLINA-Tax-To husband or wife heirs at law, son or daughter-at-law. stepchild adopted child. Exempt, \(\$ 10,000\) to widow \(\$ 5,000\) to minor child, \(\$ 2,000\) to athers of this class. Rates on excess, \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 2 \%\) \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 100,000 ; 3 \%\). \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 250,000\) \(4 \%, \$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 500,000 ; 5 \%\) above \(\$ 500,000\) To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: \(3 \%, 4 \%, 5 \%, 6 \%\) and \(7 \%\). To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: \(5 \%, 6 \%, 7 \%, 8 \%\) and \(9 \%\). Oblinutions 1. Debts secured by liens on property of deccased 2, funeral expenses; 3, taxes; 4 , debts due \(U\). \(S\) or State; 5 , judgments; 6, wages within one year, medical attendance within one year.
NORTH DAKÓTA-Tax-To 'husband, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of deeedent, adopted child, on not to exceed \(\$ 15,000\), over a.mount of exemption, \(1 \%\). To brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on \(\$ 15,000,11 / 2 \%\).... To. brother or sister of father or mother or descendant of same, on \(\$ 15,000,3 \%\). To brother or sister of grandlather or gramdmother, or descendant, on \(\$ 15,000\), 4\%. To any other collateral degree, or stranger or body politic or corporate, on \(\$ 15,000, .5 \%\) Above are termed primary rates. In excess of
\(\$ 15,000\), up to \(\$ 30,000\), \(11 /\) times primary rates. On \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,2\) times; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100\), \(000,21 / 2\) times;: \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 300,000\), 3. times \(\$ 300,000\) to \(\$ 500,000,316\) times; in excess of \(\$ 500,000,4\) times primary rate. Exemptions,
to husband or wife, \(\$ 10,000\); to each minor child \(\$ 5,000\); brother or sister, \(\$ 2,000\); descendants of brother or sister, \(\$ 500\); wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, \(\$ 250\); devises or bequests to municipal corporations for county, town, or miunicipal purposes, or to corporations of this State, organized for religious, charitable or educational purposes, entirely exempt. Oblioations1. Administration expenses: 2, funeral and last sickness expenses; 3, allowance to family; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws: 5, debts secured by liens on property of dcceased.
OH1O-Tax-To wife or minor child, father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants thereof; on \(\$ 25 ; 000\) or part thereof, over exemptions, \(1 \%\); on next \(\$ 75,000\). \(2 \%\); on next \(\$ 100,000,3 \%\); on balance, \(4 \%\). To brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of:a diaughter, or child treated as son or daughter for ten years though not lormally adopted, on \(\$ 25,000\) or part thereof, over exemptions, \(5 \%\); on next \(\$ 75,000, \cdot 6 \%\); on next \(\$ 100,000,7 \%\); on balance, \(8 \%\). To other persons, institutions or corporations, on \(\$ 25,000\) or part thereof, \(7 \%\); on next \(\$ 75,000,8 \% ;\) on next \(\$ 100,000,9 \%\) on balance, \(10 \%\). Exemptions, to wife or child, \(\$ 5,000\); to father mother husband, adult child, or adopted ehild, or ineal descendants, \(\$ 3,500\); to brother, sister, nenhew, niece, wife or widow of sor, husband of datighter, \$500. Preferred obligations-1, Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, allowance to . Widow and children for twelve months; 3, debts; 4, taxes.
OKLAHOMA-Tax-To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughiter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 25,000 ; 2 \%, \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\); except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, \(3 \%: 3 \%\) \$50,000 to \(\$ 100 ; 000\), except brother, sisuer, wifc or Widow of son or. husband of daughter, \(4 \% ; 4 \%\) in excess of \(\$ 100,000\), except to brother sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, \(5 \%\). To other persons and cor'porations, on from \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 25,000,6 \%\); \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000 ; 7 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000\), \%; over \(\$ 100,000,10 \%\) Exemptions, to wife, \(\$ 15,000\); to each child, \(\$ 10,000\); to other felatives
as above; \(\$ 5,000\), except brother, sister, wife or as above; \(\$ 5,000\), except brother, sister, wife or Obligations-1, Funeral expenses: 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, support of family for ninety days; 4 , taxes to U. S. or State; 5 , debts preferred by U.S. of Statc laws; 6 , judgments or mortgages; 7, other claims presented within six months.
OREGON-Tax-To grandiather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, enild or any lineal descendant (exemption \(\$ 10,000\) ), \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,-\) \(000,1 \% ; \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,11 / 2 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,2 \% ; \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 300,000,3 \% ; \$ 300 ; 000\) to \(\$ 500,000,5 \% ; \$ 500,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000,7 . \%\); over \(\$ 1,000,000,10 \%\). To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant (exemption \(\$ 1,000\) ), additional tax, \(\$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 3,000\), \(1 \%: \$ 3,000\) to \(\$ 5,000,2 \% ; \$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 10,000\), \(4 \% ; \$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 30,000,7 \% ; \$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\), \(10 \%\) : over \(\$ 50,000,15 \%\) Additional tax in ail other cases (no exemption) up to \(\$ 500,2 \%\) : \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 1,000,4 \% ; \$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 2,000,6 \% ; \$ 2,000\)
to \(\$ 4,000,8 \% ; \$ 4,000\) to \(\$ 10,000,10 \% ; \$ 10,000\) ta \(\$ 25,000,15 \% ; \$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,20 \%\) over \$50,003, \(25 \%\). Effective on and after May 29, 1919. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; , taxes due U. S.; 3, expenses of last sickness: , public rates and taxes; 5 debts preferred by . S. laws; 6, debts secured by liens on property of deceased; 7, wages within ninety days.
PENNSYLVANIA-Tax-Collateral Inheritance tax, estates less than \(\$ 250\) exempt. 'ro parents, husband or wife, chi'dren or lineal descendants, stepchlldren, adopted children, wife or, widow of son, \(2 \%\). To all others, \(5 \%\). Direct Inheritance tax, \(2 \% 0^{\circ}\) No exemptions. : Obligaticns1, Funeral and last sickness expenses, wages due household scrvants. within one year; 2, rent, within one year.
RHODE ISLAND- \(T a x-\) Estates under \(\$ 5,000\) tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of \(1 / 2 \%\) is imposed in addition to the ratas speclfied below) To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, ohild, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-inlaw, or daughter-1-law \(\$ 25,000\) is exempt. 'Ratos on cxcess are: \(1 / 9 \%\) below \(\$ 50,000 ; 1 \%, \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 250,000\); 27
\(\$ 750,000 ; 21 / 2 \%\), \(\$ 750,000\).to \(\$ 1,000,000 ;-3 \%\) above \(\$ 1,000,000\). To others more remote, 81,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: \(5 \%\) up to
\(\$ 50,000 ; 6 \%, \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 250,000 ; 7 \%, \$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000 ; 8 \%\) above \(\$ 1,600,000\). Obligations -1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, dcbts due U. S.; 4, State and town taxes; 5 , wages up to \(\$ 100 ; 6\), other claims presented Within six months; 7 , all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.
SOUTH CAROLINA-Tax-To husband, wife, minor child, adult child, father or mother, on amount in excess of exemption; up to \(\$ 20,000\), \(1 \% ; \$ 20,000\) to \(\$ 40,000,2 \% ; \$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 80,000\), \(3 \% ; \$ 80,000\) to \(\$ 150,000,4 \% ; \$ 150,000\) to \(\$ 300\),\(000,5 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 300,000,6 \%\). To lineal ancestor, lineal descendant (other than above), brother, sistcr, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on amount in excess of excmption, up to \(\$ 20,000\), \(2 \%\); to \(\$ 40,000,3 \%\); to \(\$ 80,000,4 \%\); to \(\$ 150,000\), \(5 \%\); to \(\$ 300,000,6 \%\); over \(\$ 300,000,7 \%\). To any other beneficiary, double above rates, viz., \(4 \%, 6 \%, 8 \%, 10 \%, 12 \%\) and \(14 \%\). Exemptions, adult child father \(\$ 10,000\); minor child, \(\$ 7,500\); cestor or descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, etc., \(\$ 500\); any other beneftiary, \(\$ 200\). Devises or bequests for educational. religious, or public charitles in this State, or for city or town for public purposes, entirely exempt. Act of Feb. 23, 1922. Obligations-1, Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses; 2, debts due to public: 3 , judgments, mortgages and executions; 4, rent; 5 , bonds, contract debts.

SOUTH DAKOTA-Tax-Primary rates:
To wife or lineal issue, up to \(\$ 15,000\) in excess of exemptions, \(1 \%\); to husband, lineal ancestor of decedent or any child legally adopted, or mutually acknowledged for not less than ten years or lineal issue of such, \(2 \%\); to brother or sister, or, descendant o brother or sister of decedent, a wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, \(3 \%\). To brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sis er of the father or mother of decedent, \(4 \%\); to any person or persons in any other degree than as above, or strangers. or a body politic or corporate, \(5 \%\). Over \(\$ 15,000\) and up to \(\$ 50,000\), two times the primary rate; \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000,3\) times; in excess of \(\$ 100\),all property transferred to public corporations within the State for strictly county, township or municipal purposes, property of clear value of \(\$ 10,000\) transferred to widow or husband of decedent, each of lineal issue, or adopted or mutually acknowledged children and issue of such, ineal ancestors of decedent, exemption, \(\$ 3,000 ; \$ 500\) exemption to brother or sister of decedent, or descendants of such, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, \(\$ 200\) exemption to brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such; \(\$ 100\) exemption to others. Exemption of \(\$ 2,500\) to hospitals, colleges, etc., and charitable institutions, deductions to be made of amounts recelved from outside the state. Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, wages for 60 days; 5 , debts preferred by U. S. laws; 6, debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

TENNESSEE-Tax-To husband, wife or direct descendants, ehild adoptcd in conformity with laws of State, or asccndants of person making transfer, from \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); on next \(\$ 25,000\), or any part thereof, \(13 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\); on next \(\$ 500,000,3 \%\); on \(\$ 500,000\) and ail over that sum, \(5 \%\). To all others, from \(\$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,5 \%\); on next \(\$ 50,000,6 \%\) on next \(\$ 50,000,7 \% ;\) on next \(\$ 50,000,8 \%\) on next \(\$ 50,000,9 \% ; 10 \%\) on \(\$ 250,000\) and all over that. sum. Exemptions, property of intestate, testator or grantor when clear market value is less than \(\$ 1,000\). Property of clear market value of less than \(\$ 10,000\), transferred to wife, direct descendants and ascendants, or elther of them, of person from whom transfer is made, the estate to De trated as a whole. All property transferred to municipal eorporations for strictly municipal purposes. Property de vised or transferred to any church for purely religious purposes, to any school or college for purely educational purposes, to any hospital or bona nde charitable institution. Obligations1, Transfer and inheritance taxes are ineluded as clebts in settlement of estate.

TEXAS-Tax-Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (i) up to \(\$ 10,000\). (2) \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000\); (3) \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\); (4) \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000\); (5) \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000\); (6) above \(\$ 500,000\). To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are \(2 \%, 21 / 2 \%, 3 \%, 31 / 2 \%, 4 \%\) and \(5 \%\), \(\$ 2,000\) being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are \(3 \%, 4 \%, 5 \%, 6 \%\), \(7 \%\) and \(8 \%, \$ 1,000\) being exempt. To others more remote the rates are \(4 \%, 51 / 2 \%, 7 \%, 81 / 2 \%\), \(10 \%\) and \(12 \%, \$ 500\) being exempt. Obligations -1, Funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3 , debts sceured by mortgage or other lien; 4, other debts presented within twelve months.
UTAH-Tax- \(\$ 10,000\) of each estate exempt; tax \(3 \%, \$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 25,000 ; 5 \%\) above \(\$ 25,000\). Obligations-1. Funeral expenses the only preferred obligations. The term "debts" shall include local or State taxes due at time of death. court costs, statutory fees of executors, administrators or trustees.
VERMONT-Tax-To husband, wife, child, pather, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, stepchild or other lineal descendant, no tax unless legacy or share exceeds \(\$ 10,000\); between \(\$ 10,000\) and \(\$ 25,000,1 \%\); between \(\$ 25,000\) and \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\); between \(\$ 50,000\) and \(\$ 250,000,4 \%\); over \(\$ 250,000,5 \%\). To all others, \(5 \%\). Exemptions, devises or bequests for charitable, religious or educational societies or institutlons, cemetery purposes created or existing under laws of this State, to a Bishop in his ecclesiastical capacity for religious uses in this State. Oblign-tions-1, Funeral expenses; 2, headstone not over \(\$ 25 ; 3\), expenses of last sickness: 4, taxes: 5 , debts due to State; 6 , debts due to U.' \(S\). 7, wages within 3 months, not over \(\$ 50\) per
VIRGINIA-Tax-To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, in cxcess of exemption and up to \(\$ 50,000,1 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 50,000\) and up to \(\$ 100,000,2 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 100,000\) and up to \(\$ 500,000.3 \%\) in excess of \(\$ 500,000\) and up to \(\$ 1,000,000,4 \%\); in excess of \(\$ 1,000,000,5 \%\). To brother, sister, nephew or niece, in exeess of exemption, amounts as above, \(2 \%, 4 \%, 6 \%\). \(8 \%\) and \(10 \%\). All others, in excess of cxemption. etc., \(5 \%, 7 \%, 9 \%, 12 \%\) and \(15 \%\). Exemptions, husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, \(\$ 10,000\); brother, sister, nephew, niece, \(\$ 4,000\); others. \$1,000. Obltgations-1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, not excceding \(\$ 50\), doctor or druggist; 3, taxes; 4, money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
WASHINGTON-Tax-To parents, husband or wife, llneal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, \(\$ 10,000\) exempt. Rates on excess are: \(1 \%\) up to \(\$ 50,000 ; 2 \%, \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 100,000\) \(3 \%, \$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 250.000 ; 5 \%\) above \(\$ 250,000\). To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece no excmption, the rates on the amonnts stated are: \(3 \%, 5 \%, 7 \%\) and \(9 \%\). To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts. are: \(6 \%, 9 \%, 12 \%\) and \(15 \%\). Obligations-1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness: 3 , debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, wages, within ninety days; 5 , taxes; 6 , judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
WEST VIRGINIA-Tax-To wife, husband, child or children of deceascd child, or father or mother of deecdent, not excceding \(\$ 50,000,2 \%\). To brother or sister of decedent (not including those of half blood), \(4 \%\). To those further removed in relationship from decedent than brother or sister, \(6 \%\). To those of no blood relationship. strangers, institutions corporate or otherwise, except eleemosynary institutions hereinaftel exempt; \(10 \%\) of market value of such interest in such property. . The foregoing are termed primary rates. In excess of \(\$ 50,000\) up to and not over \(\$ 100,000\), two times primary rate: over \(\$ 100,000\) up to \(\$ 150,000,21 / 4\) times; over \(\$ 150,000\) up to \(\$ 200,000,21 / 2\) times; over \(\$ 200,000\) up to \(\$ 300,000,23 / 4\) times; over \(\$ 300,000\) up to \(\$ 400\).000 , 3 times; over \(\$ 400,000\) up to \(\$ 500,000\), 3 : times. Upon all in excess of \(\$ 500,000,31 / 2\) times primary rates. Exemptions, property transierred to person or corporation for educational, literary. scientifle, religious or charitable purposes, or to State, county: or municipal corporation for publice purposes, used exelusively in this 'State. To widow, \(\$ 15,000\); to wife, husband, child, children
of deccasca child, father or mother of decedent. \(\$ 10,000\), except that exemption to children of chlld shall be per'stirpes not per capita. Obligations -1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts owing to U. S.; 3, taxcs; 4, fiduciary obligations.
WISCONSIN-Tax-Tax of \(2 \%\) to husband, wife. lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. To brothers, sisters and their descendants; wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, \(4 \%\). To uncles, aunts or their descendants, \(6 \%\). To all others, \(8 \%\). When the estate is above \(\$ 25,000\) the above rates are multiplied as follows: \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 50,000,2\) times on excess: \(\$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 103,-\) 000,3 times on excess; \(\$ 100,000\) to \(\$ 500,000\), 4 times on excess; above \(\$ 500,000,5\) tlmes on excess. Exempt, \(\$ 25,000\) to widow and lesser amounts to otner relatives, down to \(\$ 100\) exemptions to strangers in blood. Obligations-1, Last slckness and funeral expenses; 2 , debts.
WYOMING-Tax-Tax of \(2 \%\) on amount above \(\$ 10000\) to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son,
husband of daughter, : adopted child or mutually acknowledged chlld. To others than above, tax of \(5 \%\), if estate less than \(\$ 500\), no tax. Obli-gations-1, Funeral and administration expenses; ', 'expenses of last slckness and'slxty days' wages, including . medical attendance and medicines; 3, Judgments and mortgages; 4, all claims presented within six months;'5, all claims presented within one year.
UNITED STATES-Tax-The Federal Tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relatlonship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. \(\$ 50,000\) of cach estate is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding \(\$ 50,000,1 \% ; \$ 50,000\) to \(\$ 150,000,2 \% ; \$ 150,000\) to \(\$ 250,000,3 \% ; \$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 450,000,4 \%\); \(\$ 450,000\) to \(\$ 750,000,6 \% ; \$ 750,000\) to \(\$ 1,000,000\), \(8 \% ; \$ 1,000,000\) to \(\$ 1,500,000,10 \% ; \$ 1,500,000\) to \(\$ 2,000,000,12 \%, \$ 2,000,000\) to \(\$ 3,000,000\), \(14 \% ; \$ 3,000,000\) to \(\$ 4,000,000,16 \% ; \$ 4,000,000\) to \(\$ 5,000,000,18 \% ; \$ 5,000,000\) to \(\$ 8,000,000\), \(20 \% ; \$ 8,000,000\) to \(\$ 10,000,000,22 \%\); exceeding \(\$ 10,000,000,25 \%\).

\section*{DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.}

The following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate generally varying from \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 500\), before the claims of credltors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some Btates, where, the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased whe differ.
I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parcnt's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Loulsiana, which, belng founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law Instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other states, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wlie during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiane are also not included, for the eason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute, is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which.would occupy too much space for a statement here
II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Mlnnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginla and Wisconsln.
(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue belng taken by the other relutives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below.): Arkansas, Callfornia, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, "Miaine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, NGrth Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington. West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Delaware the wldow takes all up to \(\$ 3,000\) and one-half after that. If no kin, widow takes all.
(c) In Massachusetts: North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to \(\$ 5,000\) and one-half of the residue.
(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to \(\$ 2,000\) and one-half of the residue.
(e) In New York, If there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother; but: a brother or sisier, nephew or nlece surviving, the widow takes \(\$ 2,000\) and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes
all. The restiue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or isstle survive.
(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes \(\$ 1,500\), and, if the estate exceeds \(\$ 3,000\), one-hall of the residue.
(g). In Wyoming the widow takes the ontire estate up to \(\$ 20,000\) and three-fourtins of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwlse all to wldow)
(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to \(\$ 3,000\) and one-half of the residuc (if brother, sister or parent survlve, otherwise all to wldow)
(j) In Vermont the widow takes entlre estate if not exceeding \(\$ 2,500\); if more than \(\$ 2,500\), widow takes that sum and one-hall of residue.
III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and chlldren, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the followlng States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbla, Illinols, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesata, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than \(\$ 400\) ), Pennsyivania, Rhode Island, South Caiolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.
(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-hali and the child onehalf; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: Callornia, Florlda, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.
(c) In the following States the widow takes onehall and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.
(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tenneszee and Wisconsin.
(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children. the wldow takes the same share as each of the children.
(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than flve children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the chlldren or their descendants share equally in the residue.
(g) In Georgia, if there are lcss than five children, the wldow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residite.
(h) In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the resldue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-hall if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one chlld the widow takes one-third and the children the residuo.
(i) In New Mexico, the Widow takes one liall of the estate acquired during mariage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) end the children or thetr descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marrlage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the clilldren or their descendants taking the resldue.
IV. (a) When the deccased leaves no fidow.
children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Malne, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arlzona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-hali and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.
In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and ther descendants take the entire estate.
(b) In the following States the father, if living. takes the entirc estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equaliy; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters of their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.
(d) In the following States the parents, if llving, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia. Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and
South Carolina.
(e). In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and slsters, or their descendants, take the entire estave in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawiul issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMAIE'S ESTATE.
In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.
(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.
(b) In New York, the husband takes the same distributing share as a widow would take.
(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.
(d) : In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.
(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.
(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

MARRIACES AND DIVORCES IN UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Calendar } \\
\text { Year. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Marriages.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{DIvorces.} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Increase Over Preceding Year} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total Number.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Increase Over Preceding Year} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Granted to Husb'd.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Granted to Wife.} \\
\hline & & & & & Number. & Per Cent. & Number. & PerCent. \\
\hline 1887 & 483,069 & & 27,919 & - 2,384 & -9,729 & 34.8 & 18,190 & 65.2 \\
\hline 1888 & 504,530 & 21,461 & 28,669 & ,750 & 10,022 & 35.0 & 18,647 & 65.0 \\
\hline 1889 & 531,457 & 26,927 & 31,735 & 3,066 & 11,126 & 35.1 & 20,609 & 64.9 \\
\hline 1890 & 542,537 & 11,080 & 33,461 & 1,726 & 11,625 & 34.7 & 21;836 & 65.3 \\
\hline 1891 & 562,412 & 19,875 & 35,540 & 2,079 & 12,478 & 35.1 & 23,062 & 64.9 \\
\hline 1892 & 577,870 & 15,458 & 36,579 & 1,039 & 12,577 & 34.4 & 24,002 & 65.6 \\
\hline 1893 & 578,673 & 803 & 37,468 & - 889 & 12,590 & 33.6 & 24,878 & 66.4 \\
\hline 1894 & 566,161 & * 12,512 & 37,568 & 100 & 12,551 & 33.4 & 25,017 & 66.6 \\
\hline 1895 & 598,855 & 32,694 & 40,387 & 2,819 & 13,456 & 33.3 & 26,931 & 66.7 \\
\hline 1896 & 613,873 & 15,018 & 42,937 & 2,550 & 14,448 & 33.6 & 28,489 & 66.4 \\
\hline 1897 & 622,350 & 8,477 & 44,699 & I,762 & 14,765 & 33.0 & 29,934 & 67.0 \\
\hline 1898 & 625,655 & 3,305 & 47,849 & 3,150 & 15,988 & 33.4 & 31,861 & 66.6 \\
\hline 1899 & 650,610 & 24,955 & 51,437 & 3,588 & 16,925 & 32.9 & 34,512 & 67.1 \\
\hline 1900. & 685,284 & 34,674 & 55,751 & 4,314 & 18,620 & 33.4 & 37,131 & 66.6 \\
\hline 1901 & 716,621 & 31,337 & 60,984 & 5,233 & 20,008 & 32.8 & 40,976 & 67.2 \\
\hline 1902 & 746,733 & 30,112. & 61,480 & - 496 & 20,056 & 32.6 & 41,424 & 67.4 \\
\hline 1903 & 786,132 & 39,399 & 64,925 & 3,445 & 21,321 & 32.8 & 43,604 & 67.2 \\
\hline 1904 & 781,145 & *4,987 & 66,199 & 1,274 & 22,189 & 33.5 & 44,010 & 66.5 \\
\hline 1905 & 804.787 & 23,642 & 67,976 & 1,777 & 22,220 & 32.7 & 45,756 & 67.3 \\
\hline 1906 & 853,290 & 48,503 & 72,062 & 4,086 & 23,455 & 32.5 & 48,607 & 67.5 \\
\hline 1916. & 1,040,778 & & 112.036 & & 33,809 & 31.1 & 74,893 & 68.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Decrease. In 1916 there were 106 countles, including 10 new counties, from which no returns as to marriages were recelved. Returns were got from 9 counties through State reports. No divorce returns were got in 1916 from 95 counties.

DIVORCES REPORTED BY STATES: 1916, 1906 AND 1896.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Division } \\
& \text { AND State. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1916. & 1906. & 1896 & Division and State. & 1916. & 1906. & 1896. & DIvision and State. & 1916. & 1906. & 1896. \\
\hline U'nit'd St'tes & 112,036 & 72,062 & 42,937 & W.N.Cent.: & & & & Alabama & 2,265 & 2,162 & 940 \\
\hline & & & & Mínnesota. & 1,956 & 1,066 & 876 & Mississippi. & 1,893 & 1,930 & 981 \\
\hline New Engl'd & & & & Iowa. & 3,309 & 2,385 & 1.591 & W. S. Cent.: & & & \\
\hline Maine.. & 702 & 78 & 681 & Missouri ... & 5.791 & 3.936 & 2,543 & Arkansas.. & 3,747 & 2,428 & 1,317 \\
\hline N. Hamp & 698 & 473 & 417 & N. Dakota. & 478 & 320 & 308 & Loulsiana.. & 1,343 & +882 & - 352 \\
\hline Vermont. & - 419 & 301 & - 292 & S. Dakota. & 585 & . 604 & 278 & Oklahoma. & 3,693 & 1,869 & \(\begin{array}{r}672 \\ \hline 885\end{array}\) \\
\hline Mass'setts & 2,336 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,540 \\ 368 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1,235
359 & Nebraska.. & 1,675
2,618 & 1,186
1.940 & 645
1.321 & Texas. \({ }^{\text {Mountain: }}\) & 8,504 & 5,173 & 2,885 \\
\hline Rhode Is'd & 623 & 368
557 & 359
450 & S. Atlantic: & 2,618 & 1,940 & 1,321 & Mountain: & & & \\
\hline Con'ecticut & 961 & 557 & 450 & S. Atlantic: & 210 & 51 & 20 & Montana. . & . 784 & 491
320 & 244
139 \\
\hline Mid. Atl'c: & & & & Maryland.. & 1,003 & 696 & 351 & Wyoming. & 296 & 143 & 70 \\
\hline New York. & 3,269 & 2,069 & 1,270 & Dist. of C.. & 1,47 & 86 & 163 & Colorado. & 1,061 & 1,165 & 531 \\
\hline New Jersey & 1,169 & 530 & 352 & Virginia. & 1,886 & 1,074 & 525 & N. Mexico. & 387 & 218 & 107 \\
\hline Pen'syiv'a. & 4,980 & 3,027 & 1,725 & W. Virginia & 789
668 & 966
380 & 452
378 & Arisona. & 613 & 214 & 111 \\
\hline E. N. & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
N.Carolina \\
S. Carolina
\end{tabular} & 668 & 380 & 378 & Nerada. & 661
648 & 387
119 & 225
48 \\
\hline Ohlo & 7,607 & 4,781 & 2,794 & Georgia. & 1,399 & 862 & 428 & & & & \\
\hline Indiana & 5,636 & 4,048 & 2,793 & Florida. & 1,334 & 830 & 262 & Pacific: & & & \\
\hline Illinois. & 8.546 & 5.943 & 3,847 & E.S.Central: & & & & Washingt'n & 3.448 & 1,981 & 529 \\
\hline Michigan. . & 5,327 & 3.259 & 1,723 & Kentucky.. & 2,981 & 2,050 & 1,500 & Oregon.... & 2,100 & 1,026 & -399 \\
\hline Wisconsin.. & 1,721 & 1,458 & 1,085 & Tennessee & 2,800 & 2,172 & 1,449 & Calliornia.. & 5,573 & 1,813 & 1,280 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MARRIACE AND DIVORCE LAWS.}
(Figures in parentheses aller each State șhow number of years residence required. before divorce action can be begun.)

Marriage Licenses-Required in all the States and Territories. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affazvit

Marriage, Prohibition of-Marriages between whites and persons of Negro descent are prohlbiled and punishaole in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md.,' Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb, Nov., N. C., N. Dak., Okla, Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. The causes for absolute divorce given in the table are \(\ln\) addition to adultery, which is a primary cause in every State except South Carolina. Marriages between whites and Indians are vold
in Arlz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mtss., Ore., and Utah. Both parties must submit in Oregon to physical examination on applying for license. N. J. and N. H. bar communicable diseases in either party.

Note-Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in all of the States except Ala.; Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Dist. of Col., Ga., Hawaii, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. T., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives except in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawali, Ill., Ind., Lowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Tenn., Utah, Wis. and Panama.
LAWS OF THE STATES

\section*{SUMMARY OF DIVORCE}

Causes means cause
Alabama-(1-3). Causes: Abandonment 2 years, crime against fature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical lncapacity, imprisonment for 2 years for felony, confinement in insane asylum for 20 years, provided insanity is incurable; if husband becomes addicted to cocalne, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband for 2 years prececling the filing of the bill has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for 5 years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this state during all of sald perlod Alaska-(2). Causes: Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona-(1). Causes: Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provicie 1 year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas-(1). Causes: Desertion 1 year, felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
Callfornia-(1). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony.
Colorado-(1). Causes: Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide 1 year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend 1 year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut-(3). Causes: Fraudulent contract, whlful desertion 3 years, with total neglect of duty, hauitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crlme involving vlolation of conjusal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, 7 years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware-(1). Carses: Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness for 2 years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for -at least 2 years-and'at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide 3 years "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has begn for the 2 years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of this State."
District of Columbia-(3). Causes: Marriages may be annulled for former existing niarriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity and 'want of age at time of marriage.
Florida-(2). Causes: Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion 1. year, former marrlage existing, relationshlp within prohibited degrees.
Georgia- (1). Causes: Mental and physical incapacity, desertion 3 years, felony, cruclty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marrlage, relationship within prohibited degrces. Hawaii-(2). Causes: Desertion 1 year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho-(6 months). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony, insanlty
Lllinois- (1). Causes: Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness 2 years, former existing marriage; cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for 1 year.
Indiana-(2). Causes: Abandonment 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to procruelty,
vide 2 years, felony, physical incapacity.

Iowa-(1). Causes: Desertion 2 years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existlng marriage.
Kansas-(1). Causes: Abandonment 1 year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physlcal incapaclty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky-(1). Causes: Separation 5 years, desertion 1 year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage; jolning religious sect belleving marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana-(1). Causes: Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine-(1). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 3 years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland-(2). Causes: Abandonment 3 years. unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void ab initio. Exceedingly vicious conduct.
Massachusetts-(3-5). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 3 years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical lncapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for 3 years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan-(1). Causes: Felony, desertion 2 years, hawitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty, or neglect to provide.
Mininesuta-(1). Causes: Desertion 1 year, habitual drunkoiness 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprionment for felony.
Mississipui-(1). Causes: Felony, desertion 2 years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, oplum or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri-(1). Causes: Felony, absence 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, indlenities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage
Montana-(1). Causes: Cruelty, desertion, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. Innocent party may not remarry within 2 years and gullty party within 3 years of the divorce.
Nebraska-( \(1^{\dagger}\) ) Causes: Abandonment 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support 2 years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada-( 6 months). Causes: Desertion in year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year.
New Hampshire-( \(1 ; 3\) in case of desertion). Causes: Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence 3 years habitual drunkenness 3 years, fallure to provide 3 years, treatment endangering health or reason, uulon with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wie separate without the State 10 years, not claiming marital rights, husband, absent from United• States 3 years intending to
become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey-(2). Causes: Desertion 2 years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.
New Mexico-(1). Causes: Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregaancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York-( \(\ddagger\) ). Causes: Adultery; abandonment or absence for 5 successive years. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
North Carolina-(2). Causes: Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota-(1). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio-(1). Causes: That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from. Which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for 3 years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for 3 years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.
Oklahoma-(1). Causes: Abandonment 1 year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon-(1). Causes: Felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania-(1). Causes: Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.
Porto Rico-(1). Causes: Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment 1 year.
Rhode Island-(2). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 5 years, habitual drunkenness, excessive. use of morphine, opium or chloral, neglect to provide 1 year, gross misbehavior, living separate 10 years, physical incapacity, cruel treatment of husband by wife, making it unsafe for him to live with her. Either party civilly dead for crime
\(\dagger\) Two years for causes arising out of State.
or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
South Carolina-No divorces granted.
South Dakota-(1). Causes: Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity; force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee-(2). Causes: Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas-(1) Causes: Abandonment 3 . years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah-(1). Causes: Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty permanent insanity.
Vermont-(2). Causes: Imprisonment 3 years intolerable severity, desertion 3 years, neglect to provide, absence 7 years without being beard from.
Virginia-(1 \(\dagger\) ). Causes: Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion 3 years, fugitive from justice 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington-(1). Causes: Abandonment 1 year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity. cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, or 5 years' separation.
West Virginia-(1). Causes: Desertion 3 years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party. convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age
Wisconsin-(2). Causes: Felony (imprisonment 3 years), desertion 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness 1 year, separation 5 years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Wyoming-(1). Causes: Felony, desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness, crmelty, neglect to provide 1 year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or. fraud.

\section*{AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALTD.}

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every state except Idaho, Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and W. Va., where it is 18 years.

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark., Ga., and Kan.; 18 years in Ariz., Cal., Hawail, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis., Wyo., There is no definite age provision in Conn., Del., District of Columbia, Fla., Me., Mass., N. Y., R. I., S. C., Tex., and Vt.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (ago with parents' consent), 16 years in Md., N. H.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Pa., Porto Rico, R. I., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; 18 years in the other States.

Fomales (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va.; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga, Iowa, N. C, R2. I., S. C., Tex., Utan; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Okla.,
S. Dak., and Wis.; 16 years in Ill., Ind., Mich Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Alaska, Col., Idaho N. J., N. Y., Tenn., and Vt.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kan. Minn., Mont., Neb., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt., and. Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of inales under 21 or of females undel 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idalıo Ill., Minn., Nev., N. H., S. C.; under 20 in Hawail under 16 in Conn, and Tenn.; for women under 21. in Fla., Ky., La., Pa., Va., W. Va., and Wyo. under 16 in Conn., Ill., Md., Nev., N.. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a narried female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 vear in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Port Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii Idaho, Ill., Ind., IKan., Minn., Mont., Ohio, Okla. S. Dak., Ütah, "Vt., Wash.: 21. years in the othe States.

\section*{CRIMES AND PENALTIES.}

While the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other selious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

\section*{CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.}

Treason-Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them; or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than \(\$ 10,000\), or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than \(\$ 1,000\); or both ane and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or niore. The penalty. on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than \(\$ 10,000\), or both. Offenses against the mails fall into two general classes; one, the misuse of the mails for immoral or fraudulent purposes; the other, robbing the mails; penalties vary wlth the nature of the particular offense.

\section*{CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE \\ PENAL CODES}

\section*{Bank Hold-Up-Kan., 10 to 50 yrs.; No. Dak.,} 30 yrs. or less.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, ape or robbery.
Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing wlthout premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser erime.
The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, Cailifornia, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Lifo imprisonment in Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin In the State of Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment: if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by speclal verdict, find for the death penaity. In New Jersey and Oregon penalty is death, unless jury recommends life imprisonment; in Nevada, lethal gas.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the states of Arizona, Idalio, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, Callfornia, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louislana, Mississlppi, Okiahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder elassification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Miehigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to llfe; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to. 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than

15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. In DelaWare killing by husband of man found in adultery with wife is a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively triviai claracter or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely aay two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdlvide into first and second.: Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of \(\$ 1,000\) ), Delaware \(\cdot(1-10\) and \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 5,000\) ), Florida (not over 20 or \(\$ 5 ; 000\) ) Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles) Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not ovet 8 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Loulsiana. (not over 20 and \(\$ 2,000\) ), Maine (not over 20 and \(\$ 1,000\), or both), Maryland (not over 10 or \(\$ 500\) ), Massachusetts (not over 20). Michigan ( 15 or not over \(\$ 1,000\) ), Mississippi (not over 20 and \(\$ 500\) ), Montana. (not ovel 10 ), Nebraska ( \(1-10\) ), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina ( 4 months to 20 years), Ohio ( \(1-20\) ), Oregon ( \(1-15\) and \(\$ 5,000\) ) Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas ( \(2-5\) ) Vermont (not less than 1 up to llfe or \(\$ 1,000\) ), Virginia (1-15), Waslington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15 , or \(\$ 1,000\), or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over -10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado - (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky. (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10) West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawai (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and \(\$ 500\) ), Georgla (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or \(\$ 1,000\), or both), New York (not over 15 or \(\$ 1,000\), or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma \((2-4)\), Pennsylvanla (not over 2 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawail ( \(5-10\) ), Porto Rico (not over 10 ).

Assault with Intent to Kill-Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to klll or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punisbable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over \(\$ 3,000\). In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Maissaehusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10 , North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, Callfornia, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to llfe), Arkansas (I-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and \$2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Loulsiana (not over 2 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Miehigan (any term to life or \(\$ 8,000\) ), Minnesota ( \(5-10\) and not over \(\$ 100\) ), Mississippi (not over 5 or \(\$ 1,000\) ); Montana ( \(5-10\) ), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or \(\$ 200\), or both), New Mexico ( 1 to 25 years or \(\$ 1,000\) ), North Caralina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15); Pennsylvania (not over 7 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Washington (not less thai 5), West Virglnia \((2-10)\), Wisconsin ( \(1-5\) or \(\$ 1,000\) ), Hawail (not over 5 and a fine), Dlstrict of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas; an assault- with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20 ).

Rape-In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While nany States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity) Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, and Louislana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missourl (hanging or not less than 5), oklahoma electrical execution or not less than 15). South Carolina (elec-
trical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (eiectrical execution or not less than 10.to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or \(5-20\) ), West Virginia (hanging or \(7-20\) ), District of Columbla (hanging or \(5-30\) ). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona ( 5 to life), California (not over 50) Colorado (3 to iife), Connocticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-1ife), Indiana (2-21), Lowa (any term to liie), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryiand (hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota ( \(7-30\) ), Montana (not less than 5). Nebraska (3-20), Novada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15, or \(\$ 5,000\), or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20) Pennsyivania (not over 15 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or \(\$ 2,000\), or both), Wisconsin ( \(1-30\) ), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and \(\$ 1,000\) ). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punishable in Aiaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied With extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson-where classified in degrees-though the number and exact deffitions of degrees vary greatiy Is in generai classiffed with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Offen intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years, and a fine of not more than \(\$ 5,000\). Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Aiabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hang(hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Caroilina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawali (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma ( \(10-30\) ), Florida and Michigan (any term up to ilfe), Georgia Florida and Mahogan to life), Mllinois ( \(1-20\) ), Indiana ( \(2-21\) ), Kansas ( \(10-21\) ), Kentucky ( \(5-12\) ), Maine (10). Nebraska ( \(1-20\) ), New Jersey (not over 15 or \(\$ 2,000\), or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20 ), Oregon, West Virginia and Aiaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Coiorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connectlcut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson' in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, not more than 20 and \(\$ 5,000\). Cailifornia (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Delaware ( \(1-10\) and \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 5,000\) ), Iowa ( \(10-20\) ), Kansas ( \(7-10\) ), Louisiana ( \(1-20\) ), Maine (any term of years), Maryiand (2-20), Minnesota: (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10) Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and \(\$ 2,000\) ), South Dakota ( \(7-10\) ), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or \(\$ 1,000\) ) Virginia (5-15), Hawail (life or any number of years., Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana. Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas ( 6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Mlssouri (not less than 5), Nevada ( \(1-3\) and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court) Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary - The ciassification of burglary or housebreaking depends on substantiaily the same elements as those of arson; namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offense was committed by day or night. Burgiary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity; Virginia (elcetricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florlda and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years). Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (ilfo or 5 -30), Rhode Isiand and South Carolina (not less than 5 un to life). Alabama, Georgla and

Iliinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut Michigan and Hawali (not over 20), Indiana (10-20) Kansas (10-20), Misslssippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and \(\$ 10,000\) ), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or \(\$ 1,000\) ), District of Columbla (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missourl and Washington (not less than 5) Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Soutl Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana Ohio ( \(2-15\) ), Oklahoma ( \(2-7\) ), (not less than 2), over 10 and \(\$ 500\), Vermont Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2)

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penaity for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or \(5-18\) ), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawali (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas ( 5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois ( 1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana ( \(5-14\) and \(\$ 1,000\) ), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryiand (3-10), Kcntucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (114), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 2nd \(\$ 1,000\) ), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or \(\$ 1,000\), or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Dlstrict of Columbia ( 6 months to 15 ycars). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadiy weapons may be punished with death. Train robberles in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than \(\$ 5,000\).

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generaliy \(\$ 25\) to \(\$ 50\)-more States also ciassify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespcctive of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punislable by not nore than 10 years' inprisonment and a flue of not more than \(\$ 10,000\). Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and Dis trict of Columbia ( \(1-10\) ), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginla (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and Nortl Dakota (1-5), Hawai (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7). New Jersey (not over 7 or \(\$ 2,000\), or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florlda and Rliode Island (not over 5 or \(\$ 1,000\) ), Mlchigan (not over 5 or \(\$ 5,000\) ), Pennsyivania ( 3 and \(\$ 500\) ), Dela ware (not over 3), South Carolina ( 3 montlis to 10 years). Speclai penalties are imposed in certain
States for horse and cattle stealig. In Calif., Mont.
and \(N\). Mex., taking horses, cattle, etc., is grand larceny, irrespective of value; In Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15) ; in Missouri and New Hamp shire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7) ; in Texas horse theft ( \(5-10\) ) ; in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In Connecticut the punishment for larceny of over \(\$ 2,000\) (not over 20). In North Carolina habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genulne signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punlshed by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than \(\$ 5,000\). There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery. North Dakota (not less than 10), North Carollna ( 4 months to 10 years) Oklahoma ( \(7-20\) ), Kentucky ( \(5-15\) ), Tennessee (3-15), Arkansas (2-21), Orogon and Alaska (2-20), Mississippl and New Mexico (2-15), Indiana (2-14 or \$1,000), Alabama, Georgia and West Virginia (2-10), Texas ( \(2-7\) ), Nebraska, Ohto and Utah (1-20), Montana. ( \(1-15\) ), Nevada and Wyoming ( \(1-14\) ), Maryland, Vlrginia, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Wisconsin (1-7), South Carolina ( \(1-7\) ), Kansas (not over 21), Minnesota, New York and Washington (not over 20), Michigan (not over 14), Florida, Iowa, Matne, Massachusetts, Missourl, South Dakota (not over 10), Pennsylvania and Vermont (not over \(\$ 1,000\) ), Rhode Island (not over 10 , or \(\$ 1,000\), or both), Hawali (not over 10 and \(\$ 500\) ), New Hampshire (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or \(\$ 2,000\), or both), Connectlcut (not over 5). In Iowa changing plate numbers on autos is classified as forgery.
Bigamy-A person who, having a husband or Wlfe living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, poiygamy (or blgamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than \(\$ 500\). Five years' imprisonment is the most general maxlmum penaity in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed. Soine of the states, however, have a more severe extreme penalty and some a lesser maximum. Kentucky (3-9), Virginia (3-8), Tennessee (2-21), Arkansas (3-7), New Mexico and District of Columbia (2-7), Alabama and Texas (2-5), Indiana ( \(2: 5\) or \(\$ 1,000\) ), Georgia (1-10), Nebraska, Ohio and Alaska (1-7), North Dakota, West Vlrginla and Wyoming (1-5), Illinois, Nevada and Rhode Island (1-5 and 81,000 ), Louisiana ( \(1-5\) and \(\$ 500\) ), Wisconsin ( \(1-5\) and fine), Oregon (1-4), Mississippi (not over 10), California (not over 10 and \(\$ 5,000\) ), Arizona (not over 10 and
\(\$ 2,000\) ), New Jersey (not over 10 or \(\$ 1,000\), or both), Delaware (not over 6 and \(\$ 2,000\) ), Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missourl, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington (not over 5), Idaho (not over 5 and \(\$ 2,000\) ); Minnesota and Vermont (not ovar 5 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Florida, Maine, Michigan and Utah (not over 5 or \(\$ 500\) ), Porto Rico (not over 3 or \(\$ 2,000\) ): Montana (not over 3 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), New Hampshire. (not over 3 and \(\$ 500\) ), Pennsyivania (not over 2 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Hawail (not over. 2 or \(\$ 500\) ).
Perjury under the various' State codes usuaily means false testlmony on a material point glven in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual deñition. In the Fedetal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than \(\$ 2,000\) ), Iowa ( 10 up to life), Oklahoma (5-20), Georgia (4-10), Ohio and Oregon (3-10), Indiana (2-21 or \(\$ 50\) and \(\$ 1 ; 000\) ), Minnesota, Texas and District of Columbla (2-10), Wisconsin (2-5), South Dakota (1-20), Arkansas and Tennessee (i-15), Arizona, California, Coiorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska,' Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), North Daikota, Utah, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-10), New Mexico (1-7), Kentuchy (1-5). West Virginla (1 year and \(\$ 1,000\) ), North Carolina ( 4 months to 10 years), Flortda, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii (not over 20), Michigan and Washington (not over 15), Vermont (not over 15 and \(\$ 1,000\) ), Maine, Maryiand, Mississippi and New York (not over 10), Delaware (not over 10 and \(\$ 2,000\) ), Kansas, Missouri and South Caroilna. (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or \(\$ 2,000\), or both); Pennsylvania (not over 7 and \(\$ 500\) ), Connectleut and Loulsiana (not over 5), Virginia (not over 1 and \(\$ 1,000\) ). In many of the States severer penalties than those given above are imposed, varylng with the character of the action or the results of the false testimony. Thus in Colorado and Texas perjury which causes conviction in a capital case is punished by death. In capitai cases, irrespective of results. the penalty is: In Alaska (2-20), Oregon ( \(5-20\) ), Kansas (not iess than 7), Maine, Mississippi and Missouri (not less than 10), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term up to life), Wisconsin (3-15). In cases of feiony not necessarily oapital: Alabataa (3-20), New York (not more than 20), North Dakota (not less than 10), Virginia (2-10), West Virginia (1-10).
Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generaily within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crimo, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or mprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishtment, except upon. a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

Note-Figures in parentheses in the laws on crlmes with their penalties are years. Money:fgures are maximum.

\section*{LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.}

\section*{(By the Board of United States General Appralsers.)}

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practice Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegaliy exacted by the administrative customs offetais before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a revaluation (or reappraisement as it is calied) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within thirty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the board, and the case is regularly docketed.

\section*{NO LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.}

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in sueh litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arlsing from the assessment and classification of baggage not exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usuaily had at the port of entry or some nearby Dlace. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases
are held at New York, Phlladelphla, Boston, Balitmore Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattie, Portland, San Francisco and Los \({ }^{\circ}\) Angeles. In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are 'no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious, yet includes ali the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court triai. Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws are thus litigated \({ }^{\circ}\) and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the board, with an appeal by either the Government or the lmporter from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, ineluding contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated ; by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resuiting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty' by the Collector of Customs are decided by the Classification Board.

\section*{METHOD OF APPEAL}

An appeal iles from this board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington, from whence certlorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases whlch the Attorney General certites. as of sufficient importance.

\section*{U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.}

By an act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922, it is provided that after that date the citizenship status of a married woman shall no longer follow that of the husband, and that thereafter a married woman shall have the privilege of becoming naturalized on her own account.

The two prlnclpal elasses of married women specifically referred to in the above legislation, with the means each class must take in order to acquire American citizenship, are described below:
1. An alien woman marrying an American citizen after the passage of the above act, or any woman whose husband is nuturalized after said act.

She may become naturalized by fling the usual petition for naturalization and eomplying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:
(a) No declaration of intention required.
(b) Only one year's continuous residence in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico immediately preceding the fling of her petition required.
2. A woman who before the passage of the above act was an American citizen and lost her United States citizenship by marriage to an alien.

She may become naturalized by fling the usual petition for naturalization and complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:
(d). No declaration of intention required.
(b) Only one year's eontinuous residence in the United States, Hawail, Alaska, or Porto Rico immediately preceding the filing of her petition required.
(e) No eertificate of arrival required if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided withln the United States.
An alien woman married to an alien at the time of the passage of. the above act, or who thereafter marries an alien may become naturaiized by complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, including declaration, fivé years' continuous United States residence, one year continuous State residence, certificate of arrival if her entry dates from June 29, 1906, etc.

The status of single alien women is not affected by this law, and women of this class may continue as in the past to flle declarations and petitions for the purpose of becoming naturalized.

The act referred to further provides that no married woman whose husband is not eligible to cltizenship'shall be naturalized during the eontinuance of the marital status, and that she herself must be eliglble to citizenship. Eligibility for cltizenship is determined almost entirely by the question of whether the persons eoncerned are "white persons", or "persons of African natlvity or African descent," as provided by the Revised Statutes, and whether the husband is disbarred from cltizenship because of withdrawal of declaration of intention under the act of July 9,1918 , for the purpose of securing immunity from milltary service during the recent war.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize allens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all eourts of record in any State or Territory having a seai, a clerk, and jurisdlction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits of the respective eourts.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's offlce of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be flled until the allen has reached the age of elghteen. Thls declaration must contain informatlon as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's bona fide intentlon to become a eitizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty

Not less than two years after an alien has fled his declaration of intention, and after not less than flve
years' continuous residence in the United States, he may fle a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of hls arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for fling with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the fillng of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of fling such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verlfed at the time it is flled by the affldavit of two credlbie witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petltioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is fled, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the flling of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in whlch he resides at the time of flling his petition the afflavlt of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said flive years' residence out of the state may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election.

The act of May 9, 1918, in reference to naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers and sailcrs Who served during the recent war, has been superseded by the act of July 19, 1919, as follows: "Any person of foreign birth, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorlties, and shall have been honorably discharged after such aceeptanec and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of Section 4, of the act of June 29 1906, 34 Statutes at Large, Part 1, Page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the Amerlcan troops are returned to the United States."

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on Unitcd States merchant or fishing vessels arc protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. (This means that aliens who have sailed three years or more on American vessels may claim protection as American cltizens by simply asking for it and, at the same timc, declaring thelr intention of becomlng citizens.) Aliens honorably discharged on account of disabllity in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence. Citizens having lost eltizenship by entering the service of the Allies may resume citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance.

\section*{STATUS OF NATURALIZED AMERICANS ABROAD.}

Section 2 of the Citizenship Act of March 2, 1907, contains the following provision: "When any naturalized cltizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place
of residence during said years: provided, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisiactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular office of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may pre scribe: and provlded also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this eountry is at war."

\section*{UNITED STATES'IMMICRATION LAW OF FEB. 5, 1917.}

The tax on immigrant aliens entering, including seamen, is \(\$ 8\). Children under sixteen years, when with a parent, are exempted, also aliens in transit to another country.
E.ccluded Classes-All idiots, imbeciles, feebleminded persons, epileptics, insane persons: persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional paychopathle inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professlonal beggars: vagrants. pyrisons amicted with tuberculosls in any form or witn a luatinsome or dangerous contagious disease: persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing exciuded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgoon as belng mentally or physically defective, such physical deiect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such allen to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a filony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practise polygamy or believe in or advocate the practise of polygamy;
Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law. or who disbelteve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public oficials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affliated with any organization entertaining and teacning disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the Urited States or of any other organized government because of his or their offlelal character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.
Persons, herelnafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, asslsted, encouraged, or solleited to migrate to thls country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskiiled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likiey to become a public charge, persons Who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless' prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or thelr attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor' shall have conzented to their reapplying for admission;
Persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unles3 it is affrmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded clasjes; persons whose ticket or passage ts paid for by any corporation, association, soclety, municipality, or foreign Government, elther directly or indirectly! stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixtecn years of age unaccoinpanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eliglible;
Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from. Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich. and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwlich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of sald territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-
elghth parallels of latitude, north, and no allen now in any way excluded from or prevented from enterIng the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing', however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government offcers, ministers or religlous teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travellers for curiosity or pleasure; nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fatl to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States. contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this act.

All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Heorew or Yiddish: Proviced, That any admissible alien, or any alien heretoiore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States; may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over filty-nve years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or wildowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter.

The following classes of persons' shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration offcer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avold religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to whlch he belongs because of his religlous falth; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuousiy for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfuliy admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted or who admit the commission; or who teach or advocate the commission of an offense purely polltical:

Provided further, That the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, soclety? municlpality, or forelgn Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to forelgn contiguous territory:

Provided further, That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of llke kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particuiar instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to: be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case:

Provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exciude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurscs, ministers of any rellgious denomination, professors for colleges or'seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants:

Provided further, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its cltizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States: or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabiling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental teritory of the Unlted States from such other country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone;

Provided further, That aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven, consecutive years may be
admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe:

Provided further, That nothing in the contractlabor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any allen exhlbitor, or holder of concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, suoh otherwise admissible allen mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees natlives of his country as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privllege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewlth,
under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons:

Provided further, That the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor shall issue rules and prescrlbe conditions, including exaction of sucli bonds as may be necessary to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible allens applying for temporary admission:

Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited offlcials of forelgn Governments, nor to their suites, families, or guests.

\section*{VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.}

Vlolations of the immoral-women clause are punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up to ten years and a fine up to \(\$ 5,000\). Violations of the contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction, by \(\$ 1,000\) fine in each case and (or) imprisonment up to two years. Violations of the Anarchist clause carry prison up to five years and fine up to \(\$ 5,000\). Other violations carry various penalties. It is unlawful for any person or concern engaged in bringing immigrants to give fare rebates or to solicit immigration; penalty, \(\$ 400\) fine in each case. The penalty for smuggling immigrants is fine up to \(\$ 2,000\) and prison up to five years. Immigrant ships must bring written records of each allen, with name, description, destination, etc., signed by the ship's surgeon; penalty, \(\$ 10\) for each unrecorded allen.

Incoming allens at all U.S. ports are examined by \({ }^{\circ}\) U. S. Publlc Health Service doctors, and each immigrant must be examined by at least two inspectors, under oath. False testimony by an inmigrant or in hls behalf is punishable as perjury. Impeding inspection is punishable by fine up to \(\$ 2,000\) and prison up to one year. An allen can appeal to a board of special inquiry, and then to cluded allens are returned at the ship's expense.

Aliens may be deported at any tlme within five years of their arrival if found gullty of crime or of having been of the excluded classes at arrivai. An allen otherwise adinittable may be let in by glving a cash bond that he or she will not become a public charge. The amount of cash is fixcd in each case by the secretary of Labor. It is unlawful for a ship to pay off or discharge an allen
seaman in a U.S. port unless he lands merely to

\section*{AMENDMENT EX}

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920 , amends the amendment of Oct. 16, 1918, as to Anarchists so as to exclude from admission to the United States the following classes:
(a) Allens who are Anarchists; (b) aliens who advlse, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affllated with any organization, assoclation, soclety, or group that advises, advocates, or teaclies, opposition to all organlzed government; (c) aliens who belleve in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affllated with any organization, assoclation, society, or group, that believes in, advises, advocatcs, or teaches: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Covernment of the Unlted States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any offlcer or officers (either of specife indivlduals or of offlcers generally) of the Coverngovernment because of his or their offlal character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage:
(d) Aliens who writc, publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to bc circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publicatlon, or display, any written or printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching opposition to all organlzed government, or advising, advocating or teaching: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms
cship. An alien seaman unlawfully entered may be deported within three years of arrival, and tlis applies to any other person who got in unlawfully and who was not of the excluded classes.

Whenever an alien shall have been naturalized or shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor chlldren to join bim, and said wife or any of said minor children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children shall be held under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor shall prescribc, until it shall be deterinined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons: and they sliall not be elther admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained: and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easlly curable and the husband or father or other responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted:

Provided, That if the person sending for wife or minor children is naturalized, a wife to whom married or a minor child born subsequent to such husband or father's naturalization shall be admitted without detcntion for treatment in hospital. and with respect to a wife to whom marricd or a minor child born prior to such husband or father's naturalization the provisions of this section shall be observed, even though such person is unable to pay the expense of treatment, in which case the expense shall bc paid from the approprlation for the onforcement of this act.

CLUDING ALIENS.
the unlawful assaulting or killing of any offleer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, or the uthlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage:
(e) Aliens who are members of or affliated wlth any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display any wistten or printed matter of the cliaractir described in subdivision (d).

For the purpose of this sectlon: (1) the giving loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and (2) the giving, loaning, or promising of moncy or any thing of value to any organization, association, soclety, or group of the character above described shall constitute affliation thercwith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exciusive definition of aclvising, advocacy, tcaching, or afmliation

Any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deportcd in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall bo punished by imprisonment for not more than flve years; and deported.
ALIENS ADMITTED TO MARRY.
An act of Congress, approved June 5,1920 , amends the 1 minigration Act by, adding that an alien who cannot read may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted if within five years hereafter a citizen of the United States who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States durina the
war with the Imperial German Government requests that such allen be admitted, and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor marries sucl allen at a United States Immigrition station. Approved Jume 5, 1920.

Under an act of Congress, approved May 10,

1920, the Secretary of Labor is given power to deport, after a hearing, aliens found guilty of violating any of the so-called war acts, including interned allens.
Congress, by a joint resolution, approved Oct. 19, 1918, amended the Immlgration Law so as to

\section*{THE IMMIGRATION}

The Immigration Restriction Law of May 19 , 1921, operative until June 30, 1924, deñnes "alien"; as any person not native born or naturalized, exclusive of Indians not taxed, and citizens of the islands under U. S. jurisdiction. It limlts the number of aliens admissible to three per cent. of the number of the parcicular nationality ln each case resident in the U. S. as snown by the 1910 census. Exceptions are government employees, their famlilis and servants, visitors for pleasure or business, others merely going through the country as a convenient route, one year residents of Canada,
readmit any ellien who enlisted or served here or abroad in the United States or other Allied forces if such alien applies for readmission within a year after the war's end, or returns to a United States port within two years after the war's end. In such cases the head tax is remitted, and the allen is let in.
RESTRICTION LAW.
Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, or Central or South Amerlcan countrles, and ciildren (under eighteen) of U. S. citlzens. Not more than 20 per cent. of each nationality to be admitted in any one month. Preference to be given to relatives and flancees of U. S. citizens, of applicants for citizenship, and of persons eligible to citlzenship by service \(\ln \mathrm{U}\). S. military or naval रorces between Aprll 6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918, inclusive.

The penalty for bringlng aliens in who are inadmissible under the Restriction Act is \(\$ 200\) for each alien.

\section*{PASSPORT REGULATIONS.}
1. AUTHORITY to ISSUE-Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the aet of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countrics by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the Insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President snall designate and prescrlbe for and on behali of the Unlted States.'
2. To Whom Passports ARe Issumd-Sectlon 4076 of the Revised Statites of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verined for any other persons than those owing allegiance, Waether citleens or not, to the Unlted States.; Persons who have declared their intention to become citicens are not classed as citlzens.
3. By Whom Iisued and Refusal to Issum-No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075,4078 ) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplosnatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through tae nearest diplomatic or consular omicer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines snould be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such appllicants is slmilar to that reqiured of applicants in the United States.
4. Fee-A fec of \(\$ 10\) is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a cltizen or person owing allegiance or entitliad to the protection of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. No fecs charged to widow, child, parent, brother or sister of an American soldicr, sallor or marine buried abroad, to visi \(i j\) country of burial.
5. Applications: AFFIDAVIT of Applicant-a person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in duplicate, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court mist be affixed; but in any place where there is a Federal co irt the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the Secretary may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent.

The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, the object of trip and evldeuce of same, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail.

A person applying for a passport or for a renewal of his passport or for an amendment thereto to include additional countries should state ln a brief form the object or objects of his proposed trip abroad, but it is no longer necessary to submit with the application documentary evidence supporting the statements as to the objects of the visit.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad on his own behalf he should so indicate by the use of expressions slmllar to the following: Study, Health, Tourist, Recreation, Temporary Rcsidence, Settling my own Estate, Care for my Propcrty, Visit my Rclatives.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad for other pcrsonal reasons or to represent some other person or organization, he should state definitely the object of the trip. The following expressions will scrve as examples: Commercial Banking, Legal, (or other) business for (name of person or organlzation); Research, Llterary, Construction, Relicf (or other) work for (name of person or organization) ; Distribute funds (food, clothing, etc.) for (name of person or organization).

If there is more than one object of the trip each object should be clearly statcd opposite the name of the country in which it is intended to accomplish the objects.

Passports will be issued to all parts of the world except countries where internal conditions or relations with the United States prevent.
(c) Photographs - The application must be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the appilcant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in slze than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whon the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograpn but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be acce 1 ted.
(d) WITNESS-The application must be supportcd by an affldavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating: that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and bellef. This affidavlt must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the appilcation ls executed, and the witness must accompary the applicant when he makes his applicatlon. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of buslness within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physiclan, banker, broker, rcal estate dealer, or merchant). The witncss, In signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith. A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after June 3, 1918, to whlch is attached the photograph and signaturc of the person to whorn the passport was orlginally issucd, will be accepted in lieu of an ldentifying witness.
6. Native CiTIZEN-An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 wlll be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place wherc births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate with his application. If a birtil certincate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by a baptismal certlficate or an affidavit, of the physician who attended the blrth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having sumfclent knowledge to be able to testify as to the place and date of the applicant's birth. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or
consular representatives are intended for identifcation and protcction in foreign countries and not to iacilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.
7. A Person born abroad Whose father Was a Native Citizen of tee United States-In additlon to tne statements required by rule 5 , his appilication must show that hls father was born in the United Suares, resided therein, and was a citizen at tile time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that requred in section ' 6 , above, should be submitted.
8. Naturalized CTiIzen-In addition to the statements required by rule 5 , a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificaté of naturalization, or a duly certifled copy of the court record thereof, with his applicatlon. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when he emigrated to this country, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, When and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application shoulid conform in orthography to the applicant's name dis written in lils certificate of naturaiization, or an explanation of the difference should be submittéa.

9 WOMAN'S APPLICATLON-If she is unmarried in addition to the statements required by rule 5 , she should state that she has never been married. If sne is the wlfe of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If sie is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statemients required by rule 5 , she must transmlt for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certined copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as recuired in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizon. She should slgn her own Christian name with the family name of her husband. (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe:) "A marricd woman's clitzcuship follows that of her husband: It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relation be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a marrled woman her husband's citizenship be established.

\section*{10. The Child of. A Naturatized Citizen} CLAMENG CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURAL ization of the Parent-In addition to the statements required by rule 5 , the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person descrlbed in the certificate of naturailzation, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence as required in the rules governing the appllcation of a naturalized cltizen.
11. A RESIDENT OF'AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNTTED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGLANCE, TO THE UNITED STATES-In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes alieglance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge aliegiance to any other government, and must subinit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty.

\section*{CRAIN FUTURES ACT.}

The Grain Futures Act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise trading in grain futures on the, Chicago Board of Trado and other Exohanges in the United States, was slgned Sept. 21, 1922, by the President.

The new law takes the place of the regulatory provislons of the Future Trading Act of Aug. 24, 1921, which was declared unconstitutional by the Suireme Court of the United States last May," sa!d Secretary Waliace. "In substance the now law is the same as the old, but the new law is based on the porver of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, "Whlle the former statute was based on the taxing power of Congress.
Noy: 1920 , operative until acqualnted with the requircments of the former law, there should be do dificuity or delay in com-
12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT-A passport is valia for twelve months from date of its issuance, and: may be renewed for another twelve months. A new one will be issued upon a new application. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of neturalization, provided the application. upon which a previous passport was issued is found to contain sumcient information as to the naturaization of the appilcant. If the appllcant is a natlve citizen, a reference to a prevlous application with which the required evidence of birth was submitted will be sufficient; provided the application upon which the prevlous passport was issued is found to contain the necessary record of the evidence submitted
13. Wife, Minor Children, and. SERVANTSWhen the applicant is accompanied by hls wife, minor children, and maid servant, who owes atleglance to the United States, it. will be sufficlent to state the fact, glving their names in full, the dates and places of their blrths, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all those under twenty-one years of age. In such case, however, photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. For a man servant. or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid servant under the above-named conditlons. (The term "mald servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupii, companion, or person hoiding like reiation to the applicant for a passport.)
14. Titles-Professional and other titles. will not be inserted in passports, but an applicant's name in religion, an author's nom de plume, a stage name, etc., may be included in parentheses.
15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS-An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports shouid submit the latter to the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom he executes his appilcation for a new passport. In such case the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State wiil-cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping, or writing in indelible ink, the word "Cancelied," aoross the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant: "After canceliing an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin thereof, giving the number and date of issuance of the passport cancelled.
16. BLANK FORMS of Application-They: will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. : Suppiles of blank. applications are also furnished by the department, to clerks of courts and are' hed by the department's agents.
17. ADDRESS-Communications should be-addressed to the Department of State, Division of Passport Control, Washington, D. C., and each communication should give the post office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. No passports are required from Cubans, Santo Dominicans, or Haitians. Aliens regularly residlng. in the United States going to Canada, New Foundiand, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Pierre-Miqueion, Mexico, Cuba, Santo Domingo or Hayti, may return within six months without passports.

After passport has been. recelved it is necessary to obtain a Cicarance Certificate at port of departure to show Income Tax laws have been complled with. It is necessary to obtain vises from the consuls representing countries named in passport.
plying with the new law. The Exchanges affected are those at Chicago, Minncapolis, Duluti,, Kansas Los Angeles, and Baitimore.
"This law does not interfere with hedging transactions on the Boards of Trade. Nelther docs it Interfere with ordinary speculation in the buying or sciling of contracts for future deiivery.. If, howcver, there should be evidence of undue manipulation or attempts to corner the market, or of the dissemination of false or mislcading information about crop or market conditions by members of the Exchanges, such conduct.would be inquired into and promptly dealt with as required by the law. In addition it prohibits the Exchanges from discriminathig against. co-operative associations of grain producers who may deslre membership in order to obtain the usel of the facilittes of the grain Exchanges.'

\section*{NARCOTIC '(FEDERAL) LAW AMENDED.}

Tresident Marding signed, May, 26, 1922, the Antimarcotic Act.

The new lav', establishes a Federal Narcotics Board, cómposed of the heads of the State., Treasury and Commerce. Departiments, which is empowered
to authorize the lmportation of such quantltics of crude oplun and cocoa leaves as inay .be found necessary for medical and other icgitlmate purposes. Any ailen convicted of violating the act is to be deported, while for others a fne of \(\$ 5,000\) or ten years' inprlsonment is provided.

\section*{WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.}

\section*{(Year named is date of basic act. \\ Text ineludes amendments to 1922.)} ALASKA, 1915.
Administrative System-The eourts. Security for Compensation-Attachment pending action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. Employments Covered-Elective, as to mining operations havlng five or more empiovees. Waiting Period-Two weeks. Medical and Surgical Pro-visions-Only in fatal cases lnvolving no dependents, maximum, \(\$ 150\). Compensation for Disability: rotal, (a) Temporary; (b) Permanent-(a) \(50 \%\) of wages during disability, maximum, 6 months (b) \(\$ 3,600 ; \$ 1,200\) additional for wife, and \(\$ 600\) for each ehild under 16 ; if single, \(\$ 600\) for eaeh dependent narent, maximum, \(\$ 6,000\). Partial, (a) Temporary -(a) \(50 \%\) of wages; maximum period, 6 months; maximum amount, \(\$ 4,800\). If permanent, lump suins proportioned to number of dependents, ranging from \(\$ 120\) to \(\$ 3,000\), less payments for temporary disability. Death Benefits (a) Dependents, (b) No Dependents-(a) \(\$ 3000\) to wijow or minor orphan; \(\$ 600\) to each child under 16 and to dependent parents, maximum, \(\$ 6,000\); if single, \(\$ 1,200\) to each lependent parent. (b) \$150 for burial; \$150 for other expenses between death and burial.

ALABAMA, 1919.
Adm. Sys.-Circuit Courts with appeal to Supreme Court, and Insurance and Compensation Commission. Sec. for Comp.-Rlght to compensation, and award has same preference as other unpaid wages. Employ. - Where sixteen or more are regularly employed, exeluding casuals domestie servants, farm laborers, common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and municipalitles (citics towns, villages, school districts); but munieipailties and employers of less than slxteen may eiect to coine under provisions of act. Wait.-Fourteen days Med. and Surg.-Reasonably necessary medical and surglcal treatment and attention, medicine supplics and apparatus during first sixty days of lisability not to exeeed \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis. Temp. Total-Fifty per cent. to \(60 \%\) of average weekly wages, not less than \(\$ 5\), nor more than \(\$ 15\), during disability not more than 300 weeks. Temp. Partial-Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned beforc injury and after; during disability not nore than 300 weeks. Perm. Partial-Sehedule of cates of payment according to extent and character of injury. Perm. Total-Fifty per cent. of average weckly wages ( \(\$ 5\) to \(\$ 15\) ) for 550 weeks, reduced to \(\$ 5\) after 400 weeks; increased \(5 \%\) for each totally dependent child; not over \(60 \%\), and per week to not over \$15. Death Ben.-To dependen widow or husband and no child, \(30 \%\); widow or husband and ne child, \(40 \%\); widow or husband and 2 or 3 children, \(50 \%\); 4 or more children, \(60 \%\); to dependent orphan \(30 \% ; 10 \%\) added for each addltional orphan, not to xceed \(60 \%\); dependent husband and no chiid, \(25 \%\); if no husband, wldow or child, to one parent, \(25 \%\); to two, \(35 \%\); grandparent, brother, slster, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, to one, \(20 \%\); more than one \(25 \%\). Totai eompensation not to exceed \(\$ 5,000\). Expenses of last illness and burial not to exceed \(\$ 100\).

\section*{ARIZONA, 1912.}

Adm. Sys.-Agreement; arbitration; reference to Attorney-General; courts. Sec. for Comp.-A judgment is collectible without relief from valuation or appralsement laws, and has same preference as unpaid wages or clai \(n\) for personai services. Emplov. -All cspecially dangcrous employments. Eleetive as to other industries. "Especially dangerous" as spccifled in law inelude building and runnlng of railroads, mining, using, making or working near explosives; piaces wherc power machinery is uscd; working on derricks and scaffolds, etc. Wait. -Two weeks. Med. and Surg.-In fatal cases wherc there are no dependents the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial. Comp. for Dis. TotalA semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage dccreasc. Fifty per cent of semi-monthly earnings during time unable to work at any gainful oceupation. The total for partial or total disability caused by a single injury not to exceed \(\$ 4,000\) Death Ben. (a) Depen.- (a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 tlmes one-half the daily wages or earnings of the dcceased; not to exeeed \(\$ 4,000\), payments to ehildren to eease at 18 years of age. See under column for medical and surgieal provisions for death eases where there are no dependents.

CALIFORNIA, 1918.
Adm. Sys.-State Industrial Aceident Commission. Subject to limited revlew by the courts. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance is required. Policies inure directly to benefit of employee, who also has first llen on amounts due employer. Self-Insurers may be required to give bond or deposit sccurities. Claims or awards have same preierence as tinose for wages. Employ.-All exeepting agriculture, easual and domestic service. Which mav come under the act hv
joint election. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.-Such medical, surgical, and hospital treatment as may reasonably be required to cure and relleve. In case of death, the reasonable expense of burial, not execeding \(\$ 100\). Compen. for \(D\) is. Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) \(65 \%\) of average weekly earnings during such disabllity. (b) When the degree of disability reaches or exceeds \(70 \%\), after the expiration of 240 weeks, a further beneft varying from 10 to \(40 \%\) of the weekly earnings is payable durlng the remainder of life. Pırt., (a) Temp. (b) Perm-(a) \(65 \%\) of wcekly ioss of wages durlng such disability. (b) \(65 \%\) of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from 4 to 279 week s, aceording to the degree of the disability. In case of permanent incapacity or death a lump sum may be sub stituted for benefits, to equal the present value of the benefts commuted at 6\%. Average weekly earnings shall be considered as not less than \(\$ 6.41\), nor more than \(\$ 32.05\). Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent three times the annual earnings of the deceased; not less than \(\$ 1,000\), nor more than \(\$ 5,000\), payable at lcast monthly in instalments equal to \(65 \%\) of the wages. If only partial. dependents survive, three times the annual contribution of the deecased to their support, subjeet to same llmitations as above. Disabillty payments and burial expenses to be considered as parts of above totals.

\section*{COLORADO, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to the courts. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance is required. Insurers are primarily. liable to a workman or his benefiejaries. Notice to emplover is notice to insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attaehment or execu tion. Employ -All except interstate commerce and domestic and agrieultural labor in which four or more are employed In which empioyers elect to come under the aet, but lose no defenses if they do not, exeept electlve staff officials and State National Guard. Ineludes firemen and policemen. Wait.-Ten days. Med. and Surg.-Medieal and surgical assistanee for first 60 days not more than \(\$ 200 \mathrm{ln}\) value. In death cases where there are no dependents, \(\$ 75\). for funeral expenses. Compen. for Dis., Total-Fifty per cent. of weekly wages during continuanee, \(\$ 5\) minimum, \(\$ 10\) maximum; full wages if less than \(\$ 5\). Part.Fifty per cent. of the weekiy wage decrease, \(\$ 10\) maximum. Total not to exceed \(\$ 2,600\). Special schedule for specified injuries, \(50 \%\) of weekly wages for periods ranging from 4 to 208 weeks. Facial disfigurement may be compensated for in an amount not exceeding \(\$ 500\). Payments may be commuterl to a lump sum after six months. Temp. Part.Fifty per cent. of wage loss, maximum \(\$ 10\) weekly, minimum \(\$ 5\); aggregatc maximum \(\$ 1,300\). , Death Ben.-To persons - wholly dependent, ineluding acknowledged illegitimate children, \(50 \%\) of the wcekly wages for 6 years, \(\$ 10\) maximum, total not to cxceed \(\$ 3,125\), nor to be less than \(\$ 1,560\). If no dependents, medieal services and \(\$ 75\) funeral expenses. Benefts to aliens one-third those payable to citizens and not to excecd \$1,041.66. If death occurs during receipt of disablity benefts any unacerued and unpaid remalnder goes to dependents: if only partial dependents survive, \(50 \%\) of weekly wages for such part of 6 years as commisslon may detcrmine, total not to exceed \(\$ 3,125\). InsuranceRequired in State fund, stoek or mutual company; or proof of financial abllty; public employees must be insured in Sate fund

CONNECTICUT, 1914.
Adm. Sys.-Compensation Commssicners. Eaeh Commissioner has jurlsdiction within the Congressional District in whlch he resides. Appeals from findings and awards to the Superior Court of the county. Sec. for Comp.-Employer must furnish proof of soivency and financiai ability, flie security, or insure in approved stoek or mutual companles or associations.

Payments. are not assignablc, are exempt from execution, and have same preference as wage debts. Employ.-Ali industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.- Medical and surgleal aid and.hospital serviee during sueh time as needed, \(\$ 100\) for burial expenses. Compen. for Dis., Total-For total disability a weekly eompensation equal to onehaif the employee's earnings, not more than \(\$ 18\) nor less than \(\$ 5\) weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks. Part. (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) A' weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than \(\$ 18\) per week or for longer than 520 weeks.. (b) For specined injuries one-hali the average weekly. earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments. Liunp sum payments may be approved by the eommissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensatlons. Death Ben.-To persons wholly depen-
earnings of the deceased employee. If only partlal dependents survive, a wcekly compensation deter mined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-haif the earnings of the deceased employee. Compensation shall in no case be more than \(\$ 18\) nor less than \(\$ 5\) weekly, and shall not con tinue longer than 312 weeks. A wldow's or widower's dependence ceases upon remarriage, and a chiid's upon reaching 18 years of age, unless physicaily or mentally incapacitated. If a widow or dependent widower dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

\section*{DELAWARE, 1918.}

Adm: Sys.-Industrial Accident. Commission of the Suphose award is final unless appeal is taken to Sec. for Comp.-Payments have same priority as wage debts and are not subject to assignment or execution. Policies must inure directly to benefit of person entitled. Employ. Ali. except domestic servants, farm and casual laborers, outworkers, State officers and employces ln interstate or forelgn eommerce. Wait.-Fourteen days. Med and Surg.Medical care up to \(\$ 100\) during waiting period; \(\$ 100\) for burial. Compen. for Dis. - Fifty per cent. of wages for 475 weeks, hot less than five nor more than
15 weeks, not to exceed in aggregate \(\$ 4,000\). Death Ben.-For a dependent widow or widower, \(25 \%\) of wages; with arditional pereentages up to \(60 \%\) in propoetion to number of dependents and children under 16. Allens (widows and children oniy) recelve onehaif above amounts. Payments are for a period of 285 weeks, minus any disability benefits paid prior to death, but cease on death of beneficiary, or rernarriage, or child reaching 16 ; compensation continued to children until 16, even beyond 285 weeks, Shares lapsing. redistributed. Orphan children or those abandoned by surviving parent continue to receive benefit. untll 16 even beyond 285 weeks. Wages in computing death benefits reckoned as not less than \(\$ 10\) nor more than \(\$ 30\) per week.

\section*{GEORGIA, 1921.}

Adm. Sys.-Industriai Commission. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance required or proof of financial ability. Comm. may require deposit of security. Employ. - Any Individual, firm, association or corporation in business for gain or profit, municlpal corporations in State and political divisions. Common carriers whose motive power is steam are excluded and public service corporations having less than 10 employees. Empioyees do not include farm hands, domestic servants nor easuals. WaitFourteen days. Med. and Surg.-Not more than 30 days nor over \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis:: Total-One-half weekly wages, not over \(\$ 12\), nor ess than \(\$ 6\); not more than 350 weeks, nor to exceed \(\$ 4,000\). Temp, Part. - One-half of loss in earning capacity, not to exceed 300 weeks. Perm. Part. Fifty per cent. of, average weekly wages from 10 weeks to 200 weeks according to injury. Death Ben.-Reasonable expenses of last illness and burial not to exceed \(\$ 100\). To dependents; \(50 \%\) of average weekly wages, not more than \(\$ 10\), nor less than \(\$ 5\). To partiai dependents proportionate to amount theretofore contributed by empioyee. If dependents do not reside in U. S. or Canada at tlme of accident, compensation not to exceed \(\$ 1,000\), in no case not over \(\$ 4,000\). Dependence of widow or widower ceases on remarriage, of children at 18, unless mentally or physicaliy unable to earn a iivelihood.

\section*{HAWAII, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrial Accident Boards for each county; appeais to courts. Sec. for Comp.-Paymonts are preferred the same as wage ciaims. Em-
pioyees liave direct recourse to insuring company. Insolvency of employer does not release insurer. Employ.-All public and all industrial employment for pecuniary galn. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.- Reasonable surgicai, medical and hospitai services durlng disability, not exceeding \(\$ 150\) : \(\$ 100\) funeral expenses if death within 6 months, Compen. for Dis.: Total-Sixty per cent. of weekly Wages, \(\$ 3\) minimum, \(\$ 18\) maximum, for not ionger
tilan 312 weeks; total not to exceed \(\$ 0,000\). If wases are iess than \(\$ 3\), full wages will be paid unless disabllity is perinanent, wien \(\$ 3\) will be paid. PartialFlfty per cent. of wage decrease, \(\$ 12\) maximum, not over 312 weeks; total not to exceed \(\$ 5,000\). Flxed awards for specified injuries in lieu of ali other beneflts. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. Deatiz Ben.-To widow or dependent wldower alone, \(40 \%\) of average weekiy wages; if one or two dependent children, \(50 \%\); If three or more, \(60 \%\); \(30 \%\) to olle or two orphans; \(10 \%\) additional for each child in excess of two; total not to exceed \(50 \%\). If no conisort or chilid, but other dopendents, \(25 \%\) to \(40 \%\). Payments to wllow to cease onl death or remarriage, and to widowor on termination of disability or remarriage; to childron reaching 16, unless incapable of soif-support, then to 18; to other beneffelarles on terinination of disability.

No payments exeept to children for more than 312 weeks. Wages not' less than \(\$ 5\) nor over \(\$ 36\).

The act does not apply to elective omeials, nor to employees recelving over \(\$ 1,800\) a year.

\section*{IDAHO, 1918.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrial Accident Board of three. Awards final unless appeal is taken to the District Court within 30 days. Sec. for Comp.-Private employers must either insure in the State Insurance Fund, insurance companies authorized to do business In the State of Idaho, or deposit security aocording to the law and Board's regulations entitiing them to self-insure. Employ. - Ail public or private carried on for pecuniary gain. Employees injured outside State are covered as well as those hired outside of State if they would be entitled under law of State where hired. Agricultural, domestic and casual employees, outworkers, employees of chartablè organizatlons and members of employer's amlly, although excluded may be included by agree ment. Wait.-If disability is 4 weeks or less no compensátion is paid for first 7 days. If disabiity excceds 4 weeks, the 7 days waiting period is absorbed at the rate of 1 day for each week. No deduction, if disabled 7 weeks or more. Med. and Surg.Reasonabie medical, surgical and hospital service. In death case \(\$ 200\) for burial and if there are no dependents employer must pay \(\$ 1000\) to Industrial Administration Fund. Compen. for Dis.-Total compensation for time lost at rate of \(55 \%\) average weekly wage but not more than \(\$ 12\) or less than \(\$ 6\) if single, additional \(5 \%\) with a maximum of \(\$ 13.10\), minimum of \(\$ 6.55\), if there is a dependent wife, plus an extra \(5 \%\) for each dependent minor ehild, but in no case to exceed \(\$ 16\) per week. Limit 400 weeks, \$6 a week thereafter. Part.-Fifty-five per eent. difference between wages before and after accident maximums ras above, the same if no totai disability, iimited to 150 weeks. Death Ben. - To dependen widow or widower, \(45 \%\) of average weekly wage with additional percentages up to \(55 \%\) ln proportion to the number of dependents and children under 18 No payments cover over 400 weeks except dependent chitdren, who are paid up to the age of 18 and may be paid 400 weeks thereafter if incapable of self support. Except as otherwise provided by treaty, alien dependents of countries having reciprocal laws get only one-half of the usual income. If law ex cludes eitizens of the United States, either resldents or non-residents, the ful amount due to dependents is paid to the Industriai Administration Fund of the State of Idaho. The act does not apply to public officials who are elected by popular vote or who receive saiaries excceding 82,400 a year.

\section*{ILLINOIS, 1917}

Adm. Sys.-Dlsputes determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law and fact may be reviewed by the courts. Sec for Comp.-Awards constitute liens on all property of employer within the county paramount to ali other clalms, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds Injured employees are subrogated to right of lnsolvent employer to insurance. Employ.-Building trades construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, moltea metals, injurlous gases or vapors or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protectlve devices. Other employers may elect, but forfelt no defenses if they do not. Wa it Six days. Med. and Surg.-Medical and surgica aid for not over 8 wecks, not over \(\$ 200\); hospital servlces unilmited. If no dependents, a burlal bene fit not over \(\$ 150\). Compen. for Dis.: Total-Fifty per cent. of empioyee's weekiy arnings, \(\$ 7.50 \mathrm{~min}\) imum, \(\$ 14\) maxlmum, during disability, or until payments equal a death bencfit; thereafter, if the dis ability is, permanent, a sum annually equal to \(8 \% 0\) a death benefit, not less than \(\$ 10\) per month. Partia (b) Perm. - (b) \(50 \%\) of loss of earning capacity not more than \$14 per week. For certain specific injurles (mutilations, etc.), a beneflt of \(50 \%\) of weelziy wages for fixed periods, in addition to temporary totai dis ability. The basis of \(50 \%\) is to be increased \(5 \%\) for each chlld under 16 ycars of age, maximum \(65 \%\) The minimum of \(\$ 7.50\) per week is to be increased for each such child, the total not to exceed \(\$ 10\). The maximum of \(\$ 14\) is to be increased \(\$ 1\) for eaeh ehild the total not to exceed \(\$ 17\). For serious and permahont disfigurement, not causling incapacity and not otherwlse compensated, a sum not exceeding one fourth the death benefits. No mayments are to extend beyond 8 years, except in caso of permanent total incapacity. Death.Ben.-To persons whoily depondont, it sum equal to 4 years' earuings, not less than \(\$ 1,650\) (to a widow with one child under 16 \(\$ 1,750\), if two or more ohliken, \(\$ 1,850\) ), nor more than \(\$ 3,750\). To a widow with one child under 16 \(\$ 4,000\); and if two or more children, \(\$ 4,250\). If oniy dependent coliateral heirs survive, suci a percentage of the above sum as the supDort rendered the last two
years was of the earnings of deceased Lump sum payments for elther death or disability may be substltuted by the Industrlal Board for perlodlc payments. Employers may malntaln a benefit system. INDIANA, 1917.
Adm. Sys.-Industrlal Board, with appeals to courts on questlons of law. Sec. for Comp.-Contracts of insurance must inure directly to benefit of persons entltled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and prlorlty as unpaid Wage 3 , and are exempt irom clalms of credltors. Insurance required, or proof of financial abllity to meet payments. Employ.-All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provislon; railroademp oyees engaged \(\ln\) tral i servlce and domestlc and agricultu al labor, unless employer makes contrary electlon: compulsory as to State and lts municipallties. Wait -Seven days. Med. and Surg.-Medical and hospital servlces for first 30 days, and 30 days longer if ordered by Industrlal Board: emplnyee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board; \(\$ 100\) for funeral expenses lf death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks. Compen. for Dis.: Total-Flfty-five per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks. Partial -Flity-five per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks. For certain specifled injuries, \(55 \%\) of wages for designated periods ranging from 10 to 200 weeks. Wage basis and total amounts are limited as fo death benefits. Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 26 weeks. Death Ben.To persons wholly dependent, \(55 \%\) of weekly wages in equal shares; to those partlally dependent. amounts proportlonate to decedent's contributlon to their support. Term of payment limited to 300 weeks. Payments cease on remarrlage of widow 0 dependent widower; or on children attaining the age of 18 years, unless mentally or physlcally disabled for earning. Wages are to be consldered as not above \(\$ 24\) nor less than \(\$ 10\) weekly. no total to exceed \(\$ 5,000\).

\section*{IOWA, 1917.}

Adm. 5ys.-Committees of Arbitration, wlth the Industrial Commissloner as Chairman; llmited appeals to courts. Sec. for Comp.-Einployers must insure in approved companles or mutual associations, furnish proof of financlal ablllty, deposlt securlty or contract with employees. Claim for compensation is first lien. If insured is incapable, insurer must settle direct wlth beneficiary. Employ. -All industrles except agrlculture and domestic service, clerlcal and casual, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and municipalitles. Wait.-Two weeks. Med and Surg.-Reasonable surglcal, medical and hospltal services, and supplies for flrst 4 weeks, not exceeding \(\$ 100\); if lnjury exceptlonal, an addltional \(\$ 100\) may be ordered on application. Reasonable expenses of last slckness, and burlal not to exceed \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis.: Total (a) Temp.: (b) Part.-(a) \(60 \%\) of wages, not more than \(\$ 15\) nor less than \(\$ 6\) (unless wages are less than \(\$ 6\), then ful wages), for not more than 300 weeks. (b) The same as for temporary disablity, to be paid for a perlod of not more than 400 weeks. Partial, (b) Perm.-(b) Speclfled malmings-60\% of average weekly wages for flxed periods, beginning with the date of injury. Payments for total temporary and total permanent disablllty for filth, slxth and seventh weeks are \(60 \%\) of the weekly earnings plus two-thirds of weekly rate of compensatlon. If disability continues beyond those dates, \(60 \%\) continues. Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the Industrial Commissioner and an order of the court. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to \(60 \%\) of the wages, but not more than \(\$ 15\) nor less than \(\$ 6\) per week, for 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survlve, such a proportlon of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings. If employee was a mlnor whose earnings were recelved by the parent, a sum to the parent equal \(t_{4}\). two-thirds of the amount provlded for persons wholly dependent. If the spouse dles during compensation perlod, unpald benefits go to other dependents lf any; if she remarrles and there are no dependent children, pavments cease.

\section*{KANSAS, 1917}

Adm. Sys.-Dlsputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbltratlon, subject to an appeal to the courts. Sec. for Comp.-Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a bond. If employer was lnsured, lnsurer is subrogated to the rlghts and dutles of the employer. Claims and awards are not assignable or subject to executlon, etc. Employ.-Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, bullding or englneering work, laundrles, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous explosive or inflammable inaterlals, if employing five or more and mines; employers in other industrles and those employing less than five persons may also elect.

Wait.-One week. Med. and Surg.-On demand medlcal, surgical and hospital treatment, not ovel \(\$ 150 \mathrm{ln}\) value, for not more than 50 days. If nc dependents, a reasonable expense for burlal, no exceedlng \(\$ 150\). Comp. for Dis.: Total-Payments during incapaclty, after the first week, equal to \(60^{\circ} \cdot\) of the earnings, not less than \(\$ 6\) nor more than \(\$ 15\) per week. Partial-Slxty per cent. of wage loss during lncapaclty after first week. Lump sums equal to \(50^{\circ} \%\) of the wages for specified perlods are to be paid for designated lnjurles in lleu of all other compensation. No payments for total or partial disabllty shall extend for over 8 yeats. After 6 months lump sum payments may be substituted at the employer's option, the sum to be agreed upon or determined by the court. Death Ben.-To pers^ns Wiolly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnlisis of tne deceased, not less than \(\$ 1,400\) nor more tnan \(\$ 3,800\). For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maxlmum ls \(\$ 750\). If only partlal dependents survlve, a sum proportlonate to the lnjury to such dependents. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent or when a minor becomes 18 unless physically or mentally incapable or wage earning.

\section*{KKENTUCKY. 1916}

Adm. Sys.-Workmen's Compensation Board, a member thereof, or a leferee appointed by lt. Llmted appeals to courts. Sec. for Comp.-Employers accepting act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Assoclation, or glve proof of fnanclal ability. Polioles must provlde for direct llabllity to beneflciaries. Self-lnsurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefts have same priority as wages and are not subject to assignment or attachment. Employ. - All except domestic service and tarm labor where three or more are employed; excepted industries may become. subject to act by joint appllcation of employers and employees. Wait. Seven days. Med. and Surg. Medical, surglcal and hospltal aid for 90 days, unless by order extended to not exceed \(\$ 100\). Reasonable burial expenses, not over \(\$ 75\). Comp. for Dis.: Total-Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 8 yeais, not over \(\$ 15\) nor less than \(\$ 5\); total not to exceed \(\$ 6,000\). Partial—Slxty-five per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed \(\$ 12\), for not more than 335 weeks: total not to exceed \(\$ 4,000\). Compensation periods are fixed for speclfied injurles. Lump sums may be awarded after slx months, if approved by the board. Death Ben. -To persons wholly dependent, \(65 \%\) of the average weekly earnings, not more than \(\$ 12\) for 335 weeks; total. If only partial dependents survlve, a proportlonal of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence. If no dependents, \(\$ 100\) to the personal representative. Payments to a wldow or widower cease on remarrlage, and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless lncapacltated for wage earnlng. Payments thus terminated, go to other beneficlarles, lf any.

\section*{LOUISIANA, 1915.}

Adm. Sys.-Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance is required, or bond. Policles must give claimants right to direct payment. Compensation payments have same preference as wage debts. Employ.-Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary electlon; extensive llst, and others may be so adjudged or brought withln act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to State employees, its munlcipalities and public boards. Wait.-Two weeks. Med. and Surg:-Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital service, not over \(\$ 150\). \(\$ 100\) expenses for last slckness and burlal. Comp. for Dis.: Total-Sixty per cent. of the weekly wages, \(\$ 3\) mlnimum, \(\$ 18\) maximum, for not more than 400 weeks. Partial-Sixty per cent. of the wage loss not over \(\$ 18\), for not more than 300 weeks. Fixed schedule for specified injurles for perlods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the partles and approval by the courts. Death Ben.-To wldow or dependent wldower alone, \(30 \%\) of weekly wages, \(45 \%\) if one child, \(60 \%\) if two or more, If one chili alone, \(30 \%, 45 \%\) for two, \(60 \%\) for three or more. For one dependent parent, \(30 \%\) for two, \(60 \%\). If The total in no case to exceed \(60 \%\), \(\$ 3\) minimum, \(\$ 18\) maxlmum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficlary ceases on death or marriage; to chlldren on reaching the age of 18 , unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

\section*{MAINE, 1915.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrlal Accident Commission: appeals to courts on questions of law. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance required unless employer glves proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments. Claims not asslgnable, subject to attachment or liable in any way for debt. Employ.-All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen

In interstate or foreign commerco, il employer elects. Abrogation of defenses does not affect employers of Gve or less, or the cutting, hauling, driving, or raiting of logs. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.Reasonable medical and hospital services during 30 days, not over \(\$ 100\) unless by agreement or order of commiasion a larger amount or a longer period is provlded for. If no dependents not over \(\$ 200\) for last sickness and burial. Comp. for Dis.: Total-Two-thirds of the wages, for not more than 500 weeks, \(\$ 6\) minimum, \(\$ 16\) maxlmum, total not to exceed \(\$ 6,000\). Partial. - Two-thirds of the weekly wage loss, not over \(\$ 16\), for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, two-thirds of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission, after weekly payments for not less than six months, Death Ren. - Not to exceed \(\$ 4,000\) to persons wholly dependent, two-thirds of weekly wages for 300 weeks,' \(\$ 5\) minsurvive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency for 300 weeks. If no one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency: Payments to children cease at age of 18 , unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living; payments to widows cease at remarriage:

\section*{MARYLAND, 1914.}

Adm Sys.-Industrial Aecident Commission, with appeai to the courts. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance in State fund, stock, or mutual company, or prooi of Anancial ability is required. Policies must permit artion by commission to secure payments to persons entitled. Payments not assignable, nor subject to execution or attachment. Employ.-Extra hazaidous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employer and employees. Farm and domestic labor, eountry blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded. Wait.-Three days. Med. and Surg.-Medical,
surgicai, etc., not over \(\$ 300\). Funeral expenses not surgical, ctc., not over \(\$ 125\). Comp. for Dis.: Total-Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of weekly wages, \(\$ 8\) minlmum, \(\$ 18\) maximum for not over eight years, total not to cxceed \(\$ 5,000\). If wages are less than \(\$ 8\). full wages will be paid. Partial-Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of weekly wage 10ss, \(\$ 18\) maximum, total not over \(\$ 3,750\), specifc periods for specifled maimings. Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of lncrease of wages, this fact may be considered in fxing awards. Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependelt, \(6023 \%\) of the weeksy wages 100 el To per-
not more than \(\$ 5,000\) nor less than \(\$ 1,000\). To sons partly dependent, E62 \(\%\) of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, amount not to exceed \(\$ 3,000\). If no dependents, funeral expenses only. Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of 16 , unless mentally or physlcaily incapacitated.

\section*{MASSACHUSETTS, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.- On request of either party, Industrial Accldent Board assigns ease for hearing to single entire Board. Sec. for Comp.-Employer must become a subscriber of some authorlzed liability insurance company. Ali risks must be lnsured in approved companies. Payments are not subject to assignment, attachment or execution. Ennploy.Ail industries, if the employer so elccts. The State this act may, compensate its laborers, workmen and mechanles. Wait.-Ten days. Med. and Surg.Reasonable medical and hospital services, and mediclnes as needed, for the first two wceks, and in unusual eases for a ionger period, in the discretion of the board. Reasonable expenses of burial, not over \$100. If dependents survive, this sum shall be deducted from the compensation payable. Comp. for Dis.: Total-A sum equal to two-thiris the average weekly wages, not less than \(\$ 7\) nor over \(\$ 16\) per week,
not exco?ding 500 weeks nor \(\$ 4,000\). Partial-Twothiris the wage loss, not over \(\$ 16\) or less than \(\$ 7\) per week for not loager than 500 wceks. In specified injurles (mutiucions, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding \(\$ 10\) nor leas than \(\$ 4\) per week,
for fixed periods, not to excced \(\$ 4,000\), in addition to other eornpensation. Lump sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death inave been made for not less tian six months. Death Ben. - To persons wholiy dependent, weekly payment equal to two-thirds the averare weekly wayes of the deccased empioyee, not less than \(\$ 4\) nor more than \(\$ 10\), for a periodi of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed \(\$ 4,000\). If only partial dependerits survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of the deceased employee: Chlldren cease to be dependents at 18 .
unleas mentaliy or physically incapacitated from earning a living. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of \(\$ 100\) is made by the employer.

There is \& 11 mited appeal to the courts.

\section*{MICHIGAN, 1917}

Adm. Sys.-Either party may notify Dept. of Labor and Industry, the hearing to be conducted by member or deputy member of Department, whose decisions are subject to review by the commission. The Supreme Court may review questions of law. Sec. for Comp.-Employers may insure with the State Accident Fund or in approved companies, or furnish proof of financial ability. Claims are a nrst lien on all property of employer. Employ. Ali industries if employer elects; compulsory as to State and lts municlpalities, public boards, ete. Wait.One wcek. Med. and Surg.--Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first 90 days. If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness
and burial, not exceeding 5200 . Comp. for Dis.: Tctal-A weekly payment equal to \(60 \%\) of the earnings, not less than 37 nor more than \(\$ 14\) per week; nor for a period longer than 500 weeks irom the date of the injury, and not exceeding \(\$ 7,000\). Partial -A weekly payment equal to \(60 \%\) of the wage loss, not over \(\$ 14\) per week nor for longer than 500 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.), \(60 \%\) of average weekly earnings for fixed periods. Payments begin with the eighth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for six weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of the injury. After slx months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to \(60 \%\) of the deceased workman's earnings, not less than \(\$ 7\) nor
more than \(\$ 14\) per week; for a period of 300 weeks. more than \(\$ 14\) per week; for a period of 300 weeks. the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

Where a principal contracts with another, the principal shall be liable to pay to any Workman employed any compensation under this act he woul

\section*{MINNESOTA, 1917.}

Adm: Sys.-Industrial Commission, or commissioner, or referee, hears evidence; the Commission makes all decisions; appeals may be taken to Supreme Court. Sec. for Comp.-Employers shall insure or show financial ability to Commission or maintain co-operative schemes. Insured workmen have an equitable lien on any policy falling due.' Claims have same preference as unpaid wages. Employ.-All exccpting cornmon carrlers by steam railroad and farm and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employers. Wait.-One week. Med. and Surg.-Reasonable medlcal and surgical treatment, not excceding 90 days nor \(\$ 100\), unless ordered in exceptional cases, when limit is \(\$ 200\). \(\$ 150\) funeral expenses. Comp. for Dis.: Total- \(66 \frac{2}{3}\) per cent. of wages, maximum \$18; minimum \$8, not to exceed \$10,000. Partia1, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) \(562 / 3 \%\) of the wage loss, not beyond 300 weeks. (b) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, ete.), \(66 \frac{2}{3} \%\) of the earuings for 15 weeks, and after that fixed by a schedule, 10 weeks to 200 weeks. Death Ben.-To a wldow alone, \(40 \%\) of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to \(652 \% \%\) lf four or more chlidren; to a dependent husband alone, \(30 \%\), to a dependent orphan, \(45 \%\), wlth \(10 \%\) additionai for each additional orphan, with a maximum of \(662 / 3 \%\) to the dependent parent or parents; if no dependent widow, widower, or children, \(35 \%\) if one paront, and \(45 \%\) if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, \(30 \%\), or lf more than one, \(35 \%\), divided equally. If only partial dependents survive. that proportion of benents provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned. payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, nnd not over \(\$ 7,500\), and cease upon marringe or when 16 , unless mentally or physicaliy incapacltated. There is provislon also for education and rehablitation of persons incapaeitated or handicapped by injuries. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of \(\$ 100\) is mado by employer. Occupational diseasas incurred aro included as accidents.

MONTANA, 1915.
Adm. Sys.-Proceedings to detormino disputes must bo instituted before the Board and not elsewhere; limited appeals to courts. Sec. for Comp. Employer may carry hils own insurance on proof of fnancial ability; may insuro in any company in State, or may contribute to State fund. Liablities under net are first lien upon any deposit, and on other proporty pro-rata with other lienabie claims. Emm-ploy.-All inherentiy hazardous works and occupations, including manufacturos, construction work, trausportation and repair of means thereof, and any himardous occupations not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not inciuding agricuitural.
domestic or casual labor. Wait.-Two weeks, unless injury incapacitates longer than six weeks, in which event compensation is paid from date of accident. Med. and Surg.-Medlcal and hospital services during first two weeks, not over \(\$ 100\), unless there is a hospital contract. \(\$ 125\) for funeral expenses if death occurs within slx months. Comp. for Dis.: Tota1, (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.-(a) \(50 \%\) of wages durlng disability, \(\$ 12.50\) maximum, \(\$ 6\) minimum, unless wages are less than \(\$ 6\), when full wages will be pald, for not more than 300 weeks. (b) Same scale as above for 400 weeks, then \(\$ 5\) per week, waile disability continues. Partial, (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.- (a) \(50 \%\) of wage loqs, wages and benefits not to exceed \(\$ 10\) nor fall below \(\$ 6\), unless wages were less than \(\$ 6\); total payments in no case to exceed one-half of payments allowed for temporary total disability; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases and 50 weeks where disability is temporary. (b) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in total temporary, for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks. Death Ben.-To widow, widower, child, or children under 16, or invalid child over \(16,50 \%\) of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, \(25 \%\), unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (fatlier or mother), in case there are no beneflciaries, \(40 \%\) To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, \(30 \%\). Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty. Terms of payment may not exceed 400 weeks, \(\$ 12.50\) maximum, \(\$ 6\) minimum; if wages less than \(\$ 6\), then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of wldow or widower, or when chlld, brother, or sister reaches the age of 16 , unless an invalid.

\section*{NEBRASKA, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Compensation Commissioner; appeal to District Court of county, with further appeal to Supreme Court. Sec. for Comp.-Employer must must inure directly to beneficiaries. Awards have same preference as wage claims. Employ.-All industries, except domestic service, agriculture, and interstate or foreign commerce in absence of contrary
election. Exxempt employoes may make affirmative election. Exempt employees may make affirmative election. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and SurgA reasonable sum, not over \(\$ 150\), for expenses of last slckness and burial. Comp. for Dis.: Total\(662 / 3 \%\) of the weekly wages, not less than \(\$ 6\) nor more than \(\$ 15\) per week for 300 weeks; thereafter, while disabllity lasts, \(45 \%\), not less than \(\$ 4.50\) nor more than \(\$ 15\). If weekly wages are less than minimum, full wages are pald. Partial- \(662 / 3 \%\) of loss of earning capacity, not over \(\$ 15\) per week nor for more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilatlons, etc.) \(662 / 3 \%\) of wages for fixed periods in lieu of other payments, \(\$ 15\) maximum, \(\$ 6\) minimum, unless wages are less than \(\$ 6\), when full wages are to be paid. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disabllity continues six wecks or more compensation is computed from date of injury. Lump sums may be substituted for periodic paymente, but lf for death or permanent dlsability, the approval of the court must be obtained. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, \(662 \%\) of the employee's wages, not less than \(\$ 6\) nor more than \(\$ 15\), not exceeding 350 weeks; if wages were less than \(\$ 6\), full wages. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of deceased to their support, bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning. Occupational diseases are not included as accidents.

NEVADA, 1917.
Adm. Sys.-Industrial Commission. Sec. for Comp.-Employers may insure in State Insurance Fund; where employer elects to reject provisions of act, he is presumed guilty of negligence in all accident cases; burden of proof is on him to prove absence of negligence. State management of fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments not assignable, exempt from attachment, etc. Employ-All except domestic and farm labor, provided the employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.Reasonable medical, surglcal, and hospital aid for 90 days, but may be extended to one year by the Industrial Commission. Burial expenses not to exceed \(\$ 125\). Comp. for Dis.: Total- \(60 \%\) of the average monthly wagos, not less than \(\$ 30\) nor more than \(\$ 72\); \(\$ 10\) additlonal per month where total dependents. Partial- \(60 \%\) of the loss of earning capacity, not more than \(\$ 40\) per month for not more than 60 months, wages in excess of \(\$ 120\) need not be consldered. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc, ) a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages, not less than \(\$ 30\) nor more than \(\$ 60\) for fixed pariods, in addition to payments for temporary total
disability. No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it contlnues two weeks or longer compensation is pald from the date of the injury. The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding \(\$ 5,000\), except in cases of total dependents. Death Ben.-To widow or dependent widower, \(30 \%\) of the average wages, with \(10 \%\) additlonal for each child under 18 years of age. total not to exceed \(662 / 3 \%\). If only children survive, they receive \(15 \%\) each, the total not to exceed \(662 / 3 \%\). In additlon to foregoing dependent parents may receive \(25 \%\) of the average monthly wage during dependency; if dependent brothers or sisters under \(18,20 \%\) for one and \(30 \%\) if more than one, other cases according to the facts. Payments to a widow or dependent widower cease on remarriage, but the Widow shall recelve two years' benefits in a lump sum. Payments to children cease at 18, unless incapable. Payments to non-resident, allens \(60 \%\) of above. No excess of wages over \(\$ 120\) per month considered.

\section*{NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1911.}

Adm. Sys.-Disputes settled by agreement or action in equity. Sec. for Comp.-No provision for insurance. Employer must, satisfy Commissloner of Labor of financial ability or fle a bond. Payments have same preferences as claims for unpaid wages, or for personal services. Employ.-Industries dangerous to life or limb. including operation and maintenance of steam and electric roads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more; work about quarries, mines, foundries. Wait.-Two weeks. Med. and Surg. If no dependents, expenses of medical care and burial not in excess of \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis.: Total-Beginning with the fifteenth day, a sum not exceeding \(50 \%\) of average weekly earnings. Partial-A sum not in excess of \(50 \%\) of loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed \(\$ 10\) a week, nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of deceased, not to exceed \(\$ 3,000\).

NEW JERSEY, 1914.
Adm. Sys.-Workmen's Compensation Bureau, subject to appeal to courts. Sec. for Comp.Employers must furnish proo of financial abllity or insure. Pollcles must be for beneft of employees. Right of compensation has same preference as claim for unpald wages. Employ.-All employments in absence of contrary election. Wait.-Ten days. Med. and Surs. - Reasonable medical services up to \(\$ 50\), also hospital services up to \(\$ 50\), additional for elther without limit upon order of Bureau. Expense ot last slckness and of burial, not exceeding \(\$ 100\) for burial. Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) \(662 / 3 \%\) of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks. (b) \(662 / 3 \%\) of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks. Partial, (b) Perm.-(b) For certaln specific injurles (mutilations, etc.), \(662 / 3 \%\) of wages during flxed periods. All weekly payments are subject to maximum and minimum of \(\$ 12\) and \(\$ 6\). A lump sum payment may be substituted at the disoretion of the Compensation Bureau. Death Ben.-To one dependent, \(35 \%\) of the wages of the deceased, and for each additional dependent \(5 \%\) additional, the total not to exceed \(60 \%\), payable tor not more than 300 weeks. Compensatlon not to be less than \(\$ 6\) nor more than \(\$ 12\) per week, unless the earnings are less than \(\$ 6\), when full wages are paid. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, to orphans at 18, unless mentally or physically deficient. Provision is made also for education and rehabilitation.

\section*{NEW MEXICO, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-District courts. Sec. for Comp.Employer must file bond or certificate of guarantee, mutual, or other insurance, unless he can satisfy the Judge he is solvent. Employ.-Extra hazardous (enumerated), where four or more are employed, or where work is carrled on upon a derrick, scaffolding, pole, or other structure ten or more leet above the surface of the ground; others by election. Wait.Ten days. Med. and Surf.-Medleal care up to \(\$ 150\), during "waiting" perlod of 10 days. \(\$ 75\) for funeral expenses. Comp. for Total Dis.-Fifty per cent. of earnings for 520 weeks. Compensation is increased \(50 \%\) it caused by employer's failure to provide safety devices provided by law, and decreased \(50 \%\) if caused by the employee's fallure to observe a statutory regulation concerning safety, or to use a
safety device provided. Death Ben. pendent widow or widower, \(40 \%\) of earnings, \(5 \%\) additional for each child up to \(60 \%\).

There is a special schedule for permanent partial disabilities, ranging from 6 to 150 weeks, and from \(\$ 6\) to \(\$ 12\) per week. Lump sum settlements can bo made.

NEW YORK, 1913.
Adm. Sys.-State Department of Labor with
limited appeals to the courts. Sec. for Comp.Employer must glve proof of nnanclal abllity, or must insure, in State fund, or mutuai, or stock company. Policies must inure directiy to beneficiary. Payments have same preference as unpald wages Employ.-Enumerated industries, employers having four or more "workmen or operatives," except farm and domestic service, and employers voluntarily insuring. Wait.-Two weeks, except when disability lasts more than forty-nine days or where Dermanent partial disabllity pald from date of accident. Med. and Surg.-Care and treatment until recovery unlimited as to time; costs to be approved by department; \(\$ 100\) for funeral expenses. Comp. for Dis.: Total-Two-thirds of wages during contilluance. Partial-Two-thirds of wage loss. F For permanent loss or partial loss oi limb or vision or total hearing, two-thirds of wages for fixed period. For faciai or head disfigurement an equitable amount not to exceed \(\$ 3,500\). Compensation rate, minlmum, \$8; maximum, \$20 per weck. If employee dies, amounts.for disability due or remaining payable to dependents. Death Ben.-To a widow or dependent widower alone, \(30 \%\) of wages of deceased, \(10 \%\) additionai for each child under 18; or if no surviving parent, chlldren under 18 receive \(15 \%\) each, and dependent parents or grandparents, \(25 \%\) brothers or sisters, \(15 \%\) each; aggregate payments in no case to exceer \(662 / 3 \%\). Payments to widow or widower ceare on death or remarriage, with 2 years lump sum to wldow on romarriage; payments to children, brothers and sistors cease at, 18 and to parents when dependency coases. In computing the above death benefts no fages in excess of \(\$ 125\) monthly are consltered. The law covers certain occupational discases. Municipallties are self-insurers; if not Insured otherwise. Acceptance of premium estops carrier from denylng coverage. Contractors are responsible for sub-contractors. The State fund pays its entire expensas and makes its own budget. Failure to insure is pinishable by a fine of \(\$ 500\) or prison for one year, or ,both. Awards may be recorded as judgments.

\section*{NORTH DAKOTA, 1919.}

Adm. Sys.-Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance compulsory; selfinsurance not permitted. Employ.-All public and private, other than agricultural and domestic service, and common carriels by steam railroad (which may eome in by election). Comp. for Dis. \(-66 \% \% \%\) of wages during total, and \(662 / 3 \%\) of wage loss during temporary partial, not to exceed \(\$ 20\) ner week. Death Ben.-To widow or dependent widower until doath or remarriage; to children up to 18: pavments to parents until death, remarriage or cessation of depondency; to other beneficiaries, elght years, not to exceed \(\$ 20\), nor less than \(\$ 6\) per week; funeral lenefit up to \(\$ 150\).

There is a limited appeal to the courts. When the wldow of a victim remarries she receives 156 weeks' compensation as a lump sum settlement.

OHIO, 1917.
Adm. Sys.-Industrial Commlssion; llmited appeal to clvil courts. Sec. for Comp.-State Insurance Fund. Employers must lnsure or give proof of ability to pay benefits. Non-lnsurers must give bond or security. Insurance is under State control. Claims have same preference as on tax judgments. Employ. All employing five or more regularly: also estabilshmonts employlng less than five, if employer elects to pay premlums. Wait.Ono week. Med. and Surg.-Medical, hospital, etc., not over \(\$ 200\), but more may be allowed in case of necesslty, Burlal expenses not to exceed \(\$ 150\). If no dependents, medlcal and hospital services, not over \(\$ 200\), and burial expenses as above. Comp.
for Dis.: Total, (b)'Temp. (a) Perm.-(a) Weekly payinents of \(66 \% \%\) of average weckly wages durlng dlsabillty, not ess than \(\$ 5\) nor more tian \(\$ 15\); but not for longer than slx years, nor exceeding \(\$ 3,750\). (b) A weekly payment as above, contlnuing until death. Partial,'(a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) \(662 / 8 \%\) of ioss of earning capacity during continuance, but not exceeding \(\$ 15\) per week, or a total of \(\$ 3.750\). In certaln specined in jurles (mutllatlons, etc.), \(662 / 3 \%\) of wages for nixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum linitations as noted above, in addlitlon to payments durlng temporary total disability. In ail cases, if wages are less than prescribed minlmum, then total wages are paid as compensatlon; an expected lnerease in wages may be glven conslderation. Death Ben.- To persons wholiy dependent, \(662 / 3 \%\) elght yoars, not less than \(\$ 2,000\) nor more than \(\$ 5,000\). If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to contliue for all or such portlon of the perlod of elght years as the Industrali Coinmission may determine ln each case, not excecdint a maxlmum of \(\$ 5,000\).

OKLAHOMA. 1915.
Adm. Sys.-Industrial Cominission. Appeals to
the Supreme Court. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance companles or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Ciaims cannot be assigned and payments are exempt from levy, execution, ete. Em-ploy--"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two are employed; agrieulture, stock raising, retall stores, and interstate rallways not Included; work by State or munlclpalitles is included. Wait.-One week. Med. and Suri.Necessary medleal, surgical, or other treatment for Arst sixty days, or \(\$ 100\) or more if approved by Commission. Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.- (a) \(50 \%\) of average weekly wages for not more than 300 woeks. (b) \(50 \%\) of average weekly Wages for not more than 500 weeks. Partial, (b.) Perm.-(b) \(50 \%\) of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specifled injurles, \(50 \%\) of weekiy wages for flxed periods in lieu of other compensation. Payments may not exceed \(\$ 18\) per week nor be less than \(\$ 8\), uniess wages were less than \(\$ 8\), when full wages wili be paid. Perlodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are nonresidents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

\section*{OREGON, 1916.}

Adm. Sys.-State Industrial Aecident Commission. Review by Circuit Court. Appeals therefrom as in other civil cases. Sec. for Comp.-Exclusive State fund. State contributes one-half of administrative cost. contributions by employer of one cent per day worked deducted from employce's wages and a percentage of monthly payroll varylig fiom onetenth of one per cent. to eight per cent, according to hazard. Employ.-Ali hazardous occupatlons involving power driven machinery and generai construction work automaticaily subject unless notlce to contrary. All non-hazardous cecupations (includes farming) may become subject by election. Med. and Surg.-Transportation, medieal, surgical and hospital expense not to excecd \(\$ 250\). Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) Per cent. of infured workman's wages accnrdling to marital condition as follows: Single, \(40 \%\), maxi-
mum \(\$ 55\); with wife, \(48 \%\), maxlmum \(\$ 65\); wife and one child, \(53 \%\), maximum \(\$ 73\); wife and two chlldren, \(58 \%\), maximum, \(\$ 81\); wlfe and three children, \(63 \%\), maximum \(\$ 89\); wife and four children, \(662 / 3 \%\); maximum \$97. Widow or widower same as single workman and add \(5 \%\) of wage, but not more than \(\$ 8\) per month. for each child under 16 . Minimum for single workinan, \(\$ 30\) per month, and \(\$ 40\) for workinan having wife or invalid husband, unless actual wage be less than these amounts, in which event compensation equal to wages is pald: (b) Monthly payments as foilows: If unmarried. 830 , if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under 16, \(\$ 35\); li husband is not invalid, 830 ; if married or a Fildow or widowel with. a child or children under \(16, \$ 8\), additional for each chlld until 16 , no maximum. Partial, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) A proportlonate amount, corresponding to ioss of earning power for not exceedling two years. (b) For certaln speclfied injuries (amputations and functlonal iosses), monthly payments of \(\$ 25\) in additlon to eompensation for total dlsability, maximum 96 months. Lump sum optional with injured party in cases for whlch the period of payments does not exceed twenty-four months and at , the discretion oi the commlssion not to excead \(50 \%\) of the amount due in other cases. All lump sum payments based on present worth computed at \(4 \%\) interest. Death Ben.-To wldow or invalid wldower, monthly payment of \(\$ 30\), and to each child under \(16, \$ 8\) per month, no maximum. To orphans under 16 (fernale 18) a monthly vayment of \(\$ 15\) each, no maximum. To other dependents, there being none of the foregolng, a monthly payment to each cqual to \(50 \%\) of the average support reccived during the preceding year, not to exceed \(\$ 30 \mathrm{ln}\) all. 'ro parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of \(\$ 25\), until such tlme as he would have become 21 , after which compensation is pald according to averago support. Payments to wldow or widower untll death or remarriage. On re. marriage of a wldow a lump sum of \(\$ 300\). Vocational Rehabilitation-Commission is authorized to provide such retraining to injured workmen as may be deemed advisable and pay for such expense as board and room, tuition, schooi supplies and financlal aid to dependents in connection therewith.

\section*{PENNSTLVANIA, 1916}

Adm. Sys. Workmen's Compensation Board. Appeal to courts. Sec, for Comp.-Employers must insure in State fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financlal abllity. Agreements are fled with a prothonotary, if approved becomes a llen as a judgment, Act provldes for dlreot pay ments to beneficlarles. Employ.-All, unless employer elects to contrary. Agrlcuitural and domestlc cmployees are oxciuded. Writ.--Fourteon
days. Med. and Surg.-Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first 30 days, cost not to exceed \(\$ 100\). \(\$ 100\) funeral expenses. Comp. for Dis.: Total-Sixty per cont. of weckly wages for 500 weeks, \(\$ 6\) minimum, \(\$ 12\) maximum, total not to exceed \(\$ 5,000\); if wages are less than \(\$ 6\), full wages will be paid. Partial-Sixty per cent. of weekly wage loss, \(\$ 12\) maximum; for not over 300 weeks, fixed periods for speclfed lnjuries, \(\$ 6\) minimum, \(\$ 12\) maximum; iull wages if less than \(\$ 6^{\circ}\) payments may be commutcd to lump sum. Death Ben.-Forty per cent. of weckly wages to wldow or dependent widower, \(10 \%\) additlonal for each child, total not to exceed \(60 \%\); if no parent, \(30 \%\); if one or two children. \(10 \%\) additlonai for each child in excess of two, totai not to exceed \(60 \%\) if no consort or chlld under 16 , but dependent parent, \(20 \%\) if \(\cdot\) partially dependent, \(40 \%\) if totally dependent; brothers, or sisters, \(15 \%\) to \(25 \%\) of wages. Payments cease on dcath, remarriage of widow or widower, or ehlld, brother or slster at 18; not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for ehiidren under 16, when \(15 \%\) will be paid for one, and \(10 \%\) addltional for each succeeding ehild, total not to exceed \(50 \%\). Basic wages are not less than \(\$ 10\) nor more than \(\$ 20\) weckly.

\section*{PORTO RICO, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Workmen's' Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. Sec. for Comp. A Workmen's Relief Trust Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the island. Rlghts not assignable nor. subject to attachment. Employ. All employing three or more, except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machlnery, and common carriers by railroad. Med. and Surg.-Necessary medical attendance and such medlcines and necessary food as the Workmen's Relief Commlsslon may prescribe; food supplies granted to be deducted from the award. Burial expenses not exceeding \(\$ 40\). Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) An amount equal to \(50 \%\) of the weekly wages, not less than \(\$ 3\) nor more than \(\$ 7\), for not more than 104 weeks (b) Not less than \(\$ 2,000\) nor more than \(\$ 4,000\). Partial, (b) Perm.-(b) Not more than \(\$ 2,500\). The tlme and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workmen's Relief Commission. Death Ben.-Not over \(\$ 3,040\) to \(\$ 4,000\). Benefits may be apportloned among the dependent legal heir by the Workmen's Relief Commission.

\section*{RHODE ISLAND, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Any party interested may petition Superior Court. Appeals to the Supreme Court. Sec. for Comp.-Employer must insure, give proof of financial ability or furnish security or bond. Insurers directly liable to claimants. Beneficiaries have first llen. Employ.-All except domestic servlce and agriculture, if employer elects. Defenses in sults for da neryes not abrogated unless more than flve persons employed. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.-Necessary medlcal and surgical care and hospital servlces for the frst eight weeks, not to exceed \(\$ 200\). If no dcpendents, the expense of the last sickncss and burial, not over \(\$ 200\) Comp. for Dis.: Total-A weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, not less than \(\$ 7\) nor more than \(\$ 16\) per week, for not more than 500 weeks. Partial-A weekly payment equal to onehalf the loss of earning power, not exceedlng \(\$ 10\) per week, for not longer than 300 weeks. For certaln speclfied injuries (mutlatlons, etc.), in addition to above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than \(\$ 4\) nor more than \(\$ 10\) per week, for lixed periods. Payments begin on the eighth day, but if lncapaclty extends beyond four weeks they begin from date of injury. Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the superior Court after compensatlon has been pald for slx months for elther death or injury. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to onehall the average weekly carnings, not less than \(\$ 4\) nor more than \(\$ 10\) per week, for a period of 300 woeks. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount whlch the annual contributlons bear to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not over \(300^{\circ}\) weeks. Payments to ehildren ccase on their reachlng eightecn unless physlcally or mentally incapacitated.

\section*{SOUTH DAKOTA, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrial Commlssioner. Arbitration Committee, one representatlve of each side and the Industrial Commissloner. Sec. for Comp. -Insurance required unless emplover can furnish proof of financlal abllity, when security may be required. Employ.-All except domestic, farm and casual laborers, and empioyees in interstate and forelgn commerce. Wait. Ten days, but payment dates from tlme of disablilty if physiclan will certliy that cllsabllity existed for any portlon of the ten days. Med. and Surg.-Medical care up to \(\$ 150\) for 12 weoks. If no dependents, \(\$ 150\) for
burial. Comp. for Total Dis.- \(55 \%\) of earnings up to a maximum of \(\$ 3,000\) or four tlmes average annual earnings. Compensation for partial disabllity is on basis of \(55 \%\) or not more than \(\$ 15\) a week for not longer than slx years. Death Ben.In death cases practicaily the same as for total disabillty.

TENNESSEE, 1919.
Adm. Sys.-The courts. Sec. for Comp.Insurance is requircd. Seif-insurers may, be required to give a bond, or flle securlty; policies lnure directly to benefit of employees; same preference as creditors. Employ.-Employees where ten or more employees are regularly employed, other than of State, counties thereof, and municipal corporations; except those engaged in agriculture, domeatleservlce, coal mines, common carrlers doing intcrstate buslness, casual employees. Employers of less than ten, mine operators and State and munlelpallties may accept provisions. Wait.-Ten days. Med. and Surg.-Such medical and surgical treatment, medlcines, supplies and apparatus as may be reasonably requlred for thlrty days after notice by employee to employer of accident. In case of death, reasonablc burial expenses up to \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.-Fifty per cent. of average weekiy wages up to \(\$ 11\) per week; minlmum. \$5 per week; durlng dlsability; not t.o exceed 300 weeks. (b) Temp. Part.-Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned at time of injury and amount slnce able to earn; not to exceed 300 weeks; speeial scheaule for specifled injuries. Perm. Total-Flity per cent. of average weekly wages, not excecding 550 weeks, not over \(\$ 5\) per weck after 400 weeks; total not to exceed \(\$ 5,000\). Death Ben.-To widow, \(30 \%\) of average weekiy wages; to wldow and one dependent child, \(40 \%\); to wldow and two or more dependent chlldren, \(50 \%\); to dependent orphan, \(30 \%\); and \(10 \%\) addltional for addltlonal orphans, not to excced \(50 \%\); to dependent husband, \(20 \%\) : to a parent, \(25 \%\); to two parents, \(35 \%\); lf no widow, chlld, husband, or parent, to dependent grandparent, brother, sister, mother-inlaw, or father-in-law, lf but one, \(25 \%\), lf two or more, \(35 \%\). This compensation during dependency for not more than 400 weeks

\section*{TEXAS, 1917.}

Adm. Sys.-Industrial Accldent Board. Appeals to eourts. Sec. for Comp.-Employers may insure. Compensation is payable dlrectly by the Insurance association. Benefits are unassignable, and exempt from garnisliment \(\Omega\) ttachment, etc. Employ.-Ali except domestle and farm and rancli labor, rallways operated as common carrlers, and those who have less than three omployees, and vessels in interstate and forelgn eommerce. Wait. -One week. Med. and Surg.-Medlcal and hospltal care for first two weeks and hospltal care for such additionai tlme as may be needed, provided procedure prescribed ls foliowed. If no beneficiarles or creditors, expenses of iast llness and a funeral benefit not over \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis.: TotalSlxty per cent. of average weekly wages, not less than \(\$ 5\) nor more than \(\$ 15\), for not more than 401 weeks. Partial-Sixty per cent. of ioss of earning power, not over \(\$ 15\) per week nor more thant 300 weeks. For certaln specifled injuries (mutilations, etc., an additional compensation equal to \(60 \%\) of the average weekly wages for fixed perlods, not less than \(\$ 5\) nor more than \(\$ 15\) per wcek, in lieu of all other compensation. A lump sum payment, may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permancnt clisabillty, subject to the approval of the Industrial Acciden Board, and may be directed by Board lf case appears to be one where rcquirements of person entitled to recelve it. Death Ben.-To the legal beneficlary a weekly payment equal t.o \(60 \%\) of his wages, not less than \(\$ 5\) nor more than \(\$ 15\), for a period of 360 weeks, dlstributed according to law governing property distrlbution.

\section*{UTAH, 1917.}

Adm. Sys -Industriai Commission. Sec, for Comp.-Employers mist insure or be liable to respond \(\ln\) damages. Employ.-Public and prlvate employers of three or more. Agrlcultural, domestle and casual laborers, elected offlciais, and employees in interstate and forelgn commerce are, excluded. Wait.-Three days. Med, and Surg.-Medleal eare up to \(\$ 500\), which may be increased upon application and after investlgation. \(\$ 150\) for burlal. Comp. for Total Dis. Slxty per cent. of the average weekly wages for nve years and \(45 \%\) thereafter; temp. tot. dis. not over \(\$ 5,000\) for slx years. Death Ben.-Dependents are paid \(60 \%\) of wages for a minimum period of six years. There is a llmited appeal to the courts.

VERMONT, 1915.
Adm. Sys.-Commissioner of Industries. Appesi to courts. Sec. for Comp. - Insurance required
unless deposit of securlty or proof of financial responsibility. Employees have direct recourse to insurer. - Compensation rlghts are preferred claims. Employ.-All industrial establishmerits in which more than ten are employed, commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual fabor excluded. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.-Medical and hospital service for fourteen days, not over \(\$ 100\). \(\$ 100\) for funera expenses if death within two years. Comp. for Dis.: TotalFlity per cent. of weokly wages for not more than 260 weeks, \(\$ 0\) minimum, \(\$ 15\) maxlmum, total not to exceed \(\$ 4,000\). It wages less than, \(\$ 3\), full wages will be pald. Partial-Flity per cent. of wage decrease, maximum \(\$ 10\), for not more than 200 weekss. For certain specifled injuries, \(50 \%\) of weekly wagen, but not more than \(\$ 15\), for designated periods runn ni from 4 to 170 weeks. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. Death Ben. To dependent widow or widower, \(331 / 3 \%\) of weekly wages, \(40 \%\) if there be one or two chlidren, \(45 \%\) if more than two; if no parent, \(25 \%\). to one or two children, \(10 \%\) additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed \(40 \%\); if no consort or child under cighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, \(15 \%\) to \(25 \%\) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependencyistp children on reaching eighteen, unless incapable, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or \(\$ 3,500\). Payments to other classes end in 208. weeks at most. Basic wages not less than \(\$ 5\) weekly.

\section*{VIRGINIA, 1918.}

Adm. Sys.- Btate Commission of three. : Sec. for Comp.-Pollcies inure dlrectly to employee. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. Employ -All except domestle servlce and farm labor, and steam railroads; includes public employment. Wait.-Ten calendar days. Med. and Surg:-Medical and surgical ald by employers for sixty days. Funeral expenses not over \(\$ 100\) Comp-for Dis.: Total-Flfty per cent, of weekly wagas, maximum \(\$ 12\), minimum \(\$ 5\), total for disablity not over 500 weeks or \(\$ 4500\) Partial, (a) Temp. (B) Perm.-(b) Act- has schedule for permanent paftial, loss of thumb so much, lndex finger so much, and so on. (a) \(50 \%\) of weekly loss during disability, not more than \(\$ 12\) nor over 300 weeks. Death Ben. - Not more than 300 weeks or \(\$ 4,500\) to allen deperderits (except Canedians), not ovel \(\$ 1,000\). Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages to dependents. There is an appeal to tho courts.

\section*{WASHINGTON, 1917}

Adm. Sys.-Department of Labor and Industries. Review by Superior Court. Appeals from Superior Court as in other civil cases. Sec. for Comp.Acclctent fund, under State control. Employ-
All extra-hazardous employment, Includng mills, factories, rrorkshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries, and wharves, engineering, logging, lumbering, bulding trades, telegraph, tele phone, ant electric lights, etc. Railroads are excluded. Wait.-Seven days. Med. and Surg.and hospital care if injuries temporary; if permanent, untll awards are made on basls of nature of disabllity. Expenses of burial not over \(\$ 100\). Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.(b) If unmarrled, \(\$ 30\) per month; if with a wife or invanth: lishusband not an invalid, \(\$ 22.50\) per month; if married or a widow or widower with a child or chlidren under slxteon, \$5 additionai for each child, total not to exceed \(\$ 52.50\); if so helpiess as to require attendant: \(\$ 20\) per month, in addition to other benétsts.' Partial, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) Payment es for total disability continues in proportion to loss of earning power, provlded this excoeds \(5 \%\) (b) For spocifled permanent partial disabilitios, lump sums ransing from \(\$ 500\) to \(\$ 2.000\); others to be compensated proportionately; if the injured person ls a minor, the pareats recetve an additional sum equal to \(10 \%\) of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted lnto a lump sum, payment not over \(\$ 4,000\), in case of death or permanent total disability, No
benefits are to be pald for the frst seven days, uniess the disability contlunes for more than thirty days. Death Ben.-To widow or invalid widower, a monthiy payment of 830 ; to each child under sixteen, \(\$ 5\) per month, total not over \(\$ 50\); if no parent, \(\$ 10\) to each child under sixteen, total not to exceed \$40. To other dependents, if nono above survive, a monthly bryment equat to. \(50 \%\) of the averfige amount provlously contributed, total not to exceed \$20. To the parent or parents of unmarried minor, a inonthiy payment of \(\$ 20\), until ho would have continue untll death or remarriago, and to a child under sixteen: If a widlow remarries alie recelves a
lumb sim of \(\$ 240\). If burial expense does not
exceed \(\$ 100\), widow receives an immediate payment of \(\$ 250\).

WEST VIRGINIA, 1915
Adm. Sys.-Compensation Commissioner; limIted appeal to Supreme Court. Sec. for Comp.Insurance through a State fund. Employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond Payments only to beneflciaries, and exempt from claims of creditors, attachment or execution or assignment. Employ.-All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State Insurance Fund. Wait.-One week. Med. and Surg.-Merical, surgical and hospital servlces, not over \(\$ 300\) ( \(\$ 600\) in special cases). Reasonable funeral expenses, not over \$150. Comp. for Dis.: Total-For permanent total disability ( \(85 \%\) or above); \(50 \%\) of the average weekly wages during life. Partial, (a) Temp. (b) Perm.-(a) \(50 \%\) of average weekly earnings not more than \(\$ 12\) per week nor exceeding 52 weeks, except that for cortain ununlted fractures, etc may be 78 . weeks. (b) \(50 \%\) of wages for periods varying With degree of disability (from \(2 \%\) to \(85 \%\) ), from 8 to 340 weeks. Lump surn payments may be substltuted for perlodic payments. Death Ben.-To widow or invalid widower, \(\$ 20\) per month and \(\$ 5\) per month additional for each child under the age of fifteen yoars. To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, widower or child, \(50 \%\) of average monthly support received from deceased during preceding year, not exceeding \(\$ 20\) per month for six years. If deceased was a single minor to a dependent parent \(50 \%\) of earnings, not over \(\$ 6\) per Week untll he would have become twenty pensation. computed. Payments to widow or pansation computed, Payments to widow or fifteen. It wldow or widower remarry within two years, to be patd \(20 \%\) of balance of 10 years.

\section*{WISCONSIN, 1917.}

Adm. Sys - Industria Commission: limited review by tho courts. Sec. for Comp.-Employer must give proof of financial abillity or finsure. Clalms have preferonce, are non-assignable, and exempt from attachment or executlon. Commission may require deposits, purchase of annuitles, or the giving of bonds. Employ.-A'1, if the employer elects. Election is presumed where there are three or more employees, except as to agriculture and railroads. Wait.-One week. Med. and Surd.-Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for ninety days, and for such additional time as will in judgment of commisston lassen the period of compensation Christian Science healing permitted li both employer and employee agree. Occupational disease is subject to compensation same as industrial accidents. Artificial limbs. supplied. Reasonable expense of burlal, up to 8100 . Comp. for Dis.: Total-Sixty-five per cont. of average weckly earnings. Partial-sixty-five per cent, of loss of aarning power. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to \(65 \%\) of average weekly earnings for fixed perlods, ranging from 6 to 320 weeks, Which include the time for healing. For serious permarient disfagurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not over \(\$ 1,300\). Payments begin with the elghth day, but if disability continues for twentyeight, days, beneflts are payable for first seven days. In case of temporary or partial disability, aggregate compensation not over four years' carnlngs; for permanent total disabilities payments are limitednine to fiftoen years, according to age of injured porson. Lump sum payments niay be stibstituted at any time. Death Ben.-To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any pr or compensation will not exceed six years' earnings. If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding vear. All payments are to be made in weckly instalments equal to \(65 \%\) of the average weekiy earnings. Dependence of children cerses at eighteen, unless physicaliy or mentally incapacltated.

\section*{WYOMING, 1917}

Adm. Sys.-Disputes settled by District Courts of the Counties with appeai to the Supreme Court of the State. Sec. for Comp.-Insurance In State fund requirod. Insurance under State control Payments \(110 t\) assignabie nor subject to attachment. execution, etc. Employ.--Extra-hazardous (entmerated list) in which one or more are employed, nterstate railroads excepted, uso of explosives included. Wait. Soven days. Med. and Surs. and Hosp. \(\$ 200\), unless other arrangements exist. \(\$ 100\) for funeral expenses, uniess other arrangements exist under agreement. Comp. for I) is.: Total, (a) Temp. (b) Perm,-(b) Lump sum of \(\$ 4,000\) and a sum equal to \(\$ 120\) per year for cach child under sixteen years of ace-total for children shali not exceod \(\$ 4,000\). (a) \(\$ 50\) por month li sinmle.
\(\$ 60\) if married, and \(\$ 7.50\) per month for each child under sixteen. Total monthly payments shall not exceed \(\$ 90\) per month, and aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent. No payments for first seven days unless the disability continues for more than 21 days. Death Ben.- Lump sum payment of \(\$ 2,000\) to widow or invalid widower and an additional sum equal to \(\$ 120\) per year until sixteen, for each child. Total for children not to exceed \(\$ 3,600\). If there are dependent parents and no spousc and no children under sixteen, a sum equal to \(50 \%\) of the average monthly support received during the three years next preceding the accilent, not exceeding \(\$ 1,000\). Payments to non-resident aliens. Beneficiaries are limited to \(331 / 3 \%\) of the above amounts and only the widow and children under sixteen are considered.

\section*{UNITED STATES, 1916.}

Adm. Sys.-United States Employees Compensation Commission. Sec. for Comp.-No provision for insurance. Payments made from special compensation fund. Employ-All civilian employments of the Unite」 States Government, the Panama Railroad and the Alaska Engineering Commission. Wait.-Threc days. Med. and Surg.Reasonabie medical, surgical, and hospital services
and supplies. \(\$ 100\) burial expenses and transportation of bodies of residents of the United States dying away from home station, if relations desire it. Comp. for Dis.: Total- \(632 / 3 \%\) of the monthly pay during continuance of the disability. Partial\(66 \frac{2}{3} \%\) of the difference in wage carning capacity due to such disability. Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death, or permanent disability, may be computed to a lump sum. Death Ben. - To widow or dependent widowcr alone, \(35 \%\) of the monthly wages, with \(10 \%\) additional for each child, total not to exceed \(662 / 3 \%\). To dependent parents, \(25 \%\) if one, \(40 \%\) if both are dependent. If there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed \(662 / 3 \%\). Otner dependent relatives receive benefts in smaller amounts, subject to claims of fos egoing. Payments to widow or widower terminate on death or remarriage, to a child on marriage, reaching eightecn. Payments to other beneficiaries in death cases in no case extend beyond eight years. All payments subject to maximum or \(\$ 66.67\) per month, and minimum of \(\$ 33.33\), unless actual earnings are less, when compensation will equal earnings. If only children survive, one child gets \(25 \%\), and each additional child \(10 \%\), total not to exceed \(662 / 3 \%\).

\section*{THE SINCLE TAX.}

The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the selfevident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all other forms of direct and indirect taxation.

\section*{A TAX ON LAND VALUES.}

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, state government, and the general government as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its valuethe premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

\section*{NO TAX ON IMPROVEMENTS.}

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into considaration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle,
and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would -

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

\section*{FREEDOM OF TRADE.}

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his cxertion.

5 th . It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unproftable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raisc wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intclligence: and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water. gas, and all other things that. necessarily require the use of such common ways.

\section*{©y) Tarift act of 1922.}

The Fordney-McCumber tariff act was signed by President Harding Sept. 21 1922, and it went into effect at 12:01 A. M, Sept. 22. It was over twenty months in the making. The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on it Jan. 6, 1921, which continued until Feb. 16, and the bll passed the House July 21, 1921. It rested for eight months and three weeks in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was'reported April 11, 1922, to the Senate with 2,082 amendments. The Senate begari consideration of it April 19, and adopted 2,436 amendments. It was passed by the Serlate Aug. 19 by a vote of 48 to 25 and was sent to conference at once.
The conference report was submitted to the House

Sept. 12 and on the 13th the House sent it back to the Conference Committee by a vote of 177 to 130 (102 Republicans joining with the Democrats) With instructions to eliminate the embargo on dyestuffs and the duty on potash. When submitted again with these changes it was adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 210 to 90 on Sept. 15. The Senate adopted the conference report as amended on Sept. 19 by a vote of 43 to 28 .

Treasury experts figure that the new Tariff Act will yield about \(\$ 400,000,000\) a year in revenue, orie-half from thicse four sources: Sugar, \(\$ 87,000,000\); , raw wool, \(\$ 63,000,000\); tobacco, \(\$ 35,000,000\); laces and embroideries, \(\$ 15,000,000\). The Underwood-Simmons law yielded last year \(\$ 308,025,125,17\). The Payne-Aldrich law brought \(\$ 318,891,395.86\) into the Treasury in 1913, the last year of its operation.

\section*{FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISIONS.}

The power of the President to alter rates of duty is provided for under Title III.-Section 315-reads:
(a) When the President, after caréful investigation, finds that the rates of duty in the Tariff of 1922 do not in fact equalize the costs of production of any article or articles between the United States and the principal competing foreign country, he shall determine the rates that will so equallze such difference, and 30 days after the prociamation is made the rates of duty proposed by him shall be in effect on the articles named in the proclamation in lieu of the rates of duty specifed in the Tariff of 1922. These rates of duty are to be based upon lorelgn valuation. He canhot increase or decrease any rate of duty more thatin 50 per centum of the amount thereof as provided in the Tariff of 1922 .
(b). When the increase or decrease of 50 per centum in the ratés of duty based upon foreign valuation do not equalize the difference in the cost of production between the United States and the principal competing foreign country, then the Presidentissall, after due investigation, ascertain the Anerican selling price of the competing article or articles and by prociamation may announce new rates of duty that will equalize the costs of production between the United Statcs and the principal competing forelgn country on the articies involved in the inquiry. Such rates of duty, when based upon the American selling price of imported articles, shall not decrease the rates of duty in the Tarift of 1922 by'more than 50 per centum of such rates, and shall-in no case lincrease them. The rates based upon the American selling price are to be effective 15 days from the date of the proclamation.
(c) Differences in the costs of production at home and abroad shall be ascertalned by giving due welght to differences in conditions of production, wäges, cösts of materials, hours of labor, and other items involved in production: differences in the wholesale selling prices in this country of simllar domestic and foreign articles: subsidies or ar assistance foreign governiments give their producers; and any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.'

The President can make no proclamation of changes of rates under the flexible tarlfi provisions until after the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences of cost of productlon at home and abroad.
The Investigation by the Tariff Commission is required to be very thorough.

The President must determine in fact that the differences in cost of production really exist or that unfair.. practices exist, before he can take action. The Tariff Commission shall hoid public hearings at'. which parties interested may be prescnt and heard, and is authorized to make proper ruics and regulations for the holding of such hearings.

If, subsequent to any prociamation or a change In rates, the President finds that the costs of production at home and abroad have changed or ceased to exist, he may modify or terminate the rates formerly proclalmed by him.

The President cannot transter a dutiable article to the free list, or an article on the free list, to the

TWELVE-MILE
The act oxtends the zone of search and selzure at ea from the former threc-mile extent to twelve miles, in this section:
"Sec. 581 -Boarding Vessels-Ofncers of the customs or of the coast guard, and agents or other persons authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or appointed for that purpose in writing by a collceor may at any time go on board of any vessel or
dutiable list, or substitutc an ad valorem rate for a specific rate, or a specific rate for an ad valorem rate. Nor can he increase a rate beyond the maximum ad valorem rate as provided in the Tariff of 1922, when such act declares that the combined specific and ad valorem rates of duty shall not exceed a specified maximum ad valorem. For instance, if the act says that the rate on any article shall be 20 cents per pound and 40 per centum ad valorem, but that in no case shall the total duty collected be more than 50 per centum ad valorem, the President cannot announce ncw rates that would increase the total duty beyond the maximum of 50 per centurn ad velorem.

Section 316 authorizes the President to investigate unfair methods of competition and unfair acts of importation; and to declare the same to be unlawful. The Tariff Commission is authorized to report upon such methods and acts, and its findings are to be conclusive if supported by evidence; the offending partics may be given a rehearing by the Commission; appeal may be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals and its decision shall be final, except that the subject may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. In such cases, the President shall increase the dutics upon the article or articies in question by not less than 10 per centum ad valorem or more than 50 per contum ad valorem; or the articles may be excluded from entry into the United States. The President's decision is conclusive, but he can modify it thercafter as the facts may warrant.

\section*{RETALIATORY PROVISIONS.}

Section 317 provides that when any foreign country discriminates against articles wholly or in part the product or products of this country, by imposing, directly or indirectiy, by any unreasonable charge, fee, duty, exaction, regulation or limitation, or other method of discrimination and the commerce in them, and the President finds in fact that said foreign country has done and continues so to do, and that the American public interest will be served thereby, he shall by prociamation declarc such new and additional rates of duty, as will offet the burdens placed upon our commerce, not excceding 50 per centum ad valorem on the commoditles from the offending country or countrles named in his proclamation; or he may by proclamation exclude the articles named. The provisions of a proclamation become effectlve 30 days after its date. It is the duty of the Tariff Commission to continually makc investlgation concorning the welfare of our commerce abroad, and to bring to the attention of the President any discrimination.

In order to give prompt effect to the flexible tariff and retaliatory provisions of the act, the Tariff Cominission, under Section 318 is directed to obtain and compile and have ready for prompt use, the contersion costs; costs of production; import costs; growers', manufacturers or produccrs' selling prices at home and in the manufacturing, producing and growing centres of foreign countries, which export to the United States competitive articles. This will afford the President, the Congress and the country the information neccssary for imniedinte and effective action.

\section*{LIMIT NOW.}
vehicle at any place in the Unitcd States or within four leagues of the coast of the United States, without as well as within their respectlve districts, to examine the manifest and to inspect, search, and cxamine the vessel or vehicle, and cvery part thereof, and any person, trunk or package on board, and to this cnd to hail and. stop such vessel or vehicle. if under way, and use all necessary force to compel
compliance, and if it slall appear tiat any oreach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, wnerewy or in consequence of "which such vessel or vehiole, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel or vehicle is liable to forfeiture, it shall be the duty of such officer to make seizure of the same, and to arrest \(0:\), in case of escape or attempted escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation

Offlcers of the Department of Commerce and other persons authorized by such department may go :on board of any vessel at any placc ln the United States or within four leagues of the coast of the United States and hail, stop, and board such vessels in the enforcement of the navigation laws and arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape, pursue and arrest any person engaged in the breach or violation of the navigation laws.
The more important rates in the tariff law are given 'below, with the corresponding rates in the Payne-Aldrtch (Republican) tariff law of 1911, and in the Underwood (Democratic) law of 1914;

\section*{AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.}

Cattle, from \(11 / 2\) to 2 cents a pound; PayneAldrich, from 2 cents a head to \(27 \%\) ad valorem: Underwood, free.
Sheep and goats, \(\$ 2\) a head; Paync-Aldrich, from 75 cents to \(\$ 1.50\); Underwood, free.

Fresh lamb, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 11/2; Underwood, free.
Hogs, \(11 / 2\) cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 1.50\) a head; Underwood, free

Bacon, hams and shoulders, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents a pound: Underwood, free.

Lard, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich \(11 / 2\) cents; Underwood, free: lard, compounds and substitutes, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich (no provision); Underwood, free.

Milk, fresh, \(21 / 2\) cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents; Underwood, free; buttermilk, 1 cent a sallon; Payno-Aldrich and Underwood (no corresponding provision): cream, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, cents: Underwood, free.

Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, \(11 / 2\) cents a pound; sweetened, \(11 / 2\) cents a pound: PayneAldrich 2 cents in each case: Underwood, free.

Butter and oleomargarine, and other butter substltutes, 8 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, \(21 / 2\) cents.

Cheese and substitutes, 5 cents a pound; PayneAldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, \(20 \%\)

Poultry, live, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 3 cents; Underwood, 1 cent; poultry, dead, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents: Underwood, 2 cents.

Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents a dozen; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents a dozen; Underwood, free.

Honey, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich. 20 cents a gallon; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Horses and mules, valued at not more than \(\$ 150\) each, \(\$ 30\) each; valued at over \(\$ 150\) each, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 30\) each and \(25 \%\) respectively; Underwood, \(10 \%\).

Fresh or frozen salmon, mackerel and halibut, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrlch, 1 cent a pound; Underwood free; other fresh or frozen fish, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(1 / 2\) cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Barley, 20 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 30 cents; Underwood, 15 cents; barley flour, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Corn, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents: Underwood, free; cornmeal, 30 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents; Underwood, free.

Macaroni and noodles, 2 cents a pound; PayneAldrlch, \(11 / 2\) cents: Underwood, 1 cent.

Oats, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, 6 cents.

Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 80 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 30 cents per 100 pounds

Milled rice, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Rye, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat, 30 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat flour, 78 cents per 100 pounds; PayneAldrich, \(25 \%\) : Underwood, free.

Apples, 25 per cent a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, 10 cents.

Apricots, green, ripe, drlea, or in brine, \(3 / 2\) cent \(a\) ound: Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cider, 5 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents

Figs, fresh, dried, or in brine, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(21 / 2\) cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Raisins, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(21 / 2\) cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lemons, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(11 / 2\) cents; Underwood, \(1 / 2\) cent.

Limes, oranges and grapefruit, 1 cent a pound;
Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, \(1 / 2\) cent.
Olives, in brine, green or ripe, 20 cents a gallon;
Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 15 cents a gallon
Peaches and pears, \(3 / 2\) cent a pound; PayneAldrich, same; Underwood 1-5 cent.

Pineapples, \(3 / 4\) cent each; Payne-Aldrich, 4-5 cent; Underwood, \(1 / 2\) cent.

Marmalades, jellies and fruit butters, \(\mathbf{3 5 \%}\); Payne-Aldiich, 2 cents a pound: Underwood, 1 cent a pound.

Almonds, unshelled, \(43 / 4\) cents a pound; PayneAldrich, 4 cents; Underwood, 3 . cents; shelled, 14 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 4 cen s.

Brazil nuts, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent.

Cocoanut meat, shredded, \(31 / 2\) cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood 2 cents a pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, 3 cents a pound; shelled, cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 1 cent a pound in each case.

Walnuts of all kinds, unshelled, 4 cents a pound Payne-Aldrich, 3 cents: Underwood, 2 cents; shelled, 12 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents;-Underwood 4 cents.

Peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound; Payne Aldrich, \(5-12\) cent a pound; Underwood, 1-6 cent a pound.

Onions, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents a bushel; Underwood, 20 cents a bushel.
Irish potatoes, 50 cents per 100 pounds: PayneAldrich, 25 cents a bushel; Underwood, free.

Tomatoes, \(1 / 2\) cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).

Turnips, 12 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, 15 per cent.

Chocolate and cocoa, 2 cents a pound; PayneAldrich, from \(21 / 2\) cents a pound to \(50 \%\); Underwood, from 2 cents a pound to \(25 \%\).
Hay, \(\$ 4\) a ton; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, \(\$ 2\).

Hops, 24 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 16 cents a pound.

SUGARS AND MANUFACTURES OF
Sugar, 2.20 cents a pound ( 1.76 cents a pound, Cuban raw) ; Payne-Aldrich, 1.68 cents ( 1.35 Cuban raw): Underwood, 1.25 cents ( 1 cent Cuban raw).
Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents a pound: Payne-Aldrlch, same; Underwood, 3 cents.

Sugar, candy, and all confectionery, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from 4.cents a pound and \(15 \%\) to \(50 \%\); Underwood, 2 cents a pound to \(25 \%\).

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.
Raw wool, 31 cents a pound of scoured content: Payne-Aldrich, 33 cents; Underwood, free.

Women's and children's dress goods, from 37 cents a pound and \(50 \%\) to 45 cents a pound of the wool content and \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 11 cents a square yard and \(50 \%\) to 11 cents a square yard and \(55 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).
oolen cloths for men's suits and overcoats: from 24 cents a pound and \(40 \%\) to 45 cents a pound of the wool content and \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from 33 cents a pound and \(50 \%\) to 44 cents a pound and \(55 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).
Blankets, automobile robes, and similar articles, from 18 cents a pound and \(30 \%\) to 37 cents a pound and \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from 22 cents a pound and \(30 \%\) to 33 cents a pound and \(40 \%\); nderwood, \(25 \%\)
Hose and half hose, gloves and mittens, from 36 cents a pound and \(35 \%\) to 45 cents a pound and \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 33 cents a pound and \(50 \%\) to 44 cents a pound and \(55 \%\); Underwood, \(20 \%\) to \(40 \%\).

Knit underwear, from 36 cents a pound and \(30 \%\) to 45 cents a pound and \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).
Sweaters and other outerwear, knit or crocheted from 36 cents a pound and \(40 \%\) to 45 cents a pound and \(50 \%\) : Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Clothing and other articles of wearing apparel not knit or crocheted, from 24 cents a pound and \(40 \%\) to 45 cents a pound and \(50 \%\) : Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Oriental and chenille Axminster carpets and rugs, \(55 \%\) : Payne-Aldrioh, 60 cents a square yard and \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Axminster carpets and rugs not specially provided for and Wilton and Brussels carpets and rugs and velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents a square yard and \(40 \%\) to 50 cents a square yard and \(40 \%\); Underwood, from \(25 \%\) to \(30 \%\).

COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF.
Cotton sewlng thread, from \(20 \%\) to \(35 \%\); Payne-Aldrich 20\%; Underwood \(15 \%\)

Cotton cloth, 30 to \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from \(15 \%\) to \(40 \%\); Underwood, from \(71 / 2 \%\) to \(30 \%\).
Table damask, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\) Underwood, \(25 \%\)

Qullts or bed spreads, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\)

Sheets, pillow cases, blankets and towels, \(25 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\).

Tabie and bureau covers, napkins, centre pleces and dollies; \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\) Underwood, \(30 \%\)

Gloves, from \(25 \%\) to \(75 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\) to \(50 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\)

Hose and haif hose, \(30 \%\) to \(50 \%\); PayneAldrich, from \(55 \%\) to \(70 \%\); Underwood, \(40 \%\) to \(50 \%\)
kilt underwear and all other wearing apparel not spectally provided for, \(4 \%\); clothing and other wearing apparel not specially provided for, \(35 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(35 \%\) to \(50 \%\) : Underwood, \(30 \%\).
Lace window curtains, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\) : Underwood, \(60 \%\).

\section*{FLAX; HEMP AND JUTE.}

Linen cloth, from \(50 \%\) to \(55 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from \(30 \%\) to \(50 \%\) Underwood, \(35 \%\)

Tabie damask, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from \(45 \%\) to \(50 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\)

Toweis and napkins, \(40 \%\) to \(55 \%\); sheets and pillón cases, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\) to \(50 \%\) Underwood, \(35 \%\)

Linen handkerchiefs, unhemmed, \(35 \%\); hemmed, \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\), and Underwood, \(35 \%\) in each dase

Clothing and all articles of wearing apparel not specially provided for, \(35 \%\); Payne-Aldrich \(50 \%\); Underwood, \(40 \%\).

\section*{SILK AND SILK GOODS.}

Sewing siik, twist and floss, ungummed, \(\$ 1.50\) a 'pound;' Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, \(15 \%\) Siik cloth, \(55 \%\); Payne-Aldrlch, \(\$ 1.25\) to \(\$ 4\) a pound; Underwood, \(45 \%\).

Knit underwear, hose, half hose and gloves, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(50 \%\).

Outerwear and otlier knit or crocheted goods, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(60 \%\) : Underwód, \(50 \%\)

Clothing and all other wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(60 \%\) Underwood, \(50 \%\).

Handkerchiefs, and woven mufflers, unhemmed, \(55 \%\); hemmed or hemstitched, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\) and \(60 \%\), respectively; Under wood, \(40 \%\) and \(50 \%\), respectively.

Knit goods, ribbons and other fabrics and articies of artificial sllk, 45 eents a pound and \(60 \%\); Payne Aldrich, 45 cents a pound and \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(60 \%\).

\section*{METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.}

Plg iron, \(\overline{7} 5\) cents a ton; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 2.50\) a ton; Underwood, free.

Steel wre, \(3 / 4\) cent to \(11 / 2\) cent a pound; PayneAldrich, 1 cent to \(13 / 4\) cent; Underwood, \(15 \%\) :

Steel rails, \(1-10\) cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7-10 of one cent; Underwood, "free.

Horseshoes, \(1-5\). cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(3 / 4\) of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Steel wool, 10 cents a pound and \(30 \%\); PayneAldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(20 \%\)

Nalls, oxceeding two inclies in length, 4-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free; if less thall two inches in length, \(15 \%\); PayneAldrich, 4-10 of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free. Screws, \(25 \%\) Payne-Aldrich, from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound; Underwood, \(25 \%\).

Table, household and hospltal utensils, and hollow or flat ware of 1 ron or steel and enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 5 cents a pound and \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood. \(25 \%\); composed wholly or in ehief value of aluininuin, 11 cents a pound and \(55 \%\); Payno-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\) of copper, brass or other metal, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood \(25 \%\).

Hair, safety, hat and other plns, of brass, copper or other base metal, \(35 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(35 \%\); Underwood; \(20 \%\).

Fountain pens, 72 cents a dozen and \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrioh, \(30 \%\) : Underwood, \(25 \%\).

Pocket and other knives, having other than fixed blades, from 1 cent each and \(50 \%\) to 35 cents exch and \(55 \%\); Paytio-Aldrich, from \(40 \%\) to 20 cents each and. \(40 \%\) Undelwood, \(35 \%\) to \(55 \%\) :

Tabie, kitchen, bread, butcher's, hunting and slmilat, lenlves, with liandles of mother of pearl, shell or ivory, enimal horn or silver, 16 cents each and 45\%: Payne-Aldrich, 14. cents cach and
bone or celluloid, 8 cents each and \(45 \%\); PatneAldrich, 4 cents each and \(15 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\); with handles of any other material, from 2 cents eacli and \(45 \%\) to 8 cents each and \(45 \%\); PayneAldrich, 1 cent each and \(15 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).
Scissors and shears, from \(31 / 2\) cents each and \(45 \%\) to 20 cents each and \(45 \%\); Páyne-Aldrich, from \(11 / 4\) cents each and \(15 \%\) to 75 cents a dozen and \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\)

Safety razors and handles and frames, 10 cents each and \(30 \%\); stralght razors and parts from 13 cents each and \(45 \%\) to 45 cents each and \(45 \%\) : Payne-Aldrich, from \(35 \%\) to 15 cents each and \(35 \%\) : Underwood, \(35 \%\) to \(55 \%\).

Shotguns and rifles; from \(\$ 1.50\) each and. \(45 \%\) to \(\$ 10\) each and \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from \(\$ 1.50\) each and \(15 \%\) to \(35 \%\); Underwood; \(35 \%\)

Pistols, from \(\$ 1.25\) each and \(55 \%\) to \(\$ 3.50\) each and \(55 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 75 cents each and \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Automobiles and motorcycles, and parts, \(25 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\) to \(45 \%\)

Airplanes, hydroplanes, motor boats and parts, \(30 \%\) (no corresponding provision in PayneAldrlch and Underwood latw

Bicycles, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\) machines, from \(15 \%\) to \(30 \%\); PayneAldrich, \(30 \%\) : Underwood, free

Cash registers, 25\%; Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, free.

Crcam separators valued above \(\$ 50,25 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(15 \%\); Underwood, free, where valued at less than \(\$ 75\)

Shovels; scythes, sickles, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, iree.

Aiuminum, crude, 5 cents a pound; PayneAldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 2 ceitits.
Lead bullion, \(21 / 8\) cents a pound; Payne-Aldrlch, same; Uniderwood, \(25 \%\)

Zlnc in blocks or pigs, \(13 / 4\) cents a pound; PayneAldrich, \(13 / 8\) cents a pound; Underwood, \(15 \%\). In sheets, 2 cents 8 pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(15 / 8\). cents; Underwood, \(15 \%\)

Magnésite, crude, \(5-16\) cent a pound; caustic calcined, \(5 / 8\) cent a pound; dead-burned and grain, \(23-40\) cents a pound.

TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.
Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, \$2.10 a. pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 1.85\); Underwood, same; stemmed, \(\$ 2.75\) a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 2.50\); Únderwood, same.

Filer tobacco, unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; stemmed, 50 cents a poünd; Payne-Aldrich, 35 cents and 50 cents a pound, respectlvely; Undertood, same.

Clgars and cigarettes, \(\$ 4.50\) a pound and \(25 \%\); Payno-Aldrich and Underwood, same.
SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.
Brandy and other spirits, \(\$ 5\) a proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 2.60\); Underwood, same.

Champagne and other sparkling wines, \(\$ 6\) a proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, \(\$ 3.20\) a gallon; Underwood same.

Stili wines, \(\$ 1.25\) a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 45 cents a gallon

Ale, porter and beer, \(\$ 1\) a gallon; Payne Aldrich and Underwood, 45 cents.

Grapejulce containing less than \(1 \%\) alcohol, 70 cents a gallon, and \(\$ 5\) proof gallon on the alcoliol. Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provisions.

Ginger ale and other non-alcohollc beverages, 15 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 12 cents; Underwood, 8 cents.

\section*{CHEMICALS}

Dyes, synthetic chemlcals and explosives, products of coal tar, in intermcdiate state; 7 cents a pound and \(55 \%\) ad valorem on Amerlcan valuation, for the first two years, and 7 cents' a pound and \(40 \%\) ad valorem on American valuation aiter that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\)
Dyes, synthetle chemicals, products of coal tar, in fnished state, 7 cents a pound and \(60 \%\) dd valorem on American valuation for the first two years, and 7 cents a pound and \(45 \%\) ad valorem on American valuation after that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); PayneAldrich, \(30 \%\) : Underwood, same.

Acetlc acid (vinegar), 2 cents a pound; PayneAldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Citric acid, 17 cents a yound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 5 colits.

Alcoliol, amyl, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1/1 cent a pound: Underwood, smme; wood, 12 cents per gallon; Payne-aldrich, \(20 \%\) : Underwood. freo.

Ink and lnk powders, \(20 \%\) ad valorem; PayneAldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).
Menthol, 50 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, 50 cents a pound; camphor, crude natural, 1 cent per pound. Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent a pound; camphor, refined or synthetic, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 5 cents.
Castor oll, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 35 cents a gallon; Underwood, 12 cents a gallon.
Linseed oil, 3 3-10 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents a gallon or \(71 / 2\) pounds weight; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon of same weight.
Ollve oll, in containers, \(71 / 2\) cents a pound; PayneAldrich, 50 cents a gailon; Underwood, 30 cents a gallon; in bulk, \(61 / 2\) cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich 40 cents a gallon; Underwood, 20 cents. a gallon.
Cottonseed oil, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.
Gocoanut oll, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, iree.
Peanut oll, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aidrich, frce; Underwood, 6 cents a gallon.

Soya bean oil, \(21 / 2\) cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.
Perfumery, including toilet waters, cosmetics; etc., if containing alcohoi, 40 cents a pound and 75 cents ad vaiorem; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents a pound and \(50 \%\); Underwood, 40 cents and \(60 \%\); if not containing alcohol, \(75 \%\); Paynt-Aldrich and Underwood, \(60 \%\).
Splrit varnishes, containing less than \(5 \%\) of methyl alcohol, \(\$ 2.20\) a gallon and \(25 \%\) ad valorem; Payne-Aldrioh, \(\$ 1.32\) a gallon and \(35 \%\); Underwood, \(\$ 1.32\) a gallon and \(15 \%\); containing more than \(5 \%\) methyl alco iol, \(25 \%\) ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, \(10 \%\).

Soap, castile, \(15 \% ;\) P. Payne-Aldrich, 134 cents a' pound; Underwood, \(10 \%\). Perfumed tollet, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\) : Underwood, \(30 \%\). Unperfumed toilet, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(10 \%\). All other soap and soap powder, \(15 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(5 \%\).
Baking soda, \(1 / 4\) cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(5 / 8\) cent a pound; Underwood, \(1 / 4\) cent.

Table salt, in containers, 11 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per hundred pounds; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, tree.
Starch, potato, \(13 / 4\) cents a pound; PayneAidrich, \(13 / 2\) cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

\section*{JEWELRY.}

Diamonds and other preclous stones, uncut, \(10 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, \(10 \%\); cut, but not set, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(10 \%\); Únderwood, \(20 \%\).
Pearls, not set or strung, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(10 \%\); Underwood, \(20 \%\).

Imltation preclous stones, cut or faceted, 20\%; not cut or faceted, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, \(20 \%\).
Buckles, cardcases, chalns, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, collar, cuff and dress buttons, meshbags, purses, etc., \(80 \%\); PayneAldrich and Underiwood, \(60 \%\).

Watch movements, in cases or otherwise, from 75 cents each to \(\$ 10.75\) each; Payne-Aldrich, from 70 cents each to \(\$ 3\) each and \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).
Watch cases and parts of watches, \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).
Clocks and clock movements, \(45 \%\); PayneAidrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).

\section*{EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.}

Common yellow, brown or gray earthenware, undecorated, \(15 \%\) ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\); denorated, \(20 \%\) ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Únderwood, \(20 \%\).
White granite and semporcercelain earthenware and stoneware, undecorated, \(45 \%\); PayneAldrich, \(55 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\); decorated, \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(40 \%\).

Ghina, porcelain and other vitrified wares, undecorated, \(60 \%\) ad valorcm; Payne-Aldrich, \(55 \%\) : Underwood, \(50 \%\); if decorated, \(70 \%\); PayneAldrich, \(60 \%\); Underwood, \(55 \%\).
Plain glass bottles, from 1 cent a pound to 50 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, samc; Underwood, \(30 \%\).

\section*{Illuminating articles of blass," \(60 \%\); Payne-} Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\) ad valorcm.

Table and kitchen articles and utensils of glass, \(55 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 35 to \(45 \%\); Underwood, 20 to \(25 \%\).
spectacles, eyeglasses and goggles, from 20 cents a dozen to \(40 \%\) ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents to \(50 \%\); Underwoor, \(35 \%\).
incandescent electric 11ght bulbs and lamps, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aidrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.
Toothpicks, \(25 \%\); Payne-Aiarich, 2 , cents a thousand and \(15 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\).

Furniture of rattan, reed, willow or flbre, \(60 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 35\%; Underwood, \(15 \%\).

Furniture of wood, \(331-3\) per cent; PayneAldrich, \(35 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or Western hemlock, \(\$ 1\) a thousand board feet; Payne-Alärich and Underwood, free.

Spanish, cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc., in the iog, \(10 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free; in sawed boards, \(15 \%\);-Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, \(10 \%\); in form of veneers, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, \(15 \%\).

\section*{PAPER.}

Printing paper not specially provided for (exclusive of newsprint, Which is tree) 1 cent a pound and \(10 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, from 5-10 cent a pound to \(15 \%\); Underwood, \(12 \%\).

Writing, letter and note paper, piain, 3 cents a pound and \(15 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood,

Paper envelopes, piain, 20\% and 3 cents at pound; Payne-Aldrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).
Playlng cards, 10 cents a pack and \(20 \%\) : Payne Aldrich, 10 cents a pack and \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(60 \%\).

\section*{SUNDRIES.}

Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis rackets, bats and other similar athletlc equipment, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ice and roller skates, \(20 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Shoes and other footwear, having uppers of wool, cotton, hair or silk, \(35 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw, grass, horsehair, rattan, etc., blocked or trimmed, \(50 \%\) : PayneAldrich, \(50 \%\); Underwood, \(40 \%\).

Brooms, \(15 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).
Tooth brushes and other tollet brushes, \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Dice, domlnoes, billard balls and poker chips, \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, \(50 \%\).
Dolls and toys, \(70 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, \(35 \%\).

Matches, 8 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 3 cents.

Furs, dressed on the skin, excepting silver or black fox, \(25 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).
Manufactures of furs, \(50 \%\) : Payne-Aidrich, \(35 \%\); Underwood, \(40 \%\).
Silver or black fox skins, and manufactures thereof, . \(50 \%\); Payne-Aidrich, \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\).

Wearing apparel, in chief value of fur not specialiy provided for, \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.
Hats, bonnets, etc., of fur, from \(\$ 1.50\) per dozen and \(25 \%\) to \(\$ 16\) per dozen and \(25 \%\); PayneAldrich, from \(\$ 1.50\) per dozen and \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 7\) : per dozen and \(20 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\).

Laces, lace window curtalns, and burnt-out laces (other than those of cotton), \(\mathbf{9 0 \%}\); PayneAldrich, \(70 \%\); Underwood, \(60 \%\).
embroideries not specially provided for and all fabrics and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, \(75 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, \(60 \%\).

Bags, satchels, and pocketbooks and other boxes and cases of leather, rawhide, or parchment \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(40 \%\); Underwood, \(30 \%\); if fitted with travelling, iuncheon, and similar sets, \(\mathbf{4 5 \%}\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\); Underwood, \(35 \%\).
Leather gloves, men's, not over twelve inches in length, \(\$ 5\) per dozen pairs; women's and children's, not over the same length, \(\$ 4\) per dozen pairs; for each inch. in length in excess thereot 50 cents a pair; Payne-Aldrich from \(\$ 1.25\) to \(\$ 4.75\) a dozen pairs; Underwood, from \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 2.50\) per dozen pairs. Musical instruments, and parts, \(40 \%\); PayneAldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood \(35 \%\).

Phonosraphs and slmllar articles and parts, \(30 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\)

Rosaries, chaplets and similar articles of rellglous devotion, of other than precious metals or stones, from \(15 \%\) to \(30 \%\); of precious metals or precious stones, \(50 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provisions.

Penclls of materials other than metal, 45 cents a gross and \(25 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a gross and \(25 \%\); Underwood, \(25 \%\).
Photographlc cameras and parts, \(20 \%\); PaynoAldrich, \(45 \%\); Underwood, \(15 \%\)

Moving plcture fllms, sensitized but not ex-
posed or developed 4-10 of a cent a linear foot;

Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, free. Exposed but not developed, 2 cents a linear foot; PayneAldrich, \(25 \%\) Underwood; 2 conts. Exposed and developed, 3 cents a liñear foot; Payne-Aldrich, \(25 \%\); Underwood, 3 cents. Positives in any form 1 cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, \(11 / 2\) cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Thermostatic bottles, jars and jugs, from 15 cents each and \(45 \%\) to 30 cents each and \(45 \%\); Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provisions.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, cotered with other than paper or lace, \(40 \%\); Payne-Aldrich, \(50 \%\); Underwood. \(35 \%\).

\section*{FREE LIST.}

Agricultural implements, lncludlng ploughs, tooth or aisk harrows, harvesters, reapers, dighicultural drllls and planters, mowers (except lawin mowers) horserakes, cultivitors, threshing machines; cotton ins, wagons and carts.
Anlmals imported for breeding purposes.
Antimony ore
Antitoxins, vaccines, serums and bacterines.
Sulphide of arsenic.
Asbetstos, crude.
Bibles.
Blnding twine made from New Yealand hemp, manila, Tampico fibre, sisal grass; or sunn

Bread.
Books, maps; music, engravings; etchings, bound or unbound, if printed mote than twenty years. Books and pamphlets prinited wholly or chiefy in foreign languages

Books, librarles, "usual atid réasoñable," furniture and similar household effects of persons or families irom foreign countries; not intended for sāle.

Borax, crude:
Old brass.
Bristles, crude
Bullon, gold or silver.
Linotype and all typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Shoe inachliery.
Tar and oil-spreading trachines for road construction.

Chalk, crude.
Codl, anthracite, bltuminous, culth, slack and shale,-and coke.

Cocóa and cacao béaris.
Coffee.
Coins of gold, silver, copper or other metals
Copper ore and copper in plates, bars, lngots or pigs.

Cork wood or cork bark.
Cotton.
Fans, comtrón palm leaf, not ornamonted or decorated.

Guano, basic slag, manures and other substances used chiefly for fertilizers

Hair of horses and cattle
Rope made of rawhide.
Hides of cattle.
Ice.
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude،
Todine, crude.
Iron ore.
Ivory tusks in their hatural state.
Jet, unmanufactured.

Junk.
Boots and shocs made wholly or in chief value of leather

Leather cut into shoe uppers, vamps or soles.
Asphalt and blttimen.
Lembin julce and lime juice, contalning less than \(2 \%\) of alcohol.

Mechanically ground and chemical wood pulp
Needles, hand sewing or darning.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.
Oakum.
Whale and other fish olls of Amerlcan fisheries Crude petroleum and fuel oil.
Ores of gcld, silver or nlckel and of the platinum metals.

Parchtrent and vellum.
Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked or advanced in any value from the natural state
Personal effcets, not merchandise, of citizens of
the Unlted States dying in forelgn countries.
Phospliates, crude and apatic.
Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars sheets or plates.

Potassium chloride and sulphate.
Quinine sulphate.
Radlum arid salts of.
Shrimps and lobsters.
Silk, fraw, and silk cocoons and silk waste.
Bodium nitrates, sulphate, crude, or salt cake and nitre cake

Standard newsprint paper.
Sulphur in any form, and suiphur ore.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Teeth, qatural.
Tin ore and black oxide of tin, provided that there shall be imposed upon black oxide of tin a duty of 4 cents a pound and upon bar, block, or pig tin a duty of 6 cents a pound when the Ameilcan mines are producing 1,500 tons of cissiterite and bar, block and pig tin a year

Turpentine, gum, and spirits of, and rosin.
Vegetable tallow.
Wax.
All barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized
Original pantings in ofl, mineral, water; or other colors, atid briginal sketches.

Works of art, productions of American artists residifig temporarily abroad.

White arsenic
Bananas.
Cofrimon house brick.
Portland cement.
Cotton, both long and short staple.
Cyanlde.
Fish for fertillzer
Gloves made from cattle leather.
Gunpowder, sporting powder.
Potassium nitrate, oi saltpetre, crude.
Shingles.
Tin, in bors, blocks, or plgs.
Wood: Logs, timber, round, unmanufactured,
hewn, sided or squared
Paving posts; railroad ties and telephone, electric
ligint, etc., poles.
Pickets, palings, hoops and staves
Potash.

BALANCE OF TRADE UNDER TARFFF ACTS.
(From act of July 4, 1789, to and lncluding the year 1921 of the act of October 3, 1913.)


\section*{EXPORTS, 1914-1921, AS FOLLOWS.}

1914, \(\$ 2,329,684,025 ; 1915, \$ 2,716,178,465 ; 1916, \mid \$ 3,122,533,666 ; 1919\) (calendar year), \(\$ 7,749,815,556\) : \(\$ 4,272,177,579 ; 1917, \$ 6,227,164,050 ; 1918, \$ 5,838,-1920\) (calendar vear), \(\$ 8,080,480,821 ; 1921\) (calendar 652,057; 1918 (6 months endlng Dec. 31,1918 ), year), \(\$ 4,378,928,024\).

Imports contain gold and silver from 1790 to 1842 , inclusive. Exports contaln gold and sllver from 1790 to 1872 , inclusive.

\section*{TARIFFS OF 1789 AND 1816.}
(From the Congressional Rccord.)

THE TARIFF OF 1789.

\section*{(Approved July 4, 1789, by George Washington.)}

Distilled spirits, Jamaica proof...... . per gallon 10 Molasses.
do \(21 / 2\)
Brown sugar.
do 1.
Loaf sugar
do 3
All other sugars.
.do 132
Coflee.
do , \(21 / 2\)
Boots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pair 50
Shoes, sllppers, etc.
Nails and spikes.
Salt.
Manufactured tobacco
Indlgo.
Black teas.
dobacco...


Hyson teas. \(\qquad\) . .....
ooking-glasses, window glass, china, stone and earthenware, gunpowder, palnts ground in oil, knee buckles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per cent. 10
Cabinet wares, buttons, saddles, leather gloves, men's hats, ready-made clothlng, iron castings, rolled iron, leather manufactures, ready-made millinery, jewelry, and plated ware, anchors, wrought, tin and pewter wares. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per cent. Raw cotton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pound Cotton goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per cent. "All other goods, wares, and merchandise". . do Avcrage of all tariff duties, about 6.5 per cent.
The introduction to the bill declared lts purpose to be "for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers."

THE TARIFF OF 1816.
(Approved April 27, 1816, by James Madison)
Cts.
Dyes, jewelry, watches, gold and sllver, lace and embroidery, precious stones and pearls, laces, lace shawls, ctc. . . . . . . . . . . . per cent. Gold leaf and all artlcles not free...... . per cent. 1
Hempen cloth, woolen or cotton stockings: printing types, and all articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin; brass wire, cutlery, plns, needles, buttons, and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated, and Japan wares; cannon, muskets, frearms. etc.; chinaware, earthen and stone ware, porcelain, and glass manufactures. . per cent.
Woolen manufactures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do After three years.

25
Cotton manufactures, first three years..... do 25
\(\qquad\)
Umbrellas, parasols, women's bonnets, caps. fans, feather ornaments, etc.; men's hats and caps; painted floor cloths, cablnet wares, saddles, bridles, harness, and ready-madc clothing.
Boots, per pair................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . dollars 1.50
Cheese, per pound.
ents 9
Chocolate, per pound.
74

Iron
Iron in sheets, rods, and hoops, per cwt.doliars 2.50
Indigo, per pound.
nts 15
Playing cards, per pack........................... do 30
Lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, per pound. . . cent 1
Red and white lead, per pound............ cents 3
Molasses, per gallon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do
Nails, per pound.
.do
Salt, per bushel.................................... do 20
Shoes and slippers, per palr....................... 25 This act placed The making of plg and bar lron was of protected, but has been in each tariff bill since.

\section*{PROTECTION AND REVENUE,}

This table of the cost of protection to consumers and Government revenue derived linder the Payne law and the Underwood law, is taken from the Congresslonal Record:
(Millions of Dollars)
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l}
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Constitution of tije omiter states.}

The Constitutlan origitially consisted of a Preafnole atid seven Aricies, and in that form fas "Done In Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Sevehteenth Day of Septefuber in the Year of ouf Lord one thousand seven hitidred and Eighty seveh and of the Independefice of the Uhited States of America the Twelfth." The Constlution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constifution, by virtue of their membership ih Congress, wete:

Go. WASHINGTON, Presidt. aind deputy from V゙もrginid. NEw Hampshire-John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. Massachusetris Natianiel Gorham, Ruius King. ConNecticurn-Wm. Sami. Johnson, Roger Shertmain. NEW Yonk-Alexander Hamilton. NEw JERSEY-Wil. Livingston, David Breariey, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PenNsylvinia-B, Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, Jamos Wison, Thomas Miflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAwaRE-Geo. Read, Johu Dlekinson, Jhad. Brobur, Guthing Bedford jun, Richard Bassett. Mafycifib-James MeHenry, Dani، Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos: Jenlier. Virgivta-Johñ Blair, James Madisoh, Ji. Norti Carolina-Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson Richd Dobbs Sbaloht South Canouna-J, Ristledge, Charles Pinchey, Cliarles Cotesporth Plnckhey, Pierce Butlet. Georgí-Willain Few, Abr. Baldwln. Attest: Wilmiam Jackson, Secretary. The Constitution was ratifled by the thirteen original states in the following order:

Dela warke, Deecember 7, 1787, unanimitnousist
Pennsylvailia, December 12, 1787 , vote 46 to 23: New Jersey. Decembar 18, 1787, unanitiously. Georgla; Jahuary 2, 1788 , unanimotasly Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 10. Massachusetts, February 6, 1788 , vote 187 to 168. Maryland, April 28, 1788 ; vote 63 to 12.

Soutit Carolina, May 23, 1788 , vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshite June 21,1788 , vote 57 to 46 . Virginia, June 25,1788 , vote 89 to 79 . New York, Juiy 26, 1788 , vote 30 to 28. North Carolina, Novethber 21, 1789 , vote 193 to 75. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

\section*{THE CONSTITUTION. \\ PREAMBLE.}

Ww, the people of the United States, in ofder to form a more perfect Union, establish justice; insure domestio tranquillity, provide for the combab defence, promote the general welfare, thd sedire tue biessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ofdajn and establlsh this CoNstirution for the United States of America.

\section*{ARTICLE 1.}

Section vestéd.)
All legislative powers herein granted shall be vésted in a congress of the Unlted States, which shail consist of a Sehate and House of Representatives.

Sectiofi 2-(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Quälifications ol a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes how appoŕtíoned. Enuitionation. Vacancies to
be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)
1. The fiouse of Representatives shail be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.
2. No person shall be a Representative who shail not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the Unted States; and wino shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.
3. Represontatives and direct táxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be incladed within this Unloh according to their resijective numbers, which shali be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, threc-flfths of all otiser oetrons. The actubl enutreration shall be made within three years after the first theeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent terfin of ten years, in such manner as they shail by law dlrect. The humber of Representalives shall not excesd one for every thirty thotasaud, but each State shall have at least one Represcntative; didi until sitch enurneration shall be thade, the state of New Ifampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Mrssachusetts, 8; Rliode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4 ; Peńnsyivarila, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginla; 10; North Catolina, 5; South Cardina, 5, and Georgla 3.*
4. When vadancles happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of electlon to nll such vacanoies.
5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speater and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3-(Senators, how and by whom
ehosen. How ciassifled. State Executive, when
to make temporary appointments, ith case, etc.
Quallincations of a Senator Presldent of the
Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem.,
and other ofllcers of the senate. how chosen.
Power to try impedchments. Whent President
is trled, Chief Justice to prealde. Beritence.)
1. The Senate of the United States shill be composed of two Senators from ench State, choseri by the Logislature theredf, for six years; and ehell Sentator shall lave one voto.
2. Immediately after they shall be assetnlued it consequence of the first election, they shall be alvidet as equally as may be into tiree classes. The seats of
the Seriators of the first ciads shail be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expliation of the fourth yeaf, and of the thir class at the expiration of the sixth year, "so that onethitd thay be chosen every second year; and if Vhcancies happen by resigitation, or otherwise, during the rocess of the Legisiature of any State, the Execu tive thereof may inake temporary appointinent until tlie hext mecting of the Legisiatare, which shall then fll suci vacanclés.
3. No persoh shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine yeat's a citizeh of the United States, atid who shall not, when elėcted, be an Inhabitant of that state lor which he shall be chosen.
4. The Vice-Piesident of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.
5. The Sehate sliall choose theif other officers, and aiso a President pro tetribore, it the absence of the Vice-President, or wheth he shall exercise the ofice of President of thie Unlted States.
6. The Sehato shall have the sole power to try ali ithpeachments. When sitting for that purpóse, they shail we bi oath or affirmation. When the President of the Uitited States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; athd no person shall be convicted without the concuircnee of tifo-thirds of the members present
7. Judgment of ciases of ltovearlment shatl no cxtend further than to removal from ofnce, and disqualincation to hold and enjoy ant office of honor trust, or proft under the United states; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and sublect to ithactutent, trlal, judgthent, and juntshment, ticcording to law.
gection 4-- (Times, etc., of holding elections,
how prescribed. One Session in each year:
1. The times; places, and mantier of holding clections for Senators and Representatives shail be preschibed in each State by the Legislature thereol bilt the congress maty at any time by law make of aiter such regtiations, except as to places of choosing Seilator's.
2. The Congress shali assenble at lewst once in every ycar, atid such neeting shatl be oti the first Monday in December, Unless they shail by iaw appoint a difforont day.

Section 5-Menbershlp. Quorum. Adjourt ments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal.

Time of adjouriments, how limited, ete.)
1. Each House sliall be the judge of the elections returns, ahd qualincations of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number mayy aljourn from day to day, and haty be authortzed to compel the attchdance of absent menbers in such manner añ utder such penalties as each House mity provide
2. Each House may determine the rules of lts procecdings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel thember.
3. Each House slanl keep a journal of its proceerllitgs, tha from time to time publish the same, excopting silch parts as may in their jucisment redure secrecy; and the yeas and nays of tho membors of
* See Article XIV., Anendinents.
elther House on any question shall, at the deslre of one-fifth of those present, be cntered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the sesslon of Congress, shall, wlthout the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6-(Compensation. Privileges. Dis-
qualificatlon in certaln cases.)
1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their servlces, to be ascertalned by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Unlted States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be priviloged from arrest durlng their attendance at the session of their respecttive Houses, and in golng to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in elther House they shall not be questioned in any other place.
2. No Senator or Representative shall, durlng the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased durlng such time: and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7-(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstandlng, etc. Blll, dot returncd \(\ln\) ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.) 1. All bills for ralsing revenue shall orlginate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.
2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented the President of the United States; if he approve, he slall slgn lt, but lf not, he shall return it, with his objectlons, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider lt. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objectlons, to the other House by whlch it shall likewise be reconsidercd; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But ln all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and agalnst the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.
3. Every order, resolutlon, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatlves, according to the rules and limitations prescrlbed in the case of a bill.

Section 8-(Powers of Congress.)
1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, dutles, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. 4. To establish an uniform rule of naturallzation and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throurhout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfelting the securities and current coin of the Unlted States.
7. To establlsh post-onces and post-roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securlng for ilmited tlmes to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective wriingris and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
10. To define and punlsh piracies and felonies committed on the ligh seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and makc rules concerning captures on land and water
12. To raise and support armles, but no appropriation of money to that use sliall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and malntain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulacion of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the millitia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrectlons. and repel lnvaslons.
16. To provlde for organlzing, arming, and discipllning the militla, and for governlng such part of tinem as may be employed In the servlce of the Unlted States, reserving to the States respectively the appolntment of the officers, and the authority of training the milltia according to the disclpllne prescrived by Congress.
17. To exercise exclusive legislatlon ln all cases Whatsoever over such district (not exceedlng ten miles square) as may, by cession of partlcular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the Unlted States, and to exerclse llke authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State ln which the same shall be, for the erectlon of forts, magazines, arsenals, drydocks, and other needful:bulldings.
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constltution in the Government of the Unlted States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9-(Provislon as to migration or importatlon of certain persons. Habeas Corpus.
Bllls of attalnder, etc. Taxes, how apportlonci.
No export duty. No commercial prcference.
Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No
etc.)
1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now exlsting shall think proper to admlt shall not be prohlblted by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and elght, but a tax or duty may be lmposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.
2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when ln cases of rebellion or lnvasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportlon to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.
5. No tax or duty shall be lald on artlcles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the reccipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from tlme to time.
8. No title of nobllity' shall be granted by the United States. And no person holdling any office of profit or trust under them shall, wlthout the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or tltle of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10 - (States prohibited from : the
exerclse of certaln powers.)
1. No State shall enter Into any treaty, alliance, or confederatlon, grant' letters of marque and reprlsal, coin money, emlt bills of credlt, make anything but gold and sliver coln a tender ln payment of debts. pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obllgatlon of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any lmpost or duties on lmports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executlng its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, lald by any State on imports or exports," shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall. without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in tlme of peace, enter into agrecment or compact with anotber Statc, or with a foreign power, or cngage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such lmminent danger as will not admit of delay.

\section*{ARTICLE II.}

Section 1- (Piesldent; his term of offlce. Electors of President; number and how appolnted. Electors to vote on same day. Qualiilcatlon of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensatlon. His oath of office.)
1. The Executive power shall be vested ln a President of the Unlted States of Amerlca. He shall hold his office durlng the term of four years, and, together wlth the Vice-President, chosen for the same. terim, be elected as follows:
2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Leglslature thereof may direct, a number of electors
equai to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to whlch the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shail be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shali meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabltant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of, the number of votes for each, which list they.shall sign and certlfy and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the Presldent of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certlficates, and the votes shali then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the Prestdent, if such number be a majarity of the whole number of ciectors appointed. and if there be more than one who have such a majorlty, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatlves shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But ln choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State havlng one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from, two-thirds oi the states, and a majority, of all the States shall be necessary to a cholce. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President But if there should remain two or more who have equal vote, the Senate shall choose from them by bailot the Vice-President.*
4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall glve their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citlzen of the United States at the time of the adoptlon of this Constltution, shall be eliglble to the office of President; neither shall any person be ellgible to that office who shall not have attalned to the age of thlrty:five years and been fourteen years a resldent within the Unlted States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from offce, or of lis death, resignatlon, or inability to dlscharge the powers and dutles of the said offlce, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, lesignation, or lnabillty, both of the President and Vlce-President, declaring what offlcer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordlngly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall Heither be increased nor dimlnished during the period for which he shali have been elected, and he sliall not receive withln that perlod any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Beiore he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmatlon:
'I do solemuly swear (or afflrm) that I will faithfuliy execute the office of President of the Unlted States, and will, to the best of my abllity, preserve protect, 'and defeud the Constitutlon of the Unlted States.'

Section 2- (President to be Commander-lnChief. He may require oplnions of Cablent Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making
power. Nomination of certain offcers. When
President may. fill vacancies.)
1. The Presldent shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Unlted States, and of the mllitia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the prlnclpai officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relatlige to the duties of their respectlve offices, and he shall have pow ir to grant reprleves and' pardons for-offences against the Unlted States except in cases of impeachment.
2. He shall liave power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided twothirchs of the \(S\) nators present concur; and he shali noninate and by and with tho advice and consent of the \(S\) nate shali appoint anioassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supremo Court, and all other officers of the United statas whose appointinents are not herein otlicrwlse provided for, and which shail be establlshed by law; but the Congress may by law vest th apnolnthent of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courta of law, or in the herds of departtuents.
3. The President sinall have power to fili up all
vacancies that may happen durlng the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, whlch shall expire at the end of their next session

Section 3-(Presldent shali communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shali redeive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)
He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recom mend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedlent; he may, on extraordinary occaslons, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shali take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shali commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4-(Aii civil offices forfeited for cer-
tain crimes.
The President, Vice-President, and ail civil officers of the United States shall be removed from ofnce on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimus and misdemeanors.

\section*{ARTICLE III.}

Section 1-(Judiclai powers. Tenure. ComThe Judiciai power of the United States shall b vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from tlme to time ordain and establlsh. The judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavlor, and shall at stated times receive for thelr services a compensatioii which síall not be diminlshed durlng their continuance in off\%e.

Section 2-(Judlcial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appeliate. Trial by Jury, etc. Trial, where.)
1. The judicial power shall extend to ail cases in law and equity arising under this Constltution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shali be made, under their authority; to ali cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to controversles to whlch the United States shall be a party; to controversles between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another state, between citlzens of dlfferent States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, cltizens, or subjects.
2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public mlnisters, and consuls, and those ln whlch a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have orlginal jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentloned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdlction both as to law and fact, with such excentions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.
3. The trial of afl crimes, except \(\ln\) cases of linpeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial sliall be held in the State where the said crlmes shall have been commuitted; but when not commltted withln any State the trial shail be at such place or piaces as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3-(Treason defined. Proof of.
Punishment of.)
1 Treason against the Unlted States sinall consist only in levylng war agalnst them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving then ald and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two wltnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court
2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but 10 attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

\section*{ARTICLE IV.}

Section 1-(Each State to glve credit to the public acts, etc., of evory other State.)
Full falth and credlt shall be glven in cach State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other Sthte. And the Congress may by general laws prescrlbe the manner ln which such acts, records, and proceedings siall be proved, and the effect thereo

Section 2-(Privlieges of citizens of each State. Fugltlves from Justlce to be dellvered up. Persons held to service having escapod, to be deivered up.)
1. The citizens of each state shali be entitled to all privileges and immunities of, citizens in the several States.
2. A person, charged in miny State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall tlee from justlce, atid be found in another Stiate, siani, on demsual of the

Executive authority of the State froin which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No person held to service or labor in one State; under the laws thereof, escaplng into another shali, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or iabor, but shall be deivered up on elaim of the party to whom such service. or labor may be due.

Section 3-(Admission of new States. Power
of Congress over territory and other property.)
1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into thls Union; but no new State shali be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legisiatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.
2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful ruies and reguiations respecting the territory or other property beionging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular Sitate.

Section 4- (Republican form of government
guaranteed. Each.State to be protected.)
The United States shali guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shail protect each of them againsti invasion, and, on application of the Legisiature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

\section*{ARTICLE V.}
(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)
The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shail deem it necessary, shail propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legisiatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either ease, shall be valid to ail intents.and pur-
poses, as part of this Constitution, when ratifled by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several Stittes. or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shail in ally manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent; shall be deprived of its equal suffrage \(\ln\) the Senate.

\section*{ARTICLE VI.}
(Certain debts, etc., declared valld. Suprem-. acy of Constitution, treatles, and iaws of tile United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)
1. Ail debts contriacted. and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shaii be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and ail treaties made, or which sliail be made, undier the authority of the United States, shail be the supremu law of the iand, and tive judges in every state shall he bound thereby, anytiling in the Constitution or lawis of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatlves before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legisatures, ani all executive and judicial offcers. bot? of the United States and of the several States. shail be bound by oath or affirmation to support thls Constitution; but no rellgious test shail ever be required as a quailifation to any offlee or public trust under the United States.

\section*{ARTICLE VII.}
(What ratification sifali estabiish Constitution.)
The ratification of the Conventions of nine States silali be sufficient for the establishmeat of this Collstitution between the States so ratifying the'same.

\section*{AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.}

The following amendments to the Constitution, Articles I . to X inclusive, were proposed at the Flrst Session of the First Congress, begun and heid at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of states. The original proposai of the ten amendments was preceded by this preambie and resolution:
"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further deelaratory and restrictive clauses shouid be added, and as extending the ground of pubile confidence in the Government wili best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:
"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unlted States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articies be proposed to the Legisiatures of the severai:States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States: ail ol any of whieh articies, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legisiatures, to be valid to ail intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:'

\section*{THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.}
(They were deciared in force December \(15,1791\). )

\section*{ARTICLE I.}

\section*{Religious Establishment Prohiblted. \\ Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.}

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speeeh or of the press; or the right of the people peaceabiy to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

\section*{ARTICLE II.}

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.
A weil-regulated militia being neeessary to the security of a free State, the light of the peopie to keep and bear arms shail not be infringed.

\section*{ARTICLE III.}

\section*{No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Uniess, Etc.}

No soldier shail, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, bor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by iaw.

\section*{ARTICLE IV.}

Right of Search and Seizure Reguiated.
The rlght of the people to be seeure in their persons houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shali not be vioiated, and no warrants shail lssue but upon probabie cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particulariy describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

\section*{Provisions Concerning Prosecution, \\ Triai and Punishment,-Private Prop: erty Not to Be Taken for Pubilc Use, Without Compensation.}

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otiler infamous crime unless on a presentment or Indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the mllitia, when in aetuai service, in time of war or pubile danger; nor
sliall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shail be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, iiberty, or property, without due proeess of law: nor shall private property be taken for publie use without just compensation.

\section*{ARTICLE VI. \\ Right to Speedy Triai, Witnesses, Etc.}

In ail criminai prosecutions, the aceused shali en iov the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the erime shall have been committed, which districts shall liave been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him: to have compuisory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his lefens

\section*{ARTICLE VII'}

Right of Triai By Jury.
In suits at common law, where the vaiue in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shail be preserved, and no faet tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any: court of tile United States than according to the rules of the common law.

\section*{Excessive Bail or Fines and Gruel Pun-}
ishments Prohibited.
Exeessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruei and unusual punlshments inflieted.

ARTICLE IX.

\section*{Ruie of Construction of Constitution.}

The enumeration ln ithe. Constitution of certain rights shali not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the peopie.

\section*{ARTICLE X.}

Rights of States Under Constitution.
The powers not delegated to the United. States by the Constitution, nor-prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the peopie.

The following amendment was proposed to the Liegts-
laturés of the several states by the Thlrd Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratifled in a message from the Prestdent to Congress, dated Jani. 8, 1798.

ARTICLE XI.
Judicial Powers Construed.
The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizeñ or subjects of any foreign state.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12 th of December, 1803 , and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It: was ratlfied by all the States except Connectlcut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New..Hampshire.

\section*{Manner of Choosing:President and Vice-President.}

The Electors shall meet in their respectlve States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themseives; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distilict \({ }^{-b}\) ballots the oerson voted for as Vice-Presicient and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as VicePresldent, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certlficates and the votes shall then be counted ; the person having the greatest..number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majorlty, then from the persons having the hishest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immedlately; by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by: States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a cholce. And if the House of Representatlyes shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choige shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next iollowing, then the VicePresident shall act.as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vlce-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two hlghest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shali consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shail be becessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be ellgible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislaturis of the scveral States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1 ist of Febtuary, 1865, and was declarcd to have been ratifled in a proclamation by the secretary of State dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kenlucky; was conditlonally tatifled by Alabama and Mississlppi; and Texas took no action.

\section*{ARTICLE XIII.}
1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crine whereof the party sliall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any piace subject to their jurisdicu tion.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce thits article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the sceeral States by the Thiriy-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratifled in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated, July 28, 1868. The umendinent got the support of 23 Northern States: it was rejected by Delaware; Kentucky, Mary-
land, anel 10 South.rn States. Callfornia took no action. Subsequenly it was rulified by the 10 Southern States.

\section*{ARTICLE XIV.}

Citizeriship Rishts Not to Be Abridged.
1. All persons born or haturallzed in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thareof, are citizens of the United Statos and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce diny
law which shall abriage the privileges or immunitie of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
Apportionment of Representatives in Congress 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States Representaitives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denled to any of the male mem bers of such State, being of twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation thereln slaall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities
of United States Officials for Rebellion.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress; or Elector of President and Vice-President or holding any office, clvil or milltary, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an offlcer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebelion against the same, or glven ald and comfort to the enemies thercof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabillty.

\section*{What Public Debts Are Valld.}
4. The validity of the public clebt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shail not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in ald of insurrection or rebellion against the United states, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Collgress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of ehe several Slates by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamatlon by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessec; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon: ratified by the remaining so States. New York rescinded its ratificatlon January 5, 1870 . New Jersey rejccted it in 1870, but ratifled it in 1871 .

\section*{ARTICLE XV.}

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.
1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate icglslation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratifled in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connccticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginta.

\section*{ARTICLE XVI.}

\section*{Income Taxes Authorized.}

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, wlthout apportionment among the several Statcs, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Leoislatures of the several States by the Sioty-second Congress on the \(16 i \mathrm{~h}\) day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratifled in a proclamation bv the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florlda, Georgla, Kentucky, Loulsiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virglnia. \\ \section*{ARTICLE XVII. \\ \section*{ARTICLE XVII. \\ United States Senators to.Be Elected by} Direct Popular Vote.
1. The Senate of the United States sliali be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years: and ench Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shal have the qualifications requlsite for electors of the most numerous brinch of the State Legislatures.

\section*{224 U. S. Government-Constitution; Amendments; Whïte House.}

\section*{Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.}
2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senatc, the executive authority of such State shail issue writs of election to fill such vacancles: Provided, That the Legisiature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment untii the peopie fili the vacancies by eleation as the Legisiature may direct.
3. This amendment shali not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes vaiid as part of the Constitution.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixiy-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917; and on January 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the S ates of Rhode Island and-New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

\section*{ARTICLE XVIII.}

Liquor Prohibition Amendment
1. Aftcr one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, saie, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thercof
into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shail have concurrent power to enforce this articie by appropriatc legislation.
3. This article'shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-ffth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, I une 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920), by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31, rescinded its ratiflcation, 47 to 224.

\section*{ARTICLE XIX:}

Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.
1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shail not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.
2. Congress shail have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this articie.

\section*{THE FEDERAL SUFFRACE AMENDMENT.}

The United States House of Representatives, in January, 1918, adopted a resoiution submitting a Federai Suffrage Amendment to the States, but the United States Senate refused its consent. The House, May 21, 1919, readopted the resoiution;
and the Senate adopted it.:June 4, 1919. Then the resolution went to the Legislatures of the States, thirty-six of which-the necessary three-quarters of all-adopted Federal Suffrage for women in the foliowing order:

DATES OF RATIFICATION. OF SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & 91 & STA & 919 & STA & 1919. & States. & 1920. \\
\hline Tilinois. & June 10 & Missouri. & Juiy 3 & North Dakota. & Dec. 1 & Nevada & Feb. 7 \\
\hline Wisconsin & June 10 & Arkansas & Juiy 28 & South Da & Dec. 4 & New Jer & Feb. 9 \\
\hline Michlgan & June 10 & Montana & July 30 & Colorado & Dec. 12 & Idaho. . & Feb. 11 \\
\hline Kansa & June 16 & Nebraska & July 31 & & 1920. & Arizona. & Feb. 12 \\
\hline Ohio & June 16 & Minnesota & Sept. 8 & Rhode Islan & Jan. 6 & New Mexic & Feb. 19 \\
\hline New York & Junc 16 & New Hampshire. & Scpt. 10 & Kentucky. & Jan. 6 & Okiahoma. & Feb. 28 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & June 24 & Utah........ & Sept. 30 & Oregon. & Jan. 12 & West Virginia & Mar. 10 \\
\hline Massachuse & & Cailifor & Nov. 1 & Indiana & & Washington.. & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Tex \\
Iow
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { June } 28 \\
& \text { Juiy } 2 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & Mai & Nov. 5 & Wy & Jan. 28 & Tennesse & Aug. 18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Iilinois Legislature ratified on June 10, 1919, but an error in the State's certification caused a re-ratification on June 17.
Ratification was defeated in Ala. (Sept. 2, 1919)

Ga. (Juiy 24, 1919) ; Miss. (Jan. 21, 1920) ; S. C. (Jan. 24, 1920); Va. (Feb. 12, 1920) ; Md. (Feb. 17. 1920); Del. (June 2, 1920); La. (June 15, 1920)! N. C. (Aug. 17, 1920).

DATES OF RATIFICATION OF PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.


\section*{THE WHITE HOUSE.}

The site was selected by President Washington and Major Peter Charies L'Enfant when they laid out Washington, 1791; architect, James Hoban of Dub'in; plans chosen by competition ciosed Juiy 15, 1792. Cornerstone laid O'ctober 13,’1792. First occupation-President and Mrs. John Adams, November, 1800. Burned by British in 1814. Mr. Hoban superintended the restoration.. First. White House appropriation from the U. S. Treasury, April \(24,1800, \$ 15,000\), for furniture. The first appropriation for repairs, \(\$ 15,000\), March 3,1807 . Congress appropriated \(\$ 8,137\) for eniarging "the offces west of the President's House," 1819. , South Portico finished 1823; cost \(\$ 19,000\). East Room finished and furnished by appropriation made in 1826 . North Portico added; cost \(\$ 24,769.25\), 1829 . Original pians aiways foilowed. First heated by gas, 1848; system of heating and ventilation instalied, 1853.

A thorough overhauling and restoration was made under dircction of New York architects, McKim, Mead \& White, during incumbency of President Rooseveit June 20-September - \(29_{i}: 1902\). Congress
appropriated in ail \(\$ 475,445\); the architects returning an unexpended balance of \(\$ 7,906.10\).

The principai apartments in the White House:are offleiaily designatcd: the East Room, Red Room, Biue Room, Green Room, 'State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Fioor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were length or frontage, 170 feet: depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was buiit of gray sandstone, which Was painted white after the fre hence the name "the White House." Architect Hoban had modelled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

The President's Offlce Building is looated at the West of the White House. It was bulit and occupied in 1902, and was enlarged later. The building contains the President's Room, the Cabinet Room, a room for the Président's Secretary, a telegraph room, a press room, and rooms for the clerical force.
U. S. CONSTITUTI'AL AMENDMENTS IN CONGRESS AND IN N. Y. STATE (Compiled by James Hodgson, Sub-Librarlan Legislative Reference Section, N. Y. State Library.)


Notes Tweive amendments were proposed in 1789, of which New York ratined 11, but only 10 were adopted by three-fourths of the States. An attempt was made to have the amendments ratlifed by resolution but the motion failed, 49 to 2 .
"Date recelved in N . Y,," means date on which received by the Legislature.
On February 4,1818 , the President reported to Congress that 12 States had ratlfied the amendment forbldding titles, whilie 3 had rejected it and 2 were undecided.

A resolution to ratify the amendment of 1865 passed the Senate on February 2, and the Assembly on February 3, 1865, 1 ln the Senate, 18 to 8 , and \(\ln\) the Assembly, 72 to 40.

The fourteenth amendment was the frst ratified in New York by resolutlon. Others were ratified by statute.

New York State, on Jan. 5, 1870, withdrew its approval of the Fifteenth Amendment.
NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.
The Natlonal Hall of Statuary, formerly a corridor of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, was establishcd by Congress July 2, 1864 . Each State was invited to contribute marbie or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The foliowing is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Name. & Date. & State. & Name. & Date. \\
\hline Alabama. & J. L. M. Curry & 1906 & New Hampshire. & John Stark. & 1894 \\
\hline Arkansas. & Uriah M. Rose & 1917 & New Hampshire. & Daniel Webster. & 1894 \\
\hline Connectlcu & Roger Sherman & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1872 \\
& 1872
\end{aligned}
\] & New Jerse & Richard Stockton Philip Kearny & \[
1886
\] \\
\hline Flori & Johathan Trum & 1872 & New Yor &  & 1875 \\
\hline Forida & Gen. E.Kirby Smi & 1918 & & George Clinton..... & 1873 \\
\hline Idaho & George L. Shoup. & 1909 & North Caroina & Zebulon Baird Va & 1916 \\
\hline Illino & James Shields. & 1893 & Ohio. & James A. Garfieid & 1885 \\
\hline India & Frances E. Wiilard & 1905 & & Wiiiiam Allen & 1887 \\
\hline India & Oliver P. Morton. Lew Wallacc & 1899 & Oklahoma. Pennsylvan & Sequoyah. J. P G. Muhlenber & 1917 \\
\hline Io & \begin{tabular}{l}
Lew Wallacc. \\
James Harlan
\end{tabular} & 1909 & Pennsylvan & J. P G. Muhlenber Robert Fulton. & 1881 \\
\hline Io & Samuel J. Kirkwoo & 1913 & Rhode Island & Nathanacl Greene & 1889 \\
\hline Kansa & John J. Ingalls. & 1904 & & Roger Wiiliams & 1870 \\
\hline & George W. Glic & 1914 & South Carolina & John C. Calhoun. & 1909 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Maine \\
Maryl
\end{tabular} & William King Charies Carro & 1877 & Texas & Stephen F. Austln Samuel Houston. & 1904 \\
\hline Mar & Charies Carro John Hanson & 1901 & Vermo & Samuel Houston Ethan Allen. & 1904 \\
\hline Mas & Samuei Adams & 1873 & & Jacob Coilame & 1879 \\
\hline Massachus & John Winthrop & 1872 & Virgin & Washington. . & 1908 \\
\hline Miciligan & Lewis Cass. & 1889 & West V1r. & Robert E. Lee & 1908 \\
\hline & Zachariah Chandier Henry Mower P ce & 1913 & West Vlrginia. & John E. Kenna Francis H Pier & 1901 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Minnesota \\
Missouri.
\end{tabular} & Henry Mowcr R
Francis P. Blair & 1916 & Wisconsin & Francis H. Pierpo & 1003 \\
\hline & Thomas H. Benton & 1899 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Works of art in the Capltol have been acquired by gift, from private individuala and from States.
A group containing bust portraits of Lucretla Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Eilzabeth Cady Stanton was placed in the crypt of the Capitol in February, 1921.
}

\section*{SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.}

The salary of the Presifent of the United States Was the cause of discussion ln the First Congress, In view of the fact that the Constitution deciared that the President shouid reccive compensatlon for
his services. Washington had notified his. follow his services. Washington had notined his. Iclow suggested in Congress ranged from \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 70,000\). The saiary was finally placed at \(\$ 25,000\), and this remained the compensation untll President

Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was lncreased to \(\$ 50,000\). Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for traveiling expensers of the President of the United Statcs, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certifleate soieiy, \(\$ 25,000\)." In the Second Sesision of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at \(\$ 75,000\) a year.

\section*{aniter States Goberment.}

PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING, of Ohio. GALVIN COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts...

Sccretary of State-Charles Evans Hughes, New York.
Secretary of the Treasury-Andrew W. Mellon, Pennaylvania.
Secretary of War-John Wingate Weeks, Massachusetts.
Attorney General-Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio.
Postmaster General-Hubert Work. Colorado.
The salarles of Cabinet Offcers are \(\$ 12,000\) cach.

Secretary of the Navy-Edwin Denby, Michigan.
Secretary of the Intertor-Albert Bacon Fail, New Mexico.
Secretary of Agriculture-Henry Cantwell Wallace. Secretary of Commerce-Herbert Clark Hoover, California.
Secretary of Labor-Jamea John Davis, Pennsylvania.

\section*{THE WHITE HOUSE.}

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT......GEORGE CHRISTIAN, JR., Ohlo. .... Salary, \$7.500 EXECUTIVE CLERK.

The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays at eleven o'cloek. The White House is open to visitors daily except Sundays and holidays from ten to two o'clock.

\section*{DEPARTMENT OF STATE.}

Under Secretary-William Phillips, Mass. Assistant Secretary-Leland Harrison, Ill Second Asst. Secretary-Alvey A. Adee, D. \(\ddot{C}\). Third Asst. Secretary-Robert Woods Bliss, N. Y.

Director of ihe Consuiar Servicc- Wibur \({ }^{\prime}\) J. Carr, N. Y Ben G. Davis, Neb Ch. Div. Latín Amcrican Affairs-Francis White,* Md. Ch. Dit. Mextcan A戶fairs-Matthew E. Hanna* Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affatrs-John Van A. MacMurray, D. C.
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Avairs-Allen \(\dot{\text { w }}\) Dulles*
Ch. Div. Eastern European Adfairs-DeWWitt C. Poole, \(\dagger\) Ill.
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Ch. Div. Western European Affaits-William
R. Castie, D. C.
\(\$ 4,000\)
Ch. Div. Economic Adviser-Arthur N. Young,
N. J., Actlng. . . ................................

Ch. Div. Poltitcal and Economic Information
Prentiss B. Gllbert, N. Y. .
4,500

Ch. Div. Publications-Gailiard Hunt, Va....
Ch. Div. Passport Control-Goorge L. Brist, Iowa.

4,000

Consular Burcau .........00) Diplomatic Bureau-Worthlngton E. Stewart, 3,000
Oblo... Worthingon E. Stowart,
 Burcau of Accounts-Willlam MeNeir, Mich.. Burcau of Indexes and Archives-Davld A. Salmon, Conn.

3,500

\section*{TREASURY DEPARTMENT.}

Under Secretary-S. Parker Crilbert, Jr., N. J. \$7,500 Assistant Secretary-Eliot Wadsworth, Mass. Assistant Sccretary-Edward Cilfford, Ill... Tseasurer of the U. S.-Frank White, N. D. Assistant Treasurer of the U.S.-Frank J. F. Thiel, Ind.
Deputy Assistant Treasurct-H. Theodore Tate, Tenn
Commissioner of Iniernal Revenue. David \(\dot{\mathrm{H}}\). Blair, N. C.
Comptroller of the \(\dot{C} u r r e n c y-\dot{D} . \ddot{\text { R }}\). Crissinger, Ohio.
Surpeon General Public Healit Service-H. S. Cumming, Va.
Captain Commandani of ihe U.. S. Coasi Guard -W. E. Reynolds, Cal.
...........
Director of the Mint-F. E. Scobey, Tex..... Rcotstet of the Treasury-Harley V. Speelman, Ohio.
Asstsiant Register. of the Treasury-Frank A. DeGroot, Mlch.
Member Fcderal Farm Loan Board-Charles F. Lobdell, Kan.

Itember Federal Farm Loan Boardiojohn \(\dot{H}\). Gulll, Jr., Cal.
Member Federal Farm Loan Board-Vacant
Member Federal Farm Loan Boardu-Robert A. Cooper, S. C.
Chief Clerk-Wilmer G. Plat, Ind.
Chief, Division of Appointments-James \(\dot{\mathbf{E}}\). Harper, S. C.
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Chicf, Division of Bookkecping and WarrantsM. J. O'Reilly, Cal.
\(\$ 4,000\)
Chief, Diviston of Cusioms-inrnest W. Camp.
Chicf, Division of Prinitng and stationcry-.
4,500 Fred F. Weston, lowa

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Chief, Division of Loans and Currcncy-C. MeGroarty, Ala. \(\because \therefore\) Mails and \(\dot{H} i l c s-\mathrm{Low}\) C. Martln, D. C. . . .e.re. Scrvicc-. . .
Chief, Division of Secret Servicc--W. H.
Moran, D. C.
Assistant to Commissioner internal renenue-
Deputy Cominissioner Internal kivenue.-ic.
Deputy Commissioner inicernail Revenue. Charles R. Nash, Minn.

Revenue Deputy Commissioner Internal RevenueFrancis G. Matson, Utalı.................... Arthur C. Holden, Mass.
-••••••• )cputy Commisstoner Intcrnal Revenue-McKenzie Moss, Ky.

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Mleh of

Soltcitor of ihc خreasury-Lichard is. MGMahon, W. Va. . Accounis and Deposits Robert G. Hand, Miss. . \(\quad . \quad\). . Wilio......
Commissioner of Public Dcbi-wililain is. Broughton. Ili.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Ass't Serretary-J. M. Wainwright, N. Y ..
Ass't and Chier Clerk-John C. Scofield, Ga Chter of Staff-Gen. John J. Pershlng, Mo Chief Clerk-Adolph Gerhard, Iil
Adjt. Gen.-Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, Pa. Chief Clert-Thomas A. O'Brien, Mo.
Insp. Gen.-Major Gen. Eil A. Helmiok, Ind.
Judge Adv. Gen.-Major Gen. Enoch H Crowder, Mo

Quar Gen.-Major Gen. William H. Hart, Minn.
Surgeon Gen.-Major Gen. M. M. Mreland, Ind..
Chief of Ėng.-Major Cren. Lansing H. Beach,
Chtef of Orän.-Major Gen. C. ©. Willams,
 Mich.
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 Chief Ficld Art-Major Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief Air Scrvica-Major Gen. Muson M. Pairick, W. Va.
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Chief Clerk-J. J. Muilaney, D. C.Benical Warfare Scrvice-Jrig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Wis

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Chtef Infantry-Major Gen. Chas. S. Farns-
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Civiltan Assistant- Herbert \(\dot{S}\). Flynn, \(\dot{\mathbf{D}} . \dot{\mathbf{C}}\). .
Chtef Bu. Ins. Affatrs-Major Gen. F. Mc Intyre, Ala.
worth, Pa. Chtef Cav.-Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Wis. .

Chief Iniañ and cioastivise waierinays sernice Chief Transportation Servico-13rig. Gen.

\section*{DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,}

Solictior General-Jamee M. Beek. N. J...... \(\$ 10,000\)

Sp. Ass't to the Att. Gen.-Warren F. Martin, Penn.
Ass't to ine Aut. Gen.-Augustus T. Seymour, Ohio

9,000
Ass't Aitys Gen-Wiiliam w Hoppin, N. Y.: Robert H. Lovett, Iil ; William D. Riter, Utah: John W. H. Crim, N. J.; Albert Ottinger, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Cai.; Rush L. Holiand, Col Sol. for P. O. Dcpt. John H. Edwards, Ind.. Sol. for Int. Dept.-Edwin S. Booth. Mont. Sol. Dept. of Labor-Theodore G. Risiey, Iil

7,500
5,000
5,000
5,000
5,000

Sol. of the Treas.-Richard R. MeMahon, Va. \(\$ 5,000\) Sol. of Int. Reo.-Carl A. Mapes. Mieh

5,000 Chicf Clerk Administrativc As. and Supt. of Bldgs.-Sims Ely, Ariz.
Ass't Chicf Clerk-J. B. Rishel, Miss
A ppointment Clerk-C. B. Sornborger, \(\mathbf{V} \mathrm{t} . .\). . Pardon Attorney-James A. Finch, N. Y..... Supt. of Prisons-Heber H. Votaw, Ohlo Priv. Scc. and Ass't to the Att. Gen.-K. M.

Dir. Bur of Invest grs-W. J. Burns,
Disbursing Clerk-Don C. Fees, Neb

\section*{POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.}

Chief Clerk-William M. Mooney, Ohio . . . . . \(\$ 4,000\) Ass't Chicf Clerk-Thomas J. Howeli, Mass... 3,000 First Ass't Postmaster General-John H. Bartlett, N. H
Second Ass't Postmaster Gen.-Paul Henderson, Iil.
Third Ass't Postmaster Gen.-Warren Irving Glover, N. J
Fourth Ass't Postmaster Gen.-Harry Hilton Billany, Del. Dir. Postal Savings-Wm. E. Buffington, Pa. 4,800 Solictior-John H. Edwards, Ind.

5,000 . 5,000

Purchasing Agent-Thomas L. Degnan, Pa . . . \(\$ 4,000\) A ppointment Clerk-Robert S. Regar, Pa..... 3,200 Supt., Div. of Foreign Mails-Edwin Sands,
 thews, Okia.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Supt., Div. of Postmasiers AppointmentsLorel N. Morgan, W. Va.... Mâl Service... Walter H. Riddell, Iil.............
Supt., Div. of Dead Letters-Charles N. Dalzell,
Chief Inspector-Rush D. Simmons, wis.
5,000

Ass't Sec.-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.... \(\$ 5,000\) Chief Clcrk-Frank S. Curtis.

3,000
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. R. E. Coontz.
Ch. Bureau Yards and Docks-C. W. Parks (Rear Adm.).
Ch \(B\) at - Thos. Washington (Rear Adm.) 8,000 Ch. Bu. Ord.-C. B. McVay, Jr. (Rear Adm.) . . 8,000 Ch. Bu. Constr. \& Rep.-John D. Beuret. Chief Constr. (Rear Adm.)

8,000 Ch. Bu. Eng'r'g-John K. Robison (Rear Adm.) 8,000 Ch. Bu. Sup. \& Accts.-David Potter, Pay-
master General (Rear Adm.)

Ch. Bu. Med. \& Sur.-Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon Generai (Rear Adm.) M. C........... Ch. Bu. of Aero- W. A. Morfett (Rear Adm.).
Judge Adv. Gen.-Julian L. Latimer (Rear Junge Ad
Adm.).
 ston (Rear Adm.
Ch. Intell. Off.-L. McNamee (Capt.)
Supt. Nav. Obser.-William D. MacDougali
Dit. Naut. Aimanac- wio. S. Eieheiberger, Proof. Math.
Hydrographer- \(\mathbf{F}\). B. Basset (Capt.)...............
Com. Mar. Corps-J. A. Leune, Major Gen
Com. Mar. Corps-J. A. Lejeune,, Major Gen

\section*{INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.}

First Ass't Secretary-E. C. Finney, Kansas. . . \(\$ 5,000\) Ass't Secretary-F. M. Goodwin, Washington.. 4,500 Chief Clcrk-John Harvey, Texas. Solfcitor-E. S. Booth, Montana. Comm. Gen. Land Office-Willam Spry, Ütah. Ass't Comm.-G. R. Wiekham, Calif. Comm of Penistons-Washington Gardner, Michigan.
Dep. Comm.-HamilìM. Vandervort, ininois. Comm. of Edu.—Dr. John J. Tigert, Kentucky. Chtef Clerk-I. A. Kalbach, Pennsylvania. Comm., Indran A.fatrs-Charles H. Burke, South Dakota. ..

Ass't Comm.-Edgar B. Meritt, Arkansas. Comm. of Patents-T. E. Robertson, Maryland First Ass't Comm.-W. A. Kinnan, Miehigan. Ass't Comm. -Karl Fenning, Ohio.
Chief Clerk-Wlllam I. Wyman, Mass
Director, U. S. Reclamation Service-Arthur P Davis, Californla.
Dir, Bur. of Mines A. Wi. Ambrose......... Ass't Director, Bureau of Mines-E. A. Hoibrook, IllinolsDirctor, Nat. Park Ser.-̄s. T. Mather, ilinoisAss't Dir., Nat. Park Ser.-A. B. Cammerer,5,500
5,000
Wisconsín.

2,500

\section*{DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,}

Ass't Secretary-C. W. Pugsley, Neb
Ass't to Sec. of Agric., in charge of packers and stockyards act admin., and grain futures act admin.-Chester Morrill, Tenn.
Administrative Ass' \(t\) and Budget Oficer-w. \(\because .\). Jump, Md.
Dir. of Scicnitic Work-E. D. Bali, Iowa.
Solicitor-R. W. Wililams, Fia.
Solicioor-R. W. Wililams, Fia.
5,000
Chics Clerk-Robert M. Reese, 1.0.
, 500
Chies, Weather Bur--Charles F. Marvin, Ohio. 5,000 Chief, Bur. of Animal Ind.-J. R. Mohler, Pa. Dir., Statcs Rela. Ser-A. C. True, Conn. Chiés, Bur. of Pl. Ind.-Wm. A. Tayior, Mieh. Librarian-Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y.. Chief, Div. of Pub.-John L. Cobbs, Jr., Aia.. Chief, Editor-E. C. Powell, Mass.

Chief, Div. of Accts. and Disbursoments-A. Zappone, D. C.
Marlatt, Kan.

Chief, Insecticide and Fungicide Board-J.


\section*{DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.}

Ass't Secretary-Claudius H. Huston, Tenn. . . \(\$ 5,000\) Ass't to the Sec.-David W. Muivane, Kan... 2,750 Chies Clerk and Supt.-Edw. W. Libbey, D. C. 3,000 Disbursing Clerk-Chas. E. Molster, Ohio . . . . 3,000 Chief, Dio. App.-Clifford Hastings, Wash.... 2,500 Ch., Div. Publications-Thos. F. MeKeon, N.Y. 2,500 Chief, Dio. Supplies-Walter S. Erwin, Miss. 2,100 Dir. of the Census-William M. Stcuart, Mich.. 6,000

Dirctior Standards-S. W. Stratton, Ill...... Jüilus Kleln, Mass..................... Commis'ner Fishertes-Henry óMailey, wash Commis'ner Fisheries-Henry O Mailey, Wash 5,000
Commisstoner Lighthouses-G. R. Putnam, Ia. 5,000 Dir., Coast and Geod. Survcy-E. L. Jones, Va. Rel. rank and pay of Cap. U. S. N. Commis. of Nav.-David B. Carson, Tenn.... Supcrv. Insp.-Genl's. S. Insp.-G. Uhler, Pa...
\(\$ 5.000\) 5,000 Ass't Sec.-Edward J. Henning, Cal.
Second Ass't Sec.-Robe Cari White. Ind Chies Clerk-Samuei J. Gompers, N. X. 5.000 3,000 3,0000 5,000 Com.-Gen. Immig.-W. W. Husband, Vit Commis. Naturalization-R. K. Campbeli, Va. 4,000
Commis. Iah. Statistics-Fithelbert. Stewnet, Ill. 5,000

Ch. Childrcn's Burcau-Grace Abbott, Neb.. Jones. 'N. J
Dir., Div. Council-Hugh L.. Kerwin, Pa...... 5,000
Dir., W'omen's Burcau-Mary Anderson, Iil... 5,000
Dir.: Indust. Housing und Transp.- Robert Watson, Mass.

\section*{SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.}

\section*{(Dates in parentheses show when born and when appointed.)}

Chief Justice \((\$ 15,000)\)-Wliliam Howard Taft of Conn. (1857-June 30, 1921). Associate Justices ( \(\$ 14,500\) ) -Joseph McKenna, of California (1843Jan. 21, 1898) ; Oiiver Wendeli Holmes, of Massachusetts (1841-Dec. 4, 1902) ; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming (1859—Dec. 16, 1910); Mahion Pitney,. of New Jersey (1858-March 13, 1912) ; James Clark

Plerce Butler, of Minnesota, was nominated by the President, Nov. 23, 1922, to succeed Assoclate Justice of the Supreme Court, William R. Day, resigned.

McReynolds, of Tennessee (1862-Aug. 29, 1914); Louis D. Brandeis, of Massachusetts ( 1856 -June 1, 1916) ; George Sutheriand, of Utah (1862-Sept. 18, 1922). Clerk-Wiiliam R. Stansbury, of Washington. D. C. \((\$ 6,000)\). Marshal-Frank Key Green, of Washington, D. C. \((\$ 4,500)\). Reporter-Ernest Knaebel, of Colorado ( \(\$ 4,500\) ).

\section*{FEDERAT OIRCUIT JUDGES \((\$ 8,500)\), AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS.}
first (Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico)George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portiand, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston.
Second (Conn., N. Y., Vt.) -Juilus M. Mayer, N. Y. City; Henry W. Rogers, New Haven; Charles M. Hough, N. Y. City; Martin T. Manton, BrookIyn, N. Y.

Third (Del., N. J., Pa.)-Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.

Fourth (Md. No. Car., So. Car., Va., W. Va.) Edmund Waddill, Jr., Richmond; Martin A. Knapp, Wash., D. G.; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C
Fifih (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., Canal Zone) -Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Aia.; Nathan P Bryan, Jacksonville, Fia.; Alex. C. King, Atianta, Ga.

Sixth (Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn.)-Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, Ohio.
Seventh (Iil., Ind., Wis.)-Francis E. Baker, Hainmond, Ind.; Julius.W. Mack, Chicago; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan. A. Evans, Madison, Wis; Geo. T. Page, Chicago, Iil.

Eighth (Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb. N. M., N. D., Okla., S. D., Utan, Wyo.)-Walter H. Sanborn, "St. Pau!, Minn W. W. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert E. Lewis, Col.

Ninth (Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii)-Wililam B. Glibert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco; Willam H. Hunt, San Francisco.

\section*{FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS}

Chief Justice \((\$ 8,000)\)-Edward K. Campbeli, of \(\mid\) Geo. E. Downey, of Ind.; James Hay, of Va.; Samue? Aia. Judges \((\$ 7,500)\)-Fenton W. Booth, of Ili.; J. Graham, of Pa.

\section*{FEDERAL COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL.}

Presiding Judge-(vacant, Nov. 19, 1922). Asso-| Marshal-Frank H. 'Briggs, of Maine. ' Clerkctate Judges-James F. Smith, of California; Orion Arthur B. Sheiton, Washing ton, D.C. M. Barber, of Vermont; George F. Martin, of Ohlo.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES-(Judges, \(\$ 7,500\) Each).


\footnotetext{
Judge Rose of Maryland was nominated by the President, Nov. 27, 1922 to be an additional U. S.
}

Circuit Judge, fourth circuit.

\section*{U. S. CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.}

The U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal consist of the District and Circuit Judges in the respective Circuits, together with a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that Circuit. The Justices so assigned
are, by Circuits-1st, Holmes; 2d, Brandeis; 3d, Pitney; 4th, Chief Justice Taft; 5 th , McReynolds 6 th, 0 th, McKenna.
ter; 9 th, Sutheriand; 8 th, Van Devan6th, ; 9 th, McKenna
UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.
District.
Name.
Address.
Alabama, north. Charles B. KennamerBirmingham. Alabama, mid. Thomas D. Samford. Montgomery. Alabama, south.Aubrey Boyles. . . . . Mobile. Alaska-
Div. No. 1...Arthur G. Shoup. . . Juneau.
Div. No. 2...Wm. Fred. Harrison
Div. No. 3. . .Sherman Duggan. . .
Div. No. . .sherman Duggan.... Vaidez
rizona. No. 4.. Grederic H. Bernard. Fairbanks.
Arizona........ Frederic H. Bernard. Tucson. Arkansas, east. Charles F. Cole..... Littie Rock. California, nor .Namuel S. Langiey. . California sou..J. T. Williams. Canai Zone. . Joseph Burke Colorado...... . . Granby Hillyer Connecticut. . . .Edward L. Smith. Delaware.
Dist. of Coi. . . Jas. H. Hughes, Jr. - Peyton Grordon. Florida, south . William M Gober Georgia, north.. Cilnt W. Hager Georgia, south...F. G. Boatright Hawail ( 6 years) Wm. T. Carden. Idaho. . . . . . . Edwin G. Davis. Illinois, north... Charles F . Ciyne Illinois, eastcrn. W. O. Potter..... Illinols, south...Thos. Willamson Indiana. Homer Elilott Iowa, northern. .G. P. Linvilie Iowa, southern. Raiph Pringie.. Kansas.........Al. F. Wiiliams... Kentucky, west.W. Sherman Bail. Louisiana, east. .Louis H. Burns. Louisiana, west. Philip H. Mecom. Louislana, west. Philp Maine......... Frederick R. Dyer. Fort Smith
San Francisco. Los Angeles. Ancon. Ancon. Hartford. Wilmington. Washington. Pensacola.
Tampa. Atlanta. Atlanta. Honoiulu. Boise. Chicago East St. Louis. Springfieid. Indianapolis. Cedar Rapids Redar Rapids. Red Oak. Topeka. Covington. Louisvilie. New Orleans. Shreveport. Maine. . . . . . . . Arederick R. Woodcock Bortiand. Maryland. . ... AmosW.W. WoodcockBaitimore Massachusetts.. Robert O. Harris. . . Boston. Michigan, east . Earl J. Davis. . . . . . . Detroit. Michigan, west.Edward J. Bowman....Grand Rapids. Minncsota. . . . . Lafayette French, Jr.St. Paui. Mississippi, nor Lemuei E. Oidham...Oxford. Mississippi, sou.E. E. Hindman .. . . .Jackson. Missouri, east. .James E. Carroil. . . . St. Louis. Missouri, west. .Charles C. Madison..Kansas City.

\section*{District.}

Name. Nebraska. . . . . . John L. Slattery C. .... Heiena. Nevada............ George Springmeyer..Reno. New HampshireRaymond U. Smith. Concord
(P.O., Woodsvilie.)

New Jersey . . . . Waiter G. Winne. . . . Trenton. New Mexico.... Geo. R. Craig....... . . Aibuquerque. New York, nor. Eari H. Gailup New York, sou. William Hayward New York, east. Ralph C. Green. New York, westWiliam J. Donovan No. Car., east. Irvin B. Tucker. No. Car., west.. Frank A. Linney North Dakota. .Melvin A. Hildreth. Ohio, northern..Edwin S. Wertz. Ohio, southern.D. Q. Morrow . Oklahoma, east. Frank Lee. . Oklahoma, west.W. A. Maurer Oregon ......... LesterW.Humphreys Pennsylv'a, east. George W. Coles. Pennsyiv'a,mid. Andrew B. Dunsmor P'nnsyiv'a, west.Waiter Lyon... Porto Rico. . . . Ira II. Weils. . Rhode Island. . Norman S. Case. . So. Car., east. . .J. D. Ernest Meyer. So. Car., west. . Ernest F. Cochran. South Dai:ota. S. Wesiey Ciark Tennessce, east. George C. Tayior. Tennessee, mid.A. V. McLane. Tennessee, mid.A. V. McLane Texas, northern. Henry Zweifel Texas, southern.Henry M. Hoiden Texas, eastern. Randoiph Bryant. Texas, western. John D. Hartman. Utah.......... Charles M. Morris Verm. Virginia, easternPaul W. Kear..... Virginia, west... Lewis P. Summers. Wash'gton, east.Frank R. Jeffrey Wash'gton, west. Thomas P. Revelie. West Va., north.Thomas A. Brown. West Va., south. Eliiott Northcott. Wisconsin, east.H. A. Sawyer... Wisconsin, east.H. A. Sawyer..... Wisconsin, west. Wm. H. Dough
Wyoming. . . . . A. D. Walton.
N. Y. City

Brookiyn.
Buffaio.
Chariotte
Fargo.
. Cleveiand
Cinclnnati.
Musikogee.
Okla. City
Portiand.
Philadeiphia.
esunbury.
. Pittsburgh.
San Juan.
Frovidence.
Charleston.
Anderson.
Redfield.
Knoxyule.
Nashville.
Memphis.
Fort Worth.
Houston
Sherman
San Antonio. Sait Lake City Burilngton. Norfoik. Abingdou. Spokane. .Seattie. Parkersburg. .Huntington. Milwaukee. Madison. . Madison.

\section*{UNITED STATES MARSHALS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Dis & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Alabama, north. Thos. J. Kennamer . . Birmingham.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Alabama, mid.. McDuffie Cain} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Alabama,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Alaska-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Div. No. 1. . . George D. Beaumont.Juneau.} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & ey & \\
\hline Div & & \\
\hline izon & homas & Phoenix. \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Arkansas,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Arkansas,} \\
\hline alif'nia, & James B. Hoiohan & San Francisco \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Gailf'nia, south. Aibert C. Sit} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Canal Zone.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Colorado.} \\
\hline onnectic & aite & W \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Delaware. . . . . Walter S. Money. . . . Wllm} \\
\hline Dist. of C & gar C. Sny & Washington. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Florida, north. . Peter H. Miiler} & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Fiorida, south. .Benjamin E. Dyson. Jacksonville.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Georgia, north.. Walter Akerman} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Georgla, south . Geo. B. McLeod} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Hawail (6 years) Oscar P. Cox . . . . . . . Honoluiu.} \\
\hline Idaho. & Frank M. Breshears & Boise. \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Illinois, north... Robert R. Levy . . . . Chicago.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ilinois, eastern} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Illinois, south} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Indiana... . . . . . Linu} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Iowa, northern..Fred Davis.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Iowa, southern..Guy S. Brewer. . . . . . Des Moine} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Kansas. . . . . . . Fred R. Fitzpatrick.. Topeka.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Kentucky, east. Roy B. Williams.... Covington.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Kentucky, west. Thomas N. Hazelip. .Louisville.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Louisiana, east. Victor Loisei....... New Orieans.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Louisiana, west. John Hugh İirkpat'kshreveport.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Maine.... . . . . Stiliman E. WoodmanPortiand.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Maryiand.. . . . . William W StockhamBaltimore.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Massachusetts. . William J. Kcvilie. . . Boston.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Michigan, east..Frank T. Newton....Detroit:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Michigan, west. Herman \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connor... Grand Rapids.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Minnesota . . . . Edward Rustad. . . . St. Paul.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Miasissipni, nor.John H. Cook} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Mississippl, sou.James C. Tyier} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{FEDERAL TERRITORIAL JUDGES.}

\begin{abstract}
Dis. and Oflce. Name. Address.
Alaska:

\section*{Alaskia:}

Name.
Address.
Dis. judge-
Div. No. 1 . Thomas M. Reed.... Juneau. Dlv. No. 2.G.J. Lomen......... Nome. Div. No. 3. Elmer E. Ritchle. . . . Valdez. Dlv. No. 4.Cecil H. Clegg. ....... Fairbanks. Canal Zone: Dis, judge....J. D. Wallingford. . . .Ancon. Hawali:

Sup court-
Ch. justice. Emil C. Peters: .. ..... Honolulu.
As. justices.A. M. Perry Alex. Lindsay.......... "
Circuit Court-
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Frank Andrade } \\
\text { R. J. O'Bren } \\
\text { James J. Banks }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Name.
Address.
Dis. and Offce.
Circuit Court (Continued).
Sccond cir..Danlel H: Case.......Walluku, Maui Third cir...J. Wesley Thompson.Kallua.
Fourth cir. Homer L. Ross....... Hilo.
Fifth cir...Wm. C. Achl, Jr . . . . Lihue.
U. S. district
judges (term
6 years) . . . . John T. De Bolt.... Honolulu. Joseph B. Poindexter.

\section*{Porto Rlco:}

\section*{Sup court}

Ch. justice. Emillo del Toro .... .San Juan.
As. justices. Adolph Grant Wolf. .
Pedro De Aldrey.
H. M. Hutchinson...
C. F. soto..
U.S.dis. jdge.Arthur F. Odilin.

FEDERAL JUDGES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COURT OF APPEALS-Chief Justice, Constantine J. Smyth, of Nebr. Associate Justices-Charles H. Robb, of Vermont; Josiah A: Van Orsdel, of Wyoming.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICTChief Justice, Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey. Associate Jusitces-Wendell P. Stafford, of Vermont; Frederlck L. Slddons, Adolph A. Hoehllng and William Hitz, of the District of Columbia; Thomas J. Bailey, of Tennessee.
\end{abstract}

\section*{HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.}

The list is as of October, 1922, and Includes both staff and line. Retirement age is slxty-four years.

\section*{GENERAL OF THE ARMIES.}

John J. Pershing, (Chief of Staff), 1860, 1882, 1919.

\section*{MAJOR GENERALS.}

Born Appt R'Z. Chas T Menoher Born Appt \(\boldsymbol{R}^{\prime} k\).
Chas. G. Morton, Robt. L. Bullard, Tame. . Bulard, 1861, 1881, 1918 George Bell, Jr., James G. Harbord. 1866, 1889, 1919 Chas. J. Bailey, Francis J. Kernan, John L. Hines John L. Hines Henry T. Allen, Davld C. Shanks, Adelb't Cronkhite, Wm. M. Wright, George W. Read, Charles H. Muir, 1867, 1888, 1920 Harry C. Hale, 1868, 188', 1921 Omar Bundy.
 1861, 1880, 1921 James H. McRae, 1863, 1882, 1922 W. J. Snow, 1861, 1878, 1921 Robert C. Davis, 1876, 1894, 1922 Frank W. Coe, \(1863,1882,1921\) Eli A. Heimlck; \(1863,1884,1921\) C. S. Farnsworth 1860, 1881, 1921
\(1862,1882,1921\) Whilam H. Hart, 1859, 1876, 1921 M. W. Ireland, 1861, 1880, 1921 Lansing H. Beach, 1861, 1879, 1921 George O Squier, 1861, 1879, 1921 Frank McIntyre, C. S. Warnsworth. 1862, 1883, 1920

Born Appt \(R^{\prime} k\).
\(1864,1884,1922\)
- - (Additions to the above 1lst.)

President Harding sent to the Senate, Nov. 23, 1922 , vice Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan, to be re1922, the following nominations of Brlgadier Generals to be Major Generals:

Brlg. Gen. Andre Walker Brewster, from December 1, 1922, vice Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., to be retlred from active servlce November \(30,1922\).

Brig. Gen. Edward Mann Lewis, from December 2, 1922 , vice Major Gen. Clarence \(R\). Edwards, to be retired from active service Deceniber 1, 1922.
Brig. Gen. Edgar Russel, from Dccember 2, 1922 vice Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Frank Long Winn, from December 2,
tired from active service December 1, 1922.
Brig. Gen. George Brand Duncan, vlce Major Gen. Edgar Russel, to be retired from active service.
Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds vice Major Gen. Frank
L. Winn, to be retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. Robert Lee Howze, vlce Major Gen. William M. Wright, to be retired from actlve service.
Major Gen. Harbord announced, Nov. 18, 1922, that he intended to retire on Dec. 29,1922 , to become President of a radio corporation.
BRIGADIER
Born Appt R'k. Joseph E. Kuhn, \(1864,1881,1917 \mid\) H. H. Bandholtz, Chase W. Kennedy, 1859, 1879, 1917 Hanson E: Ely, R.'M. Blatchford, \(1859,1883,1917\)
Edwln B. Babbitt, \(1862,1880,1918\)
William R. Smith John D. Barrette, 1882, 1881, 1918 Johnson Hagood, Wm. S. Graves, \(1865 ; 1884,1920\) Dennls E Nolan, Andre W. Brewster, \(1862,1885,1920 \mathrm{Wm}\). D. Connor, Edward M. Lewis, 1863, 1881, 1920 Fox Conner, Doug. MacArthur, 1880, 1899, 1920 Preston Brown, Grote Hutcheson, \(1862,1878,1921\) Malln Craig; Walter H. Gordon, 1863, 1882, 1921 Henry D. Todd, Jr. George B. Duncan, 1861, 1892, 1921 Albert J. Bowley, Ernest Hinds. 1864, 1883, 1921 Wm. H. Johnstón, Whlliam Welgel, 1863, 1883, 1921 Robert Alexander, U.G.MeAlexander, 1864,1883 , 1921 Robert Alexander, Mark L. Hersey, \(1863,1883,1921\) Frank L. Winn; Robert L. Howze, 1864, 1883, 1921 Charles H. Martin William Lasslter, 1867, 1885,. 1921 Edgar Russel, ' Fred W. Sladen, - 1867, 1885, 1921 Joseph C. Castner, 1869, 1883, 1921 Amos A. Fries, \(1873,1894,1820\)

\section*{PAY IN THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.}

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from \(\$ 21\) to \(\$ 126\) a month, according to which of the seven grades, due chiefly to length of service, they are in. There are bonuses of \(\$ 25\) and up, for re-enlistments.

Base pay of warrant officers varles from. \(\$ 120\) to \(\$ 148\) a month, according to grade and service.

Base pay of commissioned oflicers below the grade of Brlgadier General ranges from \(\$ 1,500\) to \(\$ 4,000\) a year, according to grade and service.
Basc yearly pay of a Brlgadier General is \(\$ 6,000\) : of a Major Gcneral, \(\$ 8,000\) :

Female nurses receive from \(\$ 810\) to \(\$ 1,560\) a year, according to length of service.

\section*{REAR ADMIRALS. IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.}
(In the order of seniority, as of Nov. 24, 1922. First year is that of birth; second, that of appointment to the navy. The retirement age is sixty-four years.)

William Ledyard Rodgers, 1860-1874; Harry McL. Pinckney Huse, 1858-1874; Hugh Rodman, 18591875; Henry B. Wilson, 1861-1876; Albert P. Niblack, 1859-1876; John A. Hoogewerf, 1860-1877; Marbury Johnston, 1860-1878; Edwin A. Anderson, 1860-1878; Charles W. Dyson, 1861-1879; Ciarence S. Williams, 1863-1880; John D. McDonald, 18631880; Hilary P. Jones. 1863-1880; Charles P. Plunkett, 1864-1879; Joseph Strauss, 1861-1881; Edward Simpson, 1860-1876; Alexander S. Halstead, 18611879; Roger Welies, 1862-1880; Wiliam R. Shoemaker, 1863-1880; Edward W. Eberle, 1864-1881; Robert E. Coontz, 1864-1881; Philip Andrews, 1866-1882; Josiah S. McKean, 1864-1889; Newton A. McCully, 1867-1883; Andrew T. Long, 1866-1883; Thomas Washington, 1865-1883; Guy \(\mathbf{H}\). Burrage, 1867-1883; Ashley H. Robertson, 1867-1884; Samuel S. Robison, 1867-1884; Charles F. Hughes, 18661884; Henry A. Wiley, 1867-1885; Mark L. Bristol, 1868-1883; Archibald H. Scales, 1868-1883; Richard H. Jackson, 1866-1890; Nathan C. Twining, 1869-1885; Benjamin
Thomas
P. Magruder,
Hutchison
1867-1885; Sumner E. W. W.

Kittelle, 1867-1885; Wiliam V. Pratt, 1869-1885; Louis McC. Nulton, 1869-1885; Louis R. de Steiguer, 1867-1885; William W. Pheips, 1869-1885; William C. Cole, 1868-1885; Jehu V. Chase, 1869-1886; George R . Marveli, \(1869-1885\) : Herry J. Ziegemeier. 1869-1886; George W. Williams, 1869-i886; Montgomery M. Taylor, 1869-1886; Carl T. Vogelgesang, 1869-1886.

\section*{REAR ADMIRALS (Staf). \\ Medical Corps.}

Cary T. Grayson, 1878-1904; Edward R. Stitt, 1867-1889; George H. Barber, 1864-1889; Albert M. D. McCormica, 1866-1888.

Supply Corps.
Christian J. Peoples, 1876-1900; John S. Carpenter, 1860-1881; Livingston Hunt, 1859-1881.

Construction Corps.
Washington L. Capps, 1864-1888; David W. Taylor, 1864-1886.

Civil Engineer Corps.
Harry H. Rousseau, 1870-1898; Frederic R. Harris, 1875-1903.

\section*{PAY IN THE NAVY AND COAST GUARD.}

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from \(\$ 21\) to \(\$ 126\) a month, according to which of the seven grades, due chiefly to length of service, they are in. There are bonuses of \(\$ 25\) and up, for re-enlistment.

Base sea pay of warrant officers varies from \(\$ 153\) to \(\$ 189\) a month, according to length of service. of Rear Admiral ranges from \(\$ 1,500\) to \(\$ 4,000\) a year, according to periods of service.
Base yearly pay of a Rear Admiral (upper half) is \(\$ 8,000\).
Female nurses in the navy get \(\$ 840\) to \(\$ 1,560\) a year, according to length of service.

\section*{AMERICAN AND FOREICN ENVOYS.}
(A, for Ambassador; M, for Minister.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Countries. & Envoys From United States, to & Envoys to United States, From \\
\hline Albania & Uly & \\
\hline Argentin & John W. Riddle (Conn.), A \({ }^{\text {a }}\), & \\
\hline Austria. & Albert Henry Washburn (Mass.), M & E. A. G. Prochnik, (Charge d'A.) \\
\hline Belgium & Henry P. Fletcher (Penn.), & Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, A., \\
\hline Brazil & Edwin V. Morgan & Mr. Augusto C. de Alencar, A. \\
\hline Bulgar & Charles S. Wilson & Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, M. \\
\hline Chile & Wm. M. Collier (N. Y.), A & Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. \\
\hline China. & Jacob Gould Schurman (N. & Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, M. \\
\hline Colomb & Samuel H. Piles (Wash.), M
Roy T. Davis (Mo.), M... & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dr. Enrique Olaya, M. \\
Senor Dr. Don Octavio Beech
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Cuba. & & Dr. Carlos M. de Cespedes, M. \\
\hline Czechoslo & Lewls Einstein (N. Y.), M & Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, M. \\
\hline Denmark & Dr. John D. Prince (N. J.), & Mr. Constantin Brun, M. \\
\hline Dominica. & Gerhard A. Baeting (Wis.) & Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. E \\
\hline Egypt. & J. Morton Howell (Ohio), M & \\
\hline Esthoni & Frederick W. B. Coleman (M & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Finland \\
France
\end{tabular} & Charles G. Kagey (Kan.), & M. J. J. Jusserand. A. \\
\hline German & Alanson B. Houghton (N) & Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, A. \\
\hline Great Brita & George B. M. Harvey (N. J.) & The Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, A. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Greece. \\
Guatem
\end{tabular} & Roy T. Davis (Mo), M & Mr. Geo. Dracopoulos (Charge d'A.) \\
\hline Haiti. & Arthur Bally-Blanchard (Lia & Mr. Albert Blanchet, \\
\hline Hondur & Franklin E. Morales (N. J.), & Dr. R. C. Diaz (Charge d'A.) \\
\hline Hungary & Theodore Brentano (Ill.), & Count Laszlo Szechenyi, M. \\
\hline Italy. & Richard W. Child (Mass.) & Prince Gelesio Caetari, A \\
\hline Japan & Charles B. Warren (Mich.) A. & Baron Kiluro Shidehara, Mr. C. L. Seyu (Charge \\
\hline Liberia & Solomon Porter Hood (N. J.), M., &  \\
\hline Lithuania & Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.) & Mr. V. Carneckis (Char \\
\hline Luxemburg & & Baron Raymond de Waha (Charge \\
\hline Mexico. & George summerlin (Charge d'A.) & Senor Don Salvador Diego-Fernandez, M. \\
\hline Netherlan &  & Senor Don Emiliano Chamorro \\
\hline Norway & Laurits S. Swenson (Min & Mr. H. H. Bryn, M. \\
\hline Panama & John G. South (Ky.), M & Dr. R. J. Alfaro, M. \\
\hline Paragua & William J. O'Toole (W. Va.), M & Mr. W. W. White (Charge d'A.) \\
\hline Persia. & Rev. Joseph S. Korneld (Ohio), & Hussein Khan Alai, M. \\
\hline Peru. & Fredericka sterling (Char & Senor Don Federico A. Pezet, A. \\
\hline Portugal & Fred Morrls Dearing (Mo.) & Piscount d'Alte, M. \\
\hline Roumania & Peter A. Jay (R. I.), M & Prince A. Bibesco, \\
\hline ussla & & Serge Ughet, Financia \\
\hline Serbs, Croats, etc & Montgomery Schuyier (N. Y.) & Senor Don Saivador Sol, M. A T Pavichich M \\
\hline serbs, \(\qquad\) & E. Percivar E. Brodie (Ore.), M & A. T. Pavichich, M. \({ }^{\text {Phya }}\) Praba Karavonge, M. \\
\hline Spain & Cyrus C. Woods (Pa.) & Senor Don Juan R. y Gayangos, A \\
\hline Swede & Ira N. Morris (Ill.), M & Capt. Axel F. Walienberg, M. \\
\hline Switzerla & Joo. C. Grew (Mass.), & Mr. Marc Peter, M. \\
\hline Turkcy. & RearAdm. M.ic. N ( Y) M. & \\
\hline Venezuela & Willis C. Cook (S. D.). M. & . P. M. Arcaya, M. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.}

Terms of Representatives began March 4, 1921, and end March 4, 1923. First session began April 11. 1921; recessed Aug. 24 to Sept. 21, 1921; adjourned Nov. 23, 1921. Secona session began Dec. 6,1921 . recessed June 30, 1922 to Aug. 15, 1922; adjourned Sept. 22 , 1922. Thtrd session began Nov. 20, 1922. Fourth session began Dec. 4,1922 , and will end March 4,1923 .


The whole number of Senators is 96 . Democrats, 36 ; Republicans, 60 . The salary of a Senator is \(\$ 7,500\) per annum and 20 cents per mile for traveiling from and to the seat of Goverdment.

Note-Mrs. (W. H.) Rebeca Latimer Feiton, of Cartersvllie, was appointed, temporarily, to fll the place of Thomas E . Watson, deceased, and she was sworn in Nov. 21, and served one day in the Senate, then giving way to her successor, Waiter F: George.

Senator Newberry (Michi) on Nov. 19, 1922, resigned and was succeeded by Couzens.

\section*{HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.}


 8 Richard E. Bird..............Rep....Wichita.

\section*{KENTUCKY.}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Louisiana. \\
\hline 2 II Garland Dupr &  \\
\hline hitmeil P. Martin & tin*...... Dem. . Thibo \(^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline John N. Sandl & Dem. . Minden \\
\hline 5 Riley J. Wilson* & Dem. .Harrisonbur \\
\hline 6 Geo. K. Favrot & Dem. \\
\hline Ladislas Laz & m \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\section*{MICHIGAN.}
 MINNESOTA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Fr & Rep...Lanesboró. \\
\hline 2 Frank Clague & Rep... Redwood \\
\hline & Rep. . . St. Peter. \\
\hline Oscar E. Keller & Re \\
\hline 5 W. H. Newton* & . Rep... Minneapoll \\
\hline 6 Harold Knutson* & . Rep... .St. Cloud. \\
\hline Andrew J. Volstea & Rep... Granite Falls. \\
\hline 8 Oscar J. Larson & Rep Duluth. \\
\hline 9 Halvor Steener & ookst \\
\hline Thomas D. Sc & Rep...Minneapolis \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MISSISSIPPI.}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{NEW YORK-Continued.} \\
\hline Dist. Represent & Poltitcs. P. O. Address. \\
\hline 11 Daniel J. Rlordan* & Dem. . New York City. \\
\hline 12 Meyer Londont. & Soc. . . New York City. \\
\hline 13 Chris. D. Sullivan & Dem. . New York City. \\
\hline 14 Nath. D. Perlman* & Rep... New York Clty. \\
\hline 15 Thos. J. Ryan & Rep. . .New York City. \\
\hline 16 W. Bourke Coc & Dem. . New York City. \\
\hline 17 Ogden L. Mills. & Rep.. New York City. \\
\hline 18 John IF. Care & Dem. . New York City. \\
\hline 19 W. M. Cha & Rep. . New York City. \\
\hline 20 Isaac Slegel* & Rep. . . New York City. \\
\hline 21 M. C. Ansor & Rep... New York City. \\
\hline 22 Anthony J. Grif & Dem. . New York City. \\
\hline 23 A. B. Rossdale. & Rep... Bronx. \\
\hline 24 B. L. Fairchil & Rep. . .Pelham. \\
\hline 25 James W. Hilste & Rep. . . Peeksklli \\
\hline 26 Ham. Fish, Jr* & Rep... Garrison. \\
\hline 27 Charles B. War & Rep. . De Bruce. \\
\hline 28 Peter G. Ten Eyckt & Dem. . Albany. \\
\hline 29 James S. Parker* & Rep. . Salem. \\
\hline 30 Frank Crowther* & Rep.. Schenectady. \\
\hline 31 Bertrand H. Sne & Rep. . Potsdam. \\
\hline 32 Luther W. Mott & Rep. . . Oswogo. \\
\hline 33 Homer P. Snyd & Rep... Little Falls. \\
\hline 34 John D. Clark & Rep... Fraser \\
\hline 35 Walter W. Magee & Rep.. .Syracuse. \\
\hline 36 Norman J. Gould* & Rep.. Seneca Falis. \\
\hline 37 Lewis Henry. & Rep.. .Elmira. \\
\hline 38 Thomas B. Dun & Rep... Rochester. \\
\hline 39 Archie D. Sanders* & Rep... Stafford. \\
\hline 40 S. Wallace Dempse & Rep. . .Lockport. \\
\hline 41 Clarence McGre & Rep... Buñlo. \\
\hline 42 Jas. M. Mead* & Dem. .Lackawanna \\
\hline 43 Daniel A. Reed*. & Reṗ... Dunkirk. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NORTH CAROLINA.




\footnotetext{
Note (as of Dec. 4, 1922)—Dems., 131; Reps., 300; Socialists, 1. Sitting, 432; whole number, 435.
* Served in Sixty-slxth Congress. † Served in prevlous Congress.

A Representatlve's salary is \(\$ 7,500\) a year; Speaker, \(\$ 12,000\).
}

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION.
(Washington, D. C.)
Commtssioners-Bessle P. Brueggeman (Chatrman), Charles H. Verrill, John J. Keegan; SecretaryS. R. Gollbart, Jr.

\section*{UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.}

Chief-Herbert D. Brown; Ass't Chief and Sentor Accountant-Harold N. Graves; Eflciency RatingsWillam H. McReynolds: Accounting-V. G. Crolssant; Statistics-George C. Havenner; Labor-Saving

Devices-Wilson E. Wilmot; Duplication of WorkHerbert H. Rapp; Chief Cletk and Disbursing ClertMiss D. F. Frldley; Librarian-Gladys E. Weaver.

\section*{FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD}

\section*{(As of Nov. 4, 1922.)}

Ex-Officio Members-A. W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, Chairman; D. R. Crlssinger, Comptroller of the Currency. Members-(Vacant Nov. 20,'1922), Governor; Edmund Platt, Vice Governor: Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Mamlin, John R. Mitchell
W. W. Hoxton. Secretary; W. L. Eddy. Assistant

Sectetary; W. M. Imlay, Niscal Agent; J. F. Herson Cheef Division of Examination and Chief F'ederal Reserve Examiner; Walter Wyatt, Gencral Counsel; Walter W. Stewart, Director Division of Analysts and Rcsearch; M. Jacobson, Statistician: E. A. Goldenweiser, Associate Statistictan; E. L. Smead, Chief Division of Bank Operations.

\section*{COMMITTEES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRES8.}

Meeting Days of Chief Senate CommitteesCommerce, Thursdays: District of Columbia, Mondays: Education and Labor, Thursdays; Foreign Relations. Wednesdays; Indian Affirs, Thursdays and Fridays; Interstate Commerce, Fridays; Judiciary, Mondays; Milutary Affairs, Fridays; Naval Affairs, Tuestays; Pensions, Tuesdays; Public Lands and Surveys, Wednesdays.
Meeting Days of Chief House CommitteesClaims, Fridays; Coinage, Wetghts and Measures,

Fridays: Education, Tuesdays: Immigration ana Naturalization, Thursdays; Indian Affairs, Thursdays: Interstate and Foretgn Commerce, Tuesdays and Fridavs; Judiciary, Tuesdays and Thursdays; Labor, Fridays; Military Affairs, Tuesdays and Thursdays Naval Adfairs, Tuesdays and Fridays; Patents, Wednesdays; Pensions, Wednesdays; Post Offices and Post Roads, Tuesdays and Fridays; Reform in the Ctuil Service, Wednesdays; War Claims, Fridays.

CHAIRMEN OF THE CHIEF SENATE COMMITTEES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Committee. & Chairman. & Committee. & Chairman. \\
\hline Agriculture and Forestry & Norris & Judieiary". & Nelson \\
\hline Appropriations......... & Warren & Library. & Brandegee \\
\hline Banking and Currency & McLean & Manufactures & La Follette \\
\hline Civll Service... & Sterling & Military Affairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Wadsworth \\
\hline Claims. . . Commerce & Capper & Mines and Mining Naval Affairs. & Poindexter Page \\
\hline District of Columbia & Ball- & Patents . . . . & Johnson \\
\hline Education and Labor & Borah & Pensions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Bursum \\
\hline Enroiied Biils. & Sutherland & Post Omees and Post Roads. . . . . . & Townsend \\
\hline Finance & MeCumber & Printing & Moses \\
\hline Foreign Relations & Lodge & Privileges and Elections. & Diliingham \\
\hline Immigration. & Colt & Public Buildings and Grounds..... & Fernald \\
\hline Indian Affairs. & Spencer & Pubilc Lands and Surveys........ . . & Smoot \\
\hline Interoceanic Canais. & Edge & Revision of the Laws. . . . . . . . . . . . & Ernst \\
\hline Interstate Cominerce. & Cummins & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ruies. \\

\end{tabular} & Curtis \\
\hline Irrigation and Reclamatio & McNary & Territories and Insular Possessions. & New \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CHAIRMEN OF THE CHIEF HOUSE COMMITTEES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Committee. & man. & MMITTEE. & Chairman. \\
\hline Ways and Means & Fordney & Electlon of Pres., Viee Pres and & \\
\hline Appropriations. & Madden & Representatives in Congress. . & Andrews, Neb. \\
\hline Judiclary.. & Volstead & Aicoholic Liquor Traffle. . . . . . & Sehall (acting) \\
\hline Banking and Currency & McFadden & Irrlgation of Arid Lands & Smith, Idaho \\
\hline Coinage. Welghts and Measures. & Vestal & Immigration and Naturalization & Johnson, Wash. \\
\hline Interstate and Foreign Commerce. & Winslow & Expendltures in State Dept..... & Elliott \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline Rivers and Harbors & Dempsey & Expenditures in Treasury Dep & Dale \\
\hline Merchant Marine and Fisheries & Greene, Mass. & Expenditures in War Dept... & Johnson, S. Dak. \\
\hline Agriculture & Haugen & Expenditures ln Navy Dept & Echols \\
\hline Foreign Affairs. & Porter & Expenditures in Post Offlce Dep & Zihlman \\
\hline Military Affalrs & Kahn & Expenditures in Interior Dept. & Kreider \\
\hline Navai Affalrs & Butler & Expenditures in Dept. of Justice & Reed, W. Va. \\
\hline Post Offices and Post Roa & Steenerson & Expenditures in Dept. of Agric. & Kling \\
\hline Public Lands. & Sinnott & Expenditures in Dept. of Commerce & Coughlin \\
\hline Indian Affairs & Snyder & Expenditures in Dept. of. Labor ... & Walters' \\
\hline Territories. & Curry & Expenditures on Public Buildings.. & Benham \\
\hline Insular Affair & Towner & Rules . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Campbell, Kan. \\
\hline Railways and Ca & Wheeler & Accounts & Ireiand \\
\hline Mines and Mining & Rhodes & Mileage & Reber \\
\hline Publie Buildings and Groun & Irangley & Census. & Slegei \\
\hline Education. & Fess & Library & Gould \\
\hline Labor & Zihiman (acting) & Printing... & Kiess \\
\hline Patents. & Lampert & Enrolled Bills. & Ricketts \\
\hline Invaild Pensions & Fuiler & Industrial Arts and Expositions & Bland, Ind. \\
\hline Pensions. & Knutson & Roads. & Dunn - \\
\hline Claims. & Edmonds & Flood Control & Rodenberg \\
\hline War Claims. Dlstrict of Coluinb & Snell & Disposition of Useless Exec. Papers & Moores, Ind. \\
\hline Dlstrict of Coluinbia. Revision of the Laws & \begin{tabular}{l}
Focht \\
Iittle
\end{tabular} & Woman Suffrage. \({ }_{\text {Select Committee on Budget. . . . . . . }}\) & White, Me. Campbell, Kan. \\
\hline Reform in the Civil.Service.... & Irehlbach & select Committee on Buaget & Campben, Kan. (acting) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{UNITED STATES CEOCRAPHIC BOARD.}

Chairman-C. Hart Merriam, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Secretary-Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Offce, Department of the Interior
Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Dengier, General Staff, War Department.
L. N. Morgan, Post Office Department
J. N. B. Hewitt, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
James McCormick, Geologieal Survey, Department of the Interior
Jas. W. McGuire, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
Major Lawrence Martin, Div. of Western European Affairs, Department of State.
John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury
Charles E. Young, Government Printing Offlee
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commeree.
W. C. Barnes, United States Forest Service. Department of Agricuiture
Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, Hydrographer, Depart ment of the Navy.
By executive order of August 10, 1906, the offielal title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was ehanged to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on ali unsettled questions eoneerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes; and fixes place names within the United States and its insuiar possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any offleer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.


\section*{THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.}

Terms of Representatives begin March 4, 1923, and end March 4, 1925. Terms of Senators end on March 4 of the year preceding name. SENATE.


The whole number of Senators is 96. Repubiicans, 53; Democrats, 42; Farmer-Labor, 1. (Senator Truman H. Newberry (Rep.), of Michigan, whose term would have expired on March 4, 1925, resigned on Nov. 19, 1922.

The salary of a Senator is \(\$ 7,500\) per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

\section*{HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.}

\section*{Alabama.}

colorado.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{COLORADO.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{1 William N. Valle*.... . Rep...Denver.} \\
\hline & Charles B. Timberlake*.Re & Sterllng. \\
\hline & Guy U. Hardy* . . . . . . .Rep & Canon Clty. \\
\hline & Edward T. Taylor*. \(\therefore\). De & GlenwoodSpring \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{CONNECTICUT.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{1 E. Mart Fenn*. . . . . . . . Rep. . Wethersfteld.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{2 Richard P. Freeman*. . Rep...New London.} \\
\hline & John Q. Tilson*. . . . . . . Rep & Jew Haven. \\
\hline & Merr & Stamford. \\
\hline & atrick B. O'Su & Derby. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
atrick B. O'Sullivan. . .Dem..Derby.

\section*{DELAWARE. \\ \section*{At Large.}}

William H. Boyce..... . Dem. .Dover. FLORIDA.
1 Herbert J. Drane*. . . . . Dem. .Lakeland.

3 John H. Smithwick*.....Dem. .Pensacola.
4 William J. Sears*. . . . . . Dem. . Kissimmee.
GEORGIA.
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\section*{R. Lee Moore} . . . . . . Dem
 Charles R. Crisp**......Dem...Americus. Wlillam C. Wright*.... Dem. Newnan. Wlllam D. Upshaw*....Dem. . Atianta. James W. Wise*. . . . . . Dem. . Fayetteville. Gordon Lee* ........Dem. . Chickamauga. Charles H. Brand* . . . . . Dem. . Athens. Thomas M. Bell* Carl Vinson*.

Dem. Galnesville Dem. Milledgeville. William C. Lankford*.. Dem. Douglas. 2 William W. Larsen*....Dem. .Dublin.

> IDABO.

1 Burton L. French*.....Rep...Moscow.
2 Addison T.Smith*.....Rep...Twin Falls
2
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illinois.
Martln B. Madden*. .. . Rep. . . Chlcago.
(Vacant).
Elliott W. Sproui** . . . . . Rep.... Chicago.
Adolph J. Sabath* . . . . Dem. .Chlcago.
James R. Bubaley
M. Alfred Mlchaelson*. Dem. . Chicago.
M. Alired Mlchaelson*. . Rep...Chlcago.

Stanley H. Kunz*...... Dem. .Chleago.
Fred A. Britten* ........Rep...Chicago.
Carl R. Chindblom*.... Rep....Chicago.
Frank \(R\). Reld..........Rep... Aurora.
Charles E. Fuller*......Rep...Belvldere.
Joht C. McKenzie*. . . . Rep... Ellzabeth
Whllam J. Graham*.... Rep... Aledo.

Frank H. Funk*. ........ Rep....Peorla.
Wlillam p Holaday . . . Rep... Bloomington.
Allen F . Moore* . . . . . . Rep. . Monticello.
Henry T. Ralneyt . . . . .Dem. . Cacrollton.
J. Earl Major . . . . . . . Dem. . Hillsboro. Edward E. Miller.........Rep....East St. Louis.

ILLINois-Continued.
Dist. Representatives.
Politics. P.O. Addicess.
23 William W. Arnold..... Dem. . Roblnson.
24 Thomas S. Willlams*. . . Rep... Louisvllle.
25 Edward E. Denison*...Rep...Marion. At Large.
Richard Yates*........Rep...Springfield. Henry R. Rathbone.....:Rep... Kenilworth.

INDIANA.
1 Wlliam E. Wilson. ...Dem. .Evansville.
2 Arthur H. Greenwood...Dem.. Washlngton.
3 John W. Ewing....... ‘Dem. .New Albany.
4 Harry C. Canfield...... Dem. . Batesville.
5 Everett Sanders*.......Rep...Terre Haute.
6 Richard N:Ellott* . . . . Rep. . . Connersville.
7 Merrill Moores* ........ Rep...Indlanapolls.
8 Albert H. Vestal*....... Rep.... Anderson.
9 Fred S. Purnell* . ...... . Rep... Attlca.
10 Wlllam R. Wood*......Rep... Lafayette.
11 Samuel E. Cook. ..... Dem.. Huntington.
12 Louls W. Fairfield*. .... Rep. . . Angola.
13 Andrew J. Hickey*......Rep...Laporte.
IOWA.
1 William F. Kopp*..... Rep. . . Mount Pleasant
2 Harry E. Hull* ........ Rep... Williamsburg.
3 T.J. B. Robinson:.......Rep....Hampton. 4 Gilbert N. Haugen*. . . Rep... Northwood. 5. Cyrenus Cole*................ Repedar Raplds. 6. C. William Ramseyer*.. Rep... Bloomfild.
7 Casslus C. Dowell* . . . Rep...Des Molnes. 7 Casslus C. Dowell* .... . Rep... Des Moln
8 Horace M. Towner*. . . Rep.. Corning. 9 William R. Green* . . . . . Rep. . . Audubon. 10 L. J. Dickinson*. . . . . . . Rep... Algona. 11 William D. Boles*......Rep...Sheldon.

KANSAS.
1 Daniel R. Anthony; Jr*.Rep... Leavenworth.
2 Edward C. Little*. ....Rep...Kansas City.
3 W. H. Sproul. . . . . . . . . Rep. . Sedan.
4 Homer Hoch*..........Rep... Marlon.
5 James G. Strong*. . . . . . Rep....Blue Rapi
7 J. N Tincher* .....................Mepedicine Lodge.
8 William A. Ayres. ......Dem.. Wichita.

\section*{KENTUCKY.}

1 Alben W. Barkley*.....Dem. Paducah.
2 David \(H\). Kincheloe*:..Dem..Madisonville.
3 Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.* Dem. Central City. 5 Maurice \(H\), Thatcher... Rep... Louisville.
6 Arthur B. Rouse* \(\boldsymbol{H}^{*} . .\). Dem. . Burllngton.
7 James C.Cantrill*. . . . . Dem. . Georgetown.
8 Ralph Gilbert* . . . . . . . Dem. . Shelbyville.
9 William J. Flelds*. . . : . .Dem. . Olive Hill.
10 John W. Langley*. . . . .Rep... Pikeville.
11 John M. Robsion* . . . . . Rep. . .Barbourville.


MAINE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 Carroll L. Beed & Rep. . Portland. \\
\hline 2 Wallace H. Whit & Jr.*. Rep. . Lewiston. \\
\hline 3 John E. Nelson* & Rep. . Augusta. \\
\hline 4 Ira G. Hfersey* & Rep... Houlton. \\
\hline & LARYLAND. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 T. Alan Goldsborough*. Dem. .Denton. 2 Millard E. Tydings. . . Dem. . Havre de Grace. 3 John Phllip Hill* ....... Rep...Baltimore. 4 J. Charles LInthicum**. Dem...Baltimore.
5 Sydney E. Mudd* . . . . . Rep... La Plata.
6 Frederick N. Zihlman*..Rep.. Cumberland.

\section*{MASEACBUSETTS.}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
pennsylyanta-Continued. \\
Dtst. Representatves. Politics. P.O. Address.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
TEXAS-Continued. \\
Dist. Representatives. Politics. P.O. Address.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline William M Croil . . . . Dem. Reading. & 8 Daniel E. Garrett**....Dem..Houston. \\
\hline 15 Louls T. McFadden*... Rep... Canton. & 9 Joseph J. Mansfleld*: . . Dem. .Columbus. \\
\hline 16 Edgar R. Kiess* . . . . . . Rep. . . Williamsport. & 10. James P. Buchanan*. . Dem. . Brenham. \\
\hline 17 Herbert W. Cummings. Dem..Sunbury. & 11 Tom Connally*... . . . . Dem. . Mariln \\
\hline 18 Edward M. Beers. . . . . Rep... Mount Unlon. & 12 Fritz G. Lanham*..... .Dem. Fort Worth. \\
\hline 19 Frank C. Sites. . . . . . . . Dem. . Harrlisburg. & 13 Guinn Whlliams*....... Dem..Decatur. \\
\hline 20 George M. Wertz . . . . . . Rep. . . Johnstown. & 14 Harry M. Wurzbach*. . Rep.. . Seguin. \\
\hline 21 J. Banks Kurtz . . . . . . . Rep.. Altoona. & 15 John N. Garner** . . . . . Dem. Uvalde. \\
\hline 22 Samuel F. Glatfelter... . Dem. . York. & 16 C. B. Hudspeth*. . . . . . Dem. .El Paso. \\
\hline 23 William I. Swoope . . . . Rep. . Clearfield. & 17 Thomas L. Blanton* Dem. .Abllene. \\
\hline 24 Samuel A. Kendall*. . . Rep... Meyersdale. & 18 Marvin Jones*..... . . . . Dem. . Amarillo. \\
\hline 25 Henry W. Temple*.... Rep... Washlngton. & \\
\hline 26 Thomas W. Phillips, Jr: Rep... Butler. & Don B. Colton* . . . . . Rep. . Vernai. \\
\hline 27 Nathan L. Strong*. . . . Rep . Brookvme. & 2 Elmer O. Leatherwood*.Rep.. .Salt Lake Clty \\
\hline 29 Milton W. Shreve*..... Rep...Erie. & \\
\hline 30 Everett Kent. . . . . . . . . Dem. .Bangor & 1 Frederick G. Fleetwood.Rep.. .Morrisv \\
\hline 31 Adam M. Wyant* . . . . Rep... Greensburg. & 2 Porter H. Dale*. . . . . . Rep... .Island Pond. \\
\hline 32 Stephen G. Porter* . . . . Rep... Pittsburgh. & \\
\hline 33 M . Clyde Kelly* . . . . . Rep. . Swissvale. & Schuyler Otis Bland*...Dem. . Newport News: \\
\hline 34 John M. Morin*. . . . . . Rep. . Pittsburgh. & Joseph T. Deai* . . . . . . Dem. . Norfoik \\
\hline 36 Guy E. Campbell*. . . . Rep...Crafton. & Andrew J. Montague* . Dem. . Richmon \\
\hline RHODE ISLAND. & J. M Hooker* \\
\hline 1 Clark Burdick* \({ }^{\text {a }}\). . . . . Rep & 6 Clifton A. Woodrum . . . Dem. .Roa \\
\hline 2 Richard S. Aldrich. . . . Rep...Warwick & 7 Thomas W. Harrison*. . Dem. . Winchester. \\
\hline 3 Jeremiah E. O'Conncil. .Dem. .Providence. & 8 R. Walton Moore*. . . . . Dem. . Faitfax \\
\hline soutr carolina. & 9 George C. Peery . . . . Dem. . Tazewell: \\
\hline 1 W. Turner Logan*.... . Dem . . Charies & 10 Harry st.George Tucker*Dem. . Lexington. \\
\hline 2 James F. Byrnes*...... Dem. . Aiken. & T \\
\hline Fred H. Domlnick* . . . . Dem. . Newberry. & 1 John F. Milier*... \(4 .\). Rep.. \\
\hline 4 John J. McSwain*. . . . Dem. Greenville. & \({ }_{2}\) Lindley H. Hadiey* ... . Rep... Bellingham. \\
\hline 5 William F. Stevenson*. .Dem. .Cheraw. & Albert Johnson*. . . . . . Rep. . Ho \\
\hline 6 A. H. Gasque. . . . . . Dem. Florence. & 4 Jonn W. Summers* . . . Rep.. . Walla Walla. \\
\hline Hampton P. Fulmer*. . . Dem. .Norway: & 5 J. Staniey Webster*.... Rep... .spokane. \\
\hline DAKOTA. & \\
\hline \({ }_{2}\) Royal C. Johnson*. . . . . Rep... Aberdeen. & 1 Benj. L. Rosenbloomt. . Rep. . Wheeling. \\
\hline 3 Wililam Williamson*. . . Rep... Oacoma. & 2 R. E. L. Allen .. . .... . . . Dem. . Morgantown. \\
\hline tennessme. & W Johnson . . . . . . . Rep. . Clarksburg. \\
\hline B. Carroll Reece* . . . . . Rep. . .Buti & 5 Thomas J. Lilly . . . . . . . Dem. Hinton. \\
\hline J. Will Tayior* . . . . . . Rep... La Follette & 6 J. Alfred Tayior . . . . . . Dem. . Fayetteville. \\
\hline 3 S. D. McReynolds. . . . Dem. .Chattanooga. & \\
\hline 4 Cordell Hulit . . . . . . . Dem. . Carthage. & Henry Allen Cooper* Rep Pa \\
\hline Ewin L. Davis*. . . . . . . Dem. .Tuilahoma & 1 Henry Allen Cooper*. . Rep. . .Racin \\
\hline Joseph W. Byrns* . . . . . Dem. . Nashville. & 2 Edward Voigt* . . . . . . . Rep. . Sheboygan. \\
\hline \(7 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{C}\). Salmon* . . . . . . . Dem. . Columbia. & 3 John M. Nelson*. . . . . . Rep... Madison. \\
\hline 8 Gordon Browning . . . . . . Dem. . Huntingdon. & 4 John C, Schafer . . . . . . Rep... Wauwatosa. \\
\hline 9 Finis J. Garrett* . . . . . . Dem. .Dresden. & 5 Victor L. Berger. . . . . . Soc. . . Milwaukee. \\
\hline 10 Hubert F. Flsher*..... . Dem. . Memphis. & 6 Florian Lampert* . . . . . Rep.. . Oshkosh. \\
\hline & 7 Joseph D. Beck*. . . . . . Rep. . Viroqua. \\
\hline Eugene Black* . . . . . . . Dem. . Ciarksv & 8 Edward E. Browne* \(\ldots\). \({ }^{\text {Rep }}\). . Waupaca. \\
\hline John C. Box* ....... . Dem. . Jacksonville. &  \\
\hline 3 Morgan G. Sanders*... .Dem. .Canton. & \\
\hline 4 Sam Rayburn*. . . . . . Dem. . Bonham. & 11 Hubert H. Peavey . . . . Rep... Washburn. \\
\hline Hatton W. Sumners*. . Dem. . Dallas. & \\
\hline 6 Luther A. Johnson. . . . Dem. Corsicana. & Charles E Winter At Large. Casper \\
\hline 7 Clay Stone Briggs**.....Dem. . Galveston. & Charles E. Winter. . . . :Rep...Casper. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Served in the Sixty-seventh Congress.
\(\dagger\) Served in a previous Congress.
Note (as of Dec. 5, 1922)-The House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress, elected Nov. 7,1922 , conslsts of 435 members. There are 3 vacancles caused by the death of Representatlves John I. Nolan, Rep. (Nov. 18, 1922), re-eiected in the Fifth District of Callfornia; James R. Mann, Rep. (Nov. 30, 1922), re-elected in the Second Dlstrict of Illinois; and Samuel Marx, Dem. Nov. 30, elected in the Nineteenth District of New York. The composition of the House is: Republicans, 223; Democrats, 206; Independent, 1; Farmer-Labor, 1; Sociailst, 1; vacant, 3. Salary of a Representative is \(\$ 7,500\) a year: of the Speaker, \(\$ 12,000\).

\section*{FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.}
(Washington, D. C.)
Commisstoners - (Chairman) Victor Murdock,
John F. Nugent, Huston Thompson, Vernon W. Van Fieet, Nelson B. Gaskill.

Secretary-Otis B. Johnson.
Legal Ditrion- (Chlet Counsel) Wm. H. Fuller; (Chief Examiner) Millard F. Hudson.

Economic Diviston- (Chief Economist) Francle

\section*{Walker.}

Export Trade Dioiston-(Chief) W. F. Notz. Administraltve Divtsion- (Assistant Secretary) W. G. Duganne; (Chlef, Pubications) J. W. Burdette.,

\section*{UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.}

Director Gen. and Agent of the Prestdent-James C.
Davis; Ass't to the Dir. Gen. and Dir. of Div., Lttq. and Clatms-Everett M. Alvord; Dir. of Fin.-

Douglas C. Porteous; Compt.-L.J. Trady; Gen. Sol. -A. A. McLaughlin.
It is expected that the Railroad Administration will be in operation the greater part of the year 1923.

\section*{UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.}
(Established Aprll 13, 1920, under the Transportation Act; Headquarters, Chlcago.)

For the Public Group-Ben W. Hooper. (Chairman), ex-Governor of Tennessec; R. M. Barton; of Tennessee, formerly a member of the Court of Appeals; G. Wallace W. Hanger (Vice Chairman), of the District of Columbla, formerly Chief Clerk of what is now the United States Bureau of Labor Statistles, and since 1913 Assistant Commissioner of the Unlted States Board of Mediation and Conclliation.

For the Labor Group-Albert Phillips, of California, Vice President Brotherhood of Locomotive Flremen and Enginemen, of group 1; A. O. Wharton, of Mls-
souri, of the Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter L. McMenimen, of Massachusetts, ex-President Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
For the Management-Horace Baker, of: Ohio, formeriy General Manager of the Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacifo Railway Co.; J. H. Elllott, formerly General Manager of the Texas \& Paclific Railway Co.; and Samuel Higgins, of. New York, ex-General Manager New. Haven Road.

Secretary-I. M. Parker.

\section*{DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.}

\section*{(As of Dec. 1, 1922.)}

Permanent Headquarters, 441 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman-Cordell Hull. Treas.-Wilbur W. Marsh. Exec. Sec.-Burt New. Vice ChatrmenJ. Bruce Kremer, Samuel B. Amidon, Miss Charl Williams, Mrs. Emily N. Blair. Chatrman Fin. Com.Harrison Nesbit. Director of Publicity-Richard Linthicum.

Alabama-Walter L. Moore, Birmingham; Mrs. John D. McNeel, 1490 Milner Crescent, Birmingham.

Arizona-W. L. Barnum, Phoenix; Mrs. B. J. McKinney, Tucson.

Arkansas-Vincent M. Miles, Fort Smith; Mrs. James D. Head, Texarkana.

California-Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles; Mrs. Chas. F. Donohoe, Oakland.

Colorado-Miles G. Saunders, Pueblo; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, Denver.

Connecticut-Homer S. Cummings, Stamford; Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich.

Delaware-Andrew C. Gray, Wilmington: Miss Lena Evans, Newark.

Florida-J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville; Mrs. Lois E. Mayes, Pensacola.

Georgia-Clark Howell, Atlanta; Mrs. F. I. McIntyre, Savannah.
Idaho- Robert H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene; Theresa M. Graham, Cocur d'Alene.

Illinois Charles Boeschenstein, Edwardsville; Mrs. A. L. Smith, Chicago.
Indiana-Chas. A. Greathouse, Indianapolis; Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs, Sullivan.

Iowa-Wilbur W. Marsh, Waterloo; Miss A. B. Lawther, Dubuque.

Kansas Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita; Mrs. Florence G. Farley, Wichita.

Kentucky-Johnson N. Camden, Versailles; Mrs. Campbell Cantrill, Washington, D. C.

Louisiana_Samuel B. Hicks, Shreveport; Mrs. J. E. Friend, New Orleans.

Maine - D. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston; Mrs. G. M. Pattangall, Augusta.

Maryland-John W. Smith, Snow Hill; Mrs. Julia Hamilton Briscoe, Hagerstown.

Massachusetts Edward W. Quinn, Cambridgc; Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, Fall River.

Michigan-Judge William F. Connolly, Detroit; Mrs. L. C. Boltwood, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota-Howard Everett, St. Paul; Mrs. Peter Olesen, Cloquet.

Mississippi-Coquet. Johnson, Clarksdale; Miss Henrietta Mitchell, Jackson.

Missouri-Edward F. Goltra, St. Louis; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair Joplin.

Montana-J. Bruce Kremer, Butte; Mrs. R. R. Purcell, Helena.

Nebraska-W. H. Thompson, Grand Island; Dr. Jennie Callfas, Omaha.

Nevada-Samuel Pickett, Reno; Mrs. James D. Finch, Reno.

New Hampshire-Robert C. Murchie, Concord; Dorothy B. Jackson, Concord.

New Jersey-Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City; Mrs. Jas J. Billington, Jersey City.

New Mexico-Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe; Mrs. W. F. Kirby, Tucumcarl.

New York-Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Miss Elisabeth Marbury, New York City.
N. Carolina-Angus W. McLean, Lamberton; Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.

North Dakota-H. H. Perry, Ellendale; Mrs. S. Johnson, Grand Forks.
Ohio George White, Marietta; Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, Cleveland.
Oklahoma-George L. Bowman, Kingfisher; Mrs. D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa.

Oregon-Dr. J. W. Morrow, Portland; Mrs. Rose G. Schieffelin, Medford.

Pennsylvania-Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Archer, Reading.
Rhode Island-Patrick H. Quinn, Providence; Mrs. Robert E. Newton, Providence.
S. Carolina-John Gary Evans, Spartanburg; Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.
S. Dakota-James Mee, Centerville; Mrs. William Hickey, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee-cordell Hull, Carthage; Miss Charl Williams, Memphis.

Texas,Thomas \(\mathbf{B}\). Love, Dallas.
Utah-James H. Moyle, Salt Lake; Mrs. Weston Vernon, Logan.
Vermont-Frank H. Duffey, Rutland; Mrs. C. M. Brislin, Rutland.

Virginia-Carter Glass, Lynchburg; Mrs. Beverly H. Munford, Richmond.

Washington-A. R. Titlow, Tacoma; Mrs. E. D. Christian, Spokane.
W. Virginia-C. W. Osenton, Fayetteville; Mrs. Rose McGraw de Berriz, Grafton.
Wisconsin-Joseph Martin, Green Bay; Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan.
Wyoming-P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer; Mrs. R. D. Hawley, Douglas.

Alaska-L. J. Donohoe, Cordova; Mrs. John W. Troy, Juneau.
Dis. of Col.-John F. Costello, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. T. F. Walsh, Washington, D. C.

Hawail-John H. Wilson, Honolulu; Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Honolulu.
Philippines-Robert E. Manly, Nega Camerines.
Porto Rico-Henry W. Dooley, San Juan;'Miss Edmonia Martin, San Juan.

Canal Zone-M. A. Otero, Ancon; Mrs. D. F. Reeder, Ancon.

\section*{DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.}

Alabama-James H. Webb, Mobile, Antwerp Bldg. Arizona-Vernon, Vaughn, Phoenix.
Arkansas-William V. Tompkins, Prescott.
California-Claude F. Birkitt, San Francisco.
Colorado-Raymond Miller, Denver, Albany Hotel.

Connecticut-Edward M. Yoemans, Hartford.
Telaware-Dr. W. F. Hoey, Frederica.
Florida-Robert E. Davis, Gainesville.
Georgia-W. J. Vereen, Moultrie.
Idaho-William Hornibrook, Boise, 316-318 Yates

\section*{Bldg.}

Illinois-Thomas F. Donovan, Jolict (Hdqs. Rm.
304, Sherman Hotel, Chlcago).
Indiana-Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle (Hdqs. Hotel Denison, Indianapolis).

Iowa-E. J. Feuling, Des Moines, 309 Polk Bldg.
Kansas J. J. Wilson, Moran (Hdqs. 107 W. 6th St., Topeka).

Kentucky-Charles A. Hardin, Harrodsburg (Hdqs. Hotel Seelbach, Louisville).

Louisiana-Frank J. Looney. Shreveport.
Maine-Dan. W. Cony, Augusta, 259 Water St.
Maryland-J. Hubert Wade, Baltimore, Royal Arcanum Bldg.
Mascanum Bldg. 75 State St.

Michigan-William A. Comstock, Detroit, 604 Farwell Bldg.

Minnesota-Joseph Wolf, Staples (Hdqs. West Hotel, Minneapolis).

Missirsippi-Robert Powell, Jackson.
Missourl-William L. Igoe, St. Louls (Hdqs. 616 Central Trust Bldg., Jefferson City).
Montana-J. E. Erickson, Kalispell.

Nebraska-T. S. Allen, Lincoln.
Nevada-William McKnight, Reno, Fordonia Bldg.

New Hampshire-Robert Jackson, Concord.
New Jersey-Harry Heher, Trenton, Commonwealth Bldg.

New Mexico-George H. Hunker, East Las Vegas.
New York-Herbert C. Pell, Jr., New York, 617
Fifth Avenue.
North Carolina-J. D. Norwood, Sallsbury.
North Dakota-G. S. Wooledge, Minot.
Ohio-W.'W. Durbin, Kenton (Hdqs. 709 Hart man Bldg., Columbus).

Oklahoma-Ed. L. Semans, Oklahoma City,
Skirvin Hotel.
Oregon-Dr. C. J. Smith, Portland, 707 Broadway Bldg.
Pennsylvania-Austin E. McCullough, Lancaster (Hdqs. G Market Sq., Harrisburg).

Rhode Island-George Hurley, Providence, 908 Union Trust Bldg.

South Carolina-Willie Jones, Columbia, Palmetto Nat'l Bank Bldg.

South Dakota W. W. W. Howes, Wolsey.
Tennessee-Joseph W. Byrns, Nashvilie, Maxwell House.

Texas-Frank C. Davis, San Antonio, IIicks Bldg.
Utah-David C. Dunbar, Salt Lake City.
Vermont-Park H. Pollard, Proctorville.
Virginia-H. F. Byrd, Winchester.
Washington-Geo. F. Christensen, Stevenson.
Weat Virginia-R. F. Dunlap, Hinton.
Wisconsin-John P. Hume, Milwaukee, 510 Trust Company Bldg.

Wyoming-Dr. J. R. Hylton, Douglas.

\section*{REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.}

\section*{(Headquarters-New York and Chicago.)}

Chairman-wohn T. Adams, Iowa. Vice Chairman-Ralph E. Wlliams, Ore. Ass't. Vice ChairmanMrs. Leonard Woods, renn. Sec.-George B. Lockwood, Ind. Ass't. Sec-Mrs. Christine Bradley Smlth, Ky. Treas, Fi-Fred W. Upham; "Ill. East. Treas.-James G. Blaine, Jr., N. Y. Sergt.-at - ArmsEdward B. Thayer, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Chairman-John T. Adams, Iowa. Vilce Chairman-Mrs. Harriet Taylor, Upton, O.; Harry M. Daugherty, O.; Mrs. Katherine Philips, Edson, Callf.; Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen. Minn.; John W. Hart, Idaho; Wll H. Hays, Ind. Charles D. Hilles, N. Y. C.; R. B. Howell, Neb.; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs: Henrlétta L. Livermore, N. Y.; George B. Lockwood, Ind.; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Ill.; Raymond Roblns, Ill.; Mrs. Corlnne Roosevelt Roblnson, N. Y.; Mrs. Chriatine Bradley South, Ky.i Fred W. Upham, Ill.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; Ralph E. Willams, Ore.

\section*{NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.}

Alabama-Oliver D. Street, Guntersville.
Arlzona-Andrew Baumert, Jr., Phoenix.
Arkansas-H. L. Remmel, Little Rock. California-Wm. H. Crocker, San Francisco. Colorado-John F. Vlvian, Golden.
Connectlcut-J. Henry Roraback, Hartford. Delaware-T. Coleman du Pont, Wllmington. Florlda-George W. Bean, Tampa. Georgia-Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta. Idaho-John W. Hart, Rlgby.
Illnois-Lawrence' Y. Sherman, Springfield. Indiana-Joseph B. Kealing. Indianapolis. Iowa-John T. Adams, Dubuque. Kansas-David W. Mulvane, Topeka. Kentucky-Chesley H. Searcy, Loulsville. Louisiana-Emlle Kuntz, New Orleans. Malne-Guy P. Gannett, Augusta. Maryland-Willam P. Jackson, Salisbury. Massachusetty_John W. Weeks, West Newton. Michigan-Fred M. Warner, Farmington. Minnesota-I. A. Caswell; Anoka. Mísslsslppl-M. J. Mulvihill, Vleksburg. Missouri-Jacob L. Babler, St. Louís. Montana-O. H. P. Shelley, Helena. Nebraska-R. B. Howell, Omaha. Nevada-George Wingfield, Reno.

New Hampshire-Fred. W. Estabrook, Nashua.
New Jersey-Hamilton \(F\). Kean, Elizabeth.
New Mexico-H. O. Bursum, Socorro.
New York-Charles D. Hilles, New York Clty. North Carollna-Ch. A. Reynolds, Winston-Salem.
North Dakota-Gunder Olson, Gralton.
Ohio-R. K. Hynica, Cinclnnati.
Oklahoma-J. A. Harris, Wagoner.
Oregon-R. E. Wllliams, Portland.
Pennsylvania-Geo. N. Pepper, Philadeiphia.
Rhode Island-Frederick S. Peck, Provldence.
South Carollna-Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood. South Dakota-Willis C. Cook, Sioux Falis.
Tennessee-John W. Overall, Nashville.
Texas-H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
Utah-Ernest Bamberger, 'Salt Lake City.
Vermont-Earle S. Kínsley, Rutland.
Vlrginia-C. B. Slemp, Blg Stone Gap.
Washington-Guy E. Kelly, Tacoma.
West Vlrginia--Virgil L. Highland, Clarksburg. Wisconsin-Alfred T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyomlng-Patrick Sullvan, Casper.
Dist. of Columbia-E. F. Colladay, Washington. Alaska-J. C. McBride, Juneau.
Philippine Islands-Henry B. McCoy, Manila. Porto Rico-Robert H. Todd, San Juan.
Hawail-Robert W. Shingle. Honolulu.

\section*{REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN.}

\section*{Alabama-James M. Atkin, Hetiln.}

Arizona-Judge P. D. Overfleld, Casa. Grande.
Arkansas-Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock. California-Albert E. Boynton, Palace Hotel, San Franclsco.
Colorado-George H. Shaw, Fort Collins.
Connecticut-J. Henry Roraback, Canaan.
Delaware-A. R. Benson, Dover.
Florida-Danlel T. Gerow, Jacksonville.
Georgia-J. L. Phillps, Thomasville.
Idaho-I. H. Nash, Boise.
Illinois-Walter Rosenfield, Rock Island.
Indlana-Lawrence Lyons, Severln Hotel, Indlanapolis.
Iowa-B. B. Burnquist, Fort Dodge.
Kansas-Wlibur Hawk, Atchison.
Kentucky-R. W. Hunter, Louisville.
Louislana-Dr. David A. Lines, 1940 No. Rampart St., New Orleans.
Malne-Robert J. Peacock, Lubec.
Maryland-Galen L. Tait, Federal Bullding,
Baltimore.
Massachusetto Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg.
Michlgan-Burt D. Cady, Port Huron.
Minnesota-Charles R. Adams, Minneapolls.
Misslisslppi-M. H. Dally, Jackson.
Missouri-Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon.
Montana-J. D. Scanlon, Mlles Clty.

\section*{Nebraska-E. B. Perry, Lincoln.}

Nevada-S. E. Ross, Reno.
New Hampshire-Dwight Hall,' Dover.
New Jersey-E: C. Stokes, Trenton.
New Mexico-O. L. Phillps, Albuquerque.
New York-George K. Morris, Amsterdam.
North Carollna-Wm. G. Bramham, Durham.
North Dakota-Burlelgh F. Spalding, Fargo.
Ohio-Charles W.' Montgomery, Newark.
Ohio (Exec.)-W. H. Mller, Columbus.
Oklahoma-A. C. Alexander, Oklahoma Clty.
Oregon-Walter \(\mathbf{L}\). Tooze, Jr, McMlnnvlle.
Pennsylvania-W. Harry Baker, 506 So. Broad
St.; Philadelphia.
Rhode Island-J. P. Burlingame; Providence. South Carolina-Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood. South Dakota-George Wrlght, Huron. Tennesse-Joe Brown, Cookeville. Texas-R. B. Creager, Brownsville.
Utah-Carl Marcusen, Salt Lake City. Vermont-J. E. Piddock, Saxtons Rlver. Virginla-Joseph L. Crupper, Falls Church. Washington-Charles Hebbard, Spokane. West Virginia-M. Z. White, williamson Wisconsln-Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.. Madlson. Wyoming-P. C. Speticer, Cheyenne.
District of Columbia-William T. Galliher, Amer-
lcan Nat'l 'Bank, Washington.

\section*{BOARD OF U: S. GENERAL APPRAISERS.}
( 641 Washington Street, New York City:)

Jerry B. Sullivan, President; DeWitt \(\dot{\mathbf{P}}\). Dutcher; Chtef Clerk.
Board 1-Chas. P. McClelland of New York, Chairman; Jerry B. Sullivan of Lowa and Geo. Stewart Brown of Maryland.

Board 2-I. F. Fischer of New York, Chairman; William B. Howell of New Jersey and George 'E. Weller of New. York

Board 3-Byron S. Walte of Michlgan, Chairman; Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota and William O. Adamson of Georgia.

\section*{FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.}

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Labor (Chairmañ), Agriculture, and Commerce, the United States Commlsioner of Education, Harry - L. Fldler (Vice Chairman) representing labor,

Calvin F. McIntosh representing agrlculture, E. T. Franks, representing commerce and manufactures. Dlrector, J. C. Wright; Secretary and Chief Clerk. E.: Jos. Aronoff. Headquarters, Washington, D. C, There are no distrlct offices.

\section*{ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.}
(16th and P Sts., N. W., Washington.)

In the correspondence of the Alien Property Custodlan the word "enemy". is used as meanlng "enemy" or "ally of enemy," as defined by the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Alien Prop. Cus...Col. Thomas W. Miller; Gen. Coun-Wm. W. Wilson; Ass't Gen. Coun.-Sewell W. Abbott: Man. Dir.-George E. Williams; Sec. -Fred H. Wilson.

\section*{PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES:}
(. 000 omitted in all except per capita columns.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Year (Fiscal)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Pubilc Debt, Less \\
Cash in Treasury \\
July 1.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Interest } \\
\text { Bearing } \\
\text { Debt"July } 1 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Annual Intcrest Chargc.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Físcal) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pubic Debt, Less } \\
& \text { Cash in Treasury } \\
& \text { July } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Interest Bearing Debt Juiy 1} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Annual Interest Charge.} \\
\hline & Total. & Per
Cap. & & & & Total. & Per Cap. & & \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dolls: & Dollars. & Dollars. & & Dollars. & Dolls. & ollars. & ollars. \\
\hline 18 & 82,976 & 15.63 & 82,976 & 3,403 & 1906 & 964,436 & 11.25 & 895,159 & 23,248 \\
\hline 18 & 53,173 & 7.34 & 53,173 & 3,164 & 1907 & 878,597 & 10.06 & 894,834 & 21,629 \\
\hline 18 & 91,015 & 9.44 & 91,015 & 5,151 & 1908 & 938,132 & 10.55 & 897,504 & 21,101 \\
\hline & 48,565 & 3.77 & 48,565 & 1,912 & 1909 & 1,023,861 & 11.31 & 913,317 & 21,276 \\
\hline 1850 & 3,575
63,453 & 2.74 & 3,573
63,153 & 3,78 & 191 & 1,046,449 & 11.35 & 913,317 & 76 \\
\hline 1860 & 59,964 & 1.91 & 64,641 & 3,444 & 1912 & 1,027,575 & 10.77 & 963,777 & 22,787 \\
\hline 1865 & 2,674,815 & 76.98 & 2,221,312 & 137,742 & 1913 & 1,028,564 & 10.60 & 965,707 & 22,835 \\
\hline 1870 & 2,331,179 & 60.46 & 2,046,456 & 118,785 & 1914 & 1,027,257 & 10.41 & 967,953 & 22,891. \\
\hline 188 & 1,919,327 & 38.27 & 1,723,993 & 79,634 & 1915 & 1,090,148 & 10.87 & 969,759 & 22,937 \\
\hline 1890 & 800,784 & 14.15 & 725,313 & 29,417 & 1916 & 1,006,281 & 9.88 & 971,562 & 23,085 \\
\hline 1900 & 1,107,711 & 14.58 & 1,023,479 & 33,545 & 1917 & 1,908,635 & 18.44 & 2,712,549 & 83,625 \\
\hline 1901 & 1,044,739 & 13.46 & 987,141 & 29,789 & 1918 & 10,924,281 & 103.92 & 11,985,882 & 466,257 \\
\hline 1902 & 969,457 & 12.24 & 931,070 & 27,543 & 1919 & 24,479,302 & 229.34 & 25,234,496 & 1,052,334 \\
\hline 19 & 925,012 & 11.44 & 914,541 & 25,541 & 1920 & 24,330,890 & 228.64 & 24,061,095 & 1,016,592 \\
\hline 19 & 967,232 & 11.73 & 895,157 & 24,177 & 1921 & 23,427,772 & 216.75 & 23,738,900 & 1,017,500 \\
\hline 905. & 989,867 & 11.77 & 895,158 & 24,177 & 1922 & 22,691,276 & 206.77 & 22,710,338 & 989,485,410 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For years 1800 to 1850 the figures for interestbearing debt include the total pubiic debt as of January 1.

Interest charges and interest per capita are for fiscal years

\section*{REDUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.}

In a statement on Nov. 3 dealing with the status of the debt of the United States on Oct. 31, 1922, Secretary of the Treasury Melion shows that except for the temporary increase of \(\$ 265,000,000\) in the debt during October, uninterrupted progress has been made in reducing the debt from the peak registered on Aug. 31, 1919, viz., \(\$ 26,596,701,648\). The following is Secretary Meilon's statement:
"The preilminary statement of the pubile debt on Oct. 31,1922 , shows the resuits of the refunding issue of Treasury bonds on Oct. 16, 1922, and at the same time emphasizes the progress which has been made by the Treasury in the orderly funding and graduai liquidation of the pubilc debt, particulariy the short-dated debt.
"Ever slnce the war debt reached its peak, on Aug. 31, 1919, the Treasury has made almost uninterrupted progress in its reduction, though, necessarily, there are fluctuations from time to time as a result of borrowings for refunding purposes and temporary deficiencies in the current revenues. This was the case, for example, in October, when there was a temporary increase in the pubiic debt as a rcsuit of the refunding operations on Oct. 16 and the excess of current expenditures, arising chlefiy from heavy payments of interest on the public debt.
"Income and profits taxes, which constitute the Government's heaviest reccipts. are paid quarterly, in March, June, September and December of each year, while interest payments, which constitute the largest single item of Government expense, fail chiefly in March, April, May, June, September, October, November, December. In these circumstances one month's operations necessarily give a distorted picture, and it takes at least a fuil quarter, or even a fuii year, in order to get a correct view of the Government's finances.

The following table shows the gross public debt (cents omitted) on the basis of dally Treasury statements for each quarter from Aug. 31, 1919, when the debt reached its peak, to Oct. 31, 1922, and indicates how reguiariy the debt reduction has progressed:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Less Net Balance \\
\hline & Total Gross Deht. & en General Fund. \\
\hline Aug. 31 & 26,596,701,648 & \$25,478,592,113 \\
\hline dec. 31. & 25,837,078,807 & 24,849,663,347 \\
\hline -Mar. 31. & 24,698,671,584 & 24,447,049,046 \\
\hline June 30 & 24,299,321,467 & 23,941,619,784 \\
\hline Sept. 30. & 24,087,356,128 & 23,652,395,078 \\
\hline Dec. 31 & 23,982,224,168 & 23,477,272,773 \\
\hline 1-Mar. 31 & 23,980,104,397 & 23,365,510,971 \\
\hline June 30 & 23,977,450,552 & 23,427,772,446 \\
\hline Sept. 30 & 23,924,108,125 & 23,166,432,894 \\
\hline 22-Dec. 31 & 23,438,984,351 & 22,951,216,822 \\
\hline Mar. 31 & 23,144,616,493 & 22,773,214,705 \\
\hline June 30 & 22,963,381,708 & 22,691,276,195 \\
\hline Sept. 30 & 22,812,407,791 & 22,555,568,061 \\
\hline Oct. 31 & 23,077,783,935 & 22,665,438,396 \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
dated debt has been still more striking. On April .30, 1921, When the Treasury first announced its refunding program, there was over \(\$ 7,500,000,000\) of debt maturing before the end of the present fiscai year. By Oct. 31, 1922, that is to say, eighteen months later, about \(\$ 4,500,000,000\) had already been retired or refunded, leaving about \(\$ 3,000,000\),000 to be refinanced during the baiance of the year.
"Treasury certificates, outstanding ail have tax maturities, and the total is now less than \(\$ 1,000\), 000,000 , the iowest figure for several years back.
"As for the Dec. 15 maturities of certificates and cailed Victory notes, the refunding operations have aiready reduced them to manageable proportions, and there wlii be further retirements between now and Dec. 15 out of existing Treasury balances. pursuant to general offers already made to redeem calied Victory notes and Dec. 15 certificates before maturity.
"Against its December maturities, the Treasury Wili receive, it is estimated, about \(\$ 275,000,000\) in income and profits taxes, which will stili further reduce the amount requiring to be refunded. There is every assurance that the refunding which remalns to be accompilshed wili be completed without strain on the country's financial miachinery and without disturbance of the market for outstanding securities.

The United States Treasury Department on Oct. 16, 1922, offered for pubilic subscription \(41 / 2\) per cent. United States Treasury bonds of 1947-52. The cash subscriptions totalied \(\$ 1,399,851,900\). Subscriptions aggregating \$252,060,900, were also recelved in the 10 rm of exchanges of \(43 / 4\) per cent. Victory notcs and Dec. 15 Treasury certificates, making the total subscription for the offering in excess of \(\$ 1,651,900,000\). The exchange subscriptions were allotted in fuil. All cash subscriptions for amounts not exceeding \(\$ 10,000\) were also ailiotted in fuli. The others were scaled; subscriptions for over \(\$ 10,000\) but not exceeding \(\$ 50,000,40\) per cent. ; over \(\$ 50,000\) but not exceeding \(\$ 100,000,30\) per cent. ; over \(\$ 100,000\) but not exceeding \(\$ 500,000\), 20 per cent.; over \(\$ 500,000\) but not exceeding \(\$ 1\) :\(000,000,15\) per cent.; over \(\$ 1,000,000,10\) per cent.

The successful consummation of this large financial operation marks the second phase in the execition of the loan refunding policy inauguratod in 1921 by the present Administration. The first phase may be said to cover the period irom April 30,1921 , when the Treasury first announced its refunding program to the close of September of the present year, during which the short-term debt, \&. e., the debt maturing within the next two years from the beginning of the period, was reduced from about \(\$ 7,500,000,000\) to about \(\$ 3,500,000,000\), through refunding of about \(\$ 2,743,000,000\) into Treasury notes, with maturitles spread over the period from June 15,1924 , to Sept. 15, 1926, and the retirement of the balance. The second phase of th; refunding program may be said to have been entered with the placing of the present long-term refunding loan. which matures in October, 1952 , but nay be redeemed on or after Oct. 15. 1947. on four months' notice.

\section*{UNITED STATES BUDCETS; 1923 AND 1924.}

By Fiscal Years.

Expenditures (ordinary): Leglslative.
Independent offices Alilien Property Custodian: Alaska rellef funds.
Anthraclte and Bituminous Coal Commission
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.
Board of Mediation and Conciliation...
Bureau of Efflciency.
Civil Service Commistion
Commission of Fine arts
Committee on Public Information
Council of National Defense
Employees' Compensation Commission.
Federal Board for Vocational Education.
Federal Fuel Distribution
Federal Narcotic Control Board
Federal Power Commission.
Federal Reserve Board.
Federal Trade Commission
General Acoounting Office.
Grant Memorial Commission.
Lincoln Memorial Commission
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission
United States Housing Corporation.
Interdepartmental Social Hyglene Board
Interstate Commerce Commission
Interstate Governmental Commission, Colorado Riv
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Railroads
Railroad Labor Board.
Smithsonian Institution
State, War, and Navy Dept. Buildings.
Tarifi Commission
U. S. Geographic Board.
U. S. Shlpping Board.
U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

War Finance Corporation
Miscellaneous items.
District of Columbia
Departmental-Dept of Agricuiture.
Dept. of Commerce.
Interior Dept.-Clivii.
Indlan Service
Pensions (includes examining fees)
Dept. of Justice.
Dept. of Labor
Navy Dept.-Pay of the Navy
Increase of the Navy
Marine Corps.
All other
Post Offce Dept., incl. postal deficiencles, but excl. postal service payable from postal revenue..
State Dept.
Treasury Dept.- Rérunds of revenue
Collecting the revenue
Public bldgs., construct'n, repairs, equip., operat'p All other
War Dept.-Pay of the army
Panama Canal, operation and maintenance Rivers and harbors. All other
Interest on the public debt.
Investment of trust funds: Gov't life insurance fund.
Clvil service retirement and disability fund.
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund
Federal control of telephone and telegraph systems.

\section*{Total}

Adjustments to the generai rund-Decrease of uncov'd repayments on June 30,1922 , under such amount on June 30,1921
Decrease in book credits of disbursing officers and agencles with the Treasurer on June 30,1922 , under such amount on June 30, 1921 .
Decrease in amount of unpald warrants on june 30 ,
1922, under such amount of June \(30 ; 1921\).
Total ordinary cash expenditures.
Pub. debt retrem'ts chargeable against ordinary rec'pts: Sinking fund
Purchases of Liberty Bonds from foreign repayments. Bonds and notes received for Federal estate taxes
Redemptions from Fed: Res. B'k franchise tax receipts
Forfe tures, gifts, etc.
Tot.pub.debtretirem'tschargeableagainstord.rec'pts
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary recelpts.
Excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary recelpts.
Excess of total expenditures chargeable against ordinary
receipts over ordinary reoeipts

Estimated, 1924 Estimated, 1923



Actual, 1922.
Dollars
16,725,922.69
\(216,534.74\)
363,965.02
14,877.22
-6,657. 9 139,667.78 665,978.64
10,544.95 1,248.69 2,689,005.88
18,567,989.79

36,992.53
4,456,034.14
953,537.94
2,537,374.25
\(\dddot{1}, \mathbf{3} \dot{8} \boldsymbol{7}, \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{0} \dot{6}\) 412,468.16 5,391,271.55

125,2752,444.02
402,611.91
835,497.54
1,639,607.86
318,612.55
86,1 \(\dot{1} \dot{5}, \ddot{8} \ddot{8}, \dot{3} \dot{2}\)
08,149,678.85
\(1,570,715.77\)
23,739,685.60
143,984,462.69
21,170,146.99
\(38,295,629.54\)
38,500,413.08
17,850,283.55
6,229,602.39
\(170,660,523.38\)
\(143,028,025.57\)
143,028,025.57
109,657,861.75
67,824,070.61
10,359,591.47
87,683,614.67
44,051,006.93
21,077,036.02
109,264,966.15
50,692,348.10
2,791,035.40
43,262,427.26
305, \(\mathbf{3 1 2}, 638.86\)
989,485,409.93
24,578,319.36
9,283,138.54
249,500.00
\(\overline{3,195,622,729.96}\)

62,117.45
144,892,612.09
19,618,905.14
2,835,746,234.00
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 298,872,000.00 & 283,838,800.00 \\
\hline 31,225,000.00 & 31,250,000.00 \\
\hline 5,000,000.00 & 5,000,000.00 \\
\hline 10,000,000.00 & 10,000,000.00 \\
\hline 345,097,000.00 & 330,088,800.00 \\
\hline 3,180,843,234.00 & 3,703,801,671.00 \\
\hline 180,069,125.00 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

3,360,196,364.64
275,896,000.00 64,837,900.00 20,893,200.00 60,333,000.00 392,850.00
\(422,352,950.00\)
\(3,782,549,314.64\)
321,047,216.40

Figures in italics are excess payments, to be deducted. The item "all other" in 1922 column includes expenditures of \(\$ 17,970,972.84\) under Bureau of War Rigk Insurance (now U. S. Veterans' Bureau) to Aug. 9. 1921.

RECEIPTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline By Fiscal Years. & |Estimated, 1924| & Estlmated, 1923 & Actual, 1922. \\
\hline Receipts (ordinary) : Customs. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
425,000.000 .00
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 450,000.000 .00
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
357,544,712.40
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Internal revenue-Income and profits taxes & 1,500.000.000.00 & 1,500,000,000.00 & 2,086,918,464.85 \\
\hline Miscellaneous internal revenue & 925,000,000.00 & 900,000.000.00 & \(1,121,239,843.45\) \\
\hline Sales of public lands & 600,000.00 & 725,000.00 & 895,391.22 \\
\hline Miscellaneous receipto-Assessments on Federal Reserve and national banks. & 2,000,000.00 & 2,000,000.00 & 5,079,769.36 \\
\hline Consular fees & 4,600,000.00 & 4,600,000.00 & 6,712,979.11 \\
\hline District of Col & 17,256,500.00 & 17,985,315.00 & 14,777,218.19 \\
\hline Federai Reserve Bank franc & 10,000,000.00 & 10,000,000 00 & 59,974,465.64 \\
\hline Farm loan bonds-Principal & 25,000,000.00 & 25,000,000.00 & 44,400,000.00 \\
\hline Interest & 3,909,825.00 & 5,034,825.00 & 8,611,170.08 \\
\hline Foreign loans-Principal repa & 31,225,000.00 & 31,250,000.00 & 49,114,107.46 \\
\hline Int. on for. obligat'ns, sale surplus prop. by War Dept. & & 224,737,965.00 & 6,607,723.54 \\
\hline Interest on public deposits (Treasury) & \(3,000,000.00\) & 3,972,500.00 & 7,388,278.07 \\
\hline Naval hospital fund, fines, forfeitures, & 1,378,000.00 & 1,378,000.00 & 12,547,632.58 \\
\hline Oil leasing act receip & 9,000,000.00 & 9,000,000.00 & 8,337,480.25 \\
\hline Panama Canal tolls, & 14,224,000.00 & 13,924,000.00 & 12,049,660.75 \\
\hline Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, & 10,000,000.00 & 17,000,000.00 & 21,660,921.07 \\
\hline Sale of war supplies-War Depa & 25,800,000.00 & 70,000,000.00 & 78,268,106.20 \\
\hline Navy Department. & 1,000,000.00 & 12,000,000.00 & 11,048,530.93 \\
\hline Sale of Government property & 7,592,410.00 & 12,345,325:00 & 22,838,951.33 \\
\hline Tax on circulation of national banks & 3,877,773.00 & 4,111,523:00 & 4,53\%,773.70 \\
\hline Trust fund rec'pts-Indian moneys, proceeds of labor & 20,000,000.00 & 20,000,000.00 & \[
22,294,874.18
\] \\
\hline Premiums on converted war risk insurance & 33,733,848.00 & 31,183,640.00 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,007,398.63 \\
9637308
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Other trust fund receipts.. & 11,585.331.00 & 10,012,882.00 & \[
9,637,308.51
\] \\
\hline Other miscellaneous receipts & 53,268.627.00 & 53,601,984.00 & \[
84,141,848.04
\] \\
\hline & 3,361,812,359.00 & 3,429,862,959.00 & 4,103,741,926.79 \\
\hline June 30, 1922, under such amount on June 30, 1921. & & & 145,395.75 \\
\hline Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of postal revenues. & 3,361,812,359.00 & 3,429,862,959.00 & 4,103,596,531.04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\mathrm{YEAR}} \\
& \text { (FiS- } \\
& \text { cal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total Ordinary Receipts. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { R'pts. } \\
\text { Per. } \\
\text { Capita }
\end{gathered}
\] &  & Disb'rs. Per Capita. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Fis- } \\
& \text { cal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total Ordinary Receipts. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { R'pts. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Capita }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Total
Ordinary
Disb'rs'ments. & Disb'rs. Per Capita. \\
\hline 1789-91 & \$4,409,951 & & \$3,097,452 & & 1905 & \$544,606,759 & \$6.54 & \$563,360,094 & \$6.77 \\
\hline 1800.. & 10,848,749 & \$2.04 & 10,813,971 & \$2.04 & 1906 & 594,717,942 & 7.02 & 549,405,425 & 6.49 \\
\hline 1810. & 9,384,214 & 1.30 & 8,474,753 & 1.17 & 1907. & 663.125,660 & 7.70 & 551,705,129 & 6.41 \\
\hline 1820 & 17,840,670 & 1.85 & 18,285,535 & 1.90 & 1908. & 601,060,723 & 6.87 & 621,102,391 & 7.10 \\
\hline 1830. & 24,844,117 & 1.93 & 15,142,108 & 1.18 & 1909. & 603,589,490 & 6.79 & 662,324,445 & 7.45 \\
\hline 1840 & 19,480,115 & 1.14 & 24,314,518 & 1.42 & 1910. & 675,511,715 & 7.48 & 659,705,391 & 7.30 \\
\hline 1850 & 43,592,889 & 1.88 & 40,948,383 & 1.77 & 1911. & 701,372,375 & 7.46 & 654,137,998 & 6.96 \\
\hline 1855 & 65,350,575 & 2.40 & 58,630,663 & 2.15 & . 1912 & 691,778,465 & 7.23 & 654,553,963 & 6.84 \\
\hline 1860 & 56,054,600 & 1.78 & 63,200,876 & 2.01 & 1913 & 724,111,230 & 7.44 & 682,770,706 & 7.01 \\
\hline 1865 & 322,031,158 & 9.26 & 1,295,099,290 & 37.27 & 1914 & 734,673,167 & 7.42 & 700,254,490 & 7.07 \\
\hline 1870 & 395,959,834 & 10.26 & 293,657,005 & 7.61 & 1915 & 697,910,827 & 6.93 & 731,399,759 & 7.26 \\
\hline 1880 & 333,526,501 & 6.65 & 264,847,637 & 5.28 & 1916 & 779,664,552 & 7.62 & 724,492,999 & 7.08 \\
\hline 1890. & 403,080,983 & 6.43 & 297,736,487 & 4.75 & 1917. & 1,118,174,126 & 10.78 & 1,147,898,991 & 11.06 \\
\hline 1900. & 567,240,852 & 7.43 & 487,713,792 & 6.39 & 1918 & 4,174,010,586 & 39.74 & 8,966,532,260 & 85.38 \\
\hline 1901 & 587,685,338 & 7.56 & 509,967,353 & 6.56 & 1919 & 4,647,603,852 & 43.79 & 15,365,362,742 & 144.77 \\
\hline 1902 & 562,478,233 & 7.11 & 471,190,858 & 5.96 & 1920 & 6,704,414,438 & 63.00 & 6,141,745,240 & 57.72 \\
\hline 1903 & 560,396,675 & 6.93 & 506,089,022 & 6.26 & 1921 & 5,624,932,961 & 52.05 & 5,115,927,689 & 47.33 \\
\hline 1904. & 539,716,914. & 6.59 & 532,237,821 & 6.50 & 1922 & 4,109,104,151 & 37.35 & 3,372,607,900 & 30.73 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Ordinary"receipts" include recelpts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and miscellaneous; but do not include postal revenues, or receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes. The figures cover actual receipts as of Treasury accounts.
"Ordinary disbursements" cover disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, interest pay-
ments, and civil and miscellaneous items; but do not include payments for postal service, Panama Canal, public debt, of special purposes.

Total of all U. S. Government receipts-(1919) \(\$ 34,072,559,783 ;(1920) \quad \$ 22,976,838,612\); (1921) \(\$ 14,489,931,283 ; \$ 10,126,261,804\).

Total of all U.S. Government disbursements(1919) \$35,129,566,707; (1920) \$23,579,839,819; (1921) \(\$ 14,297.954 .860\) : \(\$ 10,403,834,397\).
U. S. MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { YEAR }} \\
& \text { (Fisc.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & War. & Navy. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Fisc.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & War. & Navy. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { (Fisc.) }
\end{gathered}
\] & War. & Navy. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & & Dollars. & Dollars. & & Dollars. & Dolla \\
\hline 1800. & 2,560,879 & 3,448,716 & 1882 & 43,570,494 & 15,032,046 & 1903. & 118,619,520 & 82,618,034 \\
\hline 1810 & 2,294,324 & 1,654,244 & 1883 & 48,911,383 & 15,283,437 & 1904 & 115,035,411 & 102,956,102 \\
\hline 1820 & 2,630,392 & 4,387,990 & 1884 & 39,429,603 & 17,292,601 & 1905. & 122,175,074 & 117,550,308 \\
\hline 1830 & 4,767,129 & 3,239,429 & 1885 & 42,670,578 & 16,021,080 & 1906 & 117,946,692 & 110,474,264 \\
\hline 1840 & 7,095,267 & 6,113,897 & 1886 & 34,324,153 & 13,907,888 & 1907 & 122,576,465 & 97,128,469 \\
\hline 1850 & 9,687,025 & 7,904,725 & 1887 & 38,561,026 & 15,141,127 & 1908. & 137,746,524 & 118,037,097 \\
\hline 1855 & 14,648,074 & 13,327,095 & 1888 & 38,522,436 & 16,926,438 & 1909. & 161,667,462 & 115,546,011 \\
\hline 1860 & 16,472,203 & 11,514,650 & 1889. & 44,435,271 & 21,378,899 & 1910 & 155,911,706 & 123,173,717 \\
\hline 1865. & 1,030,690,400 & 122,617,434 & 1890. & 44,582,838 & 22,006,206 & 1911 & 160,135,976 & 119,937,644 \\
\hline 1870 & - 57,655,675 & 21,780,230 & 1891. & 48,720,065 & 26,113,896 & 1912.. & 148,795,422 & 135,591,956 \\
\hline 1871 & 35,799,992 & 19,431,027 & 1892. & 46,895,456 & 29,174,139 & 1913.. & 160,387,453 & 133,262,862 \\
\hline 1872 & 35,372,157 & 21,249,810 & 1893 & 49,641,773 & 30,136,084 & 1914.. & 173,522,804 & 139,682,186 \\
\hline 1873 & 46,323,138 & 23,526,257 & 1894 & 54,567,930 & 31,701,294 & 1915. & 172,973,092 & 141,835,654 \\
\hline 1874 & 42,313,927 & 30,932,587 & 1895 & \(51,804,579\)
\(50,830,921\) & 28,797,796 & 1916.. & \(164,635,577\)
\(440,276,880\) & 155,029,426 \\
\hline 1875 & 41,120,646 & 21,497,626 & 1896 & 50,830,921 & 27,147,732 & 1917. & 440,276,880 & 257,166,437 \\
\hline 1876 & 38,070,889 & 18,963,310 & 1897 & 48,950,268 & 34,561,546 & 1918.. & 5,684,348,624 & 1,368,642,794 \\
\hline 1877 & 37,082,736 & 14,959,935 & 1898. & 91,922,000 & 58,823,104 & 1919.. & 9,253,059,384 & 2,009,272,389 \\
\hline 1878 & 32,154,148 & 17,365,301 & 1899. & 229,841, 254 & \(63,942,985\)
\(55,953,078\) & 1920.. & 1,094,834,2)2 & \(629,893,116\)
\(644,278,509\) \\
\hline 1879. & \(40,425,661\)
\(38,116,916\) & \(15,125,127\)
\(13,536,985\) & 1900. & 134,774, 768 & 55,953,078
\(60,506,978\) & 1921. & \(557,168,810\)
\(454,730,718\) & \(644,278,809\)
\(476,775,194\) \\
\hline 1881. & 4),456,401 & 15.98).07? & 197\%. & 112,272.213 & 67,873,128 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The figures cover the military and naval estabilshments only.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.
(Coverlng \(12-m o n t h\) period ending June 30 of year named.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Ap'priatlons. & Year. & Ap'priations. & & Ap'priatlons. & YEA & Ap'prlations. \\
\hline & Dollars. & &  & & Dollars. & & Doll \\
\hline 187 & 147,714,941 & 1888 & 193,035, 861 & \(00^{\prime}\) & 462,509,750 & 12 & \[
34,549,561
\] \\
\hline 187 & 124,122,011 & 18889
1890 & 245,020,173 & 1902 & \(457,152,143\)
\(479,365,657\) & 1914 & 617,382,178 \\
\hline 18 & 172,016,809 & 1891 & 287,722,489 & 1903 & 486.439,307 & 1915 & 674,497,625 \\
\hline 18 & 162,414,648 & 1892 & 323,783,079 & 1904 & 464,846,770 & 1916 & 678,677,859 \\
\hline 18 & 154,118,213 & 1893 & 304,710,197 & 1905 & 467,159,617 & 1917 & 1,178,908,963 \\
\hline 1882 & 177,889,214 & 18 & 319,011,847 & 1906 & 489,241,777 & 1918 & 18,144,861,745 \\
\hline 1883 & 251,428,117 & 1895 & 301,788,820 & 1907 & 549,434,246 & 1919 & 25,598,967,518 \\
\hline 1884 & 187,911,566 & 1896 & 293,057,105 & 1908 & 555,739,444 & 1920 & 4,850,169,029 \\
\hline 1885 & 137,451,397 & 1897 & 302,786,386 & 1909 & 627,516,247 & 1921 & 4,789,300,920 \\
\hline 1886 & 170,608,114 & 1898 & 311,179,557 & 1910 & 648,191,676 & 1922 & 4,066,316,367 \\
\hline 1887 & 209,659,383 & 189 & 673,050,294 & 1911 & 663,725,795 & 1923 & 3,747,035,383 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.}

\section*{(Revised by the Director of the Mlnt.)}

GoLD Coin-Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, \(900-1000\), unlimited as to issue, denominathons, \(\$ 2.50, \$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20\); legal tender, unlimlted; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable tor gold certificates and subsidlary and mlnor coin.

Standard Silver Dollars-Weight, 412.5 grains: fineness, \(900-1000\); ratio to gold, 15,988 to 1 ; coinage ceased in 1905, resumed in 1921; legal tender, un11 mited, unless otherwlse contracted; recelvable for all publlc dues; exchangeable for stiver certificates and smaller ones.

Subsidiary Silver Coin-Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, \(900-1000\); ratlo to gold 14,953 to 1 . Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed \(\$ 10\); recelvable for all dues up to \(\$ 10\); exchangeable for minor coln; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of \(\$ 20\). Minor Coin-Weight 5 cent piece, 77.16 gralns, 75 per cent, copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent plece, 48 gralns, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of \(\$ 20\).

Gold Certificates-Llmit of issue for gold bullion to two-thirds of the amount of gold certlifcates outstanding; for gold coln unllmited, unless gold coin reserve against Unlted States notes (greenbacks) falls below \(\$ 100,000,000\); denominations, \(\$ 10\), \(\$ 20, \$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000\); made legal tender by ac Dec. 24, 1919; recetvable for all publle dues; redeemable in gold roin at the Treasury.

Silver Certificates-Unlimited as to issue for standard sllver dollars; denominations, \(\$ 1\), \(\$ 2\), \(\$ 5\),
all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.
United States Notes-Limit of tisue, \(3346,681,-\) 016; denomlnatlons, \(\$ 1, \$ 2, \$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50, \$ 100\), \(\$ 500, \$ 1,000\); legal tender for all debts. puble and private, except customs and interest on the public debt; recelvable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.
Treasury Notee of 1890-No further issues; volume steadily dlminishing by redemptlon \(\ln\) silver dollars: denominations, \(\$ 1, \$ 2, \$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50\), \(\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000\); legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; recelvable for all publlc dues; redeemable ln gold or sllver dollars at the Treasury.-
NATIONAL BANK NOTES-Limlt of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, \(\$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20\), \(\$ 50\), and \(\$ 100\); notes of denominations of \(\$ 1, \$ 2, \$ 500\) and \(\$ 1,000\) authorlzed, but none issued or avallable for lssue; not a legal tender; receivable for all publlc dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES-Issue unlimited, except that lssue of \(\$ 1\) and \(\$ 2\) notes is subject to the ilmitations imposed by the Pittman Act, the deposit of the required security, and by the discretlon of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations \(\$ 1, \$ 2, \$ 5\), \(\$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000\); not a legal tender; recelvable for all publlc dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

Federal Reserve Notes-Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, \(\$ 5, \$ 10\), \(\$ 20, \$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000\), \(\$, 000, \$ 10,000 ;\) not a legal tender; recelvable. for all public dues; redeomable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
(U'nited States Treasury statement of the coln and paper circulation of the United States since 1860 , with amount of clrculation per caplta.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fiscal } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Coin, Includlng bullion in Treasury. & United States notes and bank notes. & Total money. & Coin, bullion and paper money ln Treasury as assets. & Circulation, less money ln Treasury as assets. & Circuper capita. \\
\hline & 5.00 & & & & & \\
\hline & 28,000,000 & 698,940,094 & 72, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), 940,094 & - \(87,655,665\) & 676,284,427 & 17.51 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1880 . \\
& 1890
\end{aligned}
\] & 494,363,884 & 691,186,443 & 1,185,550,327 & 212,168,099 & 973,382,228 & \\
\hline & 1,152,471,638 & 532,651,791 & 1,685,123,429 & 255,872,159 & 1,429,251,270 & 22 \\
\hline 19 & 1, & 732,348 & 2,339,700 & 284,549,6 & & \\
\hline & 1,734,861,7 & 748,206,20 & 2.483,067,977 & 307,760,015 & 2,175,307,962 & 7.98 \\
\hline 1902 & 1,829,913,551 & 733,353,107 & 2,563,266,658 & 313,876,107 & 2,249,390,551 & 28.43 \\
\hline 19 & 1,905,116,321 & 779,594,666 & 2,684,710,987 & 317,018,818 & 2,367,692,169 & 29.42 \\
\hline & 2,031,296,04 & 851,813,822 & 2,883,109,864 & 295,227,211 & 2,587,882,653 & \\
\hline 190 & 2,154,797,215 & 915,17,376 & 3,069,976,591 & 333,329,963 & 2,736,646,628 & 32.32 \\
\hline & 2,159,103,30 & 956,457,706 & 3,115,561,007 & 342,60 5 ,52 & 2,772,056,455 & \\
\hline & 2,328,767,08 & 1,049,996,933 & 3,378,764,020 & 340,748,532 & 3,038,015,488 & \\
\hline & 2,365,512 & 1,040,816,090 & 3,406,328,354 & 300,087.697 & 3,106,240,657 & \\
\hline & 2,355,807 & 1,063,783,749 & 3,419,591,483 & 317,235,878 & 3,102,355,605 & \\
\hline 19 & 2,477,837,453 & & & & \[
3,214,002,596
\] & \\
\hline 191 & 2,554,125,643 & 1,094,745,008 & 3,648,870,651 & 364,357,557 & 3,284, 513,094 & \\
\hline 191 & \({ }_{2}^{2.611,571,094}\) & 1,108,498,922 & 3,720,070,016 & 356,331,567 & 3,363,738,449 & 34.50 \\
\hline & 2,638,496,956 & 1,099,791,915 & 3,738,288,871 & 336,273,444 & 3,402,015,427 & 34.35 \\
\hline 191 & 2,739,241 & 1,250,215 & 3,989,4 & 420,236 & 3,569,219,5 & \\
\hline 191 & 3,206,867,812 & 1,276,024,126 & 4,482,891,938 & 458,761,371 & 4,024,130,567 & 39.29 \\
\hline 191 & 3. & 1,622,299,231 & 5,407,990,026 & 268,4 & 4,763,575,632 & 45.74 \\
\hline & 3,807,161,348 & 2,933,910 & 6,741,072,294 & 360,341 & 5,379,427,424 & 50.81 \\
\hline & 3,577,607,287 & 3,941,181,713 & 18,789,000 & 159,827 & 6,029,973 & 4. \\
\hline & 3,221.676,433 & 4,672,821,666 & 7,804,498,099 & 489,673,476 & 6,087,555,087 & \\
\hline & 3,786,221,846 & 4,241,173,650 & 8,027,395,496 & 461,196,455 & 5,776,437,473 & 53.44 \\
\hline 19 & 4,538,162,305 & 3,740,440,106 & 8,278,602,411 & & 4,375,555,653 & 39.87 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, DEPOSITS, EARNINGS, RESOURCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & No. of Banks. & Capital. & Deposits. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net } \\
& \text { Earnings. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Resources. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & Doll & Doll & Dowar & oll \\
\hline 1870 & 1,526 & 409,008, 896 & 542,261,563 & 58,218,118 & 1,565,756,910 \\
\hline 1872 & 1,721 & 448,346,485 & 618,801,619 & 54,817,850 & \(1,703,415,336\)
\(1,770,837,269\) \\
\hline 1873 & 1,882 & 473,097,353 & 641,121,775 & 62,499,369 & 1,851,234,860 \\
\hline 1874 & 1,961 & 488,805,637 & 622,863,154 & 62,666,120 & 1,851,840,914 \\
\hline 1875 & 1,989 & 491,753,557 & 686,478,630 & 59,172,818 & 1,913,239,201 \\
\hline & 2,061 & 501,037,162 & 641,432.886 & 51,898,138 & 1,825,760,967 \\
\hline 1877 & 2,080 & 498,566,925 & 636,267,529 & 40,133,194 & 1,774,352,834 \\
\hline 1878 & 2,073 & 480,967,305 & 621,632,160 & 32,220,724 & 1,750,464,707 \\
\hline 1879 & 2,015 & 467,322,946 & 648,934,141 & 28,337,553 & 2,019,884,549 \\
\hline 1880 & 2,045 & 454,606,073 & 833,701,034 & 38,025,984 & 2,035,493,280 \\
\hline 1881 & 2,079 & 455,529,963 & 1,031,731,043 & 48,485,271 & 2,325,832,701 \\
\hline 1882 & 2,118
2
2 & 459,644,485 & 1,066,707, 249 & 56,254,141 & 2,344,342,687 \\
\hline 1884 & 2,420 & 478,519,528 & 1,043.137,763 & 52,670,569 & 2,364, 833,122 \\
\hline 1885 & 2,616 & 520,752,720 & 1,106,376,517 & 45,969,221 & 2,421,852,016 \\
\hline 1886 & 2,686 & 527,777,898 & 1,146,246,911 & 49,551,961 & 2,474,544,482 \\
\hline 1887 & 2,819 & 542,959,709 & 1,285,076,979 & 59,611,513 & 2,629,314,022 \\
\hline 1888 & 2,993 & 567,840,644 & 1,292,342,471 & 65,409,368 & 2,731,448,016 \\
\hline 1889 & 3,120 & 588,391,497 & 1,442,137,979 & 67,869,081 & 2,937,976,370 \\
\hline 1890. & 3,214 & 607,428,365 & 1,521,745,665 & 69,756,914 & 3,061,770,826 \\
\hline 1891 & 3,477
3
3 & 643,680,165 & 1,535,058,569 & 76,952,998 & 3,113,415,254 \\
\hline 1893 & 3,730 & 682,975,512 & 1,556,761,230 & 68,386,632 & 3,213,261,732 \\
\hline 1894 & 3,764 & 681,129.704 & 1,677,801,201 & 52,422,069 & 3,422,096,423 \\
\hline 1895 & 3,735 & 664,712,365 & 1,736,022,107 & 45,560,309 & 3,470,553,307 \\
\hline 1896 & 3,698 & 655,960,855 & 1,668,413,508 & 48.566,791 & 3,353,797,076 \\
\hline 1898 & 3,659
3,589 & 647,402, 695 & 1,770,480,563 & 48,612,927 & 3,563,408,054 \\
\hline 189 & 3,572 & 610,426,625 & 2,522,157,509 & 49,315,441 & 4,708,833,905 \\
\hline 1900. & 3,571 & 603,396,550 & 2,458,092,758 & 69,981,810 & 4,944,165,624 \\
\hline 1901 & 3,765 & 622,366,094 & 2,941,837,429 & 87,674,175 & 5,675,910,043 \\
\hline 1902 & 4,131 & 659,608,169 & 3,098,875,722 & 99,103,168 & 6,008,754,976 \\
\hline 190 & 4,451 & 688,817,835 & 3,200,993,509 & 102,743,721 & 6,286,935,106 \\
\hline 1905 & 5,336 & 768,114,231 & 3,783,658,494 & 105,196,154 & 6,657,805,875 \\
\hline 1906 & 5,685 & 779,544,247 & 4,055,873,637 & 113,662,529 & 7,784,228,113 \\
\hline 1907 & 6,017 & 837,002,528 & 4,322,880,141 & 219,195,801 & 8,476,501,435 \\
\hline 1908 & 6,562 & 901,384,244 & 4,374,551,208 & 132,254,329 & 8,714,064,400 \\
\hline 1909 & 6,788 & 919,143,825 & 4,898,576,696 & 131,185,750 & 9,471,732,663 \\
\hline 1910. & 6,984 & 963,457,519 & 5,287,216,312 & 154,167,489 & 9,896,624,697 \\
\hline 1911. & 7,163 & 1,008,180,225 & 5,477,991,156 & 156,985,513 & 10,383,048,694 \\
\hline 1912 & 7,307 & 1,031,383,425 & 5,825,461,163 & 149,056,603 & 10,861,763,877 \\
\hline 1913 & 7,404 & 1,051,720,675 & 5,953,461,551 & 160,980,084 & 10,036,919,757 \\
\hline 1915 & 7,500 & 1,068,577,080 & 6,611,281,822 & 127,094,709 & 11,795,685, 157 \\
\hline 1916 & 7,571 & 1,066,208,875 & 8,143,048,000 & 157,543,547 & 13,926,868,000 * \\
\hline 1917 & 7,589 & 1,081,670,000 & 9,521,648,000 & 194,321,000 & 16,151,040,000 \\
\hline 1918. & 7,691 & 1,098.264,000 & 10,437,433,000 & 212,332,000 & 17,839,502,000 \\
\hline 1919 & 7,762 & 1,115,507,000 & 15,924,865,000 & 240,366,000 & 20,799,550,000 \\
\hline 1920. & 8,019 & 1,224,166,000 & 17,155,421,000 & 372,725,000 & 23,411,253,000 \\
\hline 1921 & 8,154 & 1,273,880,000 & 15,142,331,000 & 372,013,000 & 20,517,862,000 \\
\hline 1922. & 8,249 & 1,307,216,000 & 16,320,564,000 & & 20,706,010,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the year ended June 30,1922 , the net addition to pronts of national banks was \(\$ 183,670,000\).
NATIONAL BANK ASSETS AND RESOURCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Banks. & Capital. & Reso'rces. & Depositg. & State & ks. & Capital. & Reso'rces. & Deposits. \\
\hline & & Thous. of & Thous, of & Thous. of & & & Thous. of & Thous. of & Thous. of \\
\hline Ala. & No. 107 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
12.840
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars.
\[
132.4 .27
\] & 85,590 & N. Ham &  & Dollars.
\[
5.365
\] & Dollars.
\[
62.229
\] & Dollars. 39,163 \\
\hline Ariz & 22 & 1,900 & 130,788 & 22,841 & N. & 228 & 29,449 & 593,968 & 475,573 \\
\hline Arl & 84 & 7,548 & 74,726 & 48,663 & N. M & 47 & 3,285 & 52,579 & 28,731 \\
\hline Cal & 295 & 65,125 & 956,900 & 616,996 & N. Y & 507 & 233,477 & 5,170,198 & 3,094,573 \\
\hline Colo & 143 & 12,275 & 226,847 & 166,305 & & 86 & 13,290 & 163,561 & 105,169 \\
\hline Con & 64 & 21,607 & 225,500 & 152,042 & N. & 182 & 7,220 & 93,865 & 63,469 \\
\hline Del & 18 & 1,660 & 21,067 & 14,615 & Ohio & 373 & 63,150 & 857.476 & 583,653 \\
\hline D. & 15 & 7,677 & 118,249 & 82,768 & Okl & 447 & 28,810 & 377,713 & 267,658 \\
\hline F & 62 & 7.795 & 130,566 & 95,231 & Ore & 96 & 11,315 & 165,029 & 121,566 \\
\hline G & 97 & 14,798 & 167,740 & 100,542 & Penn & 866 & 134,749 & 2,426,341 & 1,601,306 \\
\hline Ida & 79 & 5,240 & 65,704 & 42,549 & R. Is & 17 & 5,570 & 66,753 & 42,563 \\
\hline Ill & 500 & 90,615 & 1,448,300 & 965,209 & S. C & 82 & 12,140 & 120,681 & 73,980 \\
\hline In & 250 & 30,713 & 379,251. & 254,787 & S. D & 133 & 6,215 & 95,538 & 62,866 \\
\hline Iowa & 349 & 25,825 & 363,828 & 225,529 & Ten & 101 & 15,409 & 192,183 & 124,411 \\
\hline Kansa & 267 & 17,847 & 226,201 & 151,436 & Texa & 555 & 68,192 & 730,617 & 456,661 \\
\hline Kу. & 136 & 17,858 & 233,807 & 148,533. & Utal & 24 & 4,130 & 49,045 & 31,866 \\
\hline La & 34 & 8,700 & 115,037 & 73,783 & Vt & 49 & 5,410 & 54,983 & 36,406 \\
\hline Me & 60 & 7,045 & 113,386 & 88,155 & Va & 179 & 28,643 & 368,275 & 232,782 \\
\hline Md. & 87 & 18,429 & 264,712 & 171,419 & Wasl & 108 & 16,030 & 255,421 & 196,139 \\
\hline Mass & 159 & 63,517 & 1,025,910 & 678,392 & W. Va & 122 & 12,092 & 179,884. & 130,280 \\
\hline Mich & 119 & 23,075 & 404,301 & 309,744 & Wis & 155 & 24,885 & 346,906 & 246,670 \\
\hline Minn & 343 & 37,901 & 565,089 & 378,087 & W yo & 47 & 3,195 & 56,022 & 40,970 \\
\hline Miss & 32 & 4,535 & 54,270 & 36,837 & Alas. & 3 & 150 & 2,169 & 1,823 \\
\hline Mo. & 135 & 42,800 & 528,797 & 279,997 & Hawa & 2 & 600 & 5,973 & 4,073 \\
\hline Mon & 132 & 8,115 & 92,682 & \[
60,406
\] & & & & & \\
\hline Neb & 183 & 17,345 & 246,127 & \[
146.480
\] & To & 8,249 & 1,307,216 & 20,706,010 & 13,367,740 \\
\hline Nev & 11 & 1,460 & 16,389 & 10,703 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Deposita in the above table include oniy "demand," "time," "postal aavings" and "United States Government." The Treasury Department's balance sheet of natlonal banks, as of June 30, 1922, cevering the 8,249 institutions, shows total deposits of \(\$ 16,320,564\), ind includes other itoms classified andeposita not shown in the tabie above.
(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency, made public, Aug. 22.)
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l} 
RESOURCES. \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Banks. & Depositors. & Deposits. & Year. & Banks. & Depositors. & Deposits. \\
\hline 1825 & No. & No. 16,931 & Dollars.
\[
2,537,082
\] & 1882 & No. 629 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. } \\
2,710,354
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars. 966,797.081 \\
\hline 1830 & 15 & 16,931 & 6,973,304 & 1883 & 629
630 & 2,876,438 & 1,024,856,787 \\
\hline 1835 & 52 & 60,058 & 10,613,726 & 1884 & 636 & 3,015,151 & 1,073,294,955 \\
\hline 1840 & 61 & 78,701 & 14,051,520 & 1885 & 646 & 3,071,495 & 1,095,172,147 \\
\hline 1845 & 70 & 145,206 & 24,506,677 & 1886 & 638 & 3,158,950 & 1,141,530,578 \\
\hline 184 & 74 & 158,709 & 27,374,325 & 1887 & 684 & 3,418,013 & 1,235,247,371 \\
\hline 184 & 76 & 187,739 & 31,627,479 & 1888 & 801 & 3,838,291 & 1,364,196,550 \\
\hline 184 & 83 & 199,764 & 33,087,488 & 1889 & 849 & 4,021,523 & 1,425 230,349 \\
\hline & 90 & 217,318 & 36,973,924 & 18 & 921 & 4,258,893 & 1,524,844,506 \\
\hline 1850 & 108 & 251,354 & 43,431,130 & 1891 & 1,011 & 4,533,217 & 1,623,079,749 \\
\hline \[
1851
\] & 128 & 277,148 & 50,457,913 & 1892 & 1,059 & 4,781,605 & 1,712,769,026 \\
\hline 1852 & 141 & 308,863 & 59,467,453 & 1893 & 1,030 & 4,830,599 & 1,785,150,957 \\
\hline 1853 & 159 & 365,538 & - 72,313,696 & 1894. & 1,024: & 4,777,687 & 1,747,961,280 \\
\hline 185 & 190 & 396,173 & 77,823,906 & 1895 & 1,017 & 4,875,519 & 1,810,597,023 \\
\hline 185 & 215 & 431,602 & 84,290,076 & 1896 & 988 & 5,065, 9.94. & 1,907,156,277 \\
\hline 1856 & 222 & 487.986 & 95,598,230 & 1897 & 980 & 5,201,132 & 1,939,376,035 \\
\hline 1857 & 231 & 490,428 & 98,512,968 & 1898 & 979 & 5,385,746 & 2,065,631,298 \\
\hline 1858 & 245 & 538,840 & 108,438,287 & 1899 & 987 & 5,687,818 & 2,230,366,954 \\
\hline 1859 & 259 & 622,556 & 128,657,901 & 1900 & 1,002 & 6,107,083 & 2,449,547,885 \\
\hline 1860 & 278 & 693,870 & 149,277,504 & 1901 & 1,007 & 6,358,723 & 2,597,094,580 \\
\hline 1861 & 285 & 694,487 & 146,729,882 & 1902 & 1,036 & 6,666,672 & 2,750,177,290 \\
\hline 1862 & 289 & 787,943 & 169,434,540 & 1903 & 1,078 & 7,035,228 & 2,935,204,845 \\
\hline 1863 & 293 & 887,096 & 206,235,202 & 1904 & 1,157 & 7,305,443 & 3,060,178,611 \\
\hline 1864 & 305 & 976,025 & 236.280,401 & 1905 & 1,237 & 7,696,229 & 3,261,236,119 \\
\hline 1865 & 317 & 980,844 & 242 619,382 & 1906 & -1,319 & 8,027,192 & 3.482,137,198 \\
\hline 1866 & 336 & 1,067,061 & 282,455,794 & 1907 & 1,415 & 8,588,811 & 3,690,078 945 \\
\hline 1867 & 371 & 1,188,202 & 327,009,452 & 1908 & 1,453 & -8,705,848 & 3,660,553,945 \\
\hline 186 & 406 & 1,310,144 & 392,781,813 & 190 & 1,703 & 8,831,863 & 3,713,405,710 \\
\hline 186 & 476 & 1,466,684 & 457,675,050 & 1910 & 1,759 & 9,142,908 & 4,070,486.246 \\
\hline 1870 & 517 & \[
1,630,846
\] & 549,874,358 & 1911 & 1,884 & 9.794,647 & 4,212,583,598 \\
\hline 1871 & 577 & \[
1,902,047
\] & 650,745,442 & 1912 & 1,922 & -10,010,304 & 4,451,818,522 \\
\hline 1872 & 647 & 1,992,925 & 735,046,805 & 1913 & 1,978 & 10,766,936 & 4,727,403,950 \\
\hline 1873 & 669 & 2,185,832 & 802,363,609 & 1914 & 2,100 & 11,109,499 & 4,936,591,849 \\
\hline 187 & 693 & 2,293,401 & 864,556,902 & 1915 & 2,159 & 11,285.755 & 4,997,706,013 \\
\hline 1875 & 771 & 2,359,864 & 924,037,304 & 1916 & 1,864 & 11,148,392 & 5,088,587,294 \\
\hline 1876 & 781 & 2,368,630 & 941,350,255 & 1917 & 1,807 & 11,427,013 & 5,418,022,274 \\
\hline 1877 & 675 & 2,395,314 & 866,218,306 & 19 & 1,819 & 11,379,553 & 5,471,579,948 \\
\hline 1878 & 663 & 2,400,785 & 879,897425 & 18 & 1,719 & \({ }^{1} 11,434,881\) & 5,906,082,000 \\
\hline & 639 & 2,268,707 & & 1920 & 1,707 & 11,427,566 & 6,536,470,000 \\
\hline 1880 & 629 & 2,335,582 & 819,106,973 & 1921 & 1,601 & 10,737,843 & 6,018,258,000 \\
\hline 1881 & 629 & 2,528,749 & 891,961,142 & 1922 & 1,601 & 12,538,997. & 7,181,248,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the foregoing table the figures for 1890 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, include the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings depart-
ments but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general returns from these institutions are incorporated in State banks' returns.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CHART.
(Complled by the Guaranty Trust Co.; of N. Y., and based on the U. S. Revenue Act of Nov. 23, 1921.)
Chart shows the tax payable by a married person or head of a family, but does not take cognizance of any exemption for dependents.


Amount of surtax is the total of the instalments on individual income in exeess of \(\$ 200,000\) for the for the income considered.

In eomputing the tax in the above chart a personal exemption of \(\$ 2,500\) is allowed on ineomes not in exeess of \(\$ 5,000\). On incomes of \(\$ 6,000\) and over, \(\$ 2.000\) is allowed.

Many ehanges are made in the former law by this act, among which are the repeal of the exeess-profits tax and the taxes on transportation, as of Jan. 1 ,
1922 , and the reduction of the surtax to 50 per contum
year 1922 and thereafter.
For 1922 and thereafter an individual deriving gains from the sale or exchange of eapital assets, may eleet to have the gains taxed at the rate of \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) per eent., the remainder of his net ineome being taxed in the usual manner for normal tax and surtax. If he eleets to be so taxed, the total tax shall not be less than \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. of the total net income.
For 1922 and thereafter, eorporations are subject to ineome tax at the rate of \(121 / 2\) per cent.

ESTATE TAX.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net Estate.} & Rate of Tax. & Tax on
Separate
Amounts
in First
Column. & Tax on
Totals of
Amounts
in Flrst
Columu. & Net Estate. & Rate
of
Tax. & Tax on
Separate
Amounts
in First
Column. & Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{First Next} & *\$50,000 & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Ex'm't } \\
1 \% \\
2 \% \\
3 \% \\
4 \% \\
6 \% \\
8 \% \\
10 \% \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{. . . 9500
2,000
3,000
8,000
18,000
20,000
50,000} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} & \$500,000 & \(12 \%\) & \$60,000 & \$161,500 \\
\hline & \[
50,000
\] & & & & 1,000,000 & \(14 \%\) & 140,000 & 301,500 \\
\hline & 100,000 & & & & 1,000,000 & \(16 \%\) & 160,000 & 461,500 \\
\hline & 100,000 & & & & 1,000,000 & 18\% & 180,000 & 641,500 \\
\hline & 200,000 & & & & 3,000,000 & \(20 \%\) & 600,000 & 1,241,500 \\
\hline & 300,000 & & & & In \(2,000,000\) & \(22 \%\) & 440,000 & 1,681,500 \\
\hline & 250,000 & & & & In excess of 10,000,000 & \(25 \%\) & & \\
\hline & 500,000 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Not allowed estates of non-residents.

\section*{OTHER TAXES.}

Telegraph or telephone messages-Leased wire service, 10 per cent.; commercial messages costing 14 to 50 cents, 5 cents; 50 cents or more, 10 cents.

Beverages-Distilled spirits used for beverage purposes, \(\$ 6.40\) a gallon; cereal and fruit and other soft drinks containing less than \(1 / 2\) of 1 per cent. of alcohol, 2 cents a gallon; soda fountain syrups, 5 to 9 cents a gallon.

Theatre admissions of over 10 cents, 10 per cent. with excess tax of 5 to 50 per cent. on tickets above the regular price; cabaret admissions, \(11 / 2\) per cent.

Special taxes (mostly covering one year)-Passenger autos, \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 20\); bowling and billiard rooms, \(\$ 10\); brewers, distillers and liquor dealers, \(\$ 1,000\);
custom house brokers, \(\$ 50\); pawnbrokers, \(\$ 100\); ship brokers, \(\$ 50\); stock brokers, \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 150\); corporation stock, \(\$ 1\) per \(\$ 1,000\); cigar and tobacco manufacturers, \(\$ 4\) to \(\$ 24\); circus, \(\$ 100\); theatres, \(\$ 50\) to \(\$ 200\); shooting galleries, \(\$ 20\); yachts, \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 4\) a running foot; oplum dealers, etc., \(\$ 6\), to \(\$ 24\); riding academies, \(\$ 100\).

Among the stamp taxes are: On real estate conveyances under \(\$ 500,50\) cents, and 50 cents on each \(\$ 500\); on drafts or checks, 2 cents per \(\$ 100\); on ocean passenger tickets over \(\$ 10, \$ 1\) to \(\$ 5\); on insurance policies 3 cents per \(\$ 1\) of premium.

Wilful employers of child labor under the lawful age are taxed 10 per cent. of their year's net proflts.

\section*{U. S, CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\overline{\text { YEAR }} \\
\text { (FISCAL) }
\end{gathered}
\] & Customs. & Internal Revenue. & (FISCAL) & Customs. & Internal Revenue. & (FISCAL) & Customs. & Internal Revenue. \\
\hline & Do & Dollars. & & & & &  & Dol \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1820 & 15,005,612 & 106,261 & 1903 & 284,479,582 & 230,740,925 & 1914 & 292,320,015 & 380,008,893 \\
\hline 183 & 21,922,391 & 12,161 & 1904 & 261,274,565 & 232,903,781 & 1915 & 209,786,672 & 415,681,023 \\
\hline 184 & 13,499,502 & 1,682 & 190 & 261,798,857 & 234,187,976 & 1916 & 213,185,846 & 512,723,287 \\
\hline 185 & 39,668,686 & & 1906 & 300,251,878 & 249,102,738 & 1917 & 225,962,393 & 809,393,640 \\
\hline 1855 & 53,025,794 & & 1907 & 332,233,363 & 269,664,022 & 19 & 179,998,383 & 3,698,955,821 \\
\hline 186 & 53,187,512 & & 1908 & 286,113,130 & 251,665,850 & 1919 & 184,457,867 & 3,850,150,078 \\
\hline 1870 & 194,538,374 & 184,302,828 & 1909 & 300,711,934 & 246,212,719 & 1920 & 322,902,650 & 5,407,580,252 \\
\hline 1880 & 186,522,065 & 123,981,916 & 1910 & 333,683,445 & 289,957,220 & 1921 & 308,564,391 & 4,595,357,062 \\
\hline 1890 & 229,668,585 & 142,594,696 & 1911 & 314,497,071 & 322,526,299 & 1922 & 356,443,387 & 3,197,451,083 \\
\hline 1900 & 233,164,871 & 295,316,107 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CORPORATION NET INCOMES IN THE U. S. IN 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States and Territories.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{NET INCOME.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TAX.} \\
\hline & Corporation. & Personal
and
Corporation. & Per Cent. for Each State. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Personal } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { Corporation. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Per Cent. for Each State. \\
\hline Alabama. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 39,003,402
\end{aligned}
\] & Dollars.
\[
195,608,335
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per Cent. } \\
0.62
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
12,666,686
\end{tabular} & Per Cent. 0.47 \\
\hline Alaska. & -524,184 & 19,924,959 & \(\bigcirc .06\) & 12,316,993 & . 01 \\
\hline Arizona & 6,687,885 & 73,968,371 & . 23 & 2,391,070 & . 09 \\
\hline Arkansas & 19,704,635 & 137,765,345 & . 44 & 6,859.339 & . 25 \\
\hline California & 282,825,053 & 1,611,831,647 & 5.09 & 110,021,520 & 4.08 \\
\hline Colorado & 66,034,834 & -285,312,018 & . 90 & 19,568,766 & . 72 \\
\hline Connecticu & 99,993,495 & 551,731,197 & 1.74 & 34,139,327 & 1.26 \\
\hline Delaware & 25,227,425 & 80,860,746 & . 26 & 5,785,028 & . 21 \\
\hline District of Colum & 24,366,573 & 232,754,747 & . 74 & 12,213,301 & . 45 \\
\hline Florida. & 22,417,123 & 163,522,247 & . 52 & 9,161,761 & . 34 \\
\hline Georgia & 61,718,452 & 290,338,168 & . 92 & 21,202,031 & . 79 \\
\hline Hawali & 58,284,660 & 113,857,556 & . 36 & 23,304,284 & . 86 \\
\hline Idaho & 9,783,905 & 77,175,544 & . 24 & 2,464,536 & . 09 \\
\hline Illinois & 677,180,274 & 2,514,137,216 & 7.94 & 234,457,801 & 8.68 \\
\hline Indiana & 128,164,213 & 684,226,204 & 2.16 & 43,243,514 & 1.60 \\
\hline Iowa. & 59,945,718 & 691,506,507 & 2.19 & 28,191,557 & 1.04 \\
\hline Kansas & 104,600,732 & 411,014,161 & 1.30 & 24,989,163 & . 93 \\
\hline Kentucky & 74,869,079 & 318,748,309 & 1.01 & 24,257,337 & . 90 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 67,291,639 & 304,400,784 & . 97 & 25,054,198 & . 93 \\
\hline Maine. & 43,835,668 & 187,291,213 & . 59 & 13,701,193 & . 51 \\
\hline Maryland & 76,902,019 & 559,097,467 & 1.77 & 35,068,720 & 1.30 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 402,527,511 & 1,770,934,159 & 5.60 & 157,216,067 & 5.82 \\
\hline Michigan. & 402,047,385 & 1,297,726,623 & 4.10 & 143,114,046 & 5.30 \\
\hline Minnesota. & 148,473,971 & 601,686,212 & 1.90 & 38,508,358 & 1.43 \\
\hline Mississippi. & 17,374,055 & 101,328,407 & . 32 & 5,776,136 & . 21 \\
\hline Missouri. & 226,302,500 & 774,432,678 & 2.45 & 70,027,575 & 2.59 \\
\hline Montana & - 11,531,723 & 120,879,917 & . 38 & 3,277,161 & . 12 \\
\hline Nebraska & 31,690,995 & - 338,053,701 & 1.07 & 13,577,346 & . 50 \\
\hline Nevada. & 2,032,080 & 27,370,014 & . 09 & 622,543 & . 02 \\
\hline New Hampshir & 17,061,850 & 117,493,389 & . 37 & 6,028,752 & . 22 \\
\hline New Jersey. . & 190,785,595 & 1,168,639,222 & 3.69 & 76,576,597 & 2.84 \\
\hline New Mexico & 3,985,982 & -40,909,102 & . 18.13 & 1,107,961 & . 04 \\
\hline New York. ... & 1,958,629,723 & 5,989.253,419 & 18.93 & 639,799,964 & 23.69 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 102,277,769 & 266,077,606 & . 84 & 33,590,927 & 1.25 \\
\hline North Dakota. & 6,867,604 & 73,056,038 & . 23 & 1,837,356 & . 6.07 \\
\hline Ohio..... & 560,556,917 & 1,967,944,920 & 6.22 & 182,547,719 & 6.76 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 56,880,894 & 352,671,685 & 1.12 & 23,102,480 & . 86 \\
\hline Oregon & 39,521,816 & 233,174,097 & . 74 & 15,152,541 & . 56 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 971,581,884 & 3,183,759,913 & 10.06 & 327,521,835 & 12.13 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 55,944,450 & 236,248,440 & . 75 & 23,309,052 & . 87 \\
\hline South Carolina & 53,342,402 & 162,589,059 & . 51 & 18,917,619 & . 70 \\
\hline South Dakota. & 7,703,223 & 111,281,259 & . 35 & 3,271,198 & . 12 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 52,402,287 & 265,002,392 & . 84 & 19,247,944 & . 71 \\
\hline Texas. & 127,546,820 & 848,266,982 & 2.68 & 48,665,244 & 1.81 \\
\hline Utah. & 15,513,096 & 97,791,485 & . 31 & 4,014,003 & . 15 \\
\hline Vermont & 11,268,793 & 70,572,095 & . 22 & 4,365,308 & . 16 \\
\hline Virginia & 96,353,038 & 369,588,267 & 1.17 & 25,614,986 & . 95 \\
\hline Washington & 79,194,723 & 455,174,616 & 1.44 & - 24,414,571 & . 91 \\
\hline West Virginia & 134,304,029 & 422,033,489 & 1.33 & 46,425,333 & 1.72 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 163,938,038 & 600,374,848 & 1.90 & 51,619,928 & 1.91 \\
\hline Wyoming. & 5,652,692 & 68,897,221 & . 22 & 1,979,654 & . 07 \\
\hline Total........... & 7,902,654,813 & 31,638,283,996 & 100.00 & 2,700,288,329 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net income of personal service corporations is included in personal net income returns,


DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND BY NATURE OF DEDUCTIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRIAL GROUPS. & Exhaustion, Amortization, and Depletion. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miscella- } \\
& \text { neous Ex- } \\
& \text { pense. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total Deductions. & Net Income Before Deducting Tax. & Income Tax, War Profits, and Excess Profits Tax. & Net Income After Deducting Tax. \\
\hline Agric. related indus & \[
\$ 29,936,467
\] & \[
\$ 250,214,429
\] & \$719,709,322 & \$5,340,596 & \$17,170,264 & \$11.829,668 \\
\hline Min. \& quarrying . . & \[
574,648,948
\] & \[
1,691,796,656
\] & 5,625,651,684 & 525,568,712 & 174,595,972 & 350,972,740 \\
\hline Manutacturing: Food prod., liq., tob. & 14 & & & 220,951,607 & & 30,413,906 \\
\hline Tex. \(\frac{1}{}\) tex. prod's.. & 106,531,553 & 1,019,293,005 & 7,913,447,806 & 291,966,510 & 121,769,525 & 170,196,985 \\
\hline Leath \& leath prod. & 14,101,547 & 235,958,646 & 1,936,629,191 & 42,893,754 & 14,811,371 & 57,\%05,125 \\
\hline Rub. \& rub. goods.. & 12,474,950 & 185,163,772 & 1,043,214,002 & 4,897,109 & 3,748,472 & 8,645,675 \\
\hline Ium. \& wood prod. & 109,212,616 & 465,362,364 & 3,017,935,595 & 294,100,484 & 78,959,959 & 215,140,525 \\
\hline Pap. pulp, \& prod.. & 41,461,250 & 223,870,039 & 1,561,798,807 & 237,581,554 & 72,302,006 & 165,279,548 \\
\hline Printing \& publish.. & 34,724,236 & 673,694,188 & 1,611,613,879 & 149,450,528 & 42,249,644 & 107,200,884 \\
\hline Chem. \& allied sub. & 165,273,794 & 940,526,769 & 5,220,195,702 & 344,929,904 & 98,163,376 & 246,766,528 \\
\hline products & 41,515,156 & 242,845,725 & 1,173,253,839 & 142,885,040 & 37,359,624 & 16 \\
\hline Metal \& met. pro & 385,748,064 & 2,374,172,039 & 13,829,239,958 & 1,274,899,410 & 203,857,794 & 981,032,616 \\
\hline All oth. mig. indus. & 95,549,878 & 940,758,240 & 3,995,494,184 & 373,511,789 & 91,201,101 & 282,110,688 \\
\hline Total manufaotur'g. & 1,154,508,440 & 9,023,848,376 & 53,366,955,137 & 3,282,277,860 & 944,960,573 & 2,337,317,296 \\
\hline Construc & 46,113, & 580,257,229 & 2,152,311,483 & 85,342,621 & 3,179, & 2,162,859 \\
\hline Transp. and other public utilities. & 336,794,040 & 6,041,379,523 & 8,474,156,223 & 678,625,720 & 98,623,106 & 580,002,614 \\
\hline Trade....... & 144,427,137 & 4,081,517,304 & 30,941,425,182 & 571,691,321 & 192,612,920 & 379,078,401 \\
\hline Public serv-protes. amusem'ts, hot., etc & & & & & 77,536 & 958 \\
\hline Fin., bank., ins., etc & 133,470,961 & 4,503,843,924 & 7,750,206,592 & 639,367,923 & 119,001,608 & 520,366,317 \\
\hline Comb'at'ns-Pr indus not ascert & 29,665,570 & 447,061,777 & 1,100,586,096 & 32,375,830 & 11,206,153 & 21,109,677 \\
\hline Concerns in liquida. & 5,870,874 & 122,808,422 & 359,459,992 & 69,565;861 & 2,268,972 & 61,834,839 \\
\hline Inactive conceras... & 206,230 & 4,664,386 & 5,587,103 & 4,085,154 & 7,779 & 4,092,096 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total. . . . . . . . . . \(2,514,114,673\) 27,782,018,683 \(112,332,331,1805,873,231,0691,625,234,643 / 4,247,996426\)
Gross income and total deductions are incomplete as to transportation and publle utilitity concerns.
Figures in itallo show deficit.

\section*{CORPORATION PROFITS AND TAX RATIOS, 1920.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industrlal Groups. & War Profits and Excess ProfitsTax. & Total Tax. & Per Cent. of Net Income to Invested Capital. & Per Cent. ol Totai Tax to Net Income. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Agriculture and related Mining and quarrying: Coal mining.} & \$11,726,327 & \$17,142,344 & 11.67 & 24.18 \\
\hline & 80,733,791 & 106,735,485 & 26.04 & 30. \\
\hline & 2,982,893 & 5,912,914 & 4.84 & 17.05 \\
\hline & 22,357,480 & 40,183,620 & 12.29 & 19.63 \\
\hline & 11,352,806 & 21,096,296 & 9.38 & 19.84 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total mining and quarryi Manufacturing: \\
Food products, liquors, and
\end{tabular}} & 117,426,970 & 173,928,315 & 14.35 & 24.91 \\
\hline & 57,783,589 & 90,125,932 & 12.89 & 22.40 \\
\hline Textile and textile products. & 86,131,240 & 121,624,496 & 17.77 & \(26: 57\) \\
\hline Leather and leather products & 9,988,020 & 14,806,204 & 14.74 & 24.35 \\
\hline Rubber and rubber goods & 1,429,688 & 3,746,297 & 6.63 & 14.06 \\
\hline Lumber and wood produc & 53,355,574 & 78,925,502 & 17.94 & 24.59 \\
\hline Paper and puip products & 53,826,538 & 72,299,767 & 28.70 & 29.94 \\
\hline Printing and publishing & 28,741,090 & 41,862,833 & 22.11 & 26.00 \\
\hline Chemicals and ailied subst & 60,298,118 & 98,120,026 & 15.98 & 22.25 \\
\hline Stone, ciay, and giass prod & 24,718,109 & 37,021,872 & 16.98 & 24.89 \\
\hline Metal and metai products & 177,293,688 & 293,285,838 & 11.91 & 22.40 \\
\hline All other manufacturing industries & 53,995,262 & 90,193,786 & 14.39 & 21.02 \\
\hline Total manufacturing & 607,540,916 & 942,012,553 & 14.56 & 23.56 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Construction. \\
Transportation and other pubic utilities: \\
Steam railroads.
\end{tabular}} & 25,640,092 & 33,122,794 & 17.85 & 29.44 \\
\hline & 1,725,611 & 32,776,332 & 4.87 & 9.93 \\
\hline Electric railroads. & 1,412,463 & 2,967,379 & 4.85 & 11.19 \\
\hline Ocean iines, transoceanic and coas & 1,641,965 & 2,841,664 & 12.19 & 19.62 \\
\hline All other transportation & 11,637,709 & 24,270,346 & 9.61 & 16.90 \\
\hline Electric light and power & , 829,311 & 5,428,295 & 6.15 & 11.15 \\
\hline Gas companies. & 701,398 & 2,300,321 & 5.82 & 13.21 \\
\hline Teiephone and telegraph comp & 1,086,874 & 8,565,566 & 7.26 & 10.81 \\
\hline All other public utilities. & 4,686,737 & 18,959,233 & 5.39 & 12.91 \\
\hline Total transportation and other public utilities... & 22,722,068 & 98,109,136 & 6.29 & 12.16 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Trade. \\
Public service-Propessional, amusements, hoteis, etc... Finance, banking, insurance, ctc.: \\
Nationai banks.
\end{tabular}} & 122,624,930 & 192,137,168 & 15.72 & 21.22 \\
\hline & 20,603,083 & 31,299,308 & 16.66 & 21.89 \\
\hline & 19,306, 40 & 39,759,459 & 11.64 & 14.20 \\
\hline - State banks. & 8,841,759 & 19,249,227 & 11,25 & 12.15 \\
\hline Ali other banking..........id & 20.940,925 & 48.080,562 & 7.14 & 13.58 \\
\hline - Life insurance, stock and mutual companies & 146,00 & 2,150,970 & 1.00 & 5.71 \\
\hline Accident, fire \& marine, stk. \& mutuai companies. & 247,033 & 1,250.560 & 5.41 & 10.01 \\
\hline All other insurance companies. & 2,025,769 & 6,682,662 & 3.59 & 11.06 \\
\hline Tota & 51,508,230 & 117,173,440 & 6.25 & 12.98 \\
\hline Combinations, predominant industry not ascertainable. & 5,298,644 & 11,249,966 & 8.95 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Inactive concerns....} & 1,427,461 & 2,246,807 & 5.78 & 17.90 \\
\hline & 1,572 & 6,858 & 4.49 & 6.77 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Total reporting invested capital. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(986,520,2931,618,428,68\) ) 11.28} & 20.97 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND BY NATURE OF DEDUCTIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industrial Groups. & & Total Gross Income. & Cost of Goods. & Compensa-
tion of Officers. & Interest
Paid: & \(\underset{\text { Tax. }}{\substack{\text { Domestic }}}\) \\
\hline Abining and dua & & & \$375,188,436 & & & \\
\hline Mining and qua Manufacturing: & 17, & & & & & \\
\hline Food prod., liq & 13,718 & 12,285,083,781 & 9,838,242,761 & 116,932,154 & 157,474,228 & \\
\hline extlle \& textil & 10,121 & 8,205,414,316 & 6,491,778,317 & 165,572,272 & 80,004,050 & 0,268,609 \\
\hline ather & 2,1 & 1,893,735,43' & 1,610,054,938 & 37 & 28,638,559 & 18 \\
\hline 硡 & 7 & 3,312,036,07 & 2, & & & \\
\hline Paper, pulp \& produc & & 1,799,380,361 & 1,234,124,575 & 34,609,373 & 15,043,715 & \\
\hline Printing and publishi & & 1,761,064,407 & 1,796,740,262 & 81,985,225 & 11,963,161 & 07 \\
\hline Chemicals and ailit & & & ,95 & & & \\
\hline Stone, ciay \& giass prod & & 1,316,139,779 & 31 & & \(10.912,414\) & 17 \\
\hline Metal and metai prod. & 15
9 & \(15,104,130,368\)
\(4,368,805,973\) & 10, & 117 & \(162,741,650\)
\(52,939,915\) & \\
\hline & 78,1 & 56,649,233 & 41,119,158, & 997,0 & 633,245,11 & 439,16 \\
\hline Construct & & & & & & \\
\hline Transp. & 20 & 31 & 25, & & 11 & \\
\hline Trade. \({ }^{\text {Pubic servi }}\) & 78 & 31 & & & & \\
\hline amusements, ho & 17,490 & 1, & & 887 & & \\
\hline FYnance, bank., & 78,902 & 8,389,5 & 1,495,308,3 & 364,899, & 1,025,568,5 & 227,114,915 \\
\hline Combinations-predor indus. not ascertainab & & 1,132 & , & 19,573 & 47,72 & , \\
\hline Concerns in iiquid & & , & 205,465,831 & & ,4 & \\
\hline Inactive & 25,467 & 1,501,9 & 511,175 & 69,6 & 94,23 & 41,397 \\
\hline Tota & 345,595 & 18,205,562,249 & 75,565,488,929 & 2,437,006,762 & 2,835,269, & 1,198,432,19 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Gross income and total deductions are incomplete as to transportation and public utilities concerns.

CORPORATION RETURNS EY SIZE OF NET INCOME, 1920.


PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Data by Internal Revenue Bureau, calondar years.)
The incomes are net, after deductions allowed by the law.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. . & 1920. & 1919. & 1918. & 1917. & 1916. \\
\hline & & & , & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Alabama & 156,604,933 & 133,470,965 & 121,250,953 & 73,508,562 & 18,469,010 \\
\hline Alaska. & 19,400,775 & \(18,862,034\)
\(61,434,347\) & 15,434,987 & 10,549,506 & 1,878,419 \\
\hline Arkansas & 118,060,710 & 123,704,361 & 76,354,037 & 68,296,287 & 17,683,678 \\
\hline Calfornia & 1,329,006,594 & 981,170,941 & 701,850,380 & 632,608,546 & 228,324,945 \\
\hline Colorado & -219,277,184 & 191,001,999 & 159,487,951 & 137,853,875 & 53,854,130 \\
\hline Connectic & 451,737,702 & 347,929,674 & 295,617,840 & 249,186,724 & 133,858,341 \\
\hline Delaware & 55,633,321 & 62,901,249 & 48,358,031 & 56,459,176 & 57,798,410 \\
\hline District & 208,388,174 & \(166,399,104\)
\(107,362,976\) & \(138,966,315\)
\(63,681,401\) & \(\begin{array}{r}104,357,892 \\ 54,378,496 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 67,334,621 \\
\hline Georgi & 228,619,716 & 219,471,959 & 148,366,439 & 137,775,612 & 32,992,965 \\
\hline Hawai & ,55,572,896 & 33,164,366 & 20,054,940 & 21,888,755 & 20,362.022 \\
\hline Idaho & 67,391,639 & 65,472,540 & .55,954,296 & 46,465,514 & 64 \\
\hline Inlinois & 1,836,956,942 & 1,662,796,441 & 1,256,309,485 & 1.119,960,600 & \(484,290,833\)
\(74,637,683\) \\
\hline Iowa & 631,560,789 & 527,163,054 & 450,267,585 & 337,283.861 & 65,604,874 \\
\hline Kan & 306,413,429 & 264,971,649 & 218,524,054 & 202,159,002 & 39,638,465 \\
\hline Kentuc & 243,879,230 & 215,977,422 & 166,350,127 & 124,826,244 & 38,506,976 \\
\hline Louisia & 237,109,145 & 201,753,808 & 137,261,983 & 134,349,180 & 51,274,633 \\
\hline Maine & 143,455,545 & 112,562,525 & 84,033,212 & -66,950,710 & 30,435,945 \\
\hline Marylan & 482,195,448 & 398,672,772 & 303,421,092 & 253,433,289 & 121,009,054 \\
\hline Massachus & 1,368,406,648 & \(1,090,808,058\)
\(665,475,193\) & 808,460,461 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 474,292,762 \\
& 169522
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Michigan & \(895,679,238\)
\(453,212,241\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 665,475,193 \\
& 383,920,683
\end{aligned}
\] & \(415,313,164\)
\(291,074,629\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 387,824,910 \\
& 275,510,103
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
162,533,104 \\
93,210,384
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline Mississipp Missouri. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
85,954,352 \\
548,130,178
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 101,262,053 \\
& 470,243,311
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
70,323,185 \\
409,013,021
\end{array}
\] & 362,026,687 & 147,069,303 \\
\hline Montana & 109,348,194 & 108,380,657 & 90,091,830 & 81,207,992 & 19,467,019 \\
\hline Nebras & 306,362,706 & 287,457,592 & 306,053;565 & 251,988,895 & 36,559,607 \\
\hline Nevada & 25,337,934 & 20,887,132 & 17,826,669 & 16,423,316 & \[
2,799,775
\] \\
\hline New Hamp & 100,431,539 & 78,565,318 & 56,889,284 & 42,843,296 & \[
19,557,542
\] \\
\hline New Jersey & 977,853,627 & 828,428,672 & 653,112,589 & 521,042,424 & 4,068,880 \\
\hline Now Mex & 36,923,120 & 31,587,990 & -36,591,416 & & \\
\hline New York & 4,030,623,696 & 3,436,343,179 & 2,719,713,784 & 2,774,035,148 & 1,922,884,651 \\
\hline North Caro & 163,799,837 & 161,613,467 & 899,586,415 & 81,233,723 & 24,8219,055 \\
\hline & 1,407,388,003 & 1,075,115,926 & 993,314,432 & 740,406,422 & 318,822,51 \\
\hline Oklahom & 295,790,791 & 242,184,301 & 163,678,297 & 170,751,358 & 66,811,462 \\
\hline Oregon & 193,652,281 & 166,240,606 & 111,601,050 & \(84,746,023\)
1,360293 & 24,968,572 \\
\hline Ponnsylvania & 2,212,178,029 & \(1,838,002,395\)
\(146,109,811\) & 1,770,848,133 & 1,360,802,293 & 643,257,163 \\
\hline Rhode Inland & 109,246,657 & \(142,688,832\) & 173,855,345 & 70,917,349 & 9,882,947 \\
\hline South Dak & 103,578,036 & 133,174,792 & 151;725,486 & 109,794;860 & 7,474,252 \\
\hline Tennes & 212,600,105 & 193,009,353 & 139,173,691 & 111,964,540 & \\
\hline Texas & 720,720,162 & 643,172,301 & \(\begin{array}{r}1392,975,557 \\ 52,454,404 \\ \hline\end{array}\) &  & 113,278,037 \\
\hline Utah. Vermo & 59,303,302 & \(46,204,506\) & 34,063,265 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48,044,946 \\
& 29,540,804
\end{aligned}
\] & 14,628,955 \\
\hline Virginia & 273,235,229 & 247,658,373 & 173,104,495 & 130,682,859 & 42,216,464 \\
\hline Washing & 375,979,893 & 325,920,733 & 266,090,746 & 169,727,615 & 49,697,247 \\
\hline West Virg & 287,729,460 & & 156,557,7477 & 106,001,550 & 30 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 436,436,810 & 337,851,344 & 290,199,685 & 228,190,253 & \\
\hline Wyomi & 63,244,529 & 52.463,959 & 26,413,937 & 28,855,603 & .6,523,787 \\
\hline Non-resident aliens and citizens residing abroad. & & & 56,473,942 & & \\
\hline Tot & 23,735,629,183 & 19,859,491,448 & 15,024,639,355 & 3,652,383,207 & 6.298,577.620 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.
(By classes and by calendar years.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Income Classes. & 1920. & 1919. & 1918. & 1917. & 1916. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline \$1,000 to \$2, & 36,859,732 & 24,696,200 & 26,481,602 & \[
16,243,504
\] & \\
\hline \$2,000 to \$3,000 & 45,507,821 & 28,257,861 & 35,415,344 & 9,097,378 & \\
\hline \$3,000 to \$5,000 & 83,496,116 & 75,914,847 & 82,928,720 & 18,283,457 & 775,804 \\
\hline \$5,000 to \$10,0 & 97,886,033 & 91,537,910 & 93,057,963 & 44,066,389 & 6,301,183 \\
\hline \$10,000 to \$25,000 & 172,259,321 & 164,832,523 & 142,448,679 & 80,695,149 & 11,637,014 \\
\hline \$25,000 to \$50,000 & 154,265,276 & 154,946,343 & 130,240,648 & 76,593,344 & 11,602,681 \\
\hline \$50,000 to \$100,00 & 163,717,719 & 186,357,608 & 147,428,655 & 85,027,556 & 16,298,587 \\
\hline \$100,000 to \$150,000 & 86,587,694 & 118,705,303 & 95,680,064 & 55,766,236 & 12,423,481 \\
\hline \$150,000 to \$300,000 & 92,604,423 & 163,095,349 & 136,155,916 & 86,718,157 & 24,007,267 \\
\hline \$300,000 to \$500,000 & 47,043,461 & 86,031,032 & 79,164,847 & 50,227,598 & 17,951,410 \\
\hline \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 & 45,641,005 & 76,228,132 & 69,834,148 & 59,349,187 & 20,901,911 \\
\hline \$1,000,000 and over. & 49,185,085 & 99,026,996 & 88,885,249 & 109,424,999 & 51,487,356 \\
\hline Total. & 1,075,053,686 & 1,269,630,104 & 1,127,721,835 & 691,492,954 & 173,386,694 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSOIJAL INCOMES.
(By States and by calendar years.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States and Territories. & 1920. & 1919. & 1918. & 1917. & 1916. \\
\hline & Dolla & Dollars & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dolla \\
\hline Alabama & 4,482,805 & 4,668,465 & 4,431,563 & 2,023,984 & 175,989 \\
\hline Alaska & 248,605 & 357,783 & 316,859 & 132,769 & 17,022 \\
\hline Arizona & 1,325,905 & 1,816,899 & 1,724,116 & 1,019,262 & 191,519 \\
\hline Arkansa & 3,268,450 & 4,237,673 & 3,269,477 & 1,848,177 & 157,513 \\
\hline Californi & 50,447,505 & 48,983,856 & 36,070,926 & 20,355,424 & 3,595,636 \\
\hline Colorado & 6,766,900 & 7,196,593 & 5,844,925 & 5,184,948 & 1,055,758 \\
\hline Connecticut & 15,774,598 & 16,833,829 & 17,690,343 & 10,595,737 & 2,824,846 \\
\hline Delaware. & 2,122,025 & 7,495,453 & 7,158,522 & 9,350,461 & 3,695,605 \\
\hline District of Colum & 8,536,632 & 8,170,833 & 8,669,100 & 4,446,620 & 1,068,644 \\
\hline Florida. & 5,242,705 & 4,363,089 & 2,367,463 & 1,584,917 & 322,636 \\
\hline Georgia & 7,697,693 & 9,134,092 & 7,077,184 & 3,250,342 & 378,062 \\
\hline Hawail. & 4,075,539 & 2,145,194 & 1,857,352 & 1,174,831 & 366,802 \\
\hline Idaho & 1,086,614 & 1,475,023 & 1,493,518 & 839,646 & 140,496 \\
\hline Illinois & 85,409,203 & 99,398,236 & 84,560,642 & 49,103,261 & 10,947,250 \\
\hline Indian & 15,780,124 & 13,541,245 & 11,456,898 & 5,978,782 & 1,165,961 \\
\hline Iowa. & 18,776,990 & 15,807,707 & 15,928,158 & 5,445,816 & 518,845 \\
\hline Kansas & 8,351,393 & 9,138,315 & 7,880,244 & 5,428,495 & 555,943 \\
\hline Kentuck & 7,292,098 & 7,595,384 & 7,918,960 & 2,943,196 & 384,497 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 9,626,591 & 12,888,655 & 9,353,518 \({ }^{-}\) & 4,936,825 & 778,693 \\
\hline Maine. & 4,892,419 & 4,468,876 & 4,263,003 & 2,467,852 & 371,367 \\
\hline Marylanc & 21,189,233 & 22,630,984 & 20,415,237 & 12,378,724 & 2,405,523 \\
\hline Massachu & 69,368,994 & 86,566,938 & 81,307,340 & 44,478,907 & 10,892,685 \\
\hline Michigan. & 40,493,261 & 55,958,378 & 22,336,385 & 15,159,388 & 3,340,682 \\
\hline Minnesot & 15,169,869 & 15,696,465 & 15,262,760 & 8,356,172 & 1,553,282 \\
\hline Mississipp & 2,495,207 & 5,634,901 & 3,542,849 & 2,252,612 & 195,054 \\
\hline Missouri. & 21,877,701 & 22,146,510 & 20,716,692 & 10,880,241 & 2,373,327 \\
\hline Montana & 2,033,190 & 2,413,463 & 3,012,902 & 1,548,582 & 304,448 \\
\hline Nebraska & 8,363,305 & 8,639,003 & 9,373,582 & 5,285,238 & 347,778 \\
\hline Nevada. & 390,077
720,793 & 435,002
\(\mathbf{2 , 8 1 1 , 8 3 0}\) & 412,342
\(2,827,724\) & -241,944 & 188,505 \\
\hline New Jersey & 43,275,477 & 47,321,422 & 43,109,648 & 25,710,042 & 5,545,231 \\
\hline New Mexico & 612,573 & 774,470 & 989,825 & 713,829 & 83,935 \\
\hline New York & 286,607,280 & 399,792,351 & 354,263,417 & 251,785,795 & 77,970,521 \\
\hline North Caro & 9,620,675 & 10,010,348 & 5,575,001 & 2,747,673 & 560,970 \\
\hline North Dal & 1,105,801 & 1,360,509 & 2,219,954 & 936,862 & 60,344 \\
\hline Ohio. & 56,285,168 & 56,505,315 & 55,170,252 & 31,928,937 & 7,722,306 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 13,548,211 & 12,207,129 & 7,649,280 & 5,682,493 & 4,347,797 \\
\hline & 6,649,011 & 8,232,437 & 6,049,987 & 3,298,630 & \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 118,750,989 & 128,195,161 & 137,781,370 & 79,454,848 & 17,612,739 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 11,685,163 & 11,234,132 & 13,512,766 & & \\
\hline South Carolin & \(3,236,875\)
\(2,228,187\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,192,020 \\
& 3,124,066
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,732,593 \\
4,139,239
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,815,909 \\
& \mathbf{1}, 171,328
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
77,198 \\
48,563
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Tennessee. & 7,565,009 & 9,082,054 & 6,795,268 & 2,794,197 & 413,078 \\
\hline Texas. & 25,400,849 & 32,302,280 & 21,575,479 & 13,447,453 & 2,643,697 \\
\hline Utah & 1,506,781 & 1,270,543 & 1,347,780 & 1,364,652 & 167,688 \\
\hline Vermon & 2,259,129 & 2,074,804 & 1,821,823 & 1,459,253 & 365,004 \\
\hline Virginia & 7,404,201 & 9,020,237 & 7,674,725 & 3,929,273 & 593,304 \\
\hline Washingto & 9,094,764 & 11,615,795 & 9,743,163 & 4,377,754 & 776,470 \\
\hline West Virgi & 8,517,268 & 5,319,197 & 5,709,295 & 3,303,285 & 416,386 \\
\hline Wiscons & 13,232,531 & 10,901,097 & 11,382,127 & 5,716,256 & ,253,257 \\
\hline Wyoming & 1,161,320 & 1,444,063 & 1,272,692 & 838,196 & 67,510 \\
\hline Non-resident allens \& citizens residing abroad. & & & 8,665,567 & & \\
\hline Total. & 1,075,053,686 & 1,269,630,104 & 1,127,721,835 & 691,492,954 & 173,386,694 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Personal net income exempt from normal tax in 1920 totalled \(\$ 15,632,079,896\).
For the year 1918 the returns of non-resident aliens and citizens residing abroad were segregated and reported as such in the statistics for that year. whereas in subsequent years it was considered advisable to credit each State with such returns filed therein.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S.
(By States and by calendar years.)
The table shows the number of returns filed.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Stames and Thrrimories. & 1920. & 1919. & 1918. & 1917. & 1916. \\
\hline Alabama & 52,984 & 40,789 & 38,988 & 21,844 & 2,097 \\
\hline Alaska. & 9,899 & 9,427 & 7,606 & 21,570 & 243 \\
\hline Arizona & 24,812 & 20,495 & -13,701 & 12,264 & 994 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 38,113 & -33,556 & 20,612 & 17,839. & 2,255 \\
\hline Callfornia & 396,973
74,198 & 266,720 & 206,471 & 182,232 & 21,208 \\
\hline Colorado. & 74,198 & 57,526 & 54,160 & 40,62? & -4,435 \\
\hline Connecticut & 148,195 & 110,409 & 86,489 & 64,472 & 9,713 \\
\hline Delaware. & 18,937 & - 16,059 & 10,239. & 8,032 & 1,346 \\
\hline District of Columb & 69,730 & 58,616 & 43,776 & 29,737 & 6,808 \\
\hline Florida. & 42,210 & 81,107 & 19,102 & 15,336 & 1,779 \\
\hline Georgla & 73,325
13,715 & 58,980 & 39,073 & 38,252 \({ }^{1}\) & 3,444 \\
\hline & 13,715 & 8,136 & 4,242 & 3,131 & 1,144 \\
\hline Idaho & 25,755 & 21,448 & 19,249 & 16,414 & 756 \\
\hline Illinoi & 542,467 & - 422,229 & 366,918 & 319,497 & 37,525 \\
\hline Indiana & 189,5S7 & 130,383 & - 104,581 & 85,021 & 7,004 \\
\hline Iowa. & 183,398 & 133,796 & 118,933 & 114,970 & 8,497 \\
\hline Kansas. & 99,255 & .76,451 & -64,794 & 63,065 & 4,290 \\
\hline Kentucky & 78,258 & 59,332 & 47,098 & 34,692 & 3,887 \\
\hline Louisian & 69,340 & 52,871 & 33,432 & 32,317 & 4,517 \\
\hline Maine. & 47,717 & 34,578 & 25,104 & 17,112 & 2,823 \\
\hline Marylan & 148,000 & 116,373 & 87,085 & 60,954 & 9,674 \\
\hline Massachusett & 401,770 & 268,307 & 209,786 & 156111 & 32,291 \\
\hline Míchigan & 305,075 & 181,602 & 135,349 & 111,562 & 11,448 \\
\hline Minnesota & 154,118 & 123,914 & 84,515 & 80,009 & 7,556 \\
\hline Mississippi & 28.022 & 23,804 & 19,949 & 15,382 & 1,440 \\
\hline Missouri. & 162,199 & - 125,248 & 110,890 & 91,608 & 12,956 \\
\hline Montana & 45,557 & 42,593 & 34,464 & - 28,646 & 1,801 \\
\hline Nebrask & 97,729 & 87,344 & 96,049 & - 82,472 & 4,286 \\
\hline Nevada... & 10,381 & 8,740 & 7,097 & 6,623 & 364 \\
\hline New Hamps & 35,983 & 25,601 & 17,317 & 10,809 & 1,735 \\
\hline New Jersey & 296,989 & 231,757 & . 185,706 & 134,960 & 10,701 \\
\hline New Mexic & -13,656 & - 10,757 & 13,084 & 11,616 & 813 \\
\hline New York. & 1,047,634 & 083,085 & 559,753 & - 489,089 & 93,155 \\
\hline North Carolina & 1,47,342 & 37,185 & 21,738 & 22,977 & 2,207 \\
\hline North Dakota. & 24,209 & 27,375 & 29,120 & 20,941 & 1,176 \\
\hline Ohio & 447,998 & 1.308,309 & 306,918 & 190,273 & 21,774 \\
\hline Oklahom & 81,785 & .61,500 & 46,818 & 48,758 & 2,539 \\
\hline Oregon. & 67,640 & 49,663 & - 34,592 & 25,071 & 2,800 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 672,746 & 539,172 & 518,729 & 328,171 & 40,289 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 53,128 & 39,936 & 32,921 & 23,927 & 3,745 \\
\hline South Carolina & 33,044 & 37,296 & 20,239 & 22,321 & 1,204 \\
\hline South Dakota. & 34,670 & 38,614 & 45,505 & 39,654 & - 971 \\
\hline Tennessee & 65,054 & - 50,789 & 38,232 & 31,451 & 4,414 \\
\hline Texas. & 224,617 & 176,547 & 114,500 & 95,416 & 10,514 \\
\hline Utah & 30,510 & 21.164 & -18,517 & 14,636 & 1,259 \\
\hline Vermont & - 19,205 & 13,569 & 9,905 & 7,258 & 1,100 \\
\hline Virginia & - 92,576 & 75,966 & 51,207 & 37,951 & 4,190 \\
\hline Washington. & 148,067 & 114,322 & 95,422 & 56,322 & 5,360 \\
\hline West Virginia. & 96,326 & 45,168 & 48.876 & 28,281 & 2,575 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 150,452 & 105,793 & 94,704 & 70,554 & 8,261 \\
\hline Wyoming. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 24,594 & 18,349 & 7,821 & 7,663 & 673 \\
\hline Non-resident aliens and citizens rcsiding abroad. & - . & & 3,678 & & \\
\hline . Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,259,944 & 5,332,760 & 4,425,114 & 3,472,890 & 437,036 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the returns filed in 1920 , there were \(77^{\circ}, 558\) from wives who had \(\$ 534,840,405\) independent net income.

QLASSIFICATION OF PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S., GALENDAR YEARS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Income Classes. & 1914. & 1915. & 1016. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. \\
\hline \$1,000 to \$2,000 & & & & 1,640,758 & 1,516,938 & 1,924, 872 & 2,671,950 \\
\hline \$2,000 to \(\$ 3,000\) & & & & - 838,707 & 1,496,878 & 1,569,741 & 2,569,316 \\
\hline \$3,000 to \(\$ 4,0\) & 82,754. & 69,04 & 85,122 & 374,958 & 610,095 & 742,334 & 804,559 \\
\hline \$4,000 to \$5,000 & 66,525 & 58,949 & 72,027 & 185,805 & 322,241 & 438,154 & 442,557 \\
\hline \$5,000 to \$10,0 & 127,448 & 120,402 & 150,553 & 270,666 & 319,356 & 438,851 & 455,442 \\
\hline \$10,000 to \$15,0 & 34,141 & 34,102 & 45,309 & 65,800 & 69,992 & 97,852 & 103,570 \\
\hline \$15,000 to \$20,000 & 15,790 & 16,475 & 22,618 & 29,896 & 30,227 & 42,028 & 44,531 \\
\hline \$20,000 to \$25,000 & 8,672 & 9,707 & 12,953 & 16,806 & 16,350 & 22,605 & 28,729 \\
\hline \$25,000 to \$30,000 & 5,483 & 6,196 & 8,055 & 10,571 & 10,206 & 13,769 & 14,47 \\
\hline \$30,000 to \$40,000 & 6,008 & 7,005 & 10,068 & 12,733 & 11,887 & 15,410 & 15,808 \\
\hline \$40,000 to \$50,000 & 3,185 & 4,100 & 5,611 & 7,087 & 6,440 & 8,298 & 8,269 \\
\hline \$50,000 to \$100,00 & 5,161 & 6,847 & 10,452 & 12,439 & 9,996 & 13,320 & 12,093 \\
\hline \$100,000 to \$150,000 & 1,189 & 1,793 & 2,900 & 3,302 & 2,358 & 2,983 & 2,101 \\
\hline \$150,000 to \$200,000 & 406 & 724 & 1,284 & 1,302 & 866 & 1,092 & 590 \\
\hline \$200,000 to \$250,000 & 233 & - 386 & 726 & 708 & 401 & 522 & 30 \\
\hline \$250,000 to \$300,000 & 130 & 216 & 427 & 342 & 247 & 250 & 16 \\
\hline \$300,000 to \$400,000 & 147 & 254 & 469 & 380 & 260 & 140 & 169 \\
\hline \$400,000 to \$500,000 & 69 & 122 & 245 & 179 & 122 & 140 & 12 \\
\hline \$ 800,000 to \(\$ 1,000,000\) & 114 & 209 & 376 & 315 & 178 & 189 & 12 \\
\hline \$ \(\$ 1,000,000\) and over. & 60 & 120 & 206 & 141 & 67 & 66 & 3 \\
\hline - Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 357,515 & 336,652 & 429,401 & 3,472,890 & \(4,425,114\) & 5,832,760 & 7,259,94 \\
\hline Marrlod women making separate returns from husbands. & & & 7,635 & & & & \\
\hline Total number of & 357.515 & 336.652 & 437.036 & 3.472.800 & 4.425,114 & 5,332,760 & 7.259 .04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Inc. \& Prof. & Miscel'eous Taxes. & States. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Inc. \& Prof. } \\
\text { Tax. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Miscel'eous Taxes. \\
\hline Alabama & \$9,009,980 & \$2,454,200 & Nebraska & \$9,215,553 & \$6,045,837 \\
\hline Alaska & 173,787 & 90,444 & Nevada & 564,023 & 273,522 \\
\hline Arizona & 1,427,375 & 713,859 & New Hampsh & 4,311,758 & 1,598,240 \\
\hline Arkansas & 5,336,259 & 1,642,785 & New Jersey. & 67,766,027 & 39,383,311 \\
\hline Callfornla & 92,251,113 & 39,401,742 & New Mexico & 811,595 & 419,104 \\
\hline Colorado & 14,545,632 & 5,411,017 & New York & 527,695,268 & 252,077.508 \\
\hline Connectic & 27,245,128 & 22,979,517 & North Carolina & 23,179,559 & 99,233,769 \\
\hline Delaware & 3,986,808 & 1,902,457 & North Dakota. & 1,163,686 & 748,052 \\
\hline District of Colu & 10,521,286 & 7,333,400 & Ohio. & 128,898,272 & 63,403,407 \\
\hline Florida. & 8,433,602 & 5,886,255 & Oklahoma & 14,276,549 & 4,125,993 \\
\hline Georgia & 14,270,049 & 6,718,656 & Oregon & 14,934,997 & 3,857,192 \\
\hline Hawail & 14,632.590 & 882,472 & Pennsylvania & 245,798,087 & 90,909,954 \\
\hline Idaho & 1,372,658 & 739,232 & Rhode Island & 19,992,123 & 15,751,583 \\
\hline Illanis & 179,633,973 & 90,698,593 & South Carolina. & 9,699,041 & - 1,748,343 \\
\hline F゙uiana & 30,715,323 & 22,317,076 & South Dakota. & 1,643,613 & 1921,830 \\
\hline Towa & 17,046,762 & 6,612,026 & Tennessee & 14,174,092 & 7,62C,584 \\
\hline İansa & 22,242,152 & 8,137,469 & Tcxas. & 34,978,009 & 17,369,665 \\
\hline Kentuck & 16,285,993 & 16,836,202 & Utah & 2.971,391 & 2,159,096 \\
\hline Louisiana & 15,477,826 & 7,276,131 & Vermont & 2,997,106 & 1,160,190 \\
\hline Maine. & 10,989,939 & 3,814,268 & Virginia & 18,577.380 & 28,018,268 \\
\hline Maryland & 29,070,268 & 16,901,667 & Washington & -18,733,630 & 4,877,151 \\
\hline Massachusctts & 136,180,292 & 39,633,201 & West Virgin & 27,961,834 & 5,490,603 \\
\hline Michigan. & 112.258,181 & 89,616,002 & Wisconsin. & 36,879,538 & 13,609,067 \\
\hline Minnosata & 30,297,828 & 15,956,114 & Wyoming. & 1,547,897 & 531,661 \\
\hline Mississipp & 3,405,262 & 1,235,235 & Philippine Island & & 457.430 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Missourl } \\
& \text { Montan }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
55,035,012 \\
2,302,331
\end{array}
\] & \(32,421,475\)
\(1,129,830\) & Total. & 2,086.918.465 & 1,110,532,618 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Maryland and the District of Col. comprise the district of Maryland, and Washington and the Territory of Alaska the district of Washington.

SUMMARY OF CHIEF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES, 1922, (1921 FIGURES IN PARENTHESES).

Inherltance \(\operatorname{tax}, \$ 139,418,846\) ( \(\$ 154,043,260\) ) distllled spirits, \(\$ 45,563,350\) ( \(\$ 82,598,065\) ) ; Permented liquors, \(\$ 46,086\) ( \(\$ 25,364\) ) ; tobacco, \(\$ 270,759,384\) ( \(\$ 255,219,385\) ) ; stock and bond stamps, \(\$ 26,730,794\) ( \(\$ 32,670,622\) ); freight transportation, \(\$ 85,292 ; 665\) ( \(\$ 140,019,200\) ) ; passenger transportation, \(\$ 58,042,231\) \((\$ 97,481,976)\); messages, wire and radio, \(\$ 28,086,886\)
(\$27,360,361): autos and motorcycles \$56,684,530 ( \(\$ 64,388,184\) ) ; auto tires and parts, \(\$ 39,344,665\) ( \(\$ 39,-\) 518,009 ) candy, \(\$ 13,593,754\) ( \(\$ 20,436,700\) ); jewelry, \(\$ 19,514,465\) ( \(\$ 24,303,937\) ); soft drinks, \(\$ 33,504,284\) \((\$ 58,675,973)\) corporation capital stock, \(\$ 80,612,240\) ( \(\$ 81,525,653\) ); amusement tickets, \(\$ 73,384,956\) ( \(\$ 89,730,833\) ).

\section*{NARCOTIC DRUG ACT}

Repistrants under the Narcotic Drug Act number 268,258 , of whom 25,312 are in New York State, Doctors registcred (included in total) number 147,677, of whom 13,495 are in New York. In the year
ended June 30, 1922, there were withdrawn from customs authorities, for consumption 2,629,269 ounces of narcotic drugs.

THE FOUR RICHEST MEN IN THE UNITED STATES-WHO?
Four persons in the United States reported incomes for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, of \$5,000,000 or over, two reslding in New York and two \(\ln\) Michigan. The net income of the four was \(\$ 29,919,977\). or an average of \(\$ 7,479,994\).

The two net incomes of New Yorkers of \$5,000,000 or more totalled \(\$ 16,463,642\) and the total
tax paid on them was \(\$ 10,568,387\). The two incomes reported by residents of Mlchigan totalled \(\$ 13,456,335\) and the total tax paid was \(\$ 8,617,997\) The 33 persons who filcd returns showing an income of \(\$ 1,000,000\) or more reslded as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 3; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Míchigan, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 19 ; North Carolina, 2; Pennsylvania, 2.

GENERAL SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S., IN 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline General Sources of InCOME. & Amount. & Pet. of Total Income. & General Sources of Income. & Amount. & Pct. of Total Income. \\
\hline Personal service: & Dollars. & & Dividends. & Dollars.
\[
2,735,845,795
\] & 10.25 \\
\hline Saiar., wages, dirct. fees, etc.
Business, farming, profes & 15,270,373,354 & 57.21 & Total & 5,492,568,961 & 20.58 \\
\hline sions, from stocks, etc....
Total. . . . . . . . . & 21,197,700,892 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22.21 \\
& 79.42
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \\
\hline Total. & 21,197,700,892 & & General deductions & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
26,690,269,853 \\
2,954,640,670
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
100.00 \\
11.07
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Property: Rents, royalties...
Inter't on bonds, notes, etc. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,047,423,738 \\
& 1,709,299,428
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.92 \\
& 6.41 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & Net income & 23,735,629,183 & 88.93 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SPECIFIC SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOMES IN 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTTRIAL GROUPS. & \(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
No. of \\
Busl- \\
nesses \\
Rep't'd
\end{tabular} & Net Income. & Industrial Groups. & No. of Businesses Rep't'd & Net Income. \\
\hline stries & & Dollars. & & & Dollars. \\
\hline Minlng and quarrylng..... . & 5,276 & 36,849,969 & Total manufacturing. & 60,729 & 261,900,552 \\
\hline Manulacturing: & 12,056 & 45,699,342 & Construction & 32,618 & 117,316,807 \\
\hline Textile, textlle products... & 10,937 & 49,503,274 & Transp., other public utilities. & 18,978 & 58,355,144 \\
\hline Leather, leather products & 4,420 & 14,238,415 & Trade... . . . . . . . . . . . & 223,931 & 840,755,663 \\
\hline Rubber, rubber goods. & 785
3,330 & 1,793,299 & Pub.serv.-prof., amus., hotels, & & \\
\hline Paper, pulp, and products.. & 3,368 & 21,158,938 & Finance, bank'g, insur., ete. & 269,045
45,082 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 952,773,878 \\
& 182,417,786
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Printlng and publishing. & 8,017 & 32,828,875 & Spec. cases-bus. notsuff. def'd & & \\
\hline Chemicals, allied substances. & 813 & 8,102,049 & to be clas'd wlth oth. division & 36,659 & 117,760,349 \\
\hline Stone, clay, glass products.
Metal and metal products. & 2,566 & \(12,173,942\)
\(39,140,709\) & Grand total & 964,123 & 05,555,38\% \\
\hline All oth, manufact'r'g indust. & 8,963 & 34,155,200 & Grand tota & 964,123 & 5,555 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.}
(As of Sept. 1, 1922.)

\section*{INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.}

Charles C. McChord, Chairman; Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbeli, Ernest I. Lewis Frederick I. Cox; George B. McGinty, Secretary.

ALABAMA Pubilc Servicc Commission-A. G. Patterson, President; B. H. Cooper, S. P. Gallard; Hugh Whlte, Secretary.
ARIZONA Corporation Commission-D. F. Johnson . Chairman; Amos A. Betts, Loren Vaughn; F. J: K. McBride, Secretary

ARKANSAS Railroad Commission-W. E. Floyd Chairman; Joe Hardage, Joseph G. Walker; Harvey G. Combs, Secretary
CALIFORNIA Railroad Commission-Harley W: Brundlage, President; Irvin Martin, Chester H. Rowell, H. Stanley. Benedict; H. G. Mathewson, Secrctary
COLORADO Public Utilities Commission-Grant E. Halderman, Chairman: A. P. Anderson, F. P Lannon; Charles H. Small, Sccretary
CONNECTICUT Public Utilities CommissionRichard T. Higgins, Chairman; C. C. Elwell, Joseph W. Alsop; Henry F. Billings, Secretary.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Public Utilities Com-mission-Cuno H. Rudolph, President; James F. Oyster. Col. Charles Keller; Walter C. Allen, Becretary
FLORIDA Railroad Commission-R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; A. D. Campbell, A. S. Wells; Lewis G Thompson, Secretary.
GEORGIA Railroad Commission-Chas. Murphey Candler, Chairman; Paul B. Trammell, Vice Chairman; James Perry, John T. Boifeuillet, J. D Price; Albert Collier, Secretary.
IDAIO Public Utilities Commission-Geo. E. Erb, President; E. M:Sweeley, J. M. Thompson; C. J Callahan, Sccretary.
ILLINOIS Commerce Commission Frank L. Smith, Chairman; Cicero J. Lindly, Hal W. Trovillion, P. H, Moynihan, James F. Sullivan, Alex. J. Johnson; Julius Johnson, Secretary.

INDIANA Public Service Commission-J. W. McCardle, Chairman; Glenn Van Auken, Oscar Ratts, Maurice Douglass, Edgar M., Blessing; I. C. Loughry, Secretary

IOWA Board of Railroad Commissioners-Charles Webster, Chairman; Dwight N. Lewis, Fred P, Woodruff; Geo. L. McCaughan, Secretary.
KANSAS Public Utilities Commission-Clyde M Reed, Chairman; H. A. Russell, J. W. Greenleaf; R. C. Dellinger, Secretary

KENTUCKY Railroad Commission-J. S. Cooper Chairman; Frank N. Burns, E. C. Kash; W. W Jcsse, Secretary
LOUISIANA Public Service Commission-Hue \(P\) Long Jr., Chairman; Shelby Taylor, Francis Williams; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.
MAINE Public Utilities Commission-Charles E Gurney, Chairman; Herbert W. Trafton, Albert Greenlaw; George F. Giddings, Clerk.
MARYLAND Public Service Commission-William M. Maloy, Chairman; J, Frank Harper, Ezra B. Whitman; Benj. T'. Fendall, Secretary.
MASSACHUSETTS Department of Public Utlities -Henty C. Attwill, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Alonzo R. Weed, David A. Ellis, Henry G. Welis; A. A. Hlghlands. Secretary

MICHIGAN Public Utilities Commission-Samue Odell, Chairman; Earl R. Stewart, William M. Smith, William W. Potter, Sherman T. Handy; Pcter Fagan, Secretary.
MINNESOTA Railroad and Warehouse Commis-slon-O. P. B. Jacobson, Fred W. Putnam, Ivan Bowen; Thomas Yapp, Secretary
MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMMISSION-C. M Morgan, President; W. B. Wilson, S. B. Alexander J. W. Williams. Secretary.

Mifisouri public service Commission-John A Kurtz, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, Noah W. Simpson, A. J. O'Reilly, Hugh McIndoe; L. H. Breuer, secretary.
IONTANA Board of Rallroad Commisaloners-Lce Dennis, Chairnán; Daniel Boyle, B. M. Ross; E. G. Toomey, Secretary and Counsel

NEBRASKA State Rallway Commlssion-H. G Taylor, Chairman; T. A. Browne, H. L. Cook Hugh LaMastcr ; Jonn E. Curtiss, Socretary
NEVADA Public Scrvice Commisslon-J. F.

Shaughnessy, Chairman; W. H. Slmmons, J. G. Scrugham; Benson Wright, Secretary
NEW HAMPSHIRE Publlc Service CommissionWilliam T. Gunnison, Chairman; Thomas W. D Worthen, John W. Storrs; Walter H. Timm, Clerir.
NEW JERSEY Board of Public Utllity Commis sioners-Harry V. Osborne, President: Harry Bacharach, Joseph F. Autenreith: Alfred N. Barber, Secretary
NEW MEXICO Statc Corporation CommissionBonifacio Montoya, Chairman; Hugh H. Williams, J. M. Luna; A. L. Morrison, Clerk.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission-Willam A. Pendergast, Chairman; Wm. R. Pooley, Chas Van Voorhis, Oliver C. Semple, Chas. G. Blakeslce Francis E. Roberts, Secretary.
NEW YORK Transit Commission - George McAneny, Chairman; Le Roy T. Harkness, John F. O'Ryan; James B. Walker, Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA Corporation CommissionWilliam T. Lee, Chalrman; Geo. P. Pell, A. J. Maxwell; R.O. Sclf, Clerk
NORTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commis-sioncrs-Frank Milhollan, President, C. W. McDonnell, W. H. Stutsman; J. H. Calderhead, Secretary.
OHIO Public Utilities Commission-Geo. T. Poor Chairman; Charles C. Marshall, Elisha A. Tinker Jos. E. Baird, Secretary.
OKLAHOMA Corporation Commission-Campbell Russell, Chairman; Art. L. Walker, E. R. Hughes; G. F. Smith, Secretary

OREGON Public Service Commission-Newton McCoy, Chairman; Hylen H. Corey, T. M. Kerrigan; Wm. P. Ellis, Secretary.
PENNGYLVANIA Public Service CommissionWilliam D. B. Ainey, Chairman; S. Ray Shelby, John W. Reed, John S. Rifling, Samuel M. Clement Jr., Milton J. Brecht, Jantes S. Benn; John G. Hopwood, Secretary.
RHODE ISLAND Public Utilitles CommissionWm. C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robt. F. Rodman; George A. Carmichael, Secretary.
SOUTH CAROLINA Rallroad Commission-Frank W. Shealy, Chairman; James Cansler, H. H. Ar nold, John C. Coney, Earle R. Ellerbe, James N. Pearman, R.J. Wade;'J. P. Darby. Secretary.
SOUTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commission crs-J. W. Raish, Chairman; D. E. Brisbine. ViceChairman; J. J. Murphy; E. F. Norman, Sccretary.
TENNESSEE Railroad and Public Trtilities Com-mlssion-B. A. Enloe Chairman; H. H. Hannah Julian H. Campbcil: H. Hessey Corbitt, Sccretary
TEXAS Railroad Commission-Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, Clarence E. Gilmorc; E. R. McLean, Secretary.
UTAH Public Utilities Commission-Abbot \(R\) Heywood, President; Warren Stoutnour, Joshua Grcenwood; T. E. Banning, Secretary.
VERMONT Public Servicc Commission-Walter A Dutton, Chairman; William R. Warner, Eil Porter; Neil D. Clawson, Clerk
VIRGINIA State Corporation Commission-Wm. F. Rhea, Chairman; Alexander Forward Berkley D. Adams; R. T. Wllson, Secretary and Clerk.

WASHINGTON Department of Public WorksE. V. Kuykendall, Director; Hance H. Cleland Supcrvisor of Public Utilities; Frank R. Spinning, Supervisor of Transportation (Common Carricrs), James Allen, Supervisor of Highways; J. H. Brown, Secretary

WEST VIRGINIA Public Servicc CommissionJ. J. Dlvine. Chairman; Erucst D. Lewls, Edgar G. Rider: R B. Bernheim, Secretary
W.ISCONSIN Railroad Commission-Carl D. Juckson, Clialrman. Henry \(R\). Trumbower, Lewis \(\mathbf{E}\) Gettle; C D Le Cnevercll, Secretary
WYOMING Statc Board of Equalization and Public Scrvice Commission-Claude L. Draper, Chairman. Maurice Groshon, H. M. Huntington; E. N. Crowley, Sccretary.

\section*{CANADIAN BOARD OF RAIL COMMISSIONERS.}

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA-Hon, F. B. Carvcll, K. C., LL. D.: Chicf Commisslouer; タ. J. Molean, Ph. D., Assistant Chief Commissioner; Hon. W. D Nantel, K. C., Deputy Chief Commissioner. A: C. Boyce, K. C. Commlssioner: Dr J G. Rutherford, C. M. G., Commissioner; C. Lawrence, Commissioner; A. D. Cartwrlght, Secretary. Ottawa. Ontario.

\section*{SUMMARY OF. AMERICAN RAILWAY OPERATIONS.}
(Interstate Commerce Commission's figures. They cover calendar years.) OPERATING REVENUES (STATED IN DOLLARS).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & District. & Freight. & Passenger. & Mail. & Express. & Other and Total. & Miles of Road. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1921..} & Eastern & 1,718,107,906 & 539,111,966 & 34,900,335 & 36,976,717 & 2,485,011,865 & 9,116 \\
\hline & Pocahon & -155,418,665 & 26,353,428 & 2,197,262 & 1,908,099 & 192,471,049 & 5,416 \\
\hline & Souther & 488,720,844 & 145,786,707 & 14,431,751 & 12,998,104 & 684,992,888 & \[
38,442
\] \\
\hline & Western & 1,556,452,555 & 442,499,901 & 44,281,027 & 52,750,678 & 2,200,756,413 & \[
131,939
\] \\
\hline & Total U.S. & 3,918,699,970 & 1,153,752,002 & 95,810,375 & 104,633,598 & 5,563,232,215 & 234,912 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
1920 .
\]} & Eastern & 1,919,933,438 & 565,033,090 & 53,740,438 & 65,003,953 & \[
2,775,157,192
\] & 59,057 \\
\hline & Pocahon & 167,328,778 & 26,957,033 & 3,256,146 & 2,719,789 & \[
207,888,836
\] & 5,361 \\
\hline & Souther & 530,826,105 & 169,395,859 & \[
22,300,341
\] & \[
16,729,507
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
766,679,098 \\
0
\end{array}
\] & 38,386 \\
\hline & Western & & 526,037,461 & \[
70,520,050
\] & \[
59,405,023
\] & \(\underline{2,475,692,119}\) & \[
131,619
\] \\
\hline & Total U.S. . & 4,323,650,077 & 1,287,423,443 & 150,816,975 & 143,858,272 & 6,225,417,245 & 234,424 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1919:} & Eastern & 1,559,383,222 & 513,144,751 & 24,680,027 & & \[
2,307,024,800
\] & \[
59,702.09
\] \\
\hline & Pocahont & \[
131,205,132
\] & \[
31,323,694
\] & \[
1,046,015
\] & \[
2,662,713
\] & \[
172,751,938
\] & \[
5,234.6
\] \\
\hline & Southern Western & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
427,596,957 \\
1,438,733,401
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 161,326,033 \\
& 474,215,788
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,426,812 \\
24,303,305
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14,993,766 \\
& 47,231,173
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
633,584,705 \\
2,070,702,778
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
38,107.47 \\
131,384.63
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & Total & 3,556,918,712 & 1,180,010,266 & 57,456,159 & 127,708,607 & 5,184,064,221 & 234,428.79 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1918.} & Easter & 1,561,270,808 & 447,417,367 & 20,630,519 & & 2,23 & 97.57 \\
\hline & Sout & 1,545,681,263 & 188,586,632 & 8,582,764 & 16,625,310 & 785,782,446 & 43,335.69 \\
\hline & Western & 1,351,238,555 & 396,667,430 & 24,349,879 & 45,750,925 & 1,903,105,255 & 120,771.88 \\
\hline & Total U.S. & 3,458,190,626 & 1,032,671,429 & \(53,563,162\) & 126,231,839 & 4,926,593,957 & 234,305.44 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OPERATING EXPENSES AND OPERATING INCOME (STATED IN DOLLARS).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & District. & \[
01
\] & Maintenance of Equip. & On Traffc. & portation. & Other and Total. & Operating Income. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1921..} & Easte & & & 32,033,753 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,058,487,266 \\
71,138,522 \\
293,437,845 \\
862,980,197
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,099,476,340 \\
150,915,793 \\
590,136,419 \\
1,756,950,689
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
272,056,521 \\
32,762,361 \\
64,144,559 \\
314,369,467
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Pocaho & \[
28,094,682
\] & \[
44,816,213
\] & 1,862,534 & & & \\
\hline & Southe & \[
104,165,647
\] & \[
152,902,922
\] & 15,085,930 & & & \\
\hline & Wester & 320,007,988 & 455,588,553 & & & & \\
\hline & 1 & 763,479,568 & 1,254,221,299 & 84,186,263 & 2,286,043,830 & 4,597,479,241 & 683,332,908 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1920. .} & Easte & & & & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,396,788,919 \\
88,220,196 \\
355,136,772 \\
1,061,437,386
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,734,325,125 \\
184,032,396 \\
718,054,729 \\
2,193,914,436
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
d 65,264,416 \\
14,865,800 \\
17,860,996 \\
145,381,795
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Pocah & \[
29,101,141
\] & \[
59,831,971
\] & \[
1,651,727
\] & & & \\
\hline & South & 139,930,687 & 187,286,870 & 12,995,860 & & & \\
\hline & & 452,156,354 & 557,817,352 & 29,250,554 & & & \\
\hline & Tota & 1,030,503,557 & 1,593,481,89 & 73,797,532 & 2,901,583,273 & 5,830,326,686 & 112,844,175 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1919..} & & & & & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
1,028,765,657 \\
65,570,059 \\
272,161,969 \\
826,273,152
\end{array}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,041,346,419 \\
141,048,516 \\
560,243,301 \\
1,676,803,713
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
186,250,016 \\
25,692,001 \\
49,918,265 \\
303,038,154
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Pocaho & & \[
45,461,113
\] & \[
1,054,427
\] & & & \\
\hline & Souther & \[
108,964,904
\] & \[
151,681,828
\] & 8,417,183 & & & \\
\hline & West & 328,312,471 & 438,215,454 & 17,733,002 & & & \\
\hline & Total U & 778,340,219 & 1,232,960,112 & 47,534,691 & 2,192,770,837 & 4,419,441,949 & 564,898,436 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1918.} & E & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|r|}
\hline 1,001,635,300 \\
306,344,563 \\
748,499,086
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,920,272,501 \\
609,988,333 \\
1,496,947,667
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 243,340,513 \\
& 147,904,860 \\
& 330,558,198
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & Southe & \[
99,275,981
\] & \[
175,390,779
\] & \[
9,165,623
\] & & & \\
\hline & Western & \[
268,579,174
\] & 394,263,009 & 18,624,136 & & & \\
\hline & Total U. S & 656,600,508 & 1,110,279,700 & 48,740,756 & 2,056,478,949 & 4,017,209,501 & 721,803,571 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(d\) Deficit. Operating income is the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses plus taxes and uncollectable revenues

Net operating income (1920) \(\$ 58,151,863\); (1921) \(\$ 614,810,531\), including a net credit of \(\$ 6,857,000\) for adjustments on guaranty period reserves.

\section*{SUMMARY FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922 FOR RAILWAYS.}

Revenue tons of frelght carried, \(802,491,000\); freight revenue, \(\$ 1,859,121,583\); revenue passengers carried. \(475,016,000\); passenger revenue, \(\$ 502,763,758\). Number of employees, \(1,593,165\); aggregate compensation in the six months, \(\$ 1,259,424,262\).

\section*{RAILROAD DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT. \\ (Excluding switching and terminal companies.)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\underset{\text { (Fiscal.) }}{\underset{\text { Year }}{ }}\) & Stock Paying Dividends. & Proportion to All Stock. & Rate on All Stock. & Dlvidend Stock. & Paid in Dividends. & Interest on Debt. & Total Interest and Dividends. \\
\hline 1912 & Dol & Per Cen & Per Cent. & Per Cent. & Doll & Dollars. & Dollars \\
\hline 1913 & 5,780,982,416 & 66.14 & 4.22 & 6.37 & 369,077,546 & 465,947,020 & \\
\hline 1914 & 5,667,072,956 & 64.39 & 5.13 & 7.97 & 451,653,346 & a485,852,400 & 937,505,746 \\
\hline 1915 & 5,219,846,562 & 60.45 & 3.80 & 6.29 & 328,477,938 & 498,732,475 & 827,210,413 \\
\hline 1916. & 5,279,427,954 & 60.38 & 3.91 & 6.48 & 342,109,396 & 494,785,239 & 836,894,635 \\
\hline 1916 & 5,430,123,235 & 62.02 & 4.19 & 6.75 & 366,561,494 & 501,236,053 & 867,797,547 \\
\hline 1917 & 5,610,774,033 & 62.32 & 4.24 & 6.81 & 381,851,548 & 494,163,650 & 876,015,198 \\
\hline 1918 & 5,138,851,230 & 58.09 & 3.83 & 6.60 & 339,185,658 & 503,295,627 & 842,481,285 \\
\hline 1919 & 5,298,320,617 & 59.64 & 3.77 & 6.33 & 335,241,935 & 524,095,460 & 859,337,395 \\
\hline 1920 & 5,075,039,642 & 57.30 & 3.74 & 6.52 & 331,102,938 & 553,641,078 & 884,744,016 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a Covers only rallways of Classes I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries.
Railroad taxes and assessments in 1920 totalled \(\$ 282,750,533\), excludlng \(\$ 1,064,545\) Canadian taxes, \(\$ 447\) Cuban, and \(\$ 1,596\) not localized by States. These amounts were charged to income.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF CHIEF RAILWAYS.
(Calendar year 1921.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ROAD. & Operat'g Rev.| & Operat'g Exp. & ROAD. & V. & Operat'g Exp. \\
\hline & Dollars. & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
77024801
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Baltim \\
Boston
\end{tabular} & & 166,457,024 & Southern Railway .... & 128,715,150 & 105,829,007 \\
\hline  & 78,477,418 & 73,158;885 & Yazoo \& Miss. Valley & 20,759,409 & 18,527,525 \\
\hline C.C.C & 52,660,998 & 43,621,696 & Western District. & & \\
\hline C.C.C. \& & 79,793,593 & 64,406,122 & Atch., Top. \& Santa Fe. & 189,217,520 & 130,774,167 \\
\hline Delaware \& Hudso & 45,723,398 & 38,497,586 & Chicago \& Alton. . . . . . & 180,994,209 & 26,417,685 \\
\hline Del., Lack. \& West & 85,977,815 & 67,872,058 & Chicago \& Northwest' n . & 144,775,476 & 129,091,428 \\
\hline Erie. & 102,835,507 & 94,893,209 & Chi., Burl. \& Quiney ... & 168,712,268 & 128,216.290 \\
\hline Lohigh V & 74,997,799 & 67,238,068 & Chicago Great Western. & 24,228,611 & -21,426,165 \\
\hline Loag Islan & 28,720,910 & \[
23,181,985
\] & Chi., Miiw, \& St. Paul & & \\
\hline Maitie Cent & 20,590,064 & 19,533,352 & (Íncl.C.T.H. \& S.E.) & 149,152,533 & 130;383,553 \\
\hline Michigan Cent & 72,911,852 & 52,551,945 & Chi., Rock Is. \& Pac... & 131,766,858 & 107,170,332 \\
\hline New York Centr & 322,819,569 & 248,296,701 & Chi., St. P., Minn. \& \(\mathrm{O}^{\text {. }}\) & \[
28,137,408
\] & \[
24,392,314
\] \\
\hline N. Y., Chi. \& St & 27,030,663 & 20,613,594 & Denver \& Rio Grande. . & 32,621,419 & 27,746,090 \\
\hline N. Y., N. H. \& & 116,405,233 & 106,402,295 & Gal., Har. \& San Anton. & 25,063.536 & 21,897,286 \\
\hline Pennsylvania 1 & 500,175,084 & 430,758,629 & Great Northern. & \[
101,317,204
\] & \(80,496,913\) \\
\hline Pere Marquett & 38,303,029 & 30,036,300 & Gulf, Col. S Santa Fe. & 29,209,224 & 21,364,113 \\
\hline Philadelphia \& Reading. & 84,924,228 & 70,521,240 & M., St. P. \& S. S. Marie & 42,745,440 & 39,755,399 \\
\hline Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. & 23,226,059 & 20,340,436 & Mo., Kan. \& Tex. .... & \[
33,488,591
\] & 26,764,368 \\
\hline P.*C., C. \& St. I & 96,717,043 & 91,304,583 & Mo., Kan. \& Tex. of Tex. & 26,797,515 & \[
21,470,711
\] \\
\hline Wabash & 59,217;692 & 50,506,169 & Missouri Pacific. . . . . . & 109,785,950 & 91,693,856 \\
\hline Southern District. & & & Northern Pacific & \[
94,538,059
\] & \[
77,630,867
\] \\
\hline Atlantic Coast Li & 66,730,768 & 58,005,833 & Oregon Short Lin & 36,843,202 & \[
7,412,139
\] \\
\hline Central of Georg & 22,057,499 & \[
20,020,843
\] & O.-Wash. R. R. \& N. Co. & 29,818,741 & 26,577,579 \\
\hline Chesapeake \& On & 83,687,958 & \[
66,603,077
\] & St. Louis-San Francisco. & \[
81,851,289
\] & \\
\hline Illinois Central. & 141,127,066 & 109,997,791 & Southern Pacific....... & 200,652,819 & \[
151,731,342
\] \\
\hline Louisvilie \& Nashv & 117,138,367 & 108,667,628 & Texas \& Pacific. & \[
35,600,474
\] & \[
30,138,445
\] \\
\hline Nash., Chatt. \& St. & \[
20,924,602
\] & \[
19,607,276
\] & Union Pacific. & 114,783,971 & 77,612,030 \\
\hline Norfolk \& Western.....: & 80,718,802 & \[
64,346,857
\] & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Intergtate Commerce Commission has been engaged for several years on plans for consolidating the railways of the United States into a small number of big, regional systems.

\section*{REVENUE PER TON-MILE AND REVENUE PER PASSENGER-MILE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES:}
(1882 to 1921.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Yeat.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
REV. PER \\
TON-MILE.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { REV. PER } \\
\text { PASS.-MILE. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rev. PER TON-MILE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{REV, PER} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REV. PER } \\
& \text { TON-M1LE. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { REV. PER } \\
& \text { PASS.-MILE. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All } \\
& \mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{ds}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Class } \\
& \text { I.ds. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & All & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Ciass } \\
\text { R}^{\prime} \mathrm{ds}
\end{array}\right|
\] & & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { All } \\
\mathbf{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{ds} .
\end{gathered}\right.
\] &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { All } \\
R^{\prime} \mathrm{ds} .
\end{gathered}
\] &  & & All & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Class } \\
\text { I'ds. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & R'dl. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Class } \\
& \text { R'ds. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline Fiscal. & Cents & Cents & Cents & Cents & Fiscal. & Cents & Cents & Cents & Cents & Fiscal. & Cents & Cents & Cents & Cents \\
\hline 1882a... & 1.236 & * & 2.514 & * & 1896... & . 806 & * & 2.019 & & 1910.... & . 753 & * & 1.938 & * \\
\hline 18833. & 1.236 & * & 2.422 & * & 1897 & . 798 & - * & 2.022 & * & 1911.... & . 757 & . 743 & 1.974 & 1.064 \\
\hline 1884 a & 1. 124 & * & 2.356 & * & 1898 & -753 & * & 1.973 & * & 1912 & 744 & . 730 & 1.987 & 1.978 \\
\hline \(1885 a\) & 1.057 & * & 2.198 & * & 1899 & . 724 & * & 1:925 & * & 1913 & * & . 719 & * & 2.002 \\
\hline 1888 189 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
1.042 \\
1.063
\end{tabular} & * & 2.181
2.276 & * & 1900 & \(\begin{array}{r}.729 \\ .750 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & * & 2.003 & * & 1914 & * & .723
.722 & * & 1.976
1.979 \\
\hline 1888. & 1.001 & * & 2.349 & * & 1902 & . 757 & * & 1.986 & * & 1916 & * & .707 & * & 2.002 \\
\hline 1889 & . 922 & * & 2.165 & * & 1903 & . 763 & * & 2.006 & * & Caiendar & & & & \\
\hline 1890 & . 941 & * & 2.167 & * & 1904 & . 780 & * & 2.006 & * & 1916.... & * & . 707 & * & 2.042 \\
\hline 1891. & . 895 & * & 2.142 & * & 1905 & . 766 & * & 1.962 & * & 1917.... & * & . 715 & * & 2.090 \\
\hline 1892 & . 898 & * & 2.126 & * & 1906 & . 748 & * & 2.003 & * & 1918... & * & . 849 & * & 2.414 \\
\hline 1893 & . 878 & * & 2.108 & * & 1907 & . 759 & * & 2.014 & * & 1919 & * & . 973 & * & 2.540 \\
\hline 1894 & . 860 & * & 1.986 & * & 1908 & . 754 & * & 1.937 & * & 1920 & * & 1.052 & * & 2.745 \\
\hline 1895 & . 839 & * & 2.040 & * & 1909 & . 763 & * & 1.928 & * & 1921 & * & 1.274 & * & 3.088 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(a\) Data for the years 1882 to 1887, inclusive, from Poor's Manual of Railroads. Data for other years from summaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
* Not availabie.

SUMMARY OF RATIOS OF OPERATION-CLASS I. RAILWAYS.


STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., OF RAILROADS, INCLUDING AMOUNTS NOMINALLY OUTSTANDING.
(Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies.)

a Covers only roads of Class I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries. These two classes comprise over 98 per cent. of all the roads.

\title{
RAILWAY INVESTMENT AND NET CAPITALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
}
(Excluding switching and terminal compantes.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (FEAR } \\
& \text { (Fiscal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Property Investment. & Capital Securities Outstanding in the Hands of the Pubiic & Capital Stock. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bonds } \\
& \text { (Funded Debt.) }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1912 & \$16,004,744,966 & \$15,087,600,650 & \$5,766,093,888 & \$9,321,506,762 \\
\hline \(1913 a\) & 16,351,639,266 & 15,330,131,446 & 5,810,231,391 & \\
\hline \(1914 a\) & 16,936,697,840 & 15,719,696,925 & 6,011,404,923 & \(9,708,292,002\) \\
\hline 1915 & 17,441,420,382 & 16,307,502,580 & 6,125,570,387 & 10,181,932,193 \\
\hline Caien & 17,689,425,438 & 16,336,300,429 & 6,314,570,354 & 10,021,730,075 \\
\hline 1916 & 17,842,776,668 & 16,332,578,328 & 6,415,963,044 & 9,916,615,284 \\
\hline 1917 & 18,574, 297,873 & 16,401,786,017 & 6,588,839,245 & 9,818,976,772 \\
\hline 1918 & 18,984,756,478 & 16,454,339,035 & 6,732,278,684 & 9,722,060,351 \\
\hline 1920.. & 19,839,276,119 & 16,993,930, 263 & 6,706,530,562 & 10,287,399,701 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a Covers only railways of Ciass I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries.
MILES OF ROAD COMPLETED IN THE U. S. SINCE 1832.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Mileage & YEAR. & Mileage & YEAR. & Mileage & Year. & Mileage| & Year. & Mileage & Year. & Mileage \\
\hline 1832 & 134 & 1847 & 668 & 1862 & 834 & 1877 & 2,280 & 1892 & 4,428 & 1907. & 5,212 \\
\hline 1833 & 151 & 1848 & 398 & 1863 & 1,050 & 1878 & 2,679 & 1893 & 3,024 & 1908 & 3,214 \\
\hline 1834 & 253 & 1849 & 1,369 & 1864 & 738 & 1879 & 4,817 & 1894 & 1,760 & 1909 & 3,748 \\
\hline 183 & 465 & 1850 & 1,656 & 1865 & 1,177 & 1880 & 6,712 & 1895 & 1,420 & 1910 & 4,122 \\
\hline 1836 & 175 & 1851 & 1,961 & 1866 & 1,716 & 1881 & 9,847 & 1896 & 1,692 & 1911 & 3,066 \\
\hline 1837 & 224 & 1852 & 1,926 & 1867 & 2,249 & 1882 & 11.569 & 1897 & 2,109 & 1912. & 2,997 \\
\hline 1838 & 416 & 1853 & 2,452 & 1868 & 2,979 & 1883 & 6,743 & 1898 & 3,265 & 1913 & 3,071 \\
\hline 1839 & 389 & 1854 & 1,360 & 1869 & 4,615 & 1884 & 3,924 & 1899 & 4,569 & 1914 & 1,532 \\
\hline 1840 & 516 & 1855 & 1,654 & 1870 & 6,078 & 1885 & 2,982 & 1900 & 4,894 & 1915 & 933 \\
\hline 1841 & 717 & 1856 & 3,642 & 1871 & 7,379 & 1886 & 8,018 & 1901 & 5,368 & 1916 & 1,098 \\
\hline 1842 & 491 & 1857 & 2,487 & 1872 & 5,878 & 1887 & 12,878 & 1902 & 6,026 & 1917 & -979 \\
\hline 1843 & 159 & 1858 & 2,465 & 1873. & 4,097 & 1888 & 6,912 & 1903 & 5,652 & 1918 & 721 \\
\hline 184 & 192 & 1859 & 1,821 & 1874. & 2,117 & 1889 & 5,184 & 1904 & 3,832 & 1919 & 686 \\
\hline 184 & 256 & 1860 & 1,837 & 1875 & 1,711 & 1890 & 5,353 & 1905 & 4,388 & 1920 & 314 \\
\hline 1846. & 297 & 1861. & 663 & 1876 & 2,712 & 1891 & 4,089 & 1906... & 5,623 & 1921. & 475 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Railway construction, which was retarded during the World War, has begun to undergo a revival.
RAILWAY MILEAGE BY STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE OR Territory. & Miles. & State or Territory. & Miles. & State or Territory. & Miles. & STATE OR Territory. & Miles. \\
\hline Aiabama. & 5,377.95 & Kansas. & 9,388.37 & New Hamps'e. & 1,252.10 & Tennessee & 4,078.28 \\
\hline Arizona & 2,477.75 & Kentucky & 3,929.40 & New Jersey... & 2,351.77 & Texas. & 16,124.98 \\
\hline Arkansas & 5,051.79 & Louisiana. & 5,223.41 & New Mexico. . & 2,972.18 & Utah & 2,160.69 \\
\hline Cailfornia & 8,356.19 & Maine. & 2,294.59 & New York... & 8,390.00 & Vermon & 1,076.56 \\
\hline Colorado. & 5,518.60 & Maryiand & 1,435.66 & No. Caroina. . & 5,522.23 & Virginia. & 4,703.14 \\
\hline Connectic & 1,000.69 & Massachus'ts. & 2,105.92 & No. Dakota. . & 5,311.33 & Washington. & 5,586.80 \\
\hline Deiaware & 335.39 & Michigan. & 8,733.92 & Ohio. & 9,001.52 & W. Virginia. & 3,995.99 \\
\hline Fiorida. & 5,212.46 & Minnesota. & 9,113.93 & Oklahom & 6,571.85 & Wisconsin. & 7,553.86 \\
\hline Georgia & 7,326.08 & Mississippi & 4.369 .31 & Oregon.... . . & 3,305.42 & Wyoming. & 1,930.74 \\
\hline Idaho & 2,877.06 & Missouri. & 8,116.73 & Pennsylvania.. & 11,550.57 & Dist. of Co & 36.42 \\
\hline İiinois & 12,188.49 & Montana & 5,072.49 & Rhode Isiand. & 211.12 & & \\
\hline Indian & \(7,426.15\)
\(9,808.45\) & Nebrask
Nevada. & \(6,166.45\)
\(2,160.03\) & So. Caroiina. .
So. Dakota. . & \(3,814.41\)
\(4,275.77\) & Tot & 252,844.99 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Totai railway mileage in the United States-(1830) 23 ; (1840) 2,818 ; (1850) 9,021 ; (1860) 30,626; (1870) 52,922 ; (1880) 93,267 ; (1890) 167,191; (1900) 198,964; (1910) 249,992; (1920) \(253,152\).

GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND TRAFFIC.
(Excludes returns of switching and terminal companies.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Lacomotives.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{EQUIPMENT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Traffic.} \\
\hline & & Freight Train Cars. & Passenger Train Cars. & Freight (Revenue Tons One Mile). & Passenger (Passengers One Mile). \\
\hline 1907 FISCAL & & & & 236,601,390,103 & \\
\hline 1908. & 56,733 & 1,991,557 & 43,973
45,117 & 236,601,390,103 & 27,718,554,030 \\
\hline 1909 & 57,212 & 2,073,606 & 45,584 & 218,802,986,929 & 29,109,322,589 \\
\hline 1910 & 58,947 & 2,135,121 & 47,095 & 255,016,910,451 & 32,338,496,329 \\
\hline 1911. & 61,327 & 2,195,511 & 49,818 & 253,783,701,839 & 33,201,694,699 \\
\hline 1912. & 62,262 & 2,215,549 & 51,490 & 264,080,745,058 & 33,132,354,783 \\
\hline 1913. & 63,378 & 2,273,564 & 51,700 & 301,730,000,000 & 34,673,000,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 64,760 & 2,325,647 & 53,466 & 288,637,000,000 & 35,357,000,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 65,099 & 2,356,338 & 55,705 & 277,135,000,000 & 32,475,000,000 \\
\hline 1916.... & 63,862 & 2,326,987 & 54,664 & 343,477,000,000 & 34,309,000,000 \\
\hline 1916..... & 64,073 & 2,342,699 & 55,081 & 366,174,000,000 & 35,220,000,000 \\
\hline 1917 & 64,508 & 2,391,165 & 55,823 & 398,263,061,787 & 40,099,757,819 \\
\hline 1918 & 66,334 & 2,411,973 & 56,505 & 408,778,061,079 & 43,212,458,079 \\
\hline 1919 & 67,319 & 2,441,125 & 56,183 & 367,161,370,571 & 46,838,165,980 \\
\hline 1920 & 67,242 & 2,403,082 & 55,994 & 413,698,748,713 & 47,369,905,886 \\
\hline 1921* & 67,386 & 2,402,192 & 56,821 & 310,124,000,000 & 37,846,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Partiaily estimated to include returns of smali carriers.
}

Note-Foregoing trafflc data for the years 1913 to 1916, inciusive, reported by Interstate Commerce Commission in round millions.
U. S.-Rail Traffic, Accidents, Wages; Cables, Wireless. 261

RAILWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGET TRAFEIC, 1890-1921.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YR. & Passengers Carried. & Tons. & YR. & Passengers Carried. & Tons. & YR. & Passengers Carrled. & Freight Tons. \\
\hline (fis.) & & & (fis.) & & & & & \\
\hline 1890 & 492,430,865 & 636,541,617 & 1901 & 607,278,121 & 1,089,226,440 & 1912 & 1,004,081,346 & 1,844,977,673 \\
\hline 1891 & -531,183,998 & \[
675,608,323
\] & 1902 & 649,878,505 & \[
1,200,315,787
\] & 1913 & 1,033,679,680 & 2,058,035,487 \\
\hline 1892 & 560,958,211 & 706,555,471 & 1903 & 694,891,535 & 1,304,394,323 & 1914 & 1,053,138,718 & 1,976,138,155 \\
\hline 1893 & 593,560,612 & \[
745,119,482
\] & 1904 & 715,419,682 & \[
1,309,899,165
\] & 1915 & 976,303,602 & 1,802,018,177 \\
\hline 1894 & \(540,688,199\) & \[
638,186,553
\] & 1905 & 738,834,667 & \[
1,427,531,905
\] & (cal) & & \\
\hline 1895 & 507,421,362 & \[
696,761,171
\] & 1906 & 797,946,116 & \[
1,631,374,219
\] & 1916 & 1,039,012,308 & 2,316,088,894 \\
\hline 1896 & 511,772,737 & \[
765,891,385
\] & 1907 & \[
873,905,133
\] & \[
1,796,336,659
\] & 1917 & 1,109,943,226 & 2,388,023,904 \\
\hline 1897 & \[
489,445,198
\] & \[
741,705,946
\] & 1908 & \[
890,009,574
\] & \[
1,532,981,790
\] & 1918 & \[
1,122,062,887
\] & 2,419,325,739 \\
\hline 1898 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 501,066,681 \\
& 523,176,508
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
879,006,307
\] \\
959,763,583
\end{tabular} & 1909 & \[
891,472,425
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1,556,559,741\) \\
\(1,849900,101\)
\end{tabular} & 1919 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,211,021,934 \\
& 1.269 .912 .881
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,136,883,697 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & 576,865,230 & 1,101,680,238 & 1911 & 997,409,882 & 1.781.638,043 & 1921 & 1,069,365,000 & 1,749,829,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Partlally estimated to include returns of small carriers.

NUMBER, KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Year (Flgcal.)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Emplotens.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Passen* GERS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ALL OTHERS and Total.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Year } \\
\text { (Fils- } \\
\text { cal. })
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Employees.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PassenGERS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ALL OTHERS AN.d TOTAL.} \\
\hline & Killed & Injured & Kll'd. & Injur'd & Killed & Injured & & Klled & njured. & Kil'd. & Injur'd & Killed & d. \\
\hline 1893. & 2,727 & 31,729 & 299 & 3,229 & 7,346 & 40,393 & 1909. & 2,610 & 75,006 & 253 & 10,311 & 8,722 & 95,626 \\
\hline 1894. & 1,823 & 23,422 & 324 & 3,034 & 6,447 & 31,889 & 1910. & 3,382 & 95,671 & 324 & 12,451 & 9,682 & 119,507 \\
\hline 1895 & 1,811 & 25,606 & 170 & 2,375 & 6,136 & 33,748 & 1911. & 3,802 & 126,039 & 356 & 13,433 & 10,396 & 150,159 \\
\hline 1896 & 1,861 & 29,969 & 181 & 2,873 & 6,448 & 38,687 & 1912. & 3,635 & 142,442 & 318 & 16,386 & 10,585 & 169,538 \\
\hline 1897 & 1,693 & 27,667 & 222 & 2,795 & 6,437 & 36,731 & 1913. & 3,715 & 1.71,417 & 403 & 16,539 & 10,964 & 200,308 \\
\hline 1898 & 1,958 & 31,761 & 221 & 2,945 & 6,859 & 40,882 & 1914. & 3,259 & 165,212 & 265 & 15,121 & 10,302 & 192,662 \\
\hline 1899 & 2,210 & 34,923 & 239 & 3,442 & 7,123 & 44,620 & 1915. & 2,152 & 138,092 & 222 & 12,110 & 8,621 & 162,040 \\
\hline 1900. & 2,550 & 39,643 & 249 & 4,128 & 7,865 & 50,320 & 1916. & 2,687 & 160,663 & 283 & 8,379 & 9,364 & 180,375 \\
\hline 1901. & 2,675 & 41,142 & 282 & 4,988 & 8,455 & 53,339 & (Cal.) & & & & & & \\
\hline 1902 & 2,969 & 50,524 & 345 & 6,683 & 8,588 & 64,662 & 1916. & 2,941 & 176,923 & 291 & 8,008 & 10,001 & 196,722 \\
\hline 1903. & 3,606 & 60,481 & 355 & 8,231 & 9,840 & 76,553 & 1917. & 3,348 & 174,454 & 343 & 8,374 & 10,087 & 194,805 \\
\hline 1904 & 3,632 & 67,067 & 441 & 9,111 & 10,046 & 84,155 & 1918. & 3,493 & 156,211 & 519 & 8,082 & 9,286 & 174,575 \\
\hline 1905 & 3,361 & 66,833 & 537 & 10,457 & 10,703 & 86,008 & 1919. & 2,271 & 131,211 & 301 & 8,147 & 6,978 & 149,053 \\
\hline 1906 & 3,929 & 76,701 & 359 & 10,764 & 10,618 & \[
97,706
\] & 1920. & 2,667 & 149,602 & 264 & 8,456 & 6,958 & 168,309 \\
\hline 1907. & 4,534 & 87,644 & 610
381 & 13,041 & 11,839 & \[
111,016
\] & 1921. & 1,481 & 103,328 & 226 & 6,1,44 & 5,996 & 120,685 \\
\hline 1908. & 3,405 & 82,847 & 381 & 11,556 & 10,188 & 104,230 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND WAGES-CLASS I. RAILWAYS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAB. & Average Number of Employees. & Total Salaries and Wages. & Average Compensation Per Employee & Year. & Average Number of Employees. & Total Salaries and Wages. & Average Compensation Per Employee \\
\hline 1916 & 1,647,097 & \$1,468,576,394 & \$891.62 & 1919. & & \$2,843,128,432 & \$1,485.89 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,732,876 & 1,739,482,142 & 1,003.81 & 1920 & 2,022,832 & \[
3,681,801,193
\] & \[
1,820.12
\] \\
\hline 1918 & 1,841,575 & 2,613,813,351 & 1,419.34 & 1921*. & 1,661,301 & 2,800,896,614 & 1,685.97 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Includes returns for large switching and terminal companies.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1917. & 1912. & 1907. & 1902. & 1890. \\
\hline Number of companie & 1,307 & 1,260 & 1,236 & & 89 \\
\hline Miles of llne. & 32,547.58 & 30,437.86 & 25,547:19 & .16,645.34 & 5,783.47 \\
\hline Miles of single \(t\) & 44,835.37 & 41,064.82 & 34,381.51 & 22,576.99 & 8,123.02 \\
\hline Operated by e & 44,676.51 & 40,808.39 & 34,037. 64 & 21,901.53 & 1,261.97 \\
\hline Cable. ... & \(\begin{array}{r}45.32 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}56.41 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 61.71
136.11 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 240.69 \\
& 259.10
\end{aligned}
\] & 1888.31
5.661 .44 \\
\hline Animal trac & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11.16 \\
& 41.03
\end{aligned}
\] & 57.52
76.34 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 136.11 \\
& 105.06
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 259.10 \\
& 169.61
\end{aligned}
\] & \(5,661.44\)
711.30 \\
\hline Gasollne-engine & 55.61 & 66.16 & 40.99 & & \\
\hline Cost of road equipment & \$5,136,441,599 & \$4,596,563,292 & \$3,637,668,708 & \$2,167,634,077 & \$389,357,289 \\
\hline Number of employees.. & 294,826 & 282,461 & 221,429 & 140,769 & 70,764 \\
\hline Number of passenger cars & 79,914 & - 76,162 & 70,016 & 60,290 & 32,505 \\
\hline Number of revenue passengers. & 11,304,660,462 & 9,545,554,667 & 7,441,114,508 & 4,774,211,904 & 2,023,010,202 \\
\hline Operating revenues............. & \[
\$ 709,825,092
\] & \[
\$ 567,511,704
\] & \$418,187,858 & \[
\$ 247,553,999
\] & \[
\$ 90,617,211
\] \\
\hline Operating expenses. & \[
\$ 452,594,654
\] & \$332.896,356 & \$251,309,252 & \[
\$ 142,312,597
\] & \[
\$ 62,011,185
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Other' 1917 data: "L" tracks, 497.29 miles; subway and tube tracks, 218.79 mlles. "L" and subway capltal, \(\$ 653,277,287\); surface trolley capital, \(\$ 4,878,946,531\).

\section*{CAELE AND WIRELESS SYSTEMS IN UNITED STATES.}
(By the Bureau of the Census.)


Does not include statistics for the occan cable systems operated by the Western Unlon Telegraph Co.. as no segregation could be obtained of the inancial statistics for the cable business of this company.

BELL TELEPHONE STATISTICS.
(Complled by Chief Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City.)

"Bell Connected Statlons" 'are independently owned, but are connected wlth Bell lines and exchanges for the interchange of local and long distance service. "Average Dally Messages". represents the number of messages during the year preceding the Jan. 1 date shown, and includes local, toll and long distance messages. Figures for employees, mlles of wire, and average dally messages do not include statistles for the independently owned companies which connect with the Bell Telephone System.

Under date of 1919, figures for employees are as of July 31,1918 ; figures for messages are for the first seven months of 1918 . Under date of 1920 , figures for messages are for the last tive months of 1919. In the calendar year, 1915 and thereafter, all incomplete messages were rigidly excluded from the statistics.

The total number of telephones, wlthout regard to ownershlp, in use ln the Unlted States on Jan. 1, 1922, was \(13,847,752\)-one to every eight persons or every two famlles.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE TONNACE BY KINDS.
(Data by the U.S. Commissloner of Navigatlon.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Fiscal.) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sailling and Unrlgged.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Steam Vessels.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Gas Vessels.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total.} \\
\hline & Number. & Gross Tons. & Number. & Gross Tons. & Number. & Gross Tons. & Number. & Gross Tons. \\
\hline 1892 & 17,991 & 2,690,504 & 6,392 & 2,074,417 & & & & 4,764,921 \\
\hline & 17,951 & 2,641,799 & 6,561 & 2,183,272 & & & 24,512 & 4,825,071 \\
\hline 1894 & 17,060
16,686 & \(2,494,599\)
\(2,423,159\) & 6,526 & 2,189,430 & & & \({ }_{23,240}^{23,586}\) & \(4,684,029\)
\(4,635,960\) \\
\hline 1896 & 16,313 & 2,396,672 & 6,595 & 2,307,208 & & & 22,908 & 4,703,880 \\
\hline 1897 & 16,034 & 2,410,462 & 6,599 & 2,358,558 & & & 22,633 & 4,769,02D \\
\hline 1898 & 15,993 & 2,377,815 & 6,712 & 2,371,923 & & & 22,705 & 4,749,738 \\
\hline 1899 & 15,891 & 2,388,227 & 6,837 & 2,476,011 & & & 22,728 & 4,864,238 \\
\hline 1900 & 16,280
16,643 & 2,507,042 & 7,053 & \(2,657.797\)
\(2,920.953\) & & & 23,333
24,057 & \(5,164,839\)
\(5,524,218\) \\
\hline 1902 & 16,546 & 2,621,028 & 7,727 & 3,176,874 & & & 24,273 & 5,797,902 \\
\hline 1903 & 16,371 & 2,679,257 & 8,054 & 3,408,088 & & & 24,425 & 6,087,345 \\
\hline 1904 & 16,095 & 2,696,117 & 8,463 & 3,595,418 & & & 24,558 & 6,291,535 \\
\hline 1906 & 15,506 & 2,699,682 & 9,500 & 3,975,287 & & & 25,006 & 6,674,969 \\
\hline 1907 & 14,861 & 2,659,426 & 10,050 & 4,279,368 & & & 24,911 & 6,938,794 \\
\hline 1908 & 14,499 & 2,654,271 & 10,926 & 4,711,174 & & & 25,425 & 7,365,445 \\
\hline 1909 & 14,047 & 2,639,531 & 11,641 & 4,749,224 & & & 25,688 & 7,388,755 \\
\hline 1911 & 12,684 & 2,564,721 & 13,307 & 5,074,069 & & & 25,740 & 7,638,790 \\
\hline 1912 & 12,263 & 2,534,325 & 14,265 & 5,179,858 & & & 26,528 & 7,714,183 \\
\hline 1913 & 11,998 & 2,550,977 & 15,084 & 5,335,574 & & & 27,072 & 7,886,551 \\
\hline 1914 & 11,452 & 2,501,162 & 15,491 & 5,427,526 & & & 26,943 & 7,928,688 \\
\hline 1915 & 10,753 & 2,445,619 & 6,952 & 5,781,416 & 8,996 & 162,394 & 26,701 & 8,389,429 \\
\hline 1916 & 10,383
10,155 & 2,399,586 & 6,824 & 5,895,095 & 9,237 & 174,968 & 26,444 & 8,469,649 \\
\hline 1918 & -10,053 & 2,453,204 & 6,767 & 6,196,535 & & 236,826
333,801 & 26,397
26,711 & 8,871, \({ }^{8,924}\) \\
\hline 1919 & 9,862 & 2,491,673 & 7,397 & 10,057,400 & 10,254 & 358;227 & 27.513 & 12,907,300 \\
\hline 1920 & 9,369 & 2,500,575 & 8,103 & 13,466,400 & 10,711 & 357,049 & 28,183 & 16,324,024 \\
\hline 1921 & 8,941
8,398 & \(2,537,021\)
\(2,480,867\) & 8,321 & \(15,370,900\)
\(15,606,726\) & 10,750
10,783 & 374,215
375,374 & 28,012
27.358 & \(18,282,136\)
\(18,462,967\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U. S. MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Fiscal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Atlg } \\
& \text { and }
\end{aligned}
\] & Pacific. & North Lakes. & ther and Total. & (Fiscal.) & Atlantic and Gulf. & Pacinc. & North Lakes. & ther and Total. \\
\hline & & G. Tons & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 2,985,056 & 774, & \[
1,816,511
\] & 5,797,902 & & \[
8
\] & \[
1,0
\] & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
3,157,373 \\
3
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 812,179 \\
& 806.577
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
1,902,698
\] & 6,087,345 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
1914 \\
1915
\end{array}\right.
\] & 3,803,354 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,1 \\
& 1,1
\end{aligned}
\] & 2,882,922 &  \\
\hline 1905 & 3,398,36 & 821 & 2,062,147 & B,456,543 & 1916 & 4,443,024 & 1,121,058 & 2,860,815 & 8,469,649 \\
\hline 190 & 3,432,545 & 840,035 & 2.234,432 & 6,674,969 & 1917 & 4,749,739 & 1,209,533 & 2,779,087 & 8,871,037 \\
\hline 190 & 3,440,697 & 886,840 & & & & & & & 9,924,518 \\
\hline 19 & 3,506,551 & 962,214 & \(2,729,169\) & 7,365,445 & & 6,945,260 & 2,816,481 & 3,023,762 & 12,907,300 \\
\hline 19 & 3,509,134 & 934,477 & 2,782,481 & 7,388,755 & 19 & 19 & 3,326,285 & 690 & 16,324,024 \\
\hline 1911 & 3,570 & 97 & \({ }_{2}^{2,943,523}\) & & & 12,130,682 & 3,473,581 & 2,723 & \\
\hline 1912 & 3,633,466 & 984,8 & 2,949,924 & 7 & & , & 3,473 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total includes Western rivers.

\section*{VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S., BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.}
(Data by the U. S. Commissioner of Navigation.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR (Fiscal.) & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On New England
Coast.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{On Entire Seaboard.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On Miss. River and Tributaries.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On Great Lakes.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total.} \\
\hline & NO. & Gross tons. & No. & Gross tons. & No. & . & No. & Gross tons. & No. & ass \\
\hline 18 & 144 & 68,761 & 937 & 196,120 & 214 & 23,552 & 122 & 80,366 & 1,273 & 300,038 \\
\hline 1900 & 199 & 72,179 & 1,107 & 249,006 & 215 & 14,173 & 125 & 130,611 & 1,447 & 393,790 \\
\hline 190 & 201 & 82,971 & 1,094 & 291,516 & 311 & 22,888 & 175 & 169,085 & 1,580 & 483,489 \\
\hline 1902 & 225 & 75,851 & 1,197 & 290,122 & 161 & 9,836 & 133 & 168,873 & 1,491 & 468,831 \\
\hline 1903 & 203 & 66,973 & 1,038 & 288,196 & 150 & 11,112 & . 123 & 136,844 & 1,311 & 436,152 \\
\hline 10 & 170 & 51,417 & 878 & 208,288 & 187 & 10,821 & 119 & 159,433 & 1,184 & 378,542 \\
\hline 19 & 192 & 119,377 & 823 & 230,716 & 178 & 6,477 & 101 & 93,123 & 1,102 & 330,316 \\
\hline 19 & 146 & 32,311 & 850 & 146,883 & 167 & 6.591 & 204 & 265,271 & 1,221 & 418,745 \\
\hline 190 & 106 & 44,428 & 815 & 219,753 & 165 & 7,288 & 177 & 244,291 & 1,157 & 471,332 \\
\hline 1908 & 151 & 70,903 & 1,034 & 266,937 & 207 & 6,114 & 216 & 341,165 & 1,457 & 614,216 \\
\hline 190 & 130 & 27,237 & 866 & 131,748 & 207 & 5,940 & 174 & 100,402 & 1,247 & 238,090 \\
\hline 1910 & 111 & 23,442 & 887 & 167,829 & 193 & 5,488 & 281 & 168,751 & 1,361 & 342,068 \\
\hline 1911 & 94 & 23,653 & 1,004 & 190,612 & 202 & 6,393 & 216 & , 94,157 & 1,422 & 291,162 \\
\hline 1912 & 95 & 23,052 & 1,076 & 136,485 & 205 & 5,286 & 224 & 90,898 & 1,505 & 232,669 \\
\hline 1913 & 95 & 27,131 & 1,022 & 247,318 & 234 & 7,930 & 219 & 90,907 & 1,475 & 346,155 \\
\hline 1914 & 79 & 21,934 & 887 & 251,683 & 133 & 8,018 & 131 & 56,549 & 1,151 & 316,250 \\
\hline 1915 & 89 & 18,551 & 777 & 184,605 & 144 & 5,499 & 147 & 16,467 & 1,157 & 225,122 \\
\hline & 62 & 37,568 & 609 & 238,181 & 140 & 4,973 & 126 & 44,691 & 937 & 325,413 \\
\hline & 84 & 52,526 & 993 & 518,958 & 157 & 6,185 & 147 & 139,336 & 1,297 & 664,479 \\
\hline 191 & 105 & 88,302 & 1,225 & 1,080,437 & 135 & 5,409 & 168 & 215,022 & 1,528 & 1,300,868 \\
\hline & 146 & 177,758 & 1,529 & 2,815,733 & 107 & 3,716 & 317 & 507,172 & 1,953 & 3.326,621 \\
\hline & 131 & 208,023 & 1,615 & 3,475,872 & 185 & 10,300 & 267 & 394,467 & 2,067 & 3,880,639 \\
\hline 1921. & 100 & 150,745 & 1,100 & 2,147,555 & 131 & 10,829 & 130 & 106,731 & 1,361 & 2,265,115 \\
\hline 1922.. & 215 & 68,355 & 805 & 560,473 & 131 & 15.088 & 66 & 5,465 & 1,002 & 581.026 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DULUTH-SUPERIOR INTERLAKE TRAFFIC.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Recelpts. & Valuation of Receipts. & Shipments. & Valuation of Shipments. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Receiptsand } \\
& \text { Shipments. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tot. Valuat'n Recelptsand Shipments. \\
\hline & Short tons. & Dollars. & Short tons. & Dollars. & Short tons. & ollars. \\
\hline 190 & 7,840,023 & 95,702,839 & 26,946,682 & 191,826,855 & 34,786,705 & 287,529,694 \\
\hline 190 & 6,594,915 & 66,664,997 & 17,202,247 & 156,449,323 & 23,797,162 & 223,114,320 \\
\hline 1909 & 6,815,410 & 75,504,761 & 25,713,891 & 186,004,398 & 32,529,301 & 261,509,159 \\
\hline 1910 & 9,520,990 & 99,079,192 & 27,163,588 & 184,969,880 & 36,684,578 & 284,049,072 \\
\hline 1911 & 9,424,962 & 83,087,646 & 21,247,884 & 152,968,727 & 30,672,846 & 236,056,373 \\
\hline 1912 & 9,705,999 & 89,661,073 & 31,768,777 & 231,260,859 & 41,474,776 & 320,921,932 \\
\hline 1913 & 12,165,608 & 113,918,404 & 34,709,808 & 238,677,173 & 46,875,416 & 352,595,577 \\
\hline 1914 & 10,616,492 & - 99,186,531 & 22,919,212 & 187,816,429 & 33,535,704 & 287,002,960 \\
\hline 1915 & -9,713,245 & 117,415,770 & 30;781,427 & 251,386,384 & 40,494,672 & 368,802,154 \\
\hline 191 & 11,045,855 & 110,207,992 & 41,131,478 & 277,011,633 & 52,177,333 & 387,219,625 \\
\hline 191 & 12,242,814 & 141,912,526 & 40,169,010 & 329,397,210 & 52,411,824 & 471,309,736 \\
\hline 191 & 12,489,867 & 128,681,152 & 41,256,491 & 408,833,754 & 53,746,358 & 537,514,906 \\
\hline 1919 & 10,183,694 & 156,439,551 & 32,711,987 & 287,598,077 & 42,895,681 & 444,037,628 \\
\hline 1920 & 10,562,130 & 191,171,481 & 36,246,483 & 361,728,552 & 46,808,613 & 552,900,033 \\
\hline 1921 & 11,340,028 & 130,648,729 & 18,743,527 & 199,864,162 & 30,083,555 & 330,512,891 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

KEEWEENAW WATERWAY. TRAFFIC.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Ves-
sels,
Num-
ber. & Vessels, Net Tonnage. & Cargoes, West Bound - Tons. & Cargoes, East Bound Tons. & Total Tons. & Valuation, Exclusive of logs. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\stackrel{\operatorname{Logs}}{\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Ft}}\) \\
B. M
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Valua- \\
tion of Logs.
\end{tabular} & Largest Single Cargoes Tons. \\
\hline 1907 & 3,647 & 2,477,687 & 1,715,068 & 732,973 & 2,448,041 & \$101,774,806 & 9,659 & \$144,834 & 11,115 \\
\hline 1908 & 3,085 & 2,265,304 & 1,627,924 & 635,990 & 2,263,914 & 77,323,898 & 7,242 & 107,544 & 11,500 \\
\hline 1909 & 2,984 & 2,389,204 & 1,720,295 & 823,778 & 2,544,073 & 85,266,001 & 9,619 & 134,666 & 10,560 \\
\hline 1910 & 3,426 & 2,479,170 & 1,609,593 & 775,083 & 2,384,676 & 77,262,115 & 13,832 & 193,648 & 10,116 \\
\hline 1911 & 2,839 & 2,293,133 & 1,525,046 & 621,571 & 2,146,617 & 78,861,611 & 10,757 & 150,598 & 10,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 2,280 & 2,393,856 & 1,619,872 & 786,746 & 2,406,618 & 86,582,812 & 4,118 & 57,652 & 11,767 \\
\hline 1913 & 2,446 & 2,248,262 & 1,498,901 & 763,659 & 2,260,560 & 72,550,334 & 16,318 & 179,498 & 10,680 \\
\hline 1914 & 2,162 & 1,998,203 & 1,397,618 & 502,97.0 & 1,900,588 & 70,010,151 & 8,530 & 93,830 & 10,318 \\
\hline 1915 & 2,208 & 2,383,081 & 1,724,945 & 737,984 & 2,462,929 & 110,414,125 & 9,431 & 84,879 & 10.881 \\
\hline 191 & 2,233 & 2,145,628 & 1,679,311 & 547,743 & 2,227,054 & 105,181,229 & 8,314 & 99,768 & 10,850 \\
\hline 191 & 1,336 & 1,661,725 & 1,778,048 & 405,226 & 2,183,274 & 106,397,272 & 5,025 & 72,863 & 12,079 \\
\hline 191 & 1,044 & 1,528,024 & 1,671,917 & 279,873 & 1,951,790 & 72,492,503 & 7,311 & 140,737 & 11,900 \\
\hline 191 & 1,104 & 1,347,604 & 1,110,632 & 276,040 & 1,386,672 & 64,513,670 & 8,827 & 220.675 & 11,655 \\
\hline 1920 & 914 & 1,123,627 & 907,578 & 241,170 & 1,148,748 & 56,661,208 & 9,530 & 298,289 & 11,600 \\
\hline 1921 & 629 & 1,051,767 & 735,925 & 204,756 & 940,681 & 42,688,375 & 7.618 & 152,360 & 12,478 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BEAUMONT AND PORT ARTHUR SHIP CHANNEL.}

\section*{(By Harvey W. Gilbert, member Waterway Committee.)}

The Beaumont and Port Arthur ship channel has now become one of the greatest in the United States, both in value of exports and imports, as well as tonnage produced. The Imports consist malnly of Mexican petroleure and a small amount of sisal. The first shipping done in this district was through the port of Sabine Pass, which was a natural outlet for the Neches and Sabine Rivers which passed into Sabline Lake and emptied into the Gult through Sabino Pass.

Seven years ago the channel from Port Arthur to Beaumont was completed, the citizens of Jefferson County putting un one-hal of the money to dig this
channel, and the U.S. Government furnishing the other haif, making a complete waterway from the Gulf up as far as Beaumont, thirty miles inland. The waterway has become the worid's greatest oil refining centre.

The bulk of the lumber from the great pine regions of Eastern Texas, and Western Loulsiana, as well as the sulphur production of Louisiana, use thls waterway. Most of the petroleum from. Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, is run through the Beaumont refineries. The late John W. Gates settied at and developed Port Arthur.

Approximately 300,000 barres of petroleum are handled daily on the channel.

SAULT STE, MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Total Freight Tons. & Valuation of Freight. & Freight Charges. & Average Haul. & Freight Charges, Mile-Ton. & Value of American Craft. & Value of Canadian Craft. \\
\hline & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Miles. & Mills. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 190 & 25,643,073 & \[
267,041,959
\] & \[
24,953,314
\] & 825.9 & 1.18 & \[
66,116,583
\] & 3,618,576 \\
\hline 1901 & -35,403,065 & 289,906,865 & \(23,217,974\)
\(26,56,189\) & 823.3
827.4 & . 99 & \(57,244,200\)
\(67,205,000\) & \(3,311,900\)
\(3,792,400\) \\
\hline 1903 & 34,674,437 & 349,405,014 & 26,727,735 & 835.6 & . 92 & 68,252,800 & 6,384,500 \\
\hline 190 & 31,546,106 & 334,502,686 & 21,552,894 & 843.5 & . 81 & 63,789,300 & j,377,100 \\
\hline 1905 & 44,270,680 & 416,965,484 & 31,420,585 & 833.3 & . 85 & 73,211,300 & 5,429,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 51,751,080 & 537,463,454 & 31,666,889 & 842.4 & . 84 & 88,392,000 & 6,140,500 \\
\hline 1907 & 58,217,214 & 569,830,188 & 38,457,345 & 828.3 & . 80 & 102,525,500 & 7,918,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 41,390,557 & 470,141,318 & 23,903,244 & 842.0 & . 69 & 101,643,000 & 10,054,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 57,895,149 & 626,104,173 & 36,291,948 & 809.0 & . 78 & 116,192,000 & 10,707,000 \\
\hline 1910 & 62,363,218 & 654,010,844 & 38,710,904 & 840.0 & . 74 & 123,061,500 & 11,675,000 \\
\hline 1911 & 53,477,216 & 595,019,844 & 29,492,196 & 826.0 & . 67 & 109,336,000 & 12,211,500 \\
\hline 1912 & 72,472,676 & 791,357,837 & 40,578,225 & 831.0 & . 67 & 125,618,800 & 12,927,500 \\
\hline 1913 & 79,718,344 & 865,957,838 & 44,380,864 & 820.0 & . 68 & 127,125,500 & 15,295,700 \\
\hline 1914 & 55,369,934. & 634,800,268 & 27,597,099 & 832.8 & . 60 & 117,211,000 & 17,420,700 \\
\hline 1915 & 71,290,304 & 882,263, 141 & 41,984,031 & 832.0 & .71 & 123,472,700 & 15,936,700 \\
\hline 1916 & 91,888,219 & 974,161,156 & 60,845,023 & 824.0 & . 80 & 129,170,500 & 15,757,700 \\
\hline 1917 & 89,813,818 & 1,196,922,183 & 89,277,226 & 820.0 & 1.21 & 229,538,875 & 18,247,475 \\
\hline 191 & 85,680,327 & 987,005,347 & 83,507,638 & 818.2 & 1.19 & 223,757,625 & 17,583,550 \\
\hline 191 & 68,235,542 & 914,513,944 & 58,478,567 & 815.0 & 1.05 & 223,162,200 & 17,409,450 \\
\hline 1920 & 79,282,496 & 1,119,774,214 & 85,741,850 & 816.1 & 1.33 & 222,422,100 & 17,461,650 \\
\hline 1921. & 48,259,254 & 746,134,195 & 43,344,174 & 788.3 & 1.14 & 186,070,700 & 19,630,475 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT U. S. PORTS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Year (FISCAL).} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ENTERED} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Cleared.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{All Poris, Sailing and Steam.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{All Ports, Sailing and Steam.} \\
\hline & American. & Foreign. & Total. & American. & Foreign. & Total. \\
\hline & Net tons. & Net tons. & Net tons. & Net tons. & Net tons. & Net tons. \\
\hline 189 & 4,472,830 & 14,822,085 & 19,294,915 & 4,504,227. & 15,246,319 & 19,750,546 \\
\hline 1896 & 5,196,320 & 15,792,864 & 20,989,184 & 5,329,599 & 16,084,986 & 21,414,585 \\
\hline 189 & 5,525,328 & 18,234,922 & 23,760,250 & 5,618,142 & 18,091,053 & 23,709,195 \\
\hline 1898 & 5,240,046 & 20,339,353 & 25,579,399 & 5,111,447 & 20,636,785 & 25,748,232 \\
\hline 189 & 5,340,660 & 20,770,156 & 26,110,816 & 5,471,752 & 20,794,224 & 26,265,976 \\
\hline 1900. & 6,135,652 & 22,027,353 & 28,163,005 & 6,208,918 & 22,072,223 & ,28,281,141 \\
\hline \[
1901
\] & 6,381,305 & 23.386,716 & 29,768,021 & 6,417,347 & 23,402,546 & -29,819,893 \\
\hline \[
1902
\] & 6,961,200 & 23,693,232 & 30,654,432 & 6,821,555 & 23,622,527 & 30,444,082 \\
\hline 1903 & 6,906,582 & 24,187,081 & 31,093,663 & 6,975,227 & 24,340,941 & 31,316,168 \\
\hline 190 & 6,679,173 & 23,273,237 & 29,952,410 & 6,641,374 & .23,374,201 & 30,015,575 \\
\hline 1905 & 7,080,624 & 23,902,593 & 30,983,217 & 7,203,008 & 23,954,533 & 31,157,541 \\
\hline 1906 & 7,612,690 & 26,542,755 & 34,155,445 & 7,580,533 & 26,203,921 & 33,784,454 \\
\hline 1907 & 8,115,656 & 28,506,600 & 36,622,256 & 8,092,557 & 27,897,500 & 35,990,057 \\
\hline 1908
1909 & 8,473,227 & 30,065,968 & 38,539,195 & 8,435,207 & 29,846,489 & \[
38,281,696
\] \\
\hline 1909 & 8,771,464 & 30,286,674 & 39,058,138 & 8,491,725 & 29,704,756 & . \(38,196,481\) \\
\hline 1910 & 8,888,459 & 31,347,347 & 40,235,806 & 8,808,603 & 30,897,255 & 39,705,858 \\
\hline 1911 & 9,692,770 & 32,982,219 & 42,674,989 & 9,753,463 & 32,683,684 & 42,437,147 \\
\hline 1912 & 11,257,098 & 34,900,973 & 46,158,071 & 11,703,467 & 34,713,445 & 46,416,912 \\
\hline 191 & 13,072,567 & 37,566,606 & 50,639,173 & 13,945,801 & 37,206,158 & 51,151,959 \\
\hline 19 & 13,730,075 & 39,658,502 & 53,388,577 & 13,740,628 & 39,442,781 & 53,183,409 \\
\hline 19 & 13,275,454 & 33,435,012 & 46,710,466 & 13,418,282 & 33,466,806 & 46,885,088 \\
\hline 19 & 17,927,674 & 33,622,223 & 51,549,897 & 17,902,068 & 34,520,940 & 52,423,008 \\
\hline 19 & 18,724,710 & 31,747,466 & 50,472,176 & 19,14.5,754 & 32,931,316 & 52,077,070 \\
\hline 19 & 19,283,530 & 26,172,507 & 45,456,037 & 19,206,233 & 26,807,749 & 46,013,982 \\
\hline 191 & 19,694,012 & 25,259,605 & 44,953,617 & 21,326,734 & 26,595,996 & 47,922,730 \\
\hline 1920 & 26,242,330 & 26,178,328 & 52,420,658 & 28,997,549 & 27,074,832 & 56,072,381 \\
\hline 1921 & 33,956,732 & 33,996,562 & 67,953,294 & 33,989,604 & 36,128,271 & 70,117,875 \\
\hline 1922 & 29,920,203 & 31,312,340 & 61,232,543 & 29,836,283 & 31,846,945 & 61,683,228 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The "net ton" equals 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity, exclusive of cabins, machinery, etc. RECAPITULATION-ENTERED AND CLEARED, UNITED STATES PORTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{CoUntry from Which
Entered.} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Entered.} & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1921.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1922.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.} \\
\hline & American. & Forelgn. & Total. & American. & Foreign. & \\
\hline Europe. & 7,365,953 & 17,431,129 & 24,797,082 & 5,704,051 & 14,285,283 & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
19,989,334 \\
34,585,355 \\
2,169,570 \\
3,506,479 \\
364,129 \\
617,676
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline North Americ & 23,071,690 & 12,715,032 & 35,786,722 & 21,726,988 & 12,858,367 & \\
\hline Asia. Am. & 1,623,339 & \(1,168,738\)
\(1,621,227\) & \(\xrightarrow{2,792,077}\) & \(1,060,949\)
\(1,152.438\) & 2, \(1,108,621\) & \\
\hline Oceani & -1340,237 & +295,826 & 2,636,063 & +133,606 & 2,330,523 & \\
\hline Africa. & 437,055 & 764,610 & 1,201,665 & 142,171 & 475,505 & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{COUNTRY FROME WHICH Clibared.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Cleared.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1921.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{American.} & 1922. & \\
\hline & American. & Foreign. & Total. & & Foreign. & Total. \\
\hline Europe. & 7,499,852 & 18,049,534 & 25,549,386 & 5,633,554 & 14,578,146 & 20,211,700 \\
\hline North America South America & \(22,999,307\)
\(1,932,439\) & \(12,694,338\)
\(2,164,359\) & \(\begin{array}{r}35,693,645 \\ 4,096,798 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 21,750,764 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
12,694,018 \\
1,151,261
\end{array}
\] & \(34,444,782\)
\(2,214,002\)
\(3,68,30\) \\
\hline South America & 1,932,439 & \(2,164,359\)
\(1,723,599\) & \(4,096,798\)
\(2,625,928\) & 1,062,741 & 2,151,261 & 2,214,002 \\
\hline Oceania. & 245,136 & -661,265 & 2,906,401 & 1,103,499 & -530,564 & 634,063 \\
\hline A1rica. . . .,.,............ & 410,541 & 835,176 & 1,245,717 & 128,849 & 362,502 & 491,351 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{VESSEL AND CARCO MOVEMENTS IN FOREICN TRADE OF U. S.}
(Covers Year Ending June 30, 1922.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{North ATlantyc DISTRICT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{South Atlantic DISTRICT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Gulf District.} \\
\hline & DeadWeight Tons. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cargo \\
in Long Tons.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dead- \\
Welght Tons.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cargo } \\
& \text { in Long } \\
& \text { Tons.: }
\end{aligned}
\] & DeadWeight Tons. & Cargo
in Long Tons. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
IMPORTS. \\
U. S. Shipping Board. Independont American
\end{tabular} & \(8,527,930\)
\(15,553,266\) & \(1,972,532\)
\(9,181,910\) & 734,526
770,949 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 140,414 \\
& 431,154
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,041,368 \\
11,783,062
\end{array}
\] & \(1,924,244\)
\(7,490,610\) \\
\hline Tota Foreign. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24,081,196 \\
& 30,861,442
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
11,154,442 \\
8,261,891
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,505,475 \\
704,571
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 571,568 \\
& 246,225
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,825,330 \\
& 10,322,908
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,414,854 \\
& 1,792,318
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Tot & 54,924,638 & 19,416,333 & 2,210,046 & 817,793 & 27,148,238 & 11,207,172 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
EXPORTS. \\
U. S. Shipping Board! Independent A merican
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,646,685 \\
15,737,450
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}2,879,543 \\ 2,790,584 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 782,212 \\
& 953,019
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 486,202 \\
& 138,891
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,752,284 \\
11,331,613
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,266,678 \\
1,922,517
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total Ameriea Forelgn............ & \(22,384,135\)
\(27,959,276\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,670,127 \\
13,000,293
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,735,231 \\
& 1,226,354
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 625,093 \\
& 686,570
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,083,897 \\
& 12,140,840
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,189,195 \\
& 7,292,754
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Tota & 50,343,411 & 18,670,420 & 2,961,585 & 1,311,663 & 29,224,737 & 11,481,949 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
TOTAL (IMPORTS \& EXPORTS) \\
U. S. Shipping Board. Independent American.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
\(15,174,615\) \\
\(31,290,716\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,852,075 \\
11,972,494
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1,516,738\) \\
\hline \(1,723,968\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 626,616 \\
& 570,045
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,793,652 \\
& 23,115,575
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,190,922 \\
& 9,413,127
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Foreign & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(46,465,331\) \\
\(58.820,718\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,824,569 \\
& 21,262,184
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,240,706 \\
& 1,930,925
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,196,661 \\
& 932,795
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,900,227 \\
& 22,463,748
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,604,049 \\
9,085,072
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Tot & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{105,286,049 38,086,753} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{5,171,631} & 50,372,975 & 22,689,121 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pacific District.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Great Lakes DISTRICT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total
(ALL DISTRICTS).} \\
\hline Yegeols & DeadWeight Tons. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cargo \\
in Long Tons.
\end{tabular} & DeadWeight Tons. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cargo \\
In Long \\
Tons.
\end{tabular} & DeadWeight Tons. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cargo \\
in Long Tons.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
IMPORTS. \\
U. S. Shipping Board Independent American
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,613,937 \\
2,248,488
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 276,723 \\
& 335,918
\end{aligned}
\] & 8,753, 914 & 3,065,154 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,917,761 \\
& 39,110,479
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}4,313,913 \\ 20,504,746 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Total Amerie Foreign. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,862,425 \\
& 6,631,920 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 612,641 \\
& 973,052
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,753,814 \\
& 4,357,813 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,065,154 \\
492,859 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 55,028,240 \\
& 52,878,654 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
24,818,659 \\
11,766,345 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & 10,494,345 & 1,585,693 & 13,111,627 & 3,558,013 & 107,906,894 & 36,585,004 \\
\hline U. S. Shipplng Board. Independent American & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,898,225 \\
2,742,570
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,001,958 \\
985,827
\end{array}
\] & 8,375,387 & 4,411,912 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,079,406 \\
& 39,140,039
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,634,381 \\
10,249,731
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Am \\
Forelgn
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,640,795 \\
& 7,243,531
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,987,785 \\
& 3,443,420
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,375,387 \\
& 4,255,608
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}4,411,912 \\ 2,338,799 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 54,219,445 \\
& 52,825,609
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,884,112 \\
& 26,761,836
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline To & 11,884;326 & 5,431,205 & 12,630,995 & 6,750,711 & 107,045,054 & 43,645,948 \\
\hline TOTAL (IMPORTS \& EXPORTS) U. S. Shipping Board. Independent American & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,512 ; 162 \\
& 4,991,058
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,278,681 \\
& 1,321,745
\end{aligned}
\] & 17,129,20i & 77477,066 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,997,167 \\
& 78,250,518
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,948,294 \\
& 30,754,477
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total Ame Foreign. ...... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,503,220 \\
13,875,451
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,600,426 \\
& 4,316,472
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
17,129,201 \\
8,613,421
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,477,066 \\
& 2,831,658
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 109,247,685 \\
& 105,704,263
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 41,702,771 \\
& 38,528,181
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 22,378,671 & 7,016,898 & 25,742,622 & 10,308,724 & 214,951,948 & 80,230,952. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{TONNAGE EXPLAINED.}
(By the U. S. Shipping Board.)

Deadweight Tonnage expresses the number of tons of 2,240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores and bunker fuel. It is, the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces "ilight" and the number of tons it displaces when submerged to the "load water line." Deadweight tomnage is used interchangeably with deadwelght carrying eapacity. A vesscl's capacity for weight cargo is less than its total deadweight ton \({ }^{-}\) nage.

Cargo Tonnage is either "welght" or "measurement. \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) The weight ton in the United States and in British countries is the Engiish long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countrics having the metric system a weight ton is \(2,204.6\) pounds. A "measturement"' ton is usualiy 40 cubic feet, but in some instanees a larger number of cubie feet is taken for a ton. Most occan package frolght is taken at weight or measurement (W|M), ship's option.

Gross Tonnago applies to vessels, not to eargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents,
in eubic fect, of the vessel's closed-in spaces. A vessel ton is 100 eubie feet. The register of a vessel states both gross and net tonnage.

Net Tonnage is a vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions of space occupied by accommodations for crew, for machinery for navigation, by the engine room and fuel. A vessel's net tonnage expresses the space avaliable for the accommodation of passengers and the stowage of cargo. A ton of cargo, in most instances, occuples less than 100 eubic feet henee the vessel's eargo tonnage may exeeed its net tonnage, and, indeed, the tonnage of cargo carried is usuaily greater chan the gross tomnage

Displacement of a vessel is the weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds; of the vessel and its contents. Dis placement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel, or'cargo Displacement "londed" is the weight of the vessel, plus cargo, fucl, and stores.
For a modern freight steamer the following rola tive tonnage figures would ordinarily be approximately eorrect net tonnage, 4,000; gross tonnage, 6,000; deadweight earying capaclty, 10,000; displacemont loaded, about 13.350 .
U. S. MERCHANT SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Fiscal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No } \\
\text { Ships. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Wrecks, Total. & Wrecks, Partial. & Ships
Tot. Lost & Ships
Damaged. & Losses to Ships. & Losses to Cargoes. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Passen- } \\
\text { gers. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Crews. & Lives Lost. \\
\hline & & & & Tons. & Tons. & Dollars. & Dollars. & NO. & No. & NO. \\
\hline 189 & 1,257 & 406 & 851 & 130,087 & 646,978 & 11,091,260 & 1,771,860 & 13,503 & 15,754 & 765 \\
\hline 189 & 1,632 & 559 & 1,073 & 186823 & 784,147 & 9,830,070 & 2,782,535 & 13,183 & 19,331 & 755 \\
\hline 190 & 1,274 & 360 & 914 & 112,781 & 818,693 & 8,182,985 & 3,417,900 & 11,436 & 16,638 & 418 \\
\hline 1901 & 1,313 & 371 & 942 & 104,570 & 939,106 & 7,094,345 & 2,147,675 & 15,710 & 17,635 & 452 \\
\hline 1902 & 1,359 & 405 & 954 & 144,118 & 877,687 & 8,823,920 & 2,309.335 & 14,477 & 16,463 & 531 \\
\hline 1903 & 1,204 & 332 & 872 & 110,311 & 801,390 & 7,011.775 & 1,722,210 & 13,216 & 15,790 & 376 \\
\hline 1904 & 1,182 & 357 & 825 & 126,132 & 879,870 & 7,628,855 & 1,634,615 & 14,966 & 15,607 & 1,457 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,209 & 323 & 886 & 118,936 & 1,028,740 & 8,187,500 & 2,263,795 & 14,513 & 17,377 & 267 \\
\hline 1906 & 1,326 & 350 & 976 & 153,080 & 1,255,825 & 10,089,610 & 2,245,305 & 13,053 & 19,097 & 499 \\
\hline 1907 & 1,670 & 447 & 1,223 & 185,642 & 1,786,933 & 13,709.915 & 3,062,110 & 16,027 & 23,147 & 624 \\
\hline 1908 & 1,341 & 344 & . 997 & 127,684 & 1,584.206 & 9,555,825 & 2,152,155 & 17,502 & 21,289 & 374 \\
\hline 1909 & 1,415 & 282 & 1.133 & 122,150 & 1,699,940 & 9,491,635 & 3,330,825 & 23,143 & 23,596 & 403 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,493 & 365 & 1,128 & 135,305 & 2,000,997 & 11,058,840 & 2,565,580 & 15,464 & 22,640 & 403 \\
\hline 1911 & 1,227 & 294 & - 933 & 101,365 & 1,475,688 & 9,565,995 & 1,694,630 & 22,484 & 21,668 & 262 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,447 & 328 & 1,119 & 113,920 & 1,546,391 & 8,213,375 & 1,941,010 & 15,972 & 24,310 & 195 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,265 & 274 & 991 & 91,188 & 1,663,623 & 8,338,935 & 1,549,285 & 21,101 & 23,077 & 283 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,210 & 293 & 917 & 173,069 & 1,518,930 & 11,437,330 & 2,509,405 & 14,533 & 22,199 & 421 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,088 & 289 & 799 & 151,968 & 1,276,125 & 10,199,560 & 4,013,083 & 12,857 & 20,220 & 277 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,140 & 317 & 823 & 135,233 & 1,714,434 & 12,671,040 & 3,668,995 & 14,080 & 20,653 & 1,364 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,072 & 324 & 748 & 197,119 & 1,523,307 & 33,708,710 & 12,479,600 & 8,233 & 21,418 & 490 \\
\hline 1918 & 976 & 380 & 596 & 248,520 & 1,090,956 & 57,728,110 & 22,557,940 & 6,911 & 16,207 & 398 \\
\hline 1919 & 738 & 303 & 435 & 163,168 & 1,016,590 & 38,139,080 & 12,698, 145 & 5,722 & 14,289 & 452 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,074 & 285 & 789 & 214,531 & 2,088,534 & 54,955,480 & 17,612,455 & 14,499 & 26,100 & 551 \\
\hline 1921 & 777 & 222 & 555 & 122,397 & 1,434,888 & 28,662,733 & 6,269,298 & 7,081 & 16,005 & 206 \\
\hline 1922 & 907 & 277 & 630 & 131,027 & 1,762.412 & 18.727.614 & 3,975,714 & 8,989 & 19,065 & 227 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.
The above table covers wrecks and casualties on and near the United States coasts, on United States rivers and the Great Lakes, at sea, and on the coasts of foreign countries. Of the 1922 casualties, for example, 40 of the vessels were lost, with 57 lives, at sea and on foreign coasts.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year (Fiscal).} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Imports Into the United States.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Exports From the United States.} \\
\hline & Total. & From Latin America. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Pct. From } \\
& \text { Latin } \\
& \text { Lmerica. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Total. & To Latin America. & Pct. to Latin America. \\
\hline 1900 & Dollars. & Dollars. 167,180,295 & 19.67 & Dollars. 1,394,483,082 & Dollars.
\[
110,674,490
\] & 7.94 \\
\hline 1901 & 843, \({ }^{\text {8241,184 }} 165\) & 167,180,295 & 19.67
24.08 & 1,394,483,082 & 110,674,490 & 7.94 \\
\hline 1902 & 903,320,948 & 208,510,497 & 23.08 & 1,381,719,401 & 115,132,413 & 8.33 \\
\hline 1903 & 1,025,719,237 & 225,923,096 & 22.03 & 1,420,141,679 & 115,053,595 & 8.10 \\
\hline 1904 & 991,087,371 & 256,227,244 & 25.85 & 1,460,827,271 & 136,615,381 & 9.35 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,117,513;071 & 302,266,593 & 27.05 & 1,518,561,666 & 159,156,657. & 10.48 \\
\hline 1906 & 1,226,562,446 & 294,049,326 & 23.97 & 1,743,864,500 & 209,043,359 & 11.99 \\
\hline 1907 & 1,434,421,425 & 334,572,126 & 23.33 & 1,880,851,078 & 229,966,603 & 12.23 \\
\hline 1908 & 1,194,341,792 & 273,176,971 & 22.87 & 1,860,773,346 & 219,968,513 & 11.82 \\
\hline 190 & 1,311,920,224 & 324,154,136 & 24.71 & 1,663.011,104 & 201,912,874 & 12.14 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,556,947,430 & 392,955,257 & 25.24 & 1,744,984,720 & 242,123,502 & 13.87 \\
\hline 1911. & 1,527,226,105 & 371,300,234 & 24.31 & 2,049,320,199 & 273,525,344 & 13.35 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,653,264,934 & 423,037,208 & 25.59 & 2,204,322,409 & 296,141,651 & 13.43 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,813,008,234 & 442,419,973 & 24.40 & 2,465,884,149 & 323,775,885 & 13.13 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,893,925,657 & 469,082,667 & 24.77 & 2,364,579,148 & 282,070,153 & 11.93 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,674,169,740 & 557,413,053 & 33.29 & 2,768,589,340 & 251,469,431 & 9.08 \\
\hline 1916 & 2,197,883,510 & 760,132,729 & 34.58 & 4,333,482,885 & 411,193,859 & 9.49 \\
\hline 1917. & 2,659,355,185 & 962,860,611 & 36.21 & 6,296,048,394 & 581,954,695 & 9.25 \\
\hline 1918. & \(2,945,655,403\)
\(3,095,720,068\) & \(985,160,871\)
\(1,126,788,810\) & 33.44
36.39 & \(5,919,711,371\)
\(7,232,282,686\) & \(725,820,970\)
\(866,272,958\) & 12.24 \\
\hline 1920 & 5,238,621,668 & 1,805,516,408 & 34.50 & 8,111,030,733 & 1,221,099,099 & 15.05 \\
\hline 1921 & 3,654,449,330 & 1,156,566,975 & 31.70 & 6,516,315,346 & 1,363,594,386 & 20.90 \\
\hline 1922. & 2,608,009,008 & 679,425,736 & 26.05 & 3,771,181,597, & 536,275,523 & 14.22 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YFAR } \\
& \text { (Fiscal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Imports From United States. & Imports From Oth. Countries & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Imports. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Exports to } \\
& \text { Untted States. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Exports to & Total Exports. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Doll & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1905 & 5,761.498 & 25,114,852 & 30,876,350 & & & \\
\hline 1906 & 4,333,893 & 21,465,373 & 25,799,266 & 11,579,411 & 20,337,723 & 31,917,134 \\
\hline 1907 & 5,155,359 & 23,630,496 & 28,7¢ \({ }^{\text {2,855 }}\) & 12,079,204 & 21,634,153 & 33,713,357 \\
\hline 1908 & 5;079,487 & 25,838,870 & 30,918,357 & 10,323,233 & 22,493,334 & 32,816,567 \\
\hline 1909 & 4,691,770 & 23,100,627 & 27,792,397 & 10,215,331 & 20,778,232 & 30,993,563 \\
\hline 1910. & 10,775,301 & 26,292,329 & 37,067,630 & 18,741,771 & 21,122,398 & 39,864,169 \\
\hline 1911. & 19,483,658 & 30,350,064 & 49,833,722 & 16,716,956 & 23,061,673 & 39,778,629 \\
\hline 1912 & 20,604,155 & 33,945,825 & 54,549,980 & 21,517,777 & 28,802,059 & 50,319,836 \\
\hline 1913 & 25,387,085 & 30,940,498 & 56,327,583 & 19,848,885 & 33,834,441 & 53,683,326 \\
\hline 1914 & 28,571,821 & 27,439,749 & 56,011,570 & 22,047,105 & 29,190,943 & 51,238,048 \\
\hline 1915 & 22,394,381 & 22,085,480 & 44,479,861 & 23,001,275 & 27,913,786 & 50,915,061 \\
\hline 1916 & 23,804,367 & 22,169,258 & 45,973,625 & 28,638,526 & 32,825,505 & 61,464,031 \\
\hline 1917 & 27,516,556 & 24,466,722 & 51,983,278 & 43,125,393 & 28,589,982 & 71,715,375 \\
\hline 1918 & 49,799,229 & 33,964,061 & 83,763,290 & 77,010,233 & 39,604,378 & 116,614,611 \\
\hline 1919 & 64,655,144 & 43,119,119 & 107,774,263 & 79,332,548 & 43,396,690 & 122,729,238 \\
\hline 1920 & 80,374,530 & 42,757,581 & 123,132,111 & 84,186,048 & 68,195,193 & 152,381.241 \\
\hline 1921 & 100,687,157 & 60,127,507 & 160,814,664 & 75,264,002 & 33,765,725 & 109,029,727 \\
\hline 1922 & 50,113,575 & 32,901,794 & 83,015,369 & 59,168,170 & 35,309,433 & 94,477,603 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
forsigu cuate of the cmited states.
}

IMPORT AND EXPORT TOTALS, BY YEARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FIRCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tot. Imports and Exports. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FISCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tot. Imports and Exports. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fiscal } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tot. Imports and Exports. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FISCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tot. Imports and Exports. \\
\hline 1790 & Dollars. & 870 & Dollars. \({ }^{828,730,176}\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
, \(19,911,621\)
\end{tabular} & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
2,970,426,946
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1800 & +43,205,156 & 1871 & 828,730,176 & 1889 & 1,419,911,621 & 907. & \\
\hline 1810 & 152,157,970 & 1872 & 1,070,772,663 & 1890 & 1,647,139,093 & 1908 & 3,055,115,138 \\
\hline 182 & 144,141,669 & 1878 & 1,164,616,132 & 1891 & 1,729,397,006 & 1909 & 2,974,931,328 \\
\hline 183 & 134,391,691 & 1874 & 1,153,689,382 & 1892 & 1,857,680,610 & 1910 & 3,301,932,150 \\
\hline 184 & 221,927,638 & 187 & 1,046,448, 147 & 1893 & 1,714,066,116 & 1911 & 3,576,546,304 \\
\hline 185 & 316,885,252 & 1876 & 1,001,125,861 & 18 & 1,547,135,194 & 1912 & 3,857,587,343 \\
\hline 185 & 476,718,211 & 1877 & 1,053,798,346 & 18 & 1,539,508,130 & 1913 & 4,278,892,383 \\
\hline 1860 & 687,192,176 & 187 & 1,131,917,298 & 18 & 1,662,331,612 & 1914 & 4,258,504,805 \\
\hline 1861 & 506,864,375 & 1879 & 1,156,217,216 & 18 & 1,815,723,968 & 1915 & 4,442,759,085 \\
\hline 1862 & 380,027,178 & 1880 & 1,503,593,404 & 18 & 1,847,531,984 & 1916 & 6,531,366,390 \\
\hline 1863 & 447,300,262 & 1881 & 1,546,041,974 & 189 & 1,924, 17.1,791 & 1917 & 8,949,403,579 \\
\hline 186 & 475,285,291 & 1882 & 1,475,181,831 & 1900 & 2,244,424,266 & 1918 & 7,365,366,774 \\
\hline 186 & 404,774,883 & 188 & 1,547,020,316 & 1901 & 2,310,937, 156 & 1919 & 10,328,002,754 \\
\hline 186 & 783,671,588 & 188 & 1,408,2 11,302 & 1902 & 2,285,040,349 & 1920 & 13,342,340,777 \\
\hline 1867 & 690,267,237 & 188 & 1310,717,084 & 19 & 2,445,860,916 & 1921 & 10,170,969,379 \\
\hline 1868 & 639,389,339 & 188 & 1,314,960,966 & 190 & 2,451,914,642 & 1922 & 6,379,190,605 \\
\hline 1869 & 703,624,076 & 1887 & 1,408,502,979 & 1905 & 2,636,074,737 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Fiscal Year.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{ImPORTS.} \\
\hline & Atlantic Coast. & Gulf Coast. & Mexican Border. & Pacific. Coast. & Northern Border. & Interior. \\
\hline & Dollars. 693,112,563 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
\(23,692,936\)
\end{tabular} & Dollats. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
58,916, 113
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
59,947,859
\end{tabular} & Dollars. \\
\hline & 693,112,563. & 23,692,936 & & 58,916,113 & 1 & \\
\hline 1902 & 724,370,676 & 31,076,809 & 13,704,334 & 54,301,387 & 67,756,020 & 12,111,722 \\
\hline 190 & 821,251,923 & 38,378,060 & 13,377,200 & 56,474,603 & 82,054,497 & 14,182,954 \\
\hline 19 & 779,237,183 & 43,923,657 & 12,449,975 & 57,499,129 & 83,744,295 & 14,233,132 \\
\hline 19 & 888,238,697 & 48,209,910 & 14,981,271 & 62,257,390 & 90,029,593 & 13,796,210 \\
\hline 190 & 974,562,799 & 53,983,654 & 16,944,791 & 66,323,922 & 97,927,685 & 16,819,595 \\
\hline 1907 & 1,133,032,203 & 62,908,323 & 18,001,491. & 91,139,804 & 109,172,280 & 20,167,324 \\
\hline 1908 & 907,184,563 & 59,340,735 & 10,868,544 & 81,981,637 & 114,873,922 & 20,092,391 \\
\hline 1909 & 1,018,847,312 & 59,565,904 & 16,178,002 & 85,961,830 & 112,690,231 & 18,676,945 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,227,154,723 & 68,704,561 & 22,911,198 & 88,656,730 & 129,123,041 & 20,397,177 \\
\hline 191 & 1,163,540,071 & 82,147,619 & 20,363,988 & 102,702,653 & 137,723,850 & 20,747,924 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,268,100,584 & 92,244,523 & 22,512,229 & 111,488,360 & 137,882,121 & 21,037,117 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,375,849,835 & 103,612,409 & 27,059,560 & 128,895,064 & 153,612,547 & 23,978,819 \\
\hline 191 & 1,374,620,578 & 120,372,034 & 32,802,909 & 138,151,367 & 205,273,412 & 22,705,857 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,212,655,650 & 102,388,415 & 20,801,472 & 158,858,408 & 164,897,211 & 14,568,584 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,562,179,535 & 110,154,169 & 33,797,117 & 262,975,769 & 214,196,786 & 14,586,134 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,763,466,262 & 128,349,000 & 49,334,306 & 358,858,637 & 338,349,328 & 20,997,652 \\
\hline 1918 & 1,711,757,676 & 146,798,259 & 46,652,656 & 617,099,614 & 404,529,488 & 18,817,710 \\
\hline 19 & 1,932,948,730 & -174,104,730 & 42,911,157 & 493,147,419 & 432,098,990 & 20,509,042 \\
\hline 1920 & 3,763,649,904 & 304,218,105 & 39,196,712 & 467,127,868 & 627,807,045 & 36,352,480 \\
\hline \[
192
\] & 2,519,562,240 & 253,193,429 & 23,591;188 & 258,135,363 & 570,816,498 & 29,160,628 \\
\hline 1922. & 1,759,664,097 & 156.877,201 & 8,581,727 & 287,143,024 & 380,656,248 & 15,086,711 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Fiscal Yeat.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{EXPORTS.} \\
\hline & A tlantic Coast. & Gulf Coast. & Mexican Border. & Pacifle Const. & Northern Border. & Interior. \\
\hline & & \[
671
\] & Dollars. 22,320,157 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
70,175,057
\end{tabular} & Dollars. 104,267,087 & Dollars. 43,663 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \\
& 19
\end{aligned}
\] & 1,002,840,573 & 285,464,529 & 21,147,121 & 69,533,962 & 107,938,789 & 840,017 \\
\hline 190 & -895,444,758 & 263,079,196 & 24,231,221 & 87,515,263 & 111,441,279 & 7,684 \\
\hline 190 & 904,171,980 & 285,021,044 & 25,936, 871 & 79,253,334 & 125,758,847 & 603 \\
\hline 19 & 897,106,123 & 334,794,649 & 29,260,684 & 65,722,816 & 133,942,317 & 682 \\
\hline 19 & 917,349,861 & 319,544,369 & 26,245,121 & 103,121,575 & 152,300,325 & 415 \\
\hline 19 & 1,061,778,069 & 368,723,184 & 34,925,348 & 101,770,160 & 176,664,860 & 2,879 \\
\hline 190 & 1,079,770,229 & 469,273,078 & 41,100,832 & 92,029,634 & 198,673,650 & 3,655 \\
\hline 190 & 1,155,761,363 & 396,552,136 & 33,101,272 & 94,207,094 & 181,146,516 & 4,965
3,058 \\
\hline 1909 & 976,962,769 & 409,630,809 & 27,135,805 & 69,949,403 & 179,329,260 & 3,058 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,018,143,541 & 399,100,499 & 29,106,100 & 73,188,636 & 225,398,112 & 47,832 \\
\hline 1011 & 1,166,468,889 & 487,929,157 & 30,396,911 & 94,261,132 & 269,889,577 & 374.533 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,262,679,331 & 463,973,859 & 27,193,816. & 127,542,331 & 322,370,708 & 502,364 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,348,811,300 & 543,076,878 & 24,902,645 & 146,856,469 & 401,997,518 & 239,339 \\
\hline 191 & 1,304,108,797 & 566,387,662 & 16,630,369 & 136,243, 148 & 341,183,200 & 425,972 \\
\hline 101 & 1,739,159,496 & 508,434,734 & 14,801,494 & 173,685,617 & 332,019,531 & 488,468 \\
\hline 191 & 3,039,147,369 & 485,403,019 & 20,510,636 & 273,193,851 & 555,227,110 & \\
\hline 1917 & 3,395,502,570 & 685,315,838 & 33,139,215 & 333,955,377. & 842,135,395 & \\
\hline 1918 & 3,881,744,288 & 715,590,999 & 51,052,179 & 491,401,313 & 779,922,592 & \\
\hline 1919 & 4,612,484,016 & 058,287,905 & 53,722,840 & 621,531,504 & 986,256,421 & \\
\hline 1920. & & \[
1,446,355,456
\] & 59,738,200 & 534,092,258 & 963,891,653 & \\
\hline 1921 & \[
3,739,748,080
\] & 1,469,736,256 & 111,133,853 & 361,036,167 \({ }^{\text { }}\) & \[
834,855,677
\] & \\
\hline 1922. & 1,888,284,359 & 922,673,509 & 74,685,784 & 315,769,424 & \(560,768,523\) & . . . . . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Intertor includes Col.; Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Omaha, Plttsburgh, St. Louls, Tenn., Utah, and Nev.
}

The extension of rail and water routes to the

Edst, West and South coastg of tho United States has transferred the export tratle to the great coast ports. The import figures at the Inierior points mostly .relate to parcel post and other mail, and express. matter.

\section*{UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Fiscal
YEAR.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{IMPORTS FROM-} \\
\hline & Europe. & No. America. & So. America. & Asia. & Oceania. & Africa. \\
\hline 1800 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
46,857,960
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
32,106,092
\end{tabular} & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1830 & 40,841,420 & 17,548,892 & 6,239,176 & 11,531,737 & 1484,987 & 551,496 \\
\hline 1840 & 64,146,814 & 22,627,639 & 9,420,586 & 9,695,639 & 602,447 & 646,869 \\
\hline 1850 & 124,954,302 & 24,136,879 & 16,647,637 & 10,315,486 & 1,401,340 & 682,151 \\
\hline 1860 & 216,831,353 & 75,082,583 & 35,992,719 & 26,201,603 & 3,495,226 & 3,798,518 \\
\hline 1870 & 249,540,283 & 126,544,611 & 43,596,045 & 31,413,378 & 1,423,212 & 9,860,05S \\
\hline 1880 & 370,821,782 & 130,077,225 & 82,126,922 & 67,008,793 & 14,130,604 & 3,789,420 \\
\hline 1890 & 449,987,266 & 148,368,709 & 90,006,144 & 67,506,833 & 28,356,568 & 5,084,892 \\
\hline 1900 & 440,567,314 & 130,035,221 & 93,666,774 & 139,842,330 & 34,611,108 & 11,218,437 \\
\hline 1901 & 429,620,452 & 145,158,104 & 110,367,342 & 117,677,611 & 11,395,195 & 8,953,461 \\
\hline 1902. & 475,161,941 & 151,076,524 & 119,785,756 & 129,682,651 & 14,166,461 & 13,447,615 \\
\hline 1903 & 547,226,887 & 189,736,475 & 107,428,323 & 147,702,374 & 21,043,527 & 12,581,651 \\
\hline 1904 & 498,697,379 & 198,778,952 & 120,364,113 & 143,509,153 & 20,310,998 & 9,426,776 \\
\hline 1905 & 540,773,092 & 227,229,145 & 150,795,800 & 161,982,991 & 25,388,421 & 11,343,622 \\
\hline 1906 & 633,292,184 & 23 & 140,422,876 & 180,095,671 & 24,769,658 & 12,628,735 \\
\hline 1907 & 747,291,253 & 263,576,349 & 160,165,537 & 212, 475,427 & 29,785,393 & 2 1,127,466 \\
\hline 190 & 608,014,147 & 238,815,898 & 124,998,590 & 181,167,616 & 25,054,866 & 16,290,675 \\
\hline 1909 & 654,322,918 & 253,999,920 & 163,878,724 & 197,548,027 & 27,062,008 & 15,108,627 \\
\hline 1910 & 806,270,280 & 306,767,486 & 196,164,786 & 193,155,344 & 37,099,795 & 17,489,739 \\
\hline 1911 & 768,167,760 & 305,496,793 & 182,623,750 & 213,449,730 & 30,274,452 & 27,213,620 \\
\hline 1912 & 819,585,326 & 334,072,039 & 215,089,316 & 225,468,250 & 36,464,115 & 22,585,888 \\
\hline 191 & 892,866,384 & 361,943,659 & 217,734,629 & 276,494,777 & 37,543,441 & 26,425,344 \\
\hline 1914 & 895,602,868 & 427,399,354 & 222,677,075 & 286,952,486 & 42,144,398 & 19,149,476 \\
\hline 1915 & 614,354,645 & 473,079,796 & 261,489,563 & 247,770,103 & 52,522,552 & 24,953.081 \\
\hline 191 & 616,252,749 & 591,895,543 & 391,562,018 & 437,181,464 & 96,225,991 & 64,765,745 \\
\hline 191 & 610,470,670 & 766,112,537 & 542,212,820 & 615,217,463 & 65,328,379 & 60,013,316 \\
\hline 191 & 411,578,494 & 918,347,346 & 567,418,257 & 826,193,642 & 146,205,707 & 75,911,957 \\
\hline 191 & 372,951,315 & 1,052,567,498 & 568,374,904 & 830,752,463 & 190,008,129 & 81,065,759 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,179,400,699 & 1,486,250,288 & 869,944,300 & 1,368,669,105 & 157,891,783 & 185,195,939 \\
\hline 192 & 1,1737,868,864 & 1,207,526,768 & 485,225,042 & 1,368,669,105 & 8,366 & 54,860,306 \\
\hline 1922. & 830,473,712 & 700,739,286 & 288,897.069 & 735,79 & 7,703 & 52,101,238 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are no available Government figures for 1810 or 1820 in above table.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Fiscal
YEAR.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{EXPORTS TO-} \\
\hline & Europe. & No. America. & So. America. & Asia. & Oceania. & Africa. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1800 & 41,348,088 & 27,208,618 & & 1,177,846 & 14,112 & 1,110,374 \\
\hline 1810 & 46,853,851 & 16,066,899 & 1,611,738 & 556,881 & 227,560 & \[
1,407,828
\] \\
\hline 1820 & 48,116,538 & 16,810,597 & 1,133,689 & 3,289,000 & 8,906 & 305,968 \\
\hline 1830 & 48,175,248 & 18,886,434 & 4,587,391 & 1,845,224 & 93,668 & 233,601 \\
\hline 1840 & 98,930,684 & 23,737,078 & 5,969,517 & 2,286,290 & 454,814 & 707,563 \\
\hline 1850 & 113,862,253 & 24,722,610 & 9,076,724 & 3,051,720 & 208,129 & .977,284 \\
\hline 1860 & 310,272,818 & 53,325,937 & 16,742,100 & 11,067,921 & 5,373,497 & 3,227,760 \\
\hline 1870 & 420,184,014 & 68,962,006 & 21,651,459 & 10,972,064 & 4,334,991 & 3,414,768 \\
\hline 1880 & 719,433,788 & 69,437,783 & 23,190,220 & 11,645,703 & 6,846,698 & 5,084,466 \\
\hline 189 & 683,736,397 & 94,100,410 & 38,752,648 & 19,696,820 & 16,460,269 & 5,082,140 \\
\hline 1900 & 1,040,167,763 & 187,594,625 & 38,945,763 & 64,913,807 & 43,391,275 & 19,469,849 \\
\hline 1901 & 1,136,504,605 & 196,534,460 & 44,400, 195 & 49,390,712 & 35,392,401 & 25,542,618 \\
\hline 1902 & 1,008,033,981 & 203,971,080 & 38,043,617 & 63,944,077 & 34,258,041 & 33,468,605 \\
\hline 1903 & 1,029,256,657 & 215,482,769 & 41,137,872 & 58,359,016 & 37,468,512 & 38,436,853 \\
\hline 190 & 1,057,930,131 & 234,909,959 & 50,755,027 & 60,151,347 & 32,850,681 & 24;230,126 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,020,972,641 & 260,570,235 & 56,894,131 & 128,504,610 & 33,079,446 & 18,540,603 \\
\hline 190 & 1,200,166,036 & 308,382,982 & 75,159,781 & 105,451,610 & 35,141,751 & 19,562,340 \\
\hline 1907 & 1,298,452,380 & 349,840,641 & 82,157,174 & 92,703,664 & 41,186,193 & 16,511,026 \\
\hline 190 & 1,283,600,155 & 324,674,719 & 83,583,874 & 101,784,932 & 46,789,201 & 20,340,565 \\
\hline 1909 & 1,146,755,321 & 309,476,694 & 76,561,680 & 71,792,187 & 41,389,788 & 17,035,434 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,135,914,551 & 385,520,069 & 93,246,820 & 60,861,813 & 50,890,087 & 18,551,380 \\
\hline 1911 & 1,308,275,778 & 457,059, 179 & 108,894,894 & 85,422,428 & 66,060,813 & 23,607,107 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,341,732,789 & 516,837,597 & 132,310,451 & 117,461,635 & 71,936,513 & 24,043,424 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,479,074,761 & 617,413,013 & 146,147,993 & 115,056,620 & 79,102,845 & 29,088,917 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,486,498.729 & 528,644,962 & 124,539,909 & 113,425,616 & 83,568,417 & 27,901,515 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,971,434,687 & 477,075,727 & 99,323,957 & 114,470,493 & 77,764,725 & 28,519,751 \\
\hline 1916 & 2,999,305,097 & 733,024,674 & 180,175,374 & 278,610,881 & 98,775,828 & 43,591,031 \\
\hline 1917 & 4,324,512,661 & 1,163,758,100 & 259,480,371 & 380,249,708 & 109,314,490 & 52,733,064 \\
\hline 1918 & 3,732,174,352 & 1,236,359,013 & 314,558,794 & 447,429,267 & 134,891,888 & 54,298,757 \\
\hline 1919 & 4,644,937,841 & 1,288,157,869 & 400,646,300 & 607,721,118 & 105,662,126 & 85,157,432 \\
\hline 1920 & & 1,634,193,861 & \[
490,898,074
\] & 798,216,708 & 193.229,039 & 128,658,242 \\
\hline 1921. & 3,408,522,000 & 1,645,906,752 & \[
523,450,650
\] & 804,6 & 1,423 & \[
134,029,208
\] \\
\hline 1922. & 2,067,027,605 & 896,951,012 & 190,827,828 & 564,6 & 9,603 & 51,715 549 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VALUE OF U. S.-CANADA TRADE (STATED IN DOLLARS). FISCAL YEARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Imports & Exports to U. S. & & Imports & Exports to U. S. & & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Imports } \\
\text { From U. S. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Exports to U. S. \\
\hline 1907. & 155,943,029 & 79,021,480 & 1912 & 356,354,478 & 120,534,634 & 1917 & 677,631,616 & 486,870,690 \\
\hline \[
1908
\] & 210,652,825 & 113,520,500 & 1913 & \[
441,141,562
\] & \[
167,110,382
\] & 1918 & \[
791,906,125
\] & \[
441,390,920
\] \\
\hline \[
1909
\] & 180,026,550 & 92,604,357 & 1914 & 410,786,091 & 200,459,373 & 1919 & 746,920,654 & 477,745,659 \\
\hline 1910 & 223,50 1,809 & 113,150,778 & 1915 & 428,616,927 & 215,409,326 & 1920 & 802,096,817 & 464,029,273 \\
\hline 1911. & 284,934,739 & 119,396,801 & 1916 & 398,693,720 & 320,225,080 & & 802,096,817 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for 1907 cover 9 months.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS-DOMESTIC AND FOREICN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Dom & Foreign. & Total. & R & Domestic & For & Total. \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 31,840,903 & 39,130,877 & & & 730,282,609 & 12,118,766 & \\
\hline & 42,366,675 & 24,791,295 & 66,757,970 & 18 & 845,293,828 & 12,534, 856 & 857,828,684 \\
\hline 182 & 51,683,640 & 18,008,029 & 69,691,669 & 189 & 872,270,288 & 12,210,527 & 884,480,810 \\
\hline 18 & 58,524,878 & 13,145,857 & 71,670,735 & 1892 & 1,015,732,011 & 14,546, 137 & 1,030,278,148 \\
\hline & 111,660,561 & 12,008,371 & 123,668,932 & 1893 & 831,030,785 & 16,634,409 & 847,665,194 \\
\hline & 134,900,233 & 9,475,493 & 144,375,726 & 1894 & 869,204,937 & 22,935,635 & 892,140,572 \\
\hline & 316,242,423 & 17,333,634 & 333,576,057 & 1895 & 793,392,599 & 14,145,566 & 807,538,165 \\
\hline & 204,899,616 & 14,654,217 & 219,553,833 & 189 & 863,200,487 & 19,406,451 & 882,606,938 \\
\hline & 179,644,024 & 11,026,477 & 190,670,501 & 189 & 1,032,007,603 & 18,985,953 & 1,050,993,556 \\
\hline & 186,003,912 & 17,960,535 & 203,964,447 & 18 & 1,210,291,913 & 21,190,417 & 1,231,482,330 \\
\hline & 143,504,027 & 15,333,961 & 158,837,988 & 1899 & 1,203,931,222 & 23,092,080 & 1,227,023,302 \\
\hline & 136,940,248 & 29,089,055 & 166,029,303 & 1900 & 70,763,571 & 23,719,511 & 1,394,483,082 \\
\hline 18 & 337,518,102 & 11,341,420 & 348,859,522 & 1901 & 460,462,806 & 27,302,185 & 1,487,764,991 \\
\hline 186 & 279,786,809 & 14,719,332 & 294,506,141 & 1902 & 1,355,481,861 & 26,237,540 & 1,381,719,401 \\
\hline & 269,389,900 & 12,562,999 & 281,952,899 & 1903 & 1,392,231,302 & 27,910,377 & 1,420,141,679 \\
\hline 186 & 275,166,697 & 10,951,000 & 286,117,697 & 1904 & 1,435,179,017 & 25,648,254 & 1,460,827,271 \\
\hline 1870 & 376,616,473 & 16,155,295 & 392,771,768 & 1905 & 1,491,744,641 & 26,817,025 & 1,518,561,666 \\
\hline 87 & 428,398,908 & 14,421,270 & 442,820,178 & & 1,717,953,382 & 25,911,118 & 1,743,864,500 \\
\hline 87 & 428,487, 131 & 15,690,455 & 444,177,586 & 19 & 1,853,718,034 & 27,133,044 & 1,880,851,078 \\
\hline 1873 & 505,033,439 & 17,446,483 & 522,479,922 & 19 & 1,834,786,357 & 25,986,989 & 1,860,773,346 \\
\hline 1874 & 569,433,421 & 16,849,619 & 586,283,040 & 1909 & 1,638,355,593 & 24,655,511 & 1,663,011,104 \\
\hline 1875 & 499,284,100 & 14,158,611 & 513,442,711 & 1910 & \[
1,710,083,998
\] & \[
34,900,722
\] & \[
1,744,984,720
\] \\
\hline 1876 & 525,582,247 & 14,802,424 & 540,384,671 & 1911 & \[
2,013,549,025
\] & 35,771, 174 & \[
2,049,320,199
\] \\
\hline 1877
1878 & 589,670,224 & 12,804,996 & 602,475,220 & 1912 & \[
2,170.319,828
\] & 34,002,581 & \[
2,204,322,409
\] \\
\hline 1878
1879 & 680,709,268 & 14,156,498 & 694,865,766 & \[
1913
\] & \[
|2,428,506,358|
\] & \[
37,377,791
\] & \[
2,465,884,149
\] \\
\hline 1879 & 698,340,790 & 12,098,651 & 710,439,441 & \[
914
\] & \[
2,329,684,025
\] & \[
34,895,123
\] & \[
2,364,579,148
\] \\
\hline 1880 & 823,946,353 & 11,692,305 & 835,638,658 & 1915 & 2,716,178,465 & 52,410,875 & 2,768,589,340 \\
\hline 188 & 883,925,947 & 18,451,399 & 902,377,346 & 1916 & 4,272, 177,579 & 61,305,306 & 4,333,482,885 \\
\hline 188 & 733,239,732 & 17,302,525 & 750,542,257 & 1917 & 6,227,164,050 & 62,884,344 & 6,290,048,39 \\
\hline 188 & 804,223,632 & 19,615,770 & 823,839,402 & 19 & 5,838,652,057 & 81,059,314 & 5,919,711,37 \\
\hline 18 & 724,964,852 & 15,548,757 & 740,513,609 & 19 & 7,081,461,938 & 150,820,748 & 7,232,282,68 \\
\hline & 726,682,946 & 15,506,809 & 742,189,755 & 19 & 7,949,309,106 & 159,679,557 & 8,108,988,663 \\
\hline & 665,964,529 & 13,560,301 & 679,524,830 & 192 & 6,385,883,676 & 130,626,357 & 6,516,510,033 \\
\hline 18 & 703,022,923 & 13,160,388 & 716,183,211 & 1922 & 3,699,867,062 & 71,314,535 & 3,770,169,427 \\
\hline 18 & 683,862,104 & 12,092,403 & 695,954,507 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal). & Free, Dollars. & Dutiable, Dollars. & Total, Dollars. & Per Cent. of Free. & Total Duties, Dollars. & Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable. & Ad Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable. & Imports Per Cap. Dollars. \\
\hline 1821 & 1,730,725 & 41,965,680 & 43,696,405 & 3.96 & 18,883,252 & 35.97 & 34.64 & 4.40 \\
\hline 183 & 1,511,586 & 46,063,513 & 49,575,099 & 7.09 & 28,417,055 & 48.88 & 45.31 & 3.85 \\
\hline 184 & 42,110,829 & 44,139,506 & 86,250,335 & 48.82 & 15,178,975 & 30.37 & 15.45 & 5.05 \\
\hline 185 & 15,982,458 & 148,051,575 & 164,034,033 & 9.74 & 40,181,813 & 25.85 & 23.16 & 7.07 \\
\hline 186 & 68,391,038 & 267,891,447 & 336,282,485 & 20.34 & 52,692,421 & 19.67 & 15.67 & 10.69 \\
\hline 187 & 20,214,105 & 406,131,905 & 426,346,010 & 4.74 & 191,513,975 & 47.08 & 44.89 & 11.06 \\
\hline & 207,772,522 & 419,753,948 & 627,526,470 & 33.11 - & 182,747,654 & 43.46 & 29.12 & 12.51 \\
\hline & 202,293,871 & 448,325,41.1 & 650,618,282 & 31.09 & 193,800,880 & 43.27 & 29.79 & 12.68 \\
\hline 18 & 210,672,355 & 506,045,034 & 716,717,389 & 29.39 & 216.138.916 & 42.61 & 30.16 & 13.65 \\
\hline & 206,868,036 & 494,352,144 & 701,220,180 & 29.50 & 210,637,293 & 42.41 & 30.04 & 13.05 \\
\hline & 211,089,414 & 456,662,413 & 667,751,827 & 31.61 & 190,282,836 & 41.57 . & 28.50 & 12.16 \\
\hline & 192,443,389 & 386,892,253 & 579,335,642 & 33.22 & 178,151,601 & 45.83 & 30.75 & 10.32 \\
\hline & 210,271,333 & 413,778,055 & 624,049,388 & 33.69 & 189,410,448 & 45.53 & 30.35 & 10.87 \\
\hline & 229,319,335 & 450,325,322 & 679,644,657 & 33.74 & 214,222,310 & 47.08 & 31.52 & 11.58 \\
\hline & 238,947,634 & 468,143,774 & 707,091,408. & 33.78 & 216,042,256 & 45.61 & 30.55 & 11.79 \\
\hline 188 & 249,824,339 & 484,856,768 & 734,681,107 & 34.05 & 220,576,989 & 45.11 & 30.02 & 11.99 \\
\hline & 258.136,929 & 507,571,764 & 765,708,693 & 33.71 ' & 226,540,037 & 44.39 & 29.69 & 12.14 \\
\hline & 379,028,079 & 466,455,173 & 845,483,252 & 44.83 & 216,885,701 & 46.26 & 25.65 & 13.14 \\
\hline 1892 & 448,771,192 & 355,526,741 & 804,297,933 & 55.78 & 174,124,270 & 48.69 & 21.65 & 12.25 \\
\hline 189 & 432,450,474 & 400,282,519 & 832,732,993 & 51.93 & 199,143,678 & 49.56 & 23.79 & 12.43 \\
\hline 18 & 372,461,955 & 257,645,703 & 630,107,658 & 59.11 & 129,558,892 & 50.00 & 20.56 & 9.23 \\
\hline 189 & 376,890,100 & 354,271.990 & 731,162.090 & 51.55 & 149,450,608 & 41.75 & 20.44 & 10.51 \\
\hline 18 & 368,897,523 & 390,796,561 & 759,694,084 & 48.56 & 157,013,506 & 39.95 & 20.67 & 10.72 \\
\hline 18 & 381,902,414 & 407,348,616 & 789,251,030 & 48.39 & 172,760,361 & 42.17 & 21.89 & 10.93 \\
\hline & 291,534,005 & 295,619,695 & 587,153,700 & 49.65 & 145,438,385 & 48.80 & 24.77 & 7.99 \\
\hline 1899 & 299,668,977 & 385,772,915 & 685,441,892 & 43.72 & 202,072,050 & 52.07 & 29.48 & 9.16 \\
\hline 19 & 366,759,922 & 463,759,330 & 830,519,252 & 44.16 & 229,360,771 & 49.24 & 27.62 & 10.91 \\
\hline 1901 & 339,093,256 & 468,670,045 & 807,763,301 & 41.98 & 233,556,110 & 49.64 & 28.91 & 10.23 \\
\hline 1902 & 396,542,233 & 503,251,521 & 899,793,754 & 44.01 & 251,453,155 & 49.79 & 27.95 & 11.17 \\
\hline 190 & 437,290,728 & 570,669,382 & 1,007,960,110 & 43.38 & 280,752,416 & 49.03 & 27.85 & 12.26 \\
\hline & 454,153,100 & 527,669,459 & 981,822,559 & 46.26 & 258,161,130 & 48.77 & 26.29 & 11.71 \\
\hline 1905 & 517.073,277 & 570,044,856 & 1,087,118,133 & 47.56 & 258,426,295 & 45.24 & 23.77 & 12.71 \\
\hline & 548,695,764 & 664,721,885 & 1,213,417,649 & 45.22 & 293,910,396 & 44.16 & 24.22 & 13.93 \\
\hline & 641,953,451 & 773,448,834 & 1,415,402,285 & 45.35 & 329,480,048 & 42.55 & 23.28 & 15.95 \\
\hline 19 & 525,704,745 & 657,415,920 & 1,183,120,665 & 44.43 & 282,582,895 & 42.94 & 23.88 & 13.09 \\
\hline 190 & 599.375,868 & 682,265,867 & 1,281,641,735 & 46.77 & 294,667,054 & 43.15 & 22.99 & 13.92 \\
\hline 1910 & 761,353,117 & 785.756 .020 & 1,547,109,137 & 49.21 & 326,561,683 & 41.52 & 21.11 & 16.52 \\
\hline 1911 & 776,963,955 & 750,981,697 & \(1,527,945,652\) & 50.85 & 309,965,692 & 41.22 & 20.29 & 16.07 \\
\hline 191 & 881.512,987 & 759,209,915 & 1,640,722,902 & 53.73 & 304,899,366 & 40.12 & 18.58 & 17.00 \\
\hline 1913 & 986,972 333 & 779,717,079 & 1,766,689,412 & 55.87 & 312,509,946 & 40.05 & 17.69 & 18.03 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,152,392,059 & 754,008,335 & 1,906,400,394 & 60.45 & 283,719,081 & 37.60 & 14.88 & 19.18 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,032,863,558 & 615,522,722 & 1,648,386,280 & 62.66 & 205, 246,842 & 33.43 & 12.49 & 16.35 \\
\hline 191 & 1,495,881,357 & 683,153,244 & 2,179,034,601 & 68.65 & 209,725,801 & 30.67
27 & 9.62
8.31 & 21.30 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,852,530,536 & 814,689,485 & 2,867.220,021 & 69.46 & 221,659,066 & 27.18
24.11 & 8.31
6.30 & \(\stackrel{25.71}{ }\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
1918 \\
\text { (Cal }
\end{array}
\] & 2,117,555,366 & 747,338,621 & 2,864,893,987 & & 180,589,834. & 24.11 & 6.30 & 27.24 \\
\hline 1918 & 1,149,881,796 & 303,079,210 & 1,452,861,006 & 71.14 & 73,928,070 & 24.39 & 5.09 & 13.82 \\
\hline 191 & 2,711,462,069 & 1,116,221,362 & 3,829,966,446 & 70.84 & 23,7,456,680 & 21.27 & 6.20 & 35.91 \\
\hline 1920 & 3,115,958,238 & 1,985, 865,155 & 5,104,669,713 & 61.08 & 325,645,565 & 16.40 & 6.38 & 47.22 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,564,278,455 & 992,591,256 & 2,556,869,711 & 61.18 & 202,396,752 & 29.45 & 1.14 & 23.35 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fiscal years 1821, 1830, and 1840, in above table, ended on Sept. 30.
Figures for calendar year 1918 are for last six months of that year.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fiscal } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{By Sea.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{By Land Vehicles.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total by Land and Sea.} \\
\hline & In American Vessels. & In Foreign Vessels. & Total. & Pct. in Americ'n Vessels. & & \\
\hline 1830 & Dollars. 63,882,719 & Dollars. 9.966 .789 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
73.849,508
\end{tabular} & 86.5 & Doluars. & Dollars.
\[
73,849,508
\] \\
\hline 1840 & 105,622,257 & 26,463.689 & 132.085,946 & 80.0 & & 132,085,946 \\
\hline 1850 & 99,615,041 & 52,283,679 & 151.998.720 & 65.4 & & 151,998,720 \\
\hline 1860 & 279,082,902 & 121,039,394 & 400,122,296 & 70.0 & & 400, 122,296 \\
\hline 1870 & 199,732,324 & 329,786,978 & 529,519,302 & 37.7 & & 529,519,302 \\
\hline 1880 & 109,029,209 & 720,770,521 & 829,799,730 & 13.1 & 5,838,928 & 835,638,658 \\
\hline 1890 & 77,502,138 & 747,376,644 & 824,878,782 & 9.4 & 32,949,902 & 857,828,684 \\
\hline 1900 & 90,779,252 & 1,193,220,689 & 1,283,999,941 & 7.1 & 110,483, 141 & 1,394,483,082 \\
\hline 1901 & 84,343,122 & 1,291,520,938 & 1,375,864,060 & 6.1 & 111,900,931 & \[
1,487,764,991
\] \\
\hline 1902 & 83,631,985 & 1,174,263,079 & 1,257,895,064 & 6.6 & 123,824,337 & \[
1,381,719,401
\] \\
\hline 1903 & 91,028,200 & 1,190,262,178 & 1,281,290,378 & 7.1 & 138,851,301 & \[
1,420,141,679
\] \\
\hline 1904 & 97,482,054 & 1,210,608,328 & 1,308,090,382 & 7.5 & 152,736,889 & \[
1,460,827,271
\] \\
\hline 1905 & 129,958,375 & 1,225,063,232 & 1,355,021,607 & 9.6 & 163,540,059 & 1,518,561,666 \\
\hline 190 & 153,859,076 & 1,396,270,084 & 1,550,129,160 & 9.9 & 193,735,340 & 1,743,864,500 \\
\hline 190 & 141,780,310 & 1,520,598,231 & 1,662,378,541 & 8.5 & 218,472,537 & 1;880,851,078 \\
\hline 190 & 120,593,589 & 1,549,628,630 & 1,670,222,219 & 7.2 & 190,551,127 & 1,860,773,346 \\
\hline 1909 & 108,129,142 & 1,372,692,807 & 1,480,821;949 & 7.3 & 182,189,155 & 1,663,011,104 \\
\hline 1910. & 113,736,171 & 1,402,524,390 & 1,516,260,561 & 7.5 & 228,724,159 & \[
1,744,984,720
\] \\
\hline 1911 & 133,565,552 & 1,640,925,993 & 1,774,491,485 & 7.5 & 274,828,714 & \[
2,049,320,199
\] \\
\hline 1912 & 155,601,885 & 1,728,790,688 & 1,880,392,573 & 8.1 & 323,929,836 & \[
2,204,322,409
\] \\
\hline 1913 & 187,938,254 & 1,887,460,562 & 2,075,398,816 & 9.1 & 390,485,334 & \[
2,465,884,150
\] \\
\hline 1914 & 169,436,090 & 1,878,323,769 & 2,047,759,859 & 8.3 & 316,819,289 & \[
2,364,579,148
\] \\
\hline 1915 & 290,597,071 & 2,175,758,992 & 2,466,356,063 & 11.8 & 302,233,277 & \[
2,768,589,340
\] \\
\hline 1916 & \(499,035,673\) & 3,327,030,418 & 3,826,066,091 & 13.0 & 507,416,794 & \[
4,333,482,885
\] \\
\hline 1917 & 794,604,353 & 4,637,151,133 & 5,431,755,486 & 14.6 & 795,408,564 & \[
6,227,164,050
\] \\
\hline 1918. & \(977,718,929\)
\(1,584,173,467\) & \(4,165,554,282\)
\(4,632,138,533\) & \(5,143,273,211\)
\(6,216,312,000\) & 19.01
25.50 & \(695,378,846\)
\(865,149,938\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,838,652,057 \\
& 7,081,461,938
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1920. & 3,183,663,922 & 3,866,708,250 & 7,050,372,172 & 45.15 & 898,936,934 & 7,949,309,106 \\
\hline 1921 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,103,20,5 \\
& 2,203,296,091
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
3,398,879,596
\] & \[
5,602,175,687
\] & 39.38 & 783,707,989 & \[
6,385,883,676
\] \\
\hline 1922 & 1,163,155,586 & 2,035,605,979 & 3,198,761,565 & 36.27 & 501,105,497 & 3,699,867,062 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Fiscal Year. & Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing. & Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, \& Food Animals. & Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Manufactures } \\
\text { For Further } \\
\text { Use in Manu- } \\
\text { facturing. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Manufactures Ready For Consumption. & Miscellaneous. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Doll & Dollars. & Doll \\
\hline 1820 & 31,246,382 & 2,474,822 & 10,085,366 & 4,867,379 & \[
2,925,165
\] & 4,526 \\
\hline 1830 & 36,482,266 & 2,724,181 & 9,556,992 & 4,117,606 & 5,461,589 & 182,244 \\
\hline 1840 & 75,488,421 & 4,564,532 & 15,936,108 & 4,841,101 & 10,584,079 & 246,320 \\
\hline 1850 & 83,984707 & 7,535,764 & 20,017,162 & 6,060,900 & 17,162,206 & 139,494 \\
\hline 1855 & 108,476,851 & 10,919,803 & 33,009,127 & 11,304,094 & 28,832,786 & 208,474 \\
\hline 1860 & 216,009,648 & 12,166,447 & 38,624,949 & 12,641,625 & 35,811,383 & 988,371 \\
\hline 1870 & 213,439,991 & 41,852,630 & 50,919,666 & 13,711,708 & 56,329,137 & 363,341 \\
\hline 1880 & 238,787,934 & 266,108,950 & 193,352,723 & 29,044,159 & 92,774,139 & 3,878,448 \\
\hline 1890 & 304,566,922 & 132,073,183 & 224,756,580 & 46,454,992 & 132,527,050 & 4,915,101 \\
\hline 1900 & 325,244,296 & 225,906,246 & 319,696,334 & 153,275,660 & 331,746,496 & 14,894,539 \\
\hline 1901 & 397,417,247 & 245,836,198 & 337,152,992 & 148,350,529 & 317,745,673 & 13,960,167 \\
\hline 1902 & 373,307,140 & 184,786.389 & 328,831,350 & 132,206,324 & 321,946,630 & 14,404,028 \\
\hline 1903 & 408,442,137 & 185,308,064 & 323,244,697 & 140,666,864 & 327,468,629 & 7,100,911 \\
\hline 1904 & 461,424,464 & 135, 747,224 & 308,836,077 & 174,876,659 & 348,734,801 & 5,559,792 \\
\hline 1905 & 472,114,493 & 118,185,098 & 283,065,098 & 209,926,174 & 402,049,798 & 6,403,980 \\
\hline 1906 & 500,536,700 & 177,216,467 & 347,385,463 & 226,210,513 & 459,812,655 & 6,791,584 \\
\hline 1907 & 593,145,135 & 167,348,227 & 345,706,609 & 259,442,028 & 480,681,423 & 7,394,612 \\
\hline 1908 & 556,681,462 & 189,051,824 & 331,961,663 & 261,105,883 & 489,469,958 & 6,515,567 \\
\hline 1909 & 520,907,436 & 135,693,409 & 302,555,341 & 231,144,267 & 440,271,747 & 7,783,393 \\
\hline 1910 & 565,934,957 & 109,828,320 & 259,259,654 & 267,765,916 & 499,215,329 & 8,079,822 \\
\hline 1911 & 713,018,206 & 103,401,553 & 282,016,883 & 309,151,989 & 598,367,852 & 7,592,542 \\
\hline 1912 & 723,008,839 & 99,899,270 & 318,838,493 & 348,149,524 & 672,268,163 & 8,155,539 \\
\hline 1913 & 731,758,513 & 181,907,266 & 321,204,373 & 408,806,949 & 776,297,360 & 8,531,897 \\
\hline 191 & 792,716,109 & 137,495,121 & 293,218,336 & 374,224,210 & 724,908,000 & 7,122,249 \\
\hline 191 & 510,455,540 & 506,993,179 & 454,575,404 & 355,862,329 & 807,465,511 & 80,826,502 \\
\hline 191 & 535,952,043 & 380,638,102 & 599,059,151 & 657,923,305 & 1,998,298,249 & 100,306,729 \\
\hline 1917 & 731,990,339 & 531,866,009 & 737,795,334 & 1,191,262,523 & 2,942,577,415 & 91,672,430 \\
\hline 1918 & 897,324,082 & 374,978,216 & 1,153,702,460 & 1,201,438,423 & 2,185,420,221 & 25,787,655 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,226,395,137 & 719,340,233 & 1,783,512,167 & 952,168,641 & 2,384,467,863. & 15,577,897 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,968,639,653 & 626,566,067 & 1,514,526,450 & 991,536,840 & 2,834, 848,116 & 13,191,980 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,288,361,358 & 979,542,840 & 779,204,656 & 660,195,147 & 2,670,347,350 & 8,232,315 \\
\hline 1922. & 925,632,665 & 520,498,723 & 623,606,878 & 411,646,496 & 1,210,868,533 & 7,613,767 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are no avallable Government figures prior to 1820.
EXPORTS, BY CHIEF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, IN FISCAL YEARS 1921. 1922. (1921 flgures in parentheses.)

New York, \(\$ 1,317,440,816\) ( \(\$ 2,545,015,371\) ); Galveston, \(\$ 402,337,575\) ( \(\$ 550,032.922\) ): New Orleans, \(\$ 365,116,311\) ( \(\$ 614,206,827\) ): Detroit, \(\$ 177,461,773\) ( \(\$ 272,984,947\) ) ; Norfolk, \(\$ 161,284,216\) ( \(\$ 324,798,-\)
241): Buffalo, \$139.972,523 (\$200,763,632): San Francisco, \(\$ 130,286,495\) ( \(\$ 155,030,658\) ); Baltimore, \(\$ 123,243,240(\$ 306,178,352)\); Philadelphia, \(\$ 117,-\) 835,117 ( \(\$ 322,296,316\) ) ; Seattle, \(\$ 96,089,637\) ( \(\$ 108\),380,498).

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fiscal } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BY SEA.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{By Land Vehicles.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total by Land and Sea.} \\
\hline & In American Vessels. & In Foreign Vessels. & Total. & Pct. tn Americ'n Vesseas. & & \\
\hline 1830 & Dollars.
\[
66,035,739
\] & Dollars.
\[
4,481,181
\] & Dollars.
\[
70,516,920
\] & 94.2 & Dollars. & Dollars.
\[
70,516,920
\] \\
\hline 1840 & 92,802,352 & 14,339,167. & 107,141,519. & 86.6 & & 107,141,519 \\
\hline 1850 & 139,657,043 & 38,481,275 & 178,138,318 & 78.4 & & 178,138,318 \\
\hline \[
1860
\] & 228,164,855 & 134,001,399 & 362,166,254 & 63.0 & & 362,166,254 \\
\hline 1870 & 153,237,077 & 309,140,510 & 462,377,587 & 33.1 & & 462,377,587 \\
\hline 1880 & 149,317,368 & - 503,494,913 & 652,812,281 & 22.9 & 15,142,465 & 667,954;746 \\
\hline 1890 & 124,948,948 & 623,740,100 & 748,689,048 & 16.7 & 40,621;361 & 789,310,409 \\
\hline 1900 & 104,304,940 & 701,223,735 & 805,528,675 & 12.9 & 44,412,509 & 849,941.184 \\
\hline 1901 & 93,055,493 & 683,015,858 & 776,071,351 & 12.0 & 47,100,814 & 823,172,165 \\
\hline 1902 & 102,188,002 & 744,766,235 & 846,954,237 & 12.1 & 56,366,711 & 903,320,948 \\
\hline 1903 & 123,666,832 & 835, 844,210 & 959,511,042 & 12.9 & 66,208,195 & 1,025,719,237 \\
\hline 190 & 132,253,065 & 790,595,186 & 922,848,251 & 14.3 & : 68,239,120 & 991,087,371 \\
\hline 190 & 160,649,571 & 878,138,230 & 1,038,787,801 & 15.5 & -78,725,270 & 1,117,513,071 \\
\hline 190 & 168,488,129 & 971,397,270 & 1,139,885,399 & 14.8 & 86,677,047 & 1,226,562,446 \\
\hline 190 & 176,550,716 & 1,163,698,060 & 1,340,248,776 & 13.2 & 94,172,649 & 1,434,421,425 \\
\hline 190 & 151,919,733 & ,971,111,234. & 1,123,030,967 & 13.5 & 71,310,825 & 1,194,341.792 \\
\hline 190 & 150,528,075 & 1,090,001,007 & 1,240,529,082 & 12.1 & 71,391,142 & 1,311,920,224 \\
\hline 1910 & 147,100,976 & 1,319,438,085 & 1,466,539,061 & 10.0 & 90,408,369 & 1,556,947,430 \\
\hline 1911 & 146,640,912 & 1,289;510,573, & 1,436,151,485 & 10.2 & 91,074,620 & 1,527,226,105 \\
\hline 1912 & 170,849,680 & 1,380,228,170 & 1,551,077,850 & 11.0 & 102,187,084 & 1,653,264,934 \\
\hline 1913 & 193,094, 242 & 1,504,567,867 & 1,697,662,109 & 11.4 & 115,346, 125 & 1,813,008,234 \\
\hline 1914 & 198,923,666 & 1,538,784,987 & 1,737,708,653 & 11.4 & 156,217,004 & 1,893,925,657 \\
\hline 19 & 281,334,841 & 1244,934,571 & 1,526,269,412 & 18.4 & 147,900,328 & 1,674,169.740 \\
\hline 1916 & 449,872,543 & 1,550,102,577. & 1,999,975,120 & 22.5 & 197,908,390 & 2,197,883,510 \\
\hline 1917 & 648,256,478 & 1.706,482,324 & 2,354,738,802 & 27.5 & 304,616,383 & 2,059,355,185 \\
\hline 1918 & 710,777,017 & 1,849,650,228 & 2.560,427,245 & 27.7 & 385,228,158 & \[
2,945,655,403
\] \\
\hline 1919 & 875,602,857 & 1,741,432,980 & 2,617,035,837 & 33.5 & 478,684,231 & 3,095,720,068 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,835,757,405 & 2,870,930,209 & 4,706,687,614. & 39.0 & 531,664,500 & 5,238,352,114 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,301,926,297 & 1,905,696,439 & 3,207,622,736 & 40.6 & 446,836,610 & 3,654,459;346 \\
\hline 1922. & 734,375,471 & 1,533,906,433 & 2,268,281,904. & 32.4 & 258,686,097 & 2,607,618,110 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are no available Government igures prior to 1820 in above table.
UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY OLASSES OF MATERIALS.
(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline fiscal Year. & Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing & Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, \& Food Animals. & Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Man ufactured. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Manufactures } \\
& \text { For Further } \\
& \text { Use in Manu- } \\
& \text { facturing. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Manufactures Ready For Consumption. & Miscellaneous. \\
\hline & Dollarş. & & & & & \\
\hline & 1,983,706 & 6.081,641 & 10,820,814 & 4,079,064 & 30,998,900 & 556,709 \\
\hline 18 & 11,510.245 & 15,273,321 & 15,188,845 & 11,359,196 & 44,300,005 & 94 \\
\hline & 11,711,266 & 18,011,659 & 21,465,776 & 26,163,152 & 95,312,499 & 845,174 \\
\hline & 39,691,797 & 45,743,826 & 59,837,674 & 34,899,303 & 172,128,991 & 1,314,528 \\
\hline & 55,615,202 & 54,081,091 & 96,081,635 & 55,569,071 & 173,614,888 & 996,521 \\
\hline 18 & 131,861,617 & 100,297,040 & 118,125,216 & 110,779,516 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(196,587,405\) \\
230,685 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(10,303,952\)
9,\(251 ; 325\) \\
\hline & 170,637,250 & 128,480,142 & 133,332,031 & 116,924,080 & 230,685,581 & 9,251,325 \\
\hline 1900 & 27 & 97,9 & 133,02 & 134,222,0 & 3 & 79 \\
\hline 1901 & 248,006,75 & 110,385,208 & 125,540,654. & 127,576,924. & 205,505,580 & 6,157,048 \\
\hline 1902 & 303,001,868 & 120,280,302 & 95,350,256 & 147,656,292 & 231,420,820 & 5,611,410 \\
\hline & 330,491,084 & 119,202,674 & 116,620,623 & 195,750,847 & 257,757,184 & 5,896,825 \\
\hline 190 & 320,794,431 & 132,223,895 & 118,222,862 & 160,233,890 & 252,857,673 & 6,754,620 \\
\hline 19 & 389,160,658 & 146, 130,903 & 145,355,839 & 177,827,960 & 252,372,650 & 6,665,061 \\
\hline & 477,027,174 & -149,747,693 & 150,656,263 & 274,096,464 & -364,192,884 & 10,700, 8 id \\
\hline & 363,482,258 & 145,577,427 & 147,008,870 & 196,248,409 & 331,617,926 & 10,406,902 \\
\hline 19 & 451,359,259 & 164,110,674 & 165,700,920 & 222,101,622 & 299,106,235 & 9,541,514 \\
\hline 1910 & 566,270,770 & 144,776,636 & 181,566,572 & 285,138,373 & 367,723,367 & 11,471,712 \\
\hline 1911 & 511,362,140 & 181,194,863 & 172,006,501 & 287,785,652 & 361,422,180 & 13,454,769 \\
\hline 1912 & 555,986,041 & 230,358,230 & 196, 100,608 & 293,739,134 & 360,018,963 & 17,061,958 \\
\hline 19 & 635,210,201 & 211,746,500 & 194,243,220 & 349,401,928 & 408,178,704 & 14,227,681 \\
\hline 19 & 632,865,860 & 247,947,621 & 227,644,329 & 319,275,488 & 449,318,214 & 16,874,145 \\
\hline 19 & 575,357,144 & 223,929,564 & 285,725,091 & 237,176,522 & 335,876,628 & 16,104,791. \\
\hline 19 & 948,825,500 & 251,886,746 & 310,938,181 & 356,857,137 & 311,870,962 & 17,504,984 \\
\hline 191 & 1,109,704,565 & 335,573,042 & 343,435,475 & 477,730,509 & 377,256,553 & 15,655,041 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,230,252,430 \\
& 1,250,674,773
\end{aligned}
\] & \(372,681,751\)
37622,730 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 380,227,084 \\
& 456,200,261
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 540,742,182 \\
& 605,727,715
\end{aligned}
\] & \(402,670,415\)
\(393,223,404\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,081,541 \\
& 13,671,185
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 2,141,453,939 & 622,092,148 & 891,029,825 & 801,248,503 & & 77,361,866 \\
\hline 192 & 1,051,115,616 & 450,394, 836 & 844,510,050 & 543,046,843 & 744,030,118 & 21,361,883 \\
\hline 1922 & 909,097,565 & 301,962,648 & 332,893,772 & 405,967,998 & 639,820,899 & 18,266,126 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are no available Government figures prior to 1821 in above table.
IMPORTS, BY CHIEF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, IN FISCAL YEARS.
(1921 figures in parentheres.)

\footnotetext{
New. York, . \(\$ 1.365,484,094\) ( \(\$ 1,920,662,644\) ); Boston, \(\$ 163,075,778\) ( \(\$ 221,865,187\) ); Ogdensburg, N. Y., \(\$ 132,658,536\) ( \(\$ 140,379,244\) ); San Francisco, \(\$ 127,657,445\); Seattle, \(\$ 124,102,503(\$ 70,938,939)\);

Philadelphia, \(\$ 120,191,347\) ( \(\$ 205,892,494) ;\) New Orleans, \(\$ 104,056,671\) ( \(\$ 190,950,076\) ); Detrolt \(\$ 59,-\) 383,185 ( \(\$ 89,291,554\) ); Buffalo, \(\$ 58,123,625\) ( \(\$ 00,-\) \(513,625)\); Chicago, \(\$ 46,698,026(\$ 55,279,777)\); 期altmore, \(\$ 41,346,635\) ( \(\$ 61,485,414\) ).
}

\section*{U. S. FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES.}
(Figures Cover Years Ending June 30.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Countries.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Exports.} \\
\hline & 1921. & 1922. & 1921. & 1922. \\
\hline EUROPE. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars & Dollars. \\
\hline  & 2.085 .040 & 2,603,807 & 8.168,485 & 1,317,628 \\
\hline Belgium.................. & 42,464,701 & 42,792,800 & 184,472,230 & 103,449,034 \\
\hline Bulgaria & 3,014 386 & 1,144.868 & 1,312.526 & 1,242,992 \\
\hline Czecho-slo & 11,213.512 & 12,501,554 & 1,988,340 & 824,789 \\
\hline Denmark & 17,129,151 & 3,988,645 & 63,065,607 & 36,453,208 \\
\hline Esthonia. & 7.353,681 & 5,294,355 & \(11,969,036\) & \(5,064,091\)
\(8.550,155\) \\
\hline France. & 149,785,576 & 139,588,185 & 432,599,757 & 230,939,597 \\
\hline Germany & 90,773.014 & -95,592,004 & 381,869,349 & 350,442,438 \\
\hline Gibraltar & 409,379 & 10,005 & 21.466.475 & 4,514,326 \\
\hline Greece & 24,331,162 & 18,566,134 & 37,804,642 & 11,066,880 \\
\hline Hungary. & 262.410 & 193,464 & 1,521,581 & 180,329 \\
\hline Iceland and & 107,376 & 165,335 & -619,149 & , 371,882 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ltaly }}\) Latvia. & 59,096,514 & 61,346,780 & 302,121,278 & 138,174,639 \\
\hline Lithuania & & 62,850 & & 6,660,.589
63,968 \\
\hline Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus & \(127,68{ }^{\circ}\) & 201,934 & \(1,560,140\) & 1.764,981 \\
\hline Netherlands.. & 61,315,284 & 53,120,972 & 250,818,059 & 129,789,054 \\
\hline Norway & 18,849,358 & 11,739,624 & 57,920,018 & 29,789,272 \\
\hline Poland and Danzig & 5 962,129 & 1,204,679 & 37,520,659 & 9,475,560 \\
\hline Portugal. & 5,991,230 & 4,368,174 & 14,773,549 & 7,219,158 \\
\hline Roumani & 55,065 & 501,868 & 9,779,668 & 2,577,415 \\
\hline Russia in Europe & 1,055,146 & 22,153 & 17,111,758 & 13,830,070 \\
\hline Spain. & 32,154,558 & 27,626,411 & 118,578,676 & 66,408,756 \\
\hline Sweden.... & 27.905,342 & 23,203,575 & 76,615,673 & 30,082,053 \\
\hline Switzerland. \({ }_{\text {Turkey }}\) in Europ & 46,797,810 & 41,556,266 & 25,632,565 & -5,016,246 \\
\hline Turkey in Europ & 4,327,237 & \(8,627,489\)
47 & 19,791,911 & \(19,216,628\)
\(5,915,811\) \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline United Kingdom: England & & & & \\
\hline Scotland. & 29,789,051 & 28,563,555 & 1,205,2452,731 & 47,054,920 \\
\hline Ireland & 26,271,357 & 27,879,868 & 38,675,932 & 25,641,257 \\
\hline Total United Kingdom & 327,786,474 & 270,353,653 & 1,326,387,817 & 843,897,314 \\
\hline Jugo-Slavia, Albania, and Fium & 72.956 & 155,920 & 1,326,528 & 1,831,187 \\
\hline Total Europe. \(\qquad\) NORTH AVERTCA & 937,868,864 & 830,473,712 & 3,408,522,000 & 2,067,027,605 \\
\hline Canada.................... & 529,421,972 & 156,403,736 & 788,979,532 & 297,385,308 \\
\hline Maritime Provinces & & 17,848,537 & & 10,383,414 \\
\hline Quebec and Ontario & & 105,932,374 & & 207,996,495 \\
\hline Prairie Provinces ...d Yuitish Columbia & & \(9,074,225\)
\(18,725,447\) & & \(16,933,793\)
\(12,746,322\) \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline Total Canada & 529,421,972 & 307,984,319 & 788,979,532 & 545,445,332 \\
\hline ntral America: British Honduras & 3,720,142 & 2,309,003 & 2,622,217. & 1,823,553 \\
\hline Costa Rica. & 7,257,138 & 5,641,596 & 6.746,507 & 2,736,951 \\
\hline Guatemala & 14,257,218 & 8,234,231 & 7,550,297. & 5,646.907 \\
\hline Honduras. & 6,017,554 & 5,181,943 & 14,637,695 & 10,526,633 \\
\hline Nicaragu & 6,477,186 & 3,504,591 & 6,133.302 & 3.385,030 \\
\hline Salvado & 6,980,175 & 1,987,102 & \(32,179,004\)
\(6,205,186\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
14,662,814 \\
4,614,934
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total Central Ámerica & 50,291.194 & 31,094,032 & 76,074,208 & 44,396,822 \\
\hline Greenland & & & & \\
\hline Mexico................ & 154,993,154 & 122,956,524 & 267,169,762 & 137,750,077 \\
\hline Miquelon and St. Pierre Islan & \[
50
\] & 10,649 & 169,148 & 170.117 \\
\hline Newfoundland and Labrador & 1,758,934 & 1,921,151 & 9,698,622 & 5,874,984 \\
\hline West Indies and Bermuda: & & & & \\
\hline British- Bermuda & 1,098,682 & 1,092,054 & & \\
\hline Barbados & 1,945,816 & 1,211,807 & 3,912,907 & 1,617,203 \\
\hline Jamaica & 6,294,991 & 7,128,854 & 15,524,778 & 8,238,928 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & 7,295,120 & 4,565,575 & 14,238.171 & 4,882,268 \\
\hline Cubather Britis & 4,013,120 & 1,690,929 & 6,124,861 & 4,620,375 \\
\hline Dominican Republi & 420,399,940 & 210,585,780 & 403,720,541 & 114,799,891 \\
\hline Dominican Republ & 19,514,039 & 7,479,529 & 32,248,123 & 10,652,700 \\
\hline French West Indie & 2,514,838 & 1,735,227 & 5,997,446 & 2,644,317 \\
\hline Haiti. \({ }^{\text {V }}\) & \({ }^{4}, 076,857\) & 1,147,090 & 10,380,819 & \(8.562,823\) \\
\hline Virgin Islands of U. S. & 3,571,787 & 754,729 & -4,162,594 & 1,836,567 \\
\hline Total West Indie & 470,851,464 & 236,478,111 & 503,795,178 & 163,300,796 \\
\hline Total North America.. & 1,207,526,768 & 700.739,286 & 1,645,906,752 & 896,951,012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTES TO THE ABOVE TABLE.}

The Canadian imports total for 1922 includes Russian famine relief supplics; the imports totals by provinces, 1922 , cover last half of 1921 ; cxports totals, 1922, by provinces, cover first half of 1922.

\footnotetext{
Canadian exports total, 1922, covers last half of 1921.
Exports totals, 1922, for Esthonia, Latvia, European Russia and the Ukraine inciude Russian famIne relief supplies.
}
U. S. Foreign Trade by Countries-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Countries.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} \\
\hline & 1921. & 1922. & 1921. & 1922. \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
124 ,299,424
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
60767964
\end{tabular} & Dotlars. 200,890 985 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
80,495,060
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Bolivia... & 16,324,192 & -734,731 & 4,592,307 & 80,250,486 \\
\hline Brazil & 147,520,940 & 100,435,733 & 128,746,345 & 38,330,449 \\
\hline Chili & 77,854,552 & 38,912,591 & 49,715,357 & 16,716,462 \\
\hline Colombia & 45,808,589 & 41,049.460 & 32,639,388 & 15,988,805 \\
\hline Ealkland Isiands & 8,601,577 & 5,837,682 & 7,902,876 & 3,565,326 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Guiana:}} \\
\hline & & & 6,246,348 & 1,956,532 \\
\hline Dutch. & -470,296 & 925,292 & 2,056,133 & 1,977,549 \\
\hline Faraguay. & 68,627 & 329,771 & 1,312,021 & 499,836 \\
\hline Paraguay & 1,207,791 & 1,161,732 & -980,357 & 262,531 \\
\hline Peru..... & 40,822,263 & 14,442,775 & 42,954,229 & -12,496,799 \\
\hline Uruguay & \(17,564,731\)
\(12,312,183\) & -11,588,604 & \(27,960,135\)
\(17,459,628\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
9,702,557 \\
7,585,267
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total South America. ASIA. & 485,225,042 & 288,897,069 & 523,450,650 & 190,827,828 \\
\hline Aden................... & 1,696,940 & 1,541,368 & 1,221,230 & 1,584,376 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline British India. Ceylon & 122,850,161 & \(78,560,413\)
\(9,723,851\) & 92,549,584 & \(35,723,496\)
411,108 \\
\hline Straits Setitiements. & \(107,504,102\) & \(71,819,493\) & \(14,927,479\) & 4,545,796 \\
\hline Other British East & 17,707,723 & 7,833,260 & 2,322,733 & 486,830 \\
\hline China. & 113,185,707 & 109,410,796 & 138,455,278 & 100,853,052 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chosen \\
Dutch East Ind
\end{tabular} & - \(140,613,1278\) & 11,841, \({ }^{29,112}\) & \(2,471,677\)
\(61,180,547\) & \(2,858,032\)
\(5,107,280\) \\
\hline Java and Madura & & 11,343,496 & & 2,954,752 \\
\hline Other Dutch East & & 4,609,795 & & 705,784 \\
\hline Far Eastern Republic. & & 678,767 & & 1,065,724 \\
\hline French Indo-China. . & 311,419 & 96,411 & 1,337,253 & 542,871 \\
\hline Grecce in Asia. & & 10,802,281 & & 3,156,884 \\
\hline Hcjaz, Arabia, and Mesopo & & 71734,523 & & 291,229 \\
\hline Hongkong & 28,210,002 & 11,036,422 & 22,042,197 & 19,569,408 \\
\hline  & \(253,217,835\)
\(5,724,131\) & \(307,514,995\)
\(1,835,664\) & \(189,181,585\)
\(6,403,561\) & \(248,716,339\)
\(5,862,221\) \\
\hline Palestine and Syria. . . . . . & & -752,949 & & 3,167,822 \\
\hline Persia. & 3,309,169 & 3,139,514 & 1,762,667 & 1,210,399 \\
\hline Philippine Island & 94,360,918 & 59,353,810 & 85,925,044 & 39,011,907 \\
\hline Russia in Asia & 3,564,488 & 327,019 & 979,24.5 & 863,622 \\
\hline Siam........ & 290,075 & 138,607 & 2,442,756 & 820,148 \\
\hline Turkey in Asia
Other Asia... & \(17,171,475\)
46,390 & \(1,372,201\)
57,009 & \(9,843,255\)
249,322 & 760,269
61,006 \\
\hline Total Asia & 909,849,469 & 704,556,280 & 633,340,386 & 480,856,406 \\
\hline Australia. . . . . . . . . . . . . & 31,461,017 & 19,193,614 & 120,985,720 & 64,776,548 \\
\hline British Oceania & 2,131,849 & 6,635,584 & 841,701 & 355,192 \\
\hline French Occania & 1,971,936 & 1,130,363 & 1,447,405 & 999,978 \\
\hline New Zcaland. & 22,237,914 & 9,896,813 & 47,605,552 & 17,419,616 \\
\hline Othcr Oceania & 1,326,181 & 385,049 & 380,659 & 251,863 \\
\hline Total Occania. & 59,128,897 & 31,241,423 & 171,261,037 & 83,803,197 \\
\hline Abyssinia. . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {africa. }}\). & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{336
427,736} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,500
174,893} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19,477
521,467} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,051
343,378} \\
\hline Belgian Congo & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline West.
South & 7,051,365 & 9,338,098 & 9,300,348 & 6,077,715 \\
\hline East & 10,838,040 & 1,204,997 & +6,600,642 & 18,487,399 \\
\hline Canary Islands. & 208,573 & 307,54,1 & 3,335,505 & 1,90E,926 \\
\hline Egypt........ & 26,437,350 & 32,161,501 & 29,530,047 & 9,454,116 \\
\hline French Africa. & 2,939,839 & 490,706 & 28,678,378 & 2,446,386 \\
\hline Algcria and Tunis... & & 824.008 & & 3,723,355 \\
\hline Other French Africa
Italian Africa. . . . . & & 142,825 & & 932,759 \\
\hline Italian Africa. & 332,666 & 11,501 & 212,758 & 101,203 \\
\hline Kamerun, ctc & 13,923 & & 460,366 & \\
\hline Liberia...a & 365,578 & 65,025 & 201,830 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 178,048 \\
& 158,918
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Morocco. & 522,516 & 205,913 & 2,717,303 & 3,470,526 \\
\hline Portuguese Africa. & 1,378,402 & 558,064 & 9,218,606 & 1,264,294 \\
\hline  & & 1,322,612 & & 1,236,495 \\
\hline Other Portuguese Airica & & 470 & & 266,886 \\
\hline Spanish Africa.. & 117 & & 118,412 & 606,394 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Grand total.} & 54,860,306 & 52,101,238 & 134,029,208 & 51,715,549 \\
\hline & 3,654,459,346 & 2,608,009,008 & 6,516,510,033 & 3,771,181,597 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTES TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

Imports totals (1922) cover only first half of that vear as to Dutch East Indles; exports totals (1922) cover only first half of that year as to Dutch East Indics, Algeria and Tunis, and Portugucse Africa;
exports totals (1922) cover only last half of 1921 as to Dutch East Indies, and French and Portuguesf Africa; exports totals (1921) cover only last half of that year as to French Arrea.

FARMERS-THEIR NUMBER, BY STATES, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Division and
State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{In Citics of 25,000 or More.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { In Cities } \\
\text { of } 10,000- \\
25,000
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{In Cities of \(2,500-\) 10,000.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{In Rural Territory.} \\
\hline & Number. & Pct. of Entire Population. & & & & Number. & Pct. of Entire Rural Pop. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unlted States. GEOGRAPEIC DIVISIONS:} & 31,614,269 & 29.9 & 52,955 & 36,131 & 166,543 & 31,358,640 & 61.0 \\
\hline & 625,877 & 8.5 & 8,132 & 16,790 & 65,533 & 535,422 & 34.9 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic & 1,892,789 & 8.5 & 12;804 & 2,962 & 15,862 & 1,861,161 & 33.3 \\
\hline Fast North Central & 4,913,633 & 22.9 & 9,279 & 3,094 & 14,056 & 4,887,204 & 58.0 \\
\hline West North Central & 5,171,596 & 41.2 & 5,757 & 3,299 & 9,357 & 5,153,183 & 65.9 \\
\hline South Atlantic & 6,416,698 & 45.9 & 3,273 & 741 & 14,927 & 6;397,757 & 66.3 \\
\hline East South Central & 5,182,937 & 58.3 & 1,202 & 514 & 6,415 & 5,174,806 & 75.0 \\
\hline West Soutlı Central & 5,228,199 & 51.0 & 1,808 & 1,962 & 13,859 & 5,210,570 & 71.7 \\
\hline Mountain. & 1,168,367 & 35.0 & 871 & 1,182 & 13,321 & 1,152,993 & 54.4 \\
\hline Pacine. . & 1,014,173 & 18.2 & 9,829 & 5,587 & 13,213 & 985.544 & 47.0 \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND: & 197,601 & 25.7 & 1,301 & 3,348 & 3,926 & 189,026 & 40.4 \\
\hline New Hampshir & 76,021 & 17.2 & 818 & 2,751 & 7,845 & 64,607 & 39.6 \\
\hline Vermont.. & 125,263 & 35.5 & & 244 & 574 & 124,445 & 51.3 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 118,554 & 3.1 & 4,229 & 8,269 & 44,324 & 61,732 & 30.5 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 15,136 & 2.5 & 74.1 & 1,332 & 7,748 & 5,315 & 34.9 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 93,302 & 6.8 & 1,043 & -846 & 1,116 & 90,297 & 20.3 \\
\hline Mew Mork. . . . . . . & 800,747 & 7.7 & 7,261 & 1,643 & 8,889 & 782,954 & 43.6 \\
\hline New Jersey & 143,708 & 4.6 & 1,890 & 703 & 4,268 & 136,847 & 20.1 \\
\hline Pennsylvania. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: & 948,334 & 10.9 & 3,653 & 616 & 2,705 & 941,360 & 30.2 \\
\hline Ohio.................... & 1,139,329 & 19.8 & 2,490 & 750 & 2,177 & 1,133,912 & 54.5 \\
\hline Indiana & -907,295 & 31.0 & 2,511 & 260 & 1,704 & -902,820 & 62.4 \\
\hline Illinois. & 1,098,262 & 16.9 & 2,695 & 891 & 3,940 & 1,090,736 & 52.4 \\
\hline Michigan. & 848,710 & 23.1 & 1,237 & 408 & 2,566 & -844,499 & 59.2 \\
\hline Wisconsin . . . . . - CESTRAL & 920,037. & 36.0 & -346 & 785 & 3,669 & 915,237 & 66.0 \\
\hline Minnesota. . . . . . . . . . . & 897,181 & 37.6 & 901 & 518 & 2,302 & 893,460 & 66.9 \\
\hline Iowa. & 984,799 & 41.0 & 2,973 & 859 & 3,273 & 977,694 & 64.0 \\
\hline Missouri & 1,211,346 & 35.6 & 1,641 & 306 & 1,500 & 1,207,899 & 66.5 \\
\hline North Dakota & 394,500 & 61.0 & & 759 & 119 & 393,622 & 70.5 \\
\hline South Dakota & 362,221 & 56.9 & 35 & 5 & 295 & 361,886 & 67.7 \\
\hline Nebraska & 584,172 & 45.1 & 131 & 113 & 1,190 & 582,738 & 65.4 \\
\hline Kansas...... & 737,377 & 41.7 & 76 & 739 & 1,678 & 735,884 & 63.9 \\
\hline SOUTH ATLANTIC: & 51,212 & 23.0 & 34 & & 27 & 51,151 & 50.0 \\
\hline Maryland & 279,225 & 19.3 & 1,391 & 14 & 164 & 277,656 & 47.9 \\
\hline Dlstrict of Columbia & 894 & 0.2 & 894 & & & & \\
\hline Virginla. & 1,064,417 & 46.1 & 190 & 48 & 4,266 & 1,059,913 & 64.8 \\
\hline West Virginia & 477,924 & 32.7 & 286 & 75 & -932 & 476,631 & 43.5 \\
\hline North Carollina & 1,501,227. & 58.7 & 207 & 237 & 837 & 1,499,946 & 72.5 \\
\hline South Carolina & 1,074,693 & 63.8 & 70 & 103 & 2,041 & 1,072,479 & 77.2 \\
\hline Georgia & 1,685,213 & 58.2 & 96 & 230 & 4,276 & 1,680,611 & 77.5 \\
\hline Florida. & 281,893 & 29.1 & 105 & 34 & 2,384 & 279,370 & 45.6 \\
\hline EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:
Kentucky. . . . . . . . . . . & 1,304,862 & 54.0 & 100 & 141 & 2,279 & 1,302,342 & 73.0 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 1,271,708 & 54.4 & 823 & 183 & 1,523 & 1,269,179 & 73.5 \\
\hline Alabama. & 1,335,885 & 56.9 & 279 & 118 & , 975 & 1,334,513 & 72.6 \\
\hline Mississippi . . . . \({ }_{\text {West }}^{\text {South }}\) Central & 1,270,482 & 71.0 & & 72 & 1,638 & 1,268,772 & S1.8 \\
\hline Arkansas. . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,147,049 & 65.5 & 433 & 472 & 1,662 & 1,144,482 & \\
\hline Louisiana & 786,050 & 43.7 & 269 & 32 & 1,294 & 1,784,455 & 67.0 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 1,017,327 & 50.2 & 173 & \(\begin{array}{r}170 \\ \hline 188\end{array}\) & 1,085 & 1,015,899 & 68.2 \\
\hline Texas. . Mountain : & 2,277,773 & 48.8 & 933 & 1,288 & 9,818 & 2,265,734 & 71.9 \\
\hline Montana. & 225,667 & 41.1 & 7 & 45 & 226 & 225,389 & 59.8 \\
\hline rdaho. & 200,902 & 46.5 & & 497 & 3,842 & 196,563 & 62.8 \\
\hline Wyoming & 67,306 & 34.6 & & 31 & 199 & 67,076 & 48.9 \\
\hline Colorado. & 266,073 & 28.3 & 203 & 86 & 503 & 265,281 & 54.5 \\
\hline New Mexico & 161,446 & 44.8 & & 9 & 895 & 160,542 & 54.3 \\
\hline Arizona & 90,560 & 27.1 & 42 & 1 & 360 & 90,167 & 41.6 \\
\hline Utah. & 140,249 & 31.2 & 619 & 507 & 7,251 & 131,872 & 56.4 \\
\hline Nevada. ...... & 16,164 & 20.9 & & 6 & 55 & 16,103 & . 25.9 \\
\hline Washington..... & 283.382 & 20.9 & 1,605 & 248 & 1,507 & 280,022 & \\
\hline Oregon.... & 214,021 & 27.3 & 1,220 & 63 & 1,749 & 212,009 & 54.0 \\
\hline Callfornia & 516,770 & 15.1 & 8,024 & 5,276 & 9,957 & 493,513 & 45.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ACREAGE OF WHITE AND COLORED FARMERS, BY STATES, 1920. \\ (Acreage of colored farmers is in parentheses.)}

\begin{abstract}
Alabama, 15,228,611 (4,348,245); Arizona, 5,741,\(704 \cdot(60,422)\); Arkansas, \(14,862,383\) (2,703,752); Callfornia, \(28,844,686\) ( 520,981 ); Colorado, 24,374,636 ( 87,378 ) ; Connecticut, \(1,891,735\) ( 7,245 ) ; Delaware, 889,623 ( 54,888 ) ; District of Columbia, 5,380 , (288); Florida, \(5,408,823\) ( 637,868 ); Georgia, 18,634,305 (7,072,767); Idaho, 8,327,986 (47,887); Illinois, 31,916,811 (57,702); Indiana, 21,026,616 (36,716); Iowa, \(33,466,049\) ( 8,847 ); Kansas. \(45,236,124\) (189,055 ); Kentucky, 21,185,813 (426,959). Louisiana 7,837,244 (2,182,578); Maine, 5,425,015 (953); Maryland, \(4,406,422\) ( 351,577 ), Massachusetts, \(2,488,887\) ( 5,590 ) ; Michigan. 18,985,409 (48,795); Minnesota, \(30,201,479\) ( 20,279 ); Miśsissippi. 12,438,914 (5,814,665); Missouri, 34,584,245 (190,434).
Montana, 54, 419,041 (651,615); Nebraska, 42,-

270,327 ( 68,509 ) ; Névada, \(2,345,393\) ( 11,770 ) ; New Hampshire, 2,602,330 (1,476); Ne币 Jersey, 2, 256,265 \((26,320)\). New Mexico \(24,345,274\) ( 64,359 ); New York. \(20,589,928\) ( 42,875 ) ; North Carolina, \(16,584,-\) 294 (3,437,442) ; North Dakota, 36,028,299 (186,452): Ohio, \(23,415,476\) (100.412); Oklahoma, \(30,274,576\) ( \(1,715,374\) ); Oregon, \(13,442,465\) ( 99,853 ) ; Penns.rlvania, \(17,611,836\) ( 26,934 ); Rhode Island, 330,648 (952) : South Carollna, 8,051,424 (4,410,521) ; South Dakota, 33,683,313 ( 840,462 ); Tennessee, 17,087.453 ( \(1,523,803\) ) ; Texas, \(109,106,553(4,474,163)\), Utah, 4,999,240 (51,170) ; Vermont, 4,231,660 (4,450 ) : Virginia, \(16,297,693\) ( \(2,263,419\) ); Washington, 13,143,321 (101,399) : West VIrginla, 9,542,246 (27,544); Wisconsin, 22,114, 129 ( 34,094 ); Wyoming, \(11,794,035(26,668)\); total United States- \(910,608,420\) \((45,068,125)\).
\end{abstract}

\section*{RACE AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS IN U. S., BY STATES.}
(U. S. Census Returns.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Division or State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Native White
Farmers.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOREIGN-BORN } \\
& \text { WHITE } \\
& \text { FARMERS. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Colored Farmers.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Colored Farmers by Race, 1920.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & Negro. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In- } \\
& \text { dian. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Jap- & Chi- \\
\hline United State & 4,917,386 & 4,771,063 & 581,068 & 669,556 & 949,889 & 920,883 & 925,708 & 16,680 & 6,892 & 609 \\
\hline Maine.. & 43,830 & 55,014 & & & & & 13 & & & \\
\hline New Har & 17.890 & 24,347 & 2,619 & 2,691 & 14 & 15 & 14 & & & \\
\hline Vermont & 25,280 & 28,968 & 3,767 & 3,721 & 28 & & 28 & & & \\
\hline Mhode Issland & 22,950
3,123 & 28,431
4,408 & 8,940 & 8,362 & 121 & 124 & 103 & & & \\
\hline Connecticut. & 14,955 & 19,841 & 7,625 & 6,861 & 75 & 113 & 65 & 10 & & \\
\hline Middle ATLantic:
New York.... & 166,869 & 187,629 & 25,776 & 27.029 & 550 & 939 & 245 & 299 & & \\
\hline New Jersey & 22,555 & 26,796 & 6,612 & 6,215 & 535 & 476 & 531 & & & \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 187.277 & 204,917 & 14,522 & 13,832 & 451 & 546 & 451 & & & \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRAL:
Ohio.................. & & 252,645 & & & & & 1,616 & & & \\
\hline Indiana & 198,156 & 204,951 & 6,398 & 9,729 & , 572 & 805 & 1,670 & & & \\
\hline Illinois. & 214,177 & 217.053 & 22,111 & 33,394 & 893 & 1,425 & 892 & & & \\
\hline Michigan. & 147,450
134,634 & 147,790
107,180 & 48,264
53,998 & 58,224 & 733
663 & \({ }_{5}^{946}\) & 549 & 182 & & 1 \\
\hline WEST NORTH CE & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Minnesota. & 110,966 & 74,710 & 67,305 & 81,134 & 207 & 293 & 33 & 174 & & \\
\hline Miswa... & 181,109 & 167,856 & 32,221 & 48,987 & 109 & 201 & 109 & & & \\
\hline North Dak & 40,899 & 25,750 & 36,248 & 37,867 & 543 & 743 & 26 & 517 & & \\
\hline South Dali & 52,700 & 49,360 & 20,325 & 25,476 & 1,612 & 2,808 & 47 & 1,563 & & 1 \\
\hline Nebraska & 99,441 & 93,509 & 24,592 & 35,707 & 384 & 462 & 63 & 260 & 61 & \\
\hline Kansas....... & 146,859 & 150,346 & 17,189 & 25,804 & 1,238 & 1,691 & 1,135 & 103 & & \\
\hline south atlantic: & & 9,504 & 363 & 410 & & & & & & \\
\hline Maryland. & 40,130 & 40,669 & 1,569 & 1,882 & 6,209 & 6,372 & 6,208 & \(\cdots\) & & \\
\hline Dist. of Co & 136.854
13 & 134185 & - 31 & 1.837 & & & & & & \\
\hline Virginia & 136,874
86,033 & \(\begin{array}{r}134,155 \\ 95,138 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1,582 & 1,749
839 & 47,786 & 48,114 & 47,690 & 96 & & \\
\hline North Caroli & 193,081 & 187,657 & 392 & 412 & 76,290 & 65,656 & 74,849 & 1,40 & & 1 \\
\hline South Caroli & 83,542
180,217 & 79,424
168,083 & 141
328 & 212 & 109,010
130,187 & 96,798
122,559 & 109,005 & & \({ }^{3}\) & 1 \\
\hline Florida. & 138,836 & +34,080 & 2,215 & 1,215 & 12,954 & 14,721 & 12,954 & & & \\
\hline East south centr Kentucky & & 245,499 & 1,112 & 1.956 & & & & & & 1 \\
\hline Tennessee & 213,832 & 206,821 & 1,760 & 883 & 38,182 & 38,308 & 38,181 & 1 & & \\
\hline Alabama & 159,865 & 151,214 & 1,031 & 1,244 & 95,203 & 110,443 & 95,200 & & & 3 \\
\hline Mississippi & 110,279 & 108,909 & 603 & 736 & 161,219 & 164,737 & 161,001 & 218 & & \\
\hline west south central Arkansas. & 158,273 & 148,627 & 2,049 & 2,458 & 72,282 & 63,593 & 72,275 & 7 & & \\
\hline Louisiana & 71,081 & 63,236 & 2,323 & 2,431 & 62,059 & 54,879 & 62,036 & 22 & \(\cdots\) & \\
\hline Oklahoma & 167,472 & 161,773 & r \(\begin{array}{r}5,791 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & -7,748 & 18,725 & 20,671 & 13,403 & 5,315 & [ \({ }^{3}\) & 4 \\
\hline mountain: & 327,475 & 318,988 & 29,774 & 28,864 & 78,784 & 69,918 & 78,597 & 153 & 29 & 5 \\
\hline Mont & 41,051 & 18,165 & 15.563 & 6,853 & 1,063 & 1,196 & 31 & 987 & 29 & 15 \\
\hline Idaho & 35,284 & 24,694 & 6,314 & 5,708 & 508 & 405 & 23 & 330 & 129 & 20 \\
\hline Wyoming & 13,306
49,846 & \(\begin{array}{r}9,019 \\ 37198 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2,273
9,535 & 1,903
8,398 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
169 \\
1653
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 574 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 148 & \(\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 15 & 3 \\
\hline Colorado & 49,846
26,593 & \begin{tabular}{l}
37,198 \\
32,088 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 9,535
1,376 & 8,398 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
553 \\
1,875
\end{array}
\] & 574
2,148
3,28 & 148 & \(\begin{array}{r}183 \\ 1,833 \\ \hline 83\end{array}\) & 321
9 & 1 \\
\hline Arizon & 8.262 & 5,218 & 1,067 & , 806 & , 646 & 3,203 & 32 & 537 & 69 & 8 \\
\hline Utah. & 21,276 & 15,948 & 3,972 & 5,452 & 414 & 276 & 61 & 209 & 133 & 11 \\
\hline & 2,060 & 1,661 & 884 & 867 & 219 & 161 & 5 & 208 & & 1 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
PACIFIC: \\
Washingt
\end{tabular} & 45,265 & 37,770 & 19,757 & 17,297 & 1,266 & 1,125 & 79 & & & \\
\hline Oregon. & 40,484 & 35,819 & 9,149 & 9,056 & 573 & ,627 & 15 & 300 & 224 & 34 \\
\hline California & 76,995 & 58,926 & 34,189 & 26,193 & 6,486 & 3,078 & 290 & 578 & 5,152 & 466 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{JAPANESE AND CHINESE FARMERS.}
\(\begin{aligned} \text { Japanese; in 1920, tlifed 351,276 acres in Cal., } & \text { in Mont., } 334 \text { in Idaho, } 227 \text { in Ala.; } 148 \text { in N. J., }\end{aligned}\) 37,939 in Coi., 25,340 in Wash.. 11,357 in Idaho, 8,348 in Utah, 8,080 in Ore., 5,714 in Mont., 3,527 in Ariz., 1,131 in N. M., 601 in Nev., 165 in N. J., 121 in N. Y., 7 in Wis.

Cinnese, in 1920, thicd 50,472 acres in Cai..

Native white farmers, in 1920 , tilled 799,767,149 acres; foretgn-born whites, \(111,172,045\) acres; colored farmers, 44,944,521 acres.
In N. Y. State the farm acreage is-Natlve white, 18.344,237; foreigu-born white, \(2,245,691\); colored, 42875.

\section*{STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.}

\begin{abstract}
Alabama, Auburn, Uniontown, Tuskegee Institute Alaska (Federal); Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; Callfornia, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Conncticut, New Haven and Storrs; Delaware, Newark; Fiorida, Gainesvlile; Georgla, Experiment; Guam, Isiand of Guam (Federal) ; Hawaii, Honolulu (Federal), Sugar Pianters; Idaho Moscow; Ililnois, Urbana; Indiana, La Fayette; Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, LexIngton: Loulsiana, Baton Rouge, Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station); Caihoun, Crowley (Rice Station), Hammond (fruit and truck); Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park: Massachusetts, Ainherst: Michigan, East Lansing; Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul; Mississippi, Agricuitural
\end{abstract}

Coilege; Missouri, Columbia Mountain Grove (fruit); Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, State College; New York, Ithaca (Corneli), Geneva; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohlo, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Corvalls; Pennsylvania, State College; Porto Rieo Mayaguez (Federal), Rio Pledras (Insular): Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson Coliege, South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessec, Knoxvilic; Texas, Coilege Station; Utah, Logan: Vermont, Burlington; Vlrginia, Blacksburg, Norfolk (truck); Virgin Islands (Federal), St. Croix; Washington, Puliman: West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyomins, Laramic.

\section*{NATIONALITY OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARMERS IN U. S. 1920.}
(U. S. Census Returns. Table shows countries of birth.)

Figures indicate number of farmers born in respective countrles.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DIvision or state. & Eng land. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ire- } \\
& \text { land. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Norway. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Swe- } \\
& \text { den. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Den-
mark. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ger- } \\
\text { many. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aus- } \\
& \text { tria. }
\end{aligned}
\] & gun- & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rus- } \\
& \text { sla. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Italy. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Can- } \\
& \text { ada. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline United States. & 26,614 & 16,562 & ¢1,599 & 60,461 & 25,565 & 140,667 & 30,172 & 7,122 & 32,388 & 18,267 & 48,668 \\
\hline New magla & & & - 28 & & & & 19 & & & & \\
\hline New Hamp & 210 & 124 & 23 & 111 & 17 & 74 & 19 & 3 & 0 & 21 & \\
\hline Vermont. & 182 & 199 & 15 & 88 & 30 & 98 & & 14 & & 62 & 2,653 \\
\hline Massachuse & 740 & 796 & 67 & 577 & 92 & 0 & 2 & 84 & 628 & 87 & 2,076 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 105 & 650 & 40 & 672 & 133 & 1,111 & 187 & 208 & 997 & 121
729 & 158 \\
\hline middle atlantic & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New York & 2,728 & 2,354 & 269 & 919 & 468 & 5,838 & 1,182 & 407 & 1,346 & 1,782 & 3,188 \\
\hline New Jeirsey. & & & 42 & 113 & 101 & 1,453 & & & 596 & 1,745 & \\
\hline Pennsylvania........: & 924 & 859 & 43 & 1,063 & 120 & 3,165 & 2,811 & 785 & 696 & 952 & 264 \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRAL:
Ohio................. & 1,124 & 464 & 14 & 195 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Indiana & 1,310 & 219 & 19 & 522 & 93 & 3,048 & 229 & 126 & 65 & 80 & 1 \\
\hline Illinois. & 1,368 & 916 & 709 & 3,285 & 743 & 9,725 & 477 & 144 & 209 & 435 & 350 \\
\hline Michiga & 2,203 & 819 & 654 & 3,088 & 1,142 & 9,746 & 2,034 & 933 & 1,538 & 298 & 13,393 \\
\hline WEST NORCOMSTH & 1 & 555 & 8,652 & 4,838 & 2,462 & 18,032 & 3,429 & 549 & 1,295 & 276 & 1,728 \\
\hline Minnesote & 655 & 634 & 14,925 & 16,934 & 3,126 & 14,731 & 2,246 & 281 & 671 & 71 & 2,527 \\
\hline Iowa & 1,267 & 1,080 & 3,094 & 3,318 & 3,273 & 12,730 & 926 & & 119 & 116 & 752 \\
\hline Missouri. & 43 & 335 & 10,900 & 3,377 & 1,237 & 3,694 & 849 & 697 & 8,590 & 190 & 3,125 \\
\hline South Dak & 465 & 314 & 4,025 & \({ }^{2}, 265\) & 1,703 & 4,400 & 587 & 167 & 2,977 & 18 & 666 \\
\hline Nebraska & 710 & 584 & 360 & 3,578 & 2,487 & 9,505 & 1,871 & 48 & 1,294 & 62 & 632 \\
\hline Kansas. & 1,017 & 578 & 210 & 2,297 & 542 & 5,265 & 1,109 & 79 & 2,639 & 117 & 715 \\
\hline south atiantic:
Delaware..... & & & & & & & & & & & 6 \\
\hline Maryland & 119 & 73 & 4 & 18 & 17 & 722 & 146 & 55 & 3 & 4 & 53 \\
\hline Dist, of Co & & & & ii & \(\dot{4} 7\) & & & & & , & 5 \\
\hline West Virg & 105 & & & & & 165 & 144 & & 14 & & \\
\hline North Carolina & & 1 & & & & 105 & & 13 & & 50 & 1 \\
\hline South Carolina & & 12 & & & & 9 & & & & & 2 \\
\hline Georgia & & & & & & & 3 & & 1 & & 9 \\
\hline EAST SOUTH CEINTR & 01 & 7 & 2 & 21 & 3 & 439 & & & 9 & 4 & 9 \\
\hline Kentucky. & & 83 & 1 & 10 & 13 & 508 & 9 & & 0 & 9 & \\
\hline Tennessee & & 41 & 13 & 6 & 14 & 140 & 34 & 6 & 23 & 146 & \\
\hline Alabam & & & 27 & & & & 67 & 68 & & 9 & \\
\hline WEST SOUTH & & 41 & & 31 & 18 & & & & 12 & 202 & \\
\hline Arkansas. & 132 & 38 & 10 & 52 & 42 & \[
856
\] & 152 & 20 & 37 & 187 & 5 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 259 & 143 & 48 & 165 & & 1,864 & & & & & 230 \\
\hline Texas. & 543 & 184 & 245 & 869 & 392 & 7,384 & 3,535 & 121 & 389 & 906 & 200 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MOUUNTAIN: \\
Montan:
\end{tabular} & & & & & 43 & & & 145 & 1,230 & & ,947 \\
\hline Idaho & 655 & 166 & 337 & ,934 & 536 & ,975 & 215 & 31 & 355 & 129 & , 624 \\
\hline Wyomin & 274 & & 69 & 295 & 153 & 322 & 99 & 25 & 222 & 58 & 161 \\
\hline Colorad & 623 & 335 & 162 & 1,145 & 442 & 1,560 & 674 & 71 & 1,670 & 967 & 527 \\
\hline New Me & & 45 & 17 & \(\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 71 & 178 & \(\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 15 & 38
101 & 97 & 74 \\
\hline Utah. & 1,126 & 34 & 125 & 528 & 904 & 210 & & 4 & 128 & 48 & 58 \\
\hline Nevada & 1,65 & 45 & 13 & 37 & 52 & 124 & 16 & 1 & 3 & 198 & 51 \\
\hline PACIFIC: & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washing & 1,126 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 524 \\
& 348
\end{aligned}
\] & 2,492 & 3,231 & & \(\begin{array}{r}3,001 \\ 1 \\ \hline 945\end{array}\) & 681
261 & 70 & 1,010 & & 2,279 \\
\hline California.. & 2,148 & 1,157 & 474 & 2,245 & 1,917 & 4,199 & 828 & 144 & 1,166 & 4,453 & 2,461 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CTHER NATIONALITIES, NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.}

Number of farmers born in-Scotland, 7,605; Wales, 2,472; Holland, 15,589; Switzerland. 13,051; France, 6,119; Poland, 17,352; Finland, 14,988; Roumania, 693; Greece, 846; Portugal, 4,254; other European countries not in the table, 20,107; Mexico, 12,142; all other countries, 7.765 .

Note by the Census Bureau-The foreign countries which contributed the largest numbers to the total of 581,068 foreign-born white farmors in the United

States as reported for 1920, were as follows: Germany, 140,667; Sweden, 60,461; Norway, 51,599 Canada, 48,668; Russia, 32,388; Austria, 30,172 England, 26,614; and Denmark, 25,565 .
It should be noted that this order by no means corresponds to the order in which the various foreign countries have contributed to the total population of the United States.

The immigrants from certain countries, notably Italy, Poland, and Ireland, have gone chiefly into pursuits other than agricultural.

\section*{FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARMERS IN 1910.}

The number of foreign-born white farmers in the United States in 1910, by the Federal Census of that year, by chief races, was as follows: Germany, 221,800; Sweden, 67,453; Canada, 61,878; Norway,

59,742; England, 39,728; Ireland, 33,480; Austria, 33,336; Denmark, 28,375; Russia, 25,788; Switzerand, 14,333; Holland, 13.790; Italy, 10.614; Scotland, 10,220; Poland, 7,228; France, 5,832; Wales, 4,110; Hungary, 3,827 .

\section*{FARM MIGRATIONS TO AND FROM CANADA.}

The number of Canadian farmers in the United States in \(1920(48,668)\) was offsct. approximately, by the number of farmers born in the United States who are now cultivating land in Canada. This migration across the international border is largely in the Northwest, and is dive to the gradual move-
ment north of the wheat-growing lands. There arc in the eastern provinces of the Dominton comparatively few farmers who were born in the United States, the migration having been chiefy by the French Canadians into this country, where they engaged in the intensive cultivation of small tracts in New England.

\title{
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE U. S.-1850-1920.
}
(By the Census Bureau.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Census Year. & All Farm & Land. & Buildings. & Implements and Machinery. & Live Stock. \({ }^{\text {- }}\) \\
\hline 1850 & \$3,967,343,580 & \$3,271,575,426 & & \$151,587,638. & \$544,180,516 \\
\hline 1860 & 7,980,493,063 & 6,645,045,007 & , & 246,118,141 & 1,089,329,915 \\
\hline 1880 & \(8,944,857,749\)
\(12,180,501,538\) & \(7.444,054,462\)
10 & & \(270,913,678\)
40652055 & 1,229,889,609 \\
\hline 1890 & 16,082,267,689 & 13,279,252,649 & & 494,247,467 & 2,308,767,573 \\
\hline 1900 & 20,439,901,164 & 13,058,007,995 & \$3,556,639,496 & 749,775,970 & 3,075,477,703 \\
\hline & 40,991,449,090 & & & & 4,925, 173,610 \\
\hline 1920 & 77,924,100,338 & 54,829,563,059 & 11,486,439,543 & 3,594,772,928 & 8,013,324,803 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Until 1900 land and buildings were not separately stated; including only the reported value of live stock on farms until 1870; including estimated value of live stock on ranges; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii after 1890; including value of live stock on ranges as well as on farms until 1900; exclusive of Porto Rico in 1910.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Census } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & No. of Farms. & Improved. & Other and Total. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Census } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. of } \\
& \text { Farms. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Improved. & Other and Total. \\
\hline 1850 & 1,449 & Acres.
113,032,614 & Acres.
293,560,614 & 89 & & res.
\[
316.755
\] & \\
\hline 1860 & 2,044,077 & 163,110,720 & 407,212,538 & 1900 & 5,737,372 & 414,498,487 & 838,591,774 \\
\hline 1870 & 2,659,985 & 188,921,099 & 407,735,041 & 1910 & 6,361,502 & 478,451,750 & 878,798,325 \\
\hline 1880 & 4,008,907 & 284.771,042 & 536,081,835 & 1920 & 6,448,343 & 503,073,007 & 955,883,715 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NUMBER, AC̣REAGE AṄD VALUE OF FARMS, BY STATES.
(U. S. Census Returns as of Jan. 1, 1920, and April 15, 1910.)


FARM WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1889.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Calendar } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value of Crops Produced. & Value of Llve Stock Products. & TotalGross Wealth Produced. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Calendar } \\
& \text { YeAr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value of Crops Produced. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Valuc of } \\
\text { Live Stock } \\
\text { Products. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total Gross } \\
& \text { Wealth } \\
& \text { Produced. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 18 & 1,000 Dols. & 1,000 Dols. & 1,000 Dols. & & 1,000 Dols. & 1,000 Dols. & 1,000 Dols. \\
\hline 188 & & &  & 1910 & 5,486,374 & 3,551,01 & 9,037,391 \\
\hline 1900 & 1,94 & 17 & & & & & \\
\hline 1901 & 3,385,179 & 1,916,941 & 5,302,120 & 1913 & 6,132,759 & 3,716,754 & 9,342,790 \\
\hline 1902 & 3,578,416 & 2,016,229 & 5,594,645 & 1914 & 6,111,684 & 3,783,277 & 9,894,961 \\
\hline 1903 & 3,771,654 & 2,115,516 & 5,887,170 & 1915 & 6,907,187 & 3,868,304 & 10,775,000 \\
\hline 19 & 3,981,676 & 2,140,102 & 6,121,778 & 1916 & 9,054,459 & 4,352,000 & 13,406,000 \\
\hline 19 & 4,012,653 & 2,261,344 & 6,273,997 & 1917 & 14,222,000 & 5,852,000 & 19,331,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 4,263,134 & 2,501,076 & 6,764,210 & 1918 & 14,331,000 & 8,149,000 & 22,480,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 4,761,112 & 2,726,877 & 7,487,989 & 1919 & 14,755,365 & 8,957,000 & 24,982,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 5,098,293 & 2,792,333 & 7,890,626 & 1920 & 10,909,000 & 7,354,000 & 18,263,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 5,231,851 & 3,011,150 & 8,498,311 & 1921 & 7.028.000 & 5,339,000 & 12,367,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Total Gross Wealth Produccd" in above table includes miscelianeous items not included in two other columns.

\section*{VALUE OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATESS.}
(U. S. Census Returns.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{DIVISION OR
STATE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { VALUE OF ALL FARM } \\
& \text { PROPERTY. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Value of Buildinas.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920 & 1910 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
United States.. \\
NEW ENGLAND:
\end{tabular}} & \[
77,924,100,338 \mid
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Dollars. } \\
40,991,449,090
\end{array}\right|
\] & Dollars. & Dollars.
\[
5,325,451,528
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 3,594,772,928
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
1,265,14
\] \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline New Hä & 11 & 10 & & & & \\
\hline Vermont. & 222,736,6 & 145,399,7 & 76 & 54,202,948 & 21,234,130 & \\
\hline Massachuset Rhode Island & \(\begin{array}{r}300,471,743 \\ 33,636,766 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(126,474,025\)
\(32,990,739\) & & & 51 & \(11,563,894\)
\(1,781,407\) \\
\hline Connecticut. & 226,991,617 & 159,399,771 & 89,083,712 & & 97 & 6,916,648 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{MIDDLE ATLANTIC:} \\
\hline New Jersey & & & 108, & & & \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 1,729,353,034 & 1,253,274,862 & 600,593,977 & 410,638,745 & 163,826,365 & 70,726,055 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{east no. Centra} \\
\hline Indla & 3, & \(1,809,135,23\) & 451,07 & 266,079,051 & 127,403,086 & 41 \\
\hline Illinols & 6,666,767,23 & 3,905,321,075 & 747,698,814 & 432,381,422 & \[
222,619,605
\] & \[
73,724,074
\] \\
\hline Michiga & 1,763,334,778 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,088,858,379 \\
& 1,413,118,785
\end{aligned}
\] & 477,499,672 & 285,879,951 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 122,389,936 \\
& 167,088,909
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 49,916,285 \\
& 52,956,579
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WEST NO. CENTRAL:} & & & & & \\
\hline Iowa.. & 8 8, & , & 922,751,713 & 455,405,671 & 309, 172,398 & \\
\hline Missou & & & & & & \\
\hline North Dak & 1,759,742,995 & 974,814,205 & 209,207,858 & 92,276,613 & 114,186,865 & 95 \\
\hline South Dak & 2,823,870,212 & \(1,166,096,980\)
\(2,079,818,647\) & \(241,461,958\)
\(381,885,420\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 102,474,556 \\
& 198.807 .622
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 112,408,268 \\
& 153,104,448
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(33,786,973\) \\
44,249 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Kansas. & & \(2,039,389,910\) & 354,428,746 & 199,579,599 & 154,716,977 & 48,310,161 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Delaware....... .} & & & & & & \\
\hline & 80,1 & 83, 1 & & 18 & 6,781,318 & \\
\hline Maryland & 86, & 286,167 & 126,692,803 & 78,285,509 & 28,970,020 & 11,859,771 \\
\hline Dist, of & & & & 137,399,150 & & \\
\hline West Vi & & 517,78, & & 57,315,195 & 18,395,058 & \\
\hline North Carollna & 1,250,166;995 & 537,716,210 & 218,577,944 & 113,459,662 & 54,621,363 & 18,441,619 \\
\hline South Car & \[
\begin{array}{r}
953,064,742 \\
1,356,685,196
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 392,128,314 \\
& 580.546 .381
\end{aligned}
\] & 166,326,991 & \[
\begin{gathered}
64,113,227 \\
108.850,917
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48,062,387 \\
& 63,343,220
\end{aligned}
\] & \(14,108,853\)
\(20,948,056\) \\
\hline Florida & 1,356,685,196 & 143,183,183 & 240,8024,664 & 108,407,924 & 13,551,773 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
20,948,056 \\
4,446,007
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Tennesse & 1,251,964,585 & 612,520,836 & 217,197,5 & 109, 106,804 & 53,462,556 & \\
\hline Alabama & 68 & 370,138,429 & 127,893,893 & 71,309,416 & 34,366,217 & 16,290,004 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} & 148,054,384 & 80,160,000 & ,88 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Arkan \\
Arkansas
\end{tabular} & & & & & & \\
\hline Loui & 边82,679 & 31,220, & 90,42,031 & & 32,715,010 & 18,977,053 \\
\hline Oklaho & 1,660,423,544 & 918,198,882 & 192,405,930 & 89,610,556 & 80,630,547 & \\
\hline Texas. & 4,447,420,321 & 2,218,645,164 & 45, 064,670 & 210,001,260 & 154,320,996 & 56,790,260 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{mountaln} \\
\hline İaho & 716,137,510 & 305,181, & 6,640, & 25,112,509 & 38,417,253 & 0,476,051 \\
\hline Wyomi & 334,410,590 & 167,189,081 & 23,800,631 & 9,007,001 & 11,777,949 & 3,668,294 \\
\hline Colora & 1,076,794,749 & 491,471,806 & 102,290,944 & 45,696,656 & 49,804,509 & 12,791,601 \\
\hline New M & 325,185,999 & 159,447,990 & 25,473,162 & 13,024,502 & \(9,745,369\) & 4,122,312 \\
\hline Arizo & & 150,795,201 & 152,753,918 & 18,063,168 & -8,820,667 & 1,787,790 \\
\hline Ne & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
100,39,361 \\
60,399,365
\end{array}
\] & 6,892,975 & 4,332,740 & - \(3,630,927\) & 1,576,096 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{PaCIFIC} \\
\hline Oregon & 18,50,751 & 26,243,782 & 80,911,235 & 43,880,207 & 41,567,125 & \\
\hline Californ & 3,431,021,881 & 1,614,694,584 & 290,756,132 & 133,406,040 & 136,069,290 & 36,493.158 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The average value of iand and buildings per acre of land in farms in the United States in 1920 was \(\$ 69.38\), as compared with \(\$ 39.60\) in 1910

The average valuc of land and buildings per farm for the United States as a whole in 1920 was \(\$ 10,284\), as compared with \(\$ 5,471 \ln 1910\).

In the census reports a distinction is made between farmers operating their own land only and farmers who hire some land in addition to that which they own. The former are classlfied as "full owners" and the latter as "part owners." The value of farms operated by full owriers in 1920 was \(\$ 30,717,493,565\), and of those operated by part owners; \(\$ 9,156,810,001\).. The corresponding ngures for 1910 were: Fuli owners, \(\$ 17,310,639,016\), and part owners, \(\$ 5,056,295,262\).

\section*{LAND IN FARMS, IMPROVED, WOODED, ETC.}
(U. S. Census Returns.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Division or State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Improved Land.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{WOODLAND.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Er Unimproved Land.} \\
\hline & 192 & 910 & 920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline - United States. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Acres. } \\
503,073,007
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Acres. } \\
478,451,750
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Acres. } \\
& 167,730,79
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Acres. } \\
190,865,553
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Acres. } \\
285,079,914
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Acres. } \\
209,481,022 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Malne... & 1,977,329 & & & & & 1,160,581 \\
\hline New Hampsh & -702,90 & 53 & , & 1,566,68 & 11, 907 & \\
\hline Vermont... & 1,691,595 & 1,633,965 & 1,428,309 & 1,566,698 & 1115,907
555,257 & 646,887 \\
\hline Rhode Issand & 132,855 & 178,344 & 1, 130,462 & 1,185,909 & 68,283 & 79,055 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 701,086 & 988,252 & 683,719 & 757,743 & 514,175 & 439,793 \\
\hline New York... & 13,158,781 & 14,844,039 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(4,160,567\)
454,768} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,436,145} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(3,313,455\)
272,210} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(2,750,183\)
232,390} \\
\hline New Jersey & 11,555,607 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12,673,519} & & & & \\
\hline PAST No. CENT & 11,847,719 & & 4,043,902 & 4,281,439 & 1,765,892 & 1,631,874 \\
\hline Ohio. & 18,542 & 19,2 & 3,1 & 3,2 & 1,7 & 1,592,363 \\
\hline Indiana & 16,680,212 & 16,981,252 & 3,141,042 & 3,370,791 & 1,242,078 & 0 \\
\hline Illinois.. & 27,294,533 & 28,048,323 & 3,102,579 & 3,147,879 & 1,577,663 & 1,326,735 \\
\hline Michigan & \(12,925,521\)
\(12,452,216\) & 12,832,078 & 3,217.000 & 2,927,554 & \(2,890,440\)
\(4,294,097\) & \(3,180,982\)
\(3,774,880\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{WEST No. Centrail:} \\
\hline Minnesota & 21,481,71 & 19,643,5 & \({ }_{2}^{4,482}\) & 3,922,391 & \(4,257,392\)
\(2,572,671\) & \\
\hline Missour & 24,832,966 & 24,581,186 & 8,553,857 & 8,918,972 & 1,387,856 & 1,091,090 \\
\hline North Dai & 24,563,178 & 20,455,092 & 679,836 & 421,877 & 10,971,737 & 7,549,681 \\
\hline South Daik & 18,199,250 & 15,827,208 & 536,183 & 383,144 & 15,901,058 & 9,806,540 \\
\hline Nebraska & 23,109,624 & 24,382,577 & 900,933 & 803,206 & 18,214,918 & 13,436,238 \\
\hline Kansas. & 30,600,760 & 29,904,067 & 1,313,093 & 1,205,910 & 13,511,326 & 12,274,822 \\
\hline Deiaware & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{653,052
\(3,136,728\)
4,258} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{713,538
\(3,354,767\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,327,221
222} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,467,333
1,232} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{68,801
294,050} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{73,296
235,040} \\
\hline Maryiand. & & & & & & \\
\hline Dist. of Co & & 5, 5 , 133 & 7,327,828 & 8,414 689 & 1,582 & - 241 \\
\hline Virginia. \({ }^{\text {West }}\) Virgi & \(9,460,492\)
\(5,520,308\) & 9,870,058 & \(\begin{array}{r}7,907,352 \\ 3,469,444 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(8,414,680\)
\(3,968,836\) & 1,193,268 & 1,535,849 \\
\hline North Caroil & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(8,198,409\)
\(6,184,159\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,897,
\(\mathbf{6 , 0 9 9}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{12,339,142} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,539,941} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,74,334} \\
\hline South Caroiln & & & & & & \\
\hline Georgia & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,055.209 \\
2,297,271
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
12,298,017 \\
1,805,408
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
10,491,848 \\
2,780,790
\end{array}
\] & 13,002,741 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,894,004 \\
968,630
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,652,655 \\
440,492
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{east so. central: \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline Kentucky & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,975,746 \\
11,185,302 \\
9,893,407 \\
9,325,677
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
14,354,471 \\
10,890,484 \\
9,693,581 \\
9,008,310
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,018,280 \\
& 7,080,169 \\
& 8,301,177 \\
& 7,014,898
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,951,626 \\
& 8,007733 \\
& 9,444,764 \\
& 7,883,558
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,618,746 \\
& 1,245,385 \\
& 1,382,272 \\
& 1,856,404
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
883,030 \\
1,434,440 \\
1,593,967 \\
1,665,665
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Alabama & & & & & & \\
\hline Mississipp & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{WEST SO. CENTRA} \\
\hline Louisiana & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,210,556 \\
5,626,226 \\
18,125,321 \\
31,227,503
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,076,254 \\
5,276,016 \\
17,551,337 \\
27,360,666
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
7,396,028 \\
3,614,040 \\
4,206,171 \\
14,532,913
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,511,510 \\
4,316,561 \\
3,568,910 \\
27,658,413
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
850,166 \\
779,556 \\
98,620,442 \\
68,260,205
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
828,311 \\
846,904 \\
7,739,106 \\
57,415,988
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Oklaho & & & & & & \\
\hline Texas.. & & & & & & \\
\hline mountain:
Montana & 11,007,278 & 3,640,309 & 1,646,462 & 595,87 & 22,416,916 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,309,424 \\
& 1,920,308
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Idaho & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(4,511,680\)
\(2,102,005\)
7} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,778,740
\(1,256,160\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 820,876 \\
& 421,806
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 584,556 \\
& 252,152
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,410,317 \\
3,043,317 \\
9,285,540
\end{array}
\]} & \\
\hline Wyoming & & & & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,920,308 \\
7,034,698
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Coiorado & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(7,744,757\)
\(1,717,224\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,302,101 \\
& 1,467,191
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.415,420 \\
& 1,817,460
\end{aligned}
\]} & 891,698
\(1,491,025\) & 15,301,837 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,3,311,805} \\
\hline New Mex & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,491,025 \\
& 100,061
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(20,874,949\)
\(4,565,675\)
\(3,122,268\)
\(1,733,785\)} & \\
\hline Arizon. & \(1,712,803\)
\(1,715,380\) & \(1,350,173\)
\(1,368,211\) & \(1,513,648\)
5212,762 & \(1,100,061\)
145,510 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
796,379 \\
1,883,978 \\
1,914,431
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Nevada. & 1,594,741 & 1,752,117 & 28,637, & -48,209 & 1,733,785 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{PACIFIC: Washington Oregon California} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
7,129,343 \\
4,913,851 \\
11,878,339 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,373,311 \\
4,274,803 \\
11,389,894 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,813,061 \\
2,309,596 \\
4,252,287 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,541,551 \\
& 2,237,826 \\
& 4,541,767 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,302,316 \\
6,318,871 \\
1,235,041 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,797,373 \\
5,172,481 \\
11,999,783
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ANNUAL LOSS IN THE UNITED STATES CAÜSED BY INSECTS}

Farm Crops-Cereals, \(\$ 430,204,600\); hay, \(\$ 116,-\) 230,500 ; cotton, \(\$ 140,631,100\); tobacco, \(\$ 16,900,800\), vegetabies, \(\$ 199,412,600\); sugar crops, \(\$ 8,436,800\); fruits, \(\$ 141,264,300\); farm-forest products, \(\$ 22,138\), 900 ; other crops, \(\$ 29,649,700\); farm crop totai, \(\$ 1,104,869,300\).

Forests and forest products \(\$ 100,000,000\); products in storage, \(\$ 100,000,000\); insect-borne diseases of man, \(\$ 150,000,000\); damage to domestic animais, \(\$ 100,000,000\); grand totai, \(\$ 1,554,869,300\).

\section*{MAJORITY OF INSECTS HELPFUL TO}

\section*{MAN.}

As against over 7,000 deatis per year due to raliroad accidents there are 97,200 dcaths each year in this country due to maiaria and intestinai diseascs, spread by inscet carricrs. And while in the whoie Spanish War oniy 300 men were kliled by Spanish bulicts, 5,000 dled of fly-borne discascs. Yet the
great majority of insects are either harmiess or benehcial to man.

Aithough we are abie to determlne the damage donc by insccts it is impossibie to caicuiate the beneflts they confer. Practicaily no fruits couid be formed without the blossom-poiiinating aid of insects, and in the production of a harvest, insects, especiaiiy bees, of course, dwarf into inslgnificance ail modern implements of husbandry.

It would be impossible to get a singie crop of red clover without the aid of insects, and the present scarcity of bumbie bees, who usuaily perform this service, is making itscif feit in the smaller crops and iower vitaility of tile ciover seed.

Their importancc in tilis connection was reailzed in Austraila and the Philppine Isiands, which imported bumbie bees for the sake of their ciover crops Figs couid not be successfully grown in thls country until a fig poilinating inscct was imported from the Meditcrranean countries

A great majority of the beautiful flowers depend n insects for the devciopment of their sced.

VALUE OF FARM CROPS PER ACRE (1919).

Sugar bects and sugar canc, \(\$ 108.83\); potatoes, \(\$ 144.54\); swect potatoes, \(\$ 135.10\); hay, \(\$ 32.54\); corn, \(\$ 38.52\); wheat, \(\$ 27.76\); oats, \(\$ 21.02\); ryc, \(\$ 16.81\); baricy, \(\$ 27.10\); buckwheat, \(\$ 30.26\); rice, \(\$ 104.58\); \(\$ 50.71\); fiaxsced, \(\$ 21.47\); tobacco, \(\$ 296.90\).

\title{
FARM MORTCACE DEBT, BY STATES.
}
(U. S. Census Returns.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Division or
State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE
DEBT.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ratio of Debt to Value, Per Cent.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Avcr-
age
In-
terest
Rate,
1920
Per
Cent.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Average Value PER Farm.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Average Debt Per FARM.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{United States} & Dollars. & Dollars. & & & & Dolls. & - Dolls. & Dolls. & Dolls. \\
\hline & 4,003,767,192 & 1,726,172,851 & 29.1 & 27.3 & 6.1 & 11,546. & 6,289 & 3,356 & 1,715 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{w encl} \\
\hline New Hampshire & 6,820,551 & 4,773,610 & 33.6 & 30.9 & & 4,095 & 2,728 & 1,178 & \\
\hline Vermont. & 23,575,778 & 12,436,091 & 38.6 & 33.7 & 5. & 5,309 & 3,037 & 2,049 & 1,025 \\
\hline Massachusett & 23,412,188 & 16,371,484 & 33.1 & 32.9 & 5 & 6,066 & 4,135 & 2,007 & 1,361 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 17,494,367 & 1,356,326 & 30.7 & 33.2 & 5.8 & 5,683 & 4,084 & 1,746 & 1,355 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 17,860,949 & 11,859,468 & 32.0 & 31.3 & 5.7 & 6,855 & 4,183 & 2,195 & 1,309 \\
\hline New York. & 145,533,268 & 97,309,848 & 37.5 & 34.2 & 5. & 6,497 & 4,551 & 2,436 & 1,556 \\
\hline New Jersey & 25,122,582 & 19,476,938 & 37.4 & 35.1 & & 7,226 & 5,204 & 2,703 & 1,826 \\
\hline P. Pennsylvania. & 87,741,155 & 61,539,433 & 34.2 & 34.9 & 5 & 5,777 & 3,915 & 1,976 & 1,368 \\
\hline Ohio & 121,120,774 & 63,7 & 31.3 & 28.9 & 5.9 & 8,990 & 5,160 & 2,812 & 91 \\
\hline Indiana & 105,256,239 & 57,486,582 & 24.0 & 22. & 5.8 & 10,866 & 6,282 & 2,604 & 1,433 \\
\hline Illinois. & 197,211,841 & 115,799,646 & 25.4 & 25. & & 21,149 & 12,314 & 5,379 & 3,135 \\
\hline Michigan & 144,103,067 & 75,997,030 & 34.3 & 30.3 & & \(\underset{10,259}{ }\) & 3,654 & 2,147 & 1,107 \\
\hline W. Norte CEN & 354,574,391 & 146,815,313 & 37.8 & 34.3 & 5.3 & 10,765 & 6,160 & 4,072 & 2,116 \\
\hline  & 254,475, 222 & 77,866,283 & 27.5 & 26 & 5.8 & 16,080 & 7,062 & 4,419 & 1,864 \\
\hline Iowa. & 489,816,739 & 204,242,722 & 27.0 & 27 & 5.5 & 34,662 & 14,574 & 9,358 & 4,048 \\
\hline Missouri & 216,463,380 & 112,565,403 & 28.8 & 28.9 & 6.1 & 10,933 & 6,083 & 3,147 & 1,758 \\
\hline North Dak & 108,284.682 & 47,841,587 & 28.5 & 22.4 & 6.7 & 16,803 & 11,135 & 4,786 & 2,493 \\
\hline South Dako & \(\begin{array}{r}89,875,046 \\ 168,507,859 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 32,771,359 & \({ }_{21}^{21.8}\) & \({ }_{21}^{21.8}\) & 5.9 & 29,335 & 13,679
14.476 & \begin{tabular}{l}
6,402 \\
7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 2,897
3,154 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 168,507,859 & 70,819,736 & 25.9 & 24.7 & 6.0 & 15,766 & 9,430 & 4,083 & 2,326 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{south atla} \\
\hline Maryland. & 27,481,197 & 15,673,773 & 36.6 & 35. & 5.6 & 7,215 & 4,129 & 2, & \\
\hline Dist. of Columb & , 92,900 & 56,100 & 39.1 & 24.0 & 5.8 & 9,913 & 11,670 & 3,871 & 2,805 \\
\hline Virginia & 41,725,542 & 15,440,291 & 27.5 & 24.8 & 5.9 & 7,165 & 3,583 & 1,972 & \\
\hline West Virginia. & 11,205,953 & 5,592,533 & & 26.0 & & 4,871 & 2,735 & 1,241 & 710 \\
\hline North Carolina South Carolina & 31,968,285 & \(9,958,389\)
\(10,109,072\) & 31.0
27.3 & \(\stackrel{23.2}{25.5}\) & 6.0 7.3 & 5,126 & \(\stackrel{2}{2,231}\) & 1,587 & 517
903 \\
\hline Georgia. & 37,671,385 & 10,988,409 & 30.2 & 29.3 & 7.3 & 5,990 & 2,712 & 1,811 & 794 \\
\hline Florida. . . . . . . . & 12,909,813 & 2,709,970 & 25.5 & 21. & 7.3 & 6,921 & 3,098 & 1,767 & 52 \\
\hline E. SOUth Central: & 67,116,481 & 23,411,430 & 29 & 28.8 & 6.0 & 6,489 & & 1,889 & \\
\hline Tennessee & 49,836,266 & 12,626,330 & 31.3 & 26.7 & 6.2 & 5,783 & 2,720 & 1,812 & 27 \\
\hline Alabama. & 29,103,101 & 10,350,577 & 35.5 & 32.0 & 6. 5 & 3,309 & 1,680 & 1,176 & 38 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Arkansas......... & 38,539,428 & 8,941,332 & 29.8 & 25.5 & 7.8 & 4,384 & 2,116 & 1,306 & 540 \\
\hline Louisiana & 20,490,966 & 8,950,301 & 30.0 & 31.1 & 7.2 & 6,636 & 3,826 & 1,989 & 1,190 \\
\hline Oklahom & 73,434,422 & 27,384,765 & 26.9 & 22.4 & 6.6 & 8,008 & 4,975 & 2,157 & 1,114 \\
\hline Texas.... & 172,166,818 & 76,089,272 & 25.9 & 25.5 & 7.3 & 11,517 & 6,203 & 2,984 & 1,584 \\
\hline Montana. & 77,949,679 & 10,741,280 & 32.4 & 24.1 & 7.6 & 11,323 & 11,182 & 3,669 & 2,692 \\
\hline Idaho. & 69,868,243 & 14,557,103 & 31.2 & 22.6 & 7. & 13,047 & 8,477 & 4,076 & 1,917 \\
\hline Wyoming & 15,303,106 & 4,207,983 & 27.5 & 25.2 & 7.7 & 14,125 & 10,892 & 3,887 & 2,749 \\
\hline Colorado & 62,623,338 & 18,986,026 & \({ }_{25}^{29.6}\) & 24.6 & \({ }_{7}^{6.8}\) & 13,454
9 & \(\begin{array}{r}10,214 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 3,980 & 2,508 \\
\hline Arizona. & 15,648,280 & \(\stackrel{2}{2,253,252}\) & 25.9
31.0 & \(\stackrel{24.2}{25}\) & 7.3 & -17,948 & 10,696 & 2,581 & 1,854 \\
\hline Utah & 24,334,636 & 4,564,175 & 28.8 & 21. & 7. & 10,460 & 6,046 & 3,009 & 1,294 \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Oregon. & 51,999,178 & 21,165,627 & 31.2 & 22.6 & 6.5 & 11,610 & 9,103 & 3,622 & 2,060 \\
\hline California & 224,063,903 & 60,036,660 & 29.3 & 24.0 & 6.6 & 20,466 & 11,675 & 6,001 & 2,802 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CENSUS BUREAU'S NOTE TO FARM MORTGAGE TABLE.}

While the flgures given above relative to the number of mortgaged farms in the United States include the farms operated by part owners-that is, farms whose owners hired some additional land-the figures representing the amount of the mortgage debt relate only to those farms. which consisted wholly of land owned by the operator.

This limitation was made necessary by the diflculty of ascertaining the value of that part of the tarm which was covered by the mortgage, where the farmer owned a part of the farm and hired a part of it.

OWNERSHIP OF MORTGAGED FARMS.
The total number of farms reportcd as mortgaged in \(1920(1,461,306)\) comprised \(1,217,234\) farms operated by full owners and 244,072 farms operated by part owners.
The number of farms operated by full owners for
which the amount of mortgage debt was reported in 1920 was \(1,193,047\), as compared with \(1,006,511\) in 1910.

The amount of the farm mortgage debt-reported was \(\$ 4,003,767,192\) in 1920, as against \(\$ 1,726,172 ; 851\) in 1910.

\section*{INCREASE IN MORTGAGE DEBT:}

The amount of debt thus increased \(\$ 2,277,594,341\); or 131.9 per cent. while the value of the mortgaged farms increased 117.6 per cent. during the decade. The valuc of the farms for which the amount of the mortgage debt was reported in 1920 was \(\$ 13\),775,500,013.

The debt therefore represented 29.1 per cent. of the value, as compared with 27.3 per cent. in 1910.

The average rate of interest paid on farm mort-
gages in the United States in 1920 was 6.1 Der cent.

\section*{IRRICATION IN THE UNITED STATES.}

The climatic conditions having the largest influence in determining the necessity for irrigation are the amount and seasonabie distribution of precipitation, particulariy rainfail, while wind movement and reiative humidity also have an influence.

In that part of the United States lying east of the arid and semi-arid States the normai annuai precipitation exceeds 25 inches and is so distributed throughout the year as to provide sufficient moisture for the growing of general farm crods. In this section short periods of drought occur sufficientiy often to make irrigation desirable for such crops as truck and smaii frults, which may be damaged to a large extent by iack of moisture for even short periods, although the irrigation of these crops is not generai. Seasons with too little rainfall for the proper growth of generai crops occur, but not sufficiently often to justify making provision for irrigation.

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas have a normal annual precipitation of from 40 to 50 inches, which is ample for ail crops except rice. It is necessary to keep water standing on rice fields during most of the growing period of this crop, and for this the rainfaii is not sufficient. Irrigation in this section is practically confined to the rice fields.

THE SGMI-ARID REGION.
The States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Western Texas lie in the socaiied semi-arid region, and have a normal annual precipitation varying from about 15 inches at their western boundaries to about 25 or more inches at their eastern boundaries. In this section success in growing crops without irrigation varies from year to year according to the amount and distribution of the rainfail, and the practice of irrigation advances eastward and rccedes to the west with periods of deficient or excessive rainfaii.

The same condition exists on the plains in the eastern parts of Montana, Wyoming, Coiorado, and New Mexico. Here crops are grown on the high piains without irrigation, with varying success, whiie irrigation is generaily practised in the stream vaileys.
The main ranges of the Rocky Mountains extend through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New

Mexico. On the high mountains the precipitation, particuiarly snowfali, is heavy, while in the vaileys between the ranges the precipitation is iight and irrigation is necessary for the growing of most crops. THE REAL ARID REGION
West of the Rocky Mountains and between tinem and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains and extending from the Mexican boundary to Central Idaho is the reai arid region of the United States. Here the normal annuai precipitation varies from about 2 inches in Southwestern Arizona and Southeastern California to about 8 inches in Southern eastern California to about 8 inches in southern
Idaho. In this section, comprising the iarger parts of Arizona, Nevada and Utah, and considera⿻i一 parts of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho aimost no crops can be grown in the valieys withont irrigation. On the higher iands in Arizona, Utah Idaho, Oregon, and Washington the precipitation is greater and grain and forage crops are grown without irrigation. Northern Idain, Northwestern Montana, and Northeastern Washington receive sufficient precipitation for growing crops witiout irrigation.

West of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains there is a great variation in rainfall. The western coast of Washington and Oregon receives the heaviest precipitation of any part of the United States, but there is a dry period in the iate summer, during which irrigation is desirable for crops winich make their growth during this period. Irrigation is practiscd to a iimited extent for pastures, vegetables, and fruits.

IN CALIFORNIA
Throughout Caiifornia there is a weil-defined wet season in the winter months, and an equaiiy weiidefined dry season in summer. Most of the northern part of the State rcceives suffcieut rainfaii to mature crops if it were distributed thronghout the year, but the growing of crops in iate summer requires irrigathe growing of crops in iate summer requires irrigaof the State receives less moisture than is usualiy considered neccssary for crop growing, but the concentration of the year's precipitation in the winter and spring makes it possibie to mature crops wherc it would not be possibie were the rainfall more wideiy distributed throughout tile year.

IRRIGATION BY STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Area \\
Irrigated.
\end{tabular} & Capitai Invested. & st. Final Cost. & State. & Area Irrigated. & Capitai Invested. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Est. Final } \\
& \text { Cost. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total....} & Acres.
\[
19,191,716
\] & Dollars. 697,657,328 & Dollars.
\[
819,778,005
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Acres. } \\
& 1,681,729 \\
& 2,488,806
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 52,143,363 \\
& 91,501,009
\end{aligned}
\]} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
70,079,028
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & 12,072 & 1,857,118 & & Idaho & & & \(97,019,717\)
\(51,500,288\) \\
\hline So. Dakot & 100,682 & 5,465,248 & 5,500,748 & Coiorad & 3,348,385 & 88,302,442 & 95, 198,423 \\
\hline Nebraska & \multirow{3}{*}{47,312} & 13,902,185 & 18,030,154 & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{New Mexico..
Arizona. . . .} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 538.377 \\
& 467,565
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{18,210;412} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Kansas.} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,067,381} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,195,981} & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
20,440,646
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & 33,498,094 & \\
\hline Arkanṣas & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|}
143,946 \\
454,882
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,183,322} & 7,283,522 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Utah........} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,371,651 561,447} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 32,037,351 \\
& 14,754,280
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,835,641 \\
& 22,648,747
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Iouisiana & & & 14.264,178 & & & & \\
\hline Okiahoma. & 58,969 & -151,325 & 162,775 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Washington . .
Oregon.
Cailfornia. . . .} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
529,899 \\
986,162 \\
4,219,040
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
29,299,011 \\
28,929,151 \\
194,886,388
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
37,684,591 \\
41,585,742 \\
225,799.123
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Texas.....} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{586,120} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35,072,739} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39,860.871} & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ACREAGE AND VALUE OF CROPS GROWN ON IRRIGATED LAND, BY STATES, 1919. (In the tabulation for each State, crops for which the area reported was less than 500 acres were omitted. The crops omitted, however, form such a small part of the total as to be negligible.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Acreage.} & Value. & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Acreage.} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Acreage.} & Value. \\
\hline & & Amount. & & & Amount. & & & Amount. \\
\hline Total.. & 10,482,653 & 801,005,326 & Louisian & 454,882 & \$42,735,849 & N. Mexico. & 233,893 & \$11,400,144 \\
\hline No. Dakot & 25,280 & \$ & Texas. & 299,353 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
\(22,343,976\) \\
\(30,382,674\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Arizona. & 333,616 & 34,190,780 \\
\hline So. Dakota & 67,021 & 2,403,548 & Idaho. . & 1,203,270 & 76,830,746 & Utah & 843,219 & 50,114,342 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 199.815 & 11,547,679 & & & & Nevada . . & 331,177 & 12,390,593 \\
\hline Kansas. & 28,502 & 842,161 & Wyoming. . & 509,945 & 15,683,997 & Wash'gton. & 395,196 & 39,801,619 \\
\hline Arkansa & 143,946 & 18,352,240 & Colorado. . & 1,946,676 & 100,215,136 & Oregon....
Califoruia.. & 274,584
\(2,329,052\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
12,294,191 \\
319,208,503
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FARM LANDS WITH ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE, BY STATES (ACRES).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 53 & & 3,156,632 & & 38 & & 756,26 \\
\hline & 26 & & 3,156,632 \({ }^{\text {3 }}\) & & 1,066,933 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { MOUNT } \\
\text { Mon }
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline New Hamp. & \({ }_{11}^{26,777}\) & W. N. & & & 27, & Idalo & \\
\hline & - 315 & Mow & 7,334.404 & Fia & 147, \({ }^{2740}\) & Col & \\
\hline & 2,403 & & 859,663 & E. S. & & N. M & 47,311 \\
\hline & 14,646 & N. & 89.054 & & & Ar & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ID. } \\
& \text { N. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1,18 & Ncb & & & \({ }_{415,293}\) & & c,2 \\
\hline N & & & 106,985 & w \({ }^{\text {N }}\) & 825,878 & - & \\
\hline E. N. & & Dela & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ehio. } \\
& \text { Ond.. } \\
& \text { Ino }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(7,365,53\)
\(8.308,84\) & \({ }_{\text {Mist. }}^{\text {Md. }}\) & \({ }^{249,799} 19\) & & 1,004,935 & & 813,960 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.}
(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline JANUARY 1. & Total Value. & Cattle. & Horses. & Sheep. & Muies. & Swine. \\
\hline & Dollars. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
\(33,258,000\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
11202,000
\end{tabular} & Number. \(40,766,000\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
1.730000
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number. \\
\(34,034,100\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1880 & 1,576,917,556 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,258,000 \\
& 5 ? 801007
\end{aligned}
\] & 11,202,000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,766,000 \\
& \hline A, ~
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,730,000 \\
& 2,33100 n
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
34,034 \cdot 100
\] \\
\hline 190 & 2,228,123,134 & 43,902,414 & 13,538,000 & 41,883,000 & 2,086,000 & 37,079,000 \\
\hline 190 & 3,011,254,076 & 62,333,870 & 16,744,723 & 59,756,718 & 2,864,458 & 56,982,142 \\
\hline 1902 & 2,989,170,150 & 61,424,599 & 16,531,224 & 62,039,091 & 2,757,017 & 48,698,890 \\
\hline 1903 & 3,102,515.540 & 61,764,433 & 16,557,373 & 63,964,876 & 2,728,088 & 46,922,624 \\
\hline 190 & 2,998,247,479 & 61,049,315 & 16,736,059 & 51,630,144 & 2,757,916 & 47,009,367 \\
\hline 190 & 3,006,580,737 & 61,241,907 & 17,057,702 & 45,170,423 & 2,888,710 & 47,320,511 \\
\hline 1905 & 3,675,389,442 & 66,861,522 & 18,718,578 & 50,631,619 & 3,404,051 & 52,102,847 \\
\hline 1907 & 4,423,697,853 & 72,533,996 & 19,746,583 & 53,240,282 & 3,816,692 & 54,794,43 \\
\hline 1908 & 4,331,230,000 & 71,267,000 & 19,992,000 & 54,631,000 & 3,869,000 & 56,084,000 \\
\hline 190 & 4,525,259,000 & 71,099,000 & 20,640,000 & 56,084,000 & 4,053,000 & 54,147,000 \\
\hline 1910. & 4,925,173,610 & 69.080,000 & 21,040,000 & 57,216,000 & 4,123,000 & 47,782,000 \\
\hline 1911 & 5,276,438,000 & 60,502,000 & 20,277,000 & 53,633,000 & 4,323,000 & 65,620,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 5,008,327,000 & 57,959,000 & 20,509,000 & 52,362,000 & 4,362,000 & 65,410,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 5,501,783,000 & 56,527,000 & 20,567,000 & 51,482,000 & 4,386,000 & 61,178.000 \\
\hline 191 & 5,891,229,000 & 56,592,000 & 20,962,000 & 49,719,000 & 4,449,000 & 58,933,000 \\
\hline 191 & 5,969,253,000 & 58,329,000 & 21,195,000 & 49,956,000 & 4,479,000 & 64,618,000 \\
\hline 19 & 6,020,670,000 & 61,920,000 & 21,159,000 & 48,625,000 & 4,593,000 & 67,766,000 \\
\hline 19 & 6,735,612,000 & 64,583,000 & 21,210,000 & 47,616,000 & 4,723,000 & 67,503,000 \\
\hline 19 & 8,284,198,000 & 67,422,000 & 21,555,000 & 48,603,000 & 4,873,000 & 70,978,000 \\
\hline 19 & 8,827,894,000 & 68,560,000 & 21,482,000 & 48,866,000 & 4,954,000 & 74,584,000 \\
\hline 1920 & 7,996,362,496 & 66,810,836 & 20,142,455 & 34,984,524 & 5,450,623 & 59,368,167 \\
\hline 1921 & 6,235,560,000 & 66,191,000 & 20,183,000 & 45,067,000 & 4,999,000 & 66,649,000 \\
\hline 1922. & 4,780,000,000 & 65,352,000 & 19,099,000 & 36,048,000 & 5,436.000 & 56,996,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{YEARLY MARKETINGS OF LIVE STOCK.}

The combined receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louls, Sloux City, St. Joseph and St. Paui yoarly since 1900 were as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cattle.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Hogs.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{SHEEP.} \\
\hline & Receipts. & Shipments. & Receipts. & Shipments. & Receipts. & Shipments. \\
\hline 1900 & 7,179,344 & 3,793,308 & 18,573,177 & 5,336,826 & 7,061,466 & 2,500,686 \\
\hline 1901 & 7,708,839 & 3,888,460 & 20,339,864 & 5,772,717 & 7,798,359 & 2,712,866 \\
\hline 1902 & 8,375,408 & 4,292,705 & 17,289,427 & 4,130,675 & 9,177,050 & 3,561,060 \\
\hline 1903 & 8,878,789 & 4,490,748 & 16,780,250 & 4,233,572 & 9,680,692 & 3,983,310 \\
\hline 1904 & 8,690,699 & 4,552,534 & 17,778,827 & 5,254,545 & 9,604,812 & 4,203,834 \\
\hline 1905 & 9,202,083 & 4,964,753 & 18,988,933 & 5,614,306 & 10,572,259 & 4,725,872 \\
\hline 1906 & 9,373,825 & 5,026,689 & 19,233,792 & 5,440,333 & 10,864,437 & 5,046,366 \\
\hline 1907 & 9,590,710 & 5,360,790 & 10,544,617 & 5,993,069 & 9,857,877 & 4,549,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 8,827,360 & 4,936,731 & 22,863,701 & 7,288,408 & 9,833,640 & 4,489,295 \\
\hline 1909 & 9,189,312 & 5,181,446 & 18,420,012 & 6,381,667 & 10,284,858 & 4,172,388 \\
\hline 1910 & 9,116,687 & 5,122,984 & 14,853,472 & 4,628,760 & 12,366,375 & 6,013,215 \\
\hline 1911 & 8,629,109 & 4,805;766 & 19,926,54.7 & 6,418,246 & 13,521,492 & 5,891,034 \\
\hline 1912 & 8,061,494 & 4,318,648 & 19,771,825 & 6,093,906 & 13,733,980 & 5,369,402 \\
\hline 1913 & 7,904,552 & 4,596,085 & 19,924,331 & 6,414,815 & 14.037,830 & 6,046,260 \\
\hline 1914 & 7,182,239 & 3,933,663 & 18,272,091 & 5,816,069 & 13,272,491 & 5,331,449 \\
\hline 1915 & 7,963,591 & 3,944,152 & 21,031,405 & 6,823,983 & 11,160,246 & 4,370,504 \\
\hline 1916 & 9,319,851 & 4,713,700 & 25,345,802 & 8,264,752 & 11,639,022 & 4,640,615 \\
\hline 1917 & 11,241,038 & 5,676,015 & 20,945,391 & 7,151,995 & 10,017,353 & 4,534,489 \\
\hline 1918 & 12,933,068 & 5,388,838 & 25,461,514 & 7,111,935 & 12,064,416 & 5,749,835 \\
\hline 1919 & 12,151,902 & 5,316,761 & 25,280,243 & 5,941,663 & 14,307,503 & 5,714,471 \\
\hline 1920. & 9,969,911 & 4,581,771 & 22,433,301 & 6,268,630 & 11,117,479 & 4,157,730 \\
\hline 1921 & 8,676,063 & 4,104,494 & 22,080,870 & 6,841,880 & 11,755,676 & 3,610,311 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN U. S., 1919.
(Includes cattle, sheep and swine; 1919 figures are Census estimates.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & 1919. & State. & 1919. & State. & 1919. & State. & 1919. \\
\hline U. S & \$3,511,201,281 & Mich. & \$75,611,444 & W. V & \$34,570,832 & Tex. & \$196,869,929 \\
\hline Me & 15,650,871 & Wis & 103,323,381 & N. C. & 41.578,881 & Mont. & 45.963,076 \\
\hline N. H & 7,654,968 & Minn & 104,007,104 & S. & 18,014,050 & Idaho. & 30,506,039 \\
\hline Vt.. & 13,313,879 & Iowa & 420,258,381 & Ga & 38,998,872 & Wyo. & 23,692,144 \\
\hline Mass & 10,925,051 & Mo. & 270,830,667 & Fia & 7,973,177 & Col. & 70,621,996 \\
\hline R. 1. & 1,295,371 & N. Dak & 34,909,274 & Ky. & 96,755,268 & N. Mex & 25,720,270 \\
\hline Conn & 6,640,764 & S. Dak. & 63,732,797 & Ten & 101,013,971. & Ariz. & 10,915,788 \\
\hline N. & 71,043.960 & Neb. & 208,745,788 & Ala. & 29,085,772 & Utah & 15,566,230 \\
\hline N. & 8.664,894 & Kan & 210,227,965 & Mis & 29,575,049 & Nev & 7,723,954 \\
\hline Pa & 90,527,419 & D & 2,401,339 & Ar & 39,443,340 & Was & 23,945 493 \\
\hline Ohio & 159,387,679 & Md & 16,816,828 & La & 12,136,922 & Or & 36,193,794 \\
\hline Ind. & 171,058.037 & D. & 51,606 & Okla & 103,785,858 & Cal & 67,520,004 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS AND RANGES, IN 1919.

Aia., 735,638; Ariz., 26,744; Ark., 673,803; Cal., 176,602; Colo.; 151,980; Conn., 43,324; Del., 28,746; Dis. of Col., 560, Fla., 334, 147 : Ga., 1,185,010; Idaho, 127,222; Lil., 799,946; Ind., 624,190, lowa, 613,070, Kan., 401,374 ; Ky., 750,750 ; La., 351,537 ; Me., 102,515; Md.s 107,821; Mass., 46,277,; Mich., 476.249, Minn., 503,219 ; Miss., 685,851 ; Mo., 848,198 ; Mont., 173,936; Ncb., 312,535 ;. Nev., 24,111 , Ni:H 35,165 ;,
N. J. 71,644; N. M., 94.816; N. Y., 552,695; N.C., 975.104; N. D. 268,486; Ohio, 821,488; Okiai, 479.065; Ore., 182.240 ; Pa.. 862,601; R. I., 5,161; S. C., 450.421 , S. D., 199,638; Tenn., 819,176 ; Tex. 988,948; Utah. 102,739; Vt., 63.890; Va., 684;741, Wash., 208.823, W. Va., 2 (0,938; Wis., 550,832 ; Wyo., 55.453 ; total, 19,139.419 (cattle, 1,904,581, sheco- and lambs, goats and kids, 434,608; hogs, \(16,800,230\) ).

\section*{VALUE OF LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS OF FARMS BY STATES IN 1919.}
(U. S. Census; does not include value of ilve-stock soid or slaughtered.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DIVISION. OR } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Totai. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dalry \\
Products.
\end{tabular} & Chickens
and Eggs. & Wool and
Mohalr. & Honey and
Wax. \\
\hline GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS United States & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
2,667,072,273
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
1,481,462,091
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
1,047,323,170
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars.
\[
124,006,859
\] & Dollars.
\[
14,280,153
\] \\
\hline Ne W ENGLAND:
Maine..... & 26,075,219 & & & & \\
\hline New Hamp & 14,681,368 & 10,224,888 & 4,841,810 & 412,728 & 74,250
18,979 \\
\hline Vermont. & 31,573,340 & 27,207,813 & 4,038,495 & 250,977 & 76,055 \\
\hline Massachusctt & 33,850.892 & 24,765,522 & 9,004,007 & 56,003 & 25,360 \\
\hline Connecticut. & \(5.367,881\)
\(20,862,330\) & \(3,830,881\)
\(14,923,971\) & 1,526,891 & 8,405
31,256 & 1,704
30,419 \\
\hline middle atlantic: & & & & & \\
\hline New York. & 225,465,739 & 179,695,810 & 42,841,499 & 1,977,598 & - 950,832 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 31.482 .945
156.012 .081 & 19,198,718 & 12,200,716 & 32,071 & 51,440 \\
\hline East NORTH CEN & 150,012,081 & 99,617,373 & 53,709,243 & 2,239,021 & 446,444 \\
\hline Ohlo. & 155,587,919 & 81,148,586 & 64,109,133 & 10,075,214 & 254,986 \\
\hline Indiana & \(99,350,023\)
\(142,351.262\) & +44,072,646 & 52,765,970 & 2,322,127 & 189,280 \\
\hline Mlehlgan & 111,076.235 & 71,074,727 & - \(34,960,771\) & + \(4.623,778\) & 4416,959 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 213,022,023 & 180,306,599 & 30,288,326 & 1,693,215 & 733,883 \\
\hline West north central: & 113,236,9 & 77,870,358 & 33,438,496 & 1,559,256 & \\
\hline Iowa. & 130,250,447 & 55,408.744 & 70.212,544 & 3,765,909 & 863.250 \\
\hline Missouri. & 105,601,436 & 34,752,845 & 66,271,029 & 4,217,400 & 360.162 \\
\hline North Dako & 30,979,932 & 19,576,343 & 10,486,386 & 913,551 & 3,652 \\
\hline South Dakot & 35,739,209 & 16,812,347 & 16,050,023 & 2,761,265 & 115,574 \\
\hline Nebraska & 54,612,075 & 23,706,963 & 29,500,431 & 1,230,427 & 174,254 \\
\hline southsas ATLANTİ. \({ }^{\text {Kic. }}\) & 80,322,550 & 34,920,619 & 44,199,844 & 1,020,650 & 181,437 \\
\hline Delaware & 5,778,747 & 2,553,175 & 3,210,157 & 8,949 & 6,466 \\
\hline Maryland. & 25,522,172 & 13,407,526 & 11,737,629 & 320,180 & 56,837 \\
\hline District of Columbia & 119,263 & 81,484 & 37,684 & & 95 \\
\hline West Virginia & 46,311,494 & 19,167,935 & 25,879,870 & 914.713 & 348,976 \\
\hline North Caroi & 35,860,056 & 11,912.137 & 13,442,688 & 1,593,776 & 306,297
356,093 \\
\hline South Car & 20,354,060 & 7,995,753 & 12,204,752 & 36,117 & 117,438 \\
\hline Georgia. & 36,401,316 & 16,757.195 & 19,218,622 & 93,639 & 331,860 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Florida \\
EAST SOU
\end{tabular} & 7,621,885 & 2,361,196 & 4,893,258 & 99,737 & 267.694 \\
\hline Kentucky. & 50,928,217 & 22,487,710 & 26,210,759 & 1,775,201 & 454,547 \\
\hline Tennesse & \(50,960,694\) & 20,640,849 & 29,065,336 & 733.980 & 520,529 \\
\hline Alabama. & 30,426,993 & 15,229,517 & 14,779,501 & 134,827 & 283,148 \\
\hline Mississippi. west South centr & 27,327,885 & 11,772,201 & 15,132,499 & 255,351 & 167,834 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 30,083,950 & 13,445,124 & 16,245,102 & 191,607 & 202,117 \\
\hline Louisian & 13,613,465 & 4.509,985 & 8,835,402 & 205,988 & 62,090 \\
\hline Oklahom & 49,887,518 & 20,878,920 & 28,635,007 & 268,724 & 104,867 \\
\hline Texas. & 87,761,715 & 32,999,946 & 43,303,622 & 10,421,524 & 1,036,623 \\
\hline Montana & 24,809,029 & 7,534,413 & 6,883,213 & 10,231,133 & 160,270 \\
\hline Idaho & 22,225,355 & 8,065,646 & 5,062,276 & 8,753,178 & 344,255 \\
\hline Wyomin & 14,004,109 & 2,143,020 & 2,021,979 & 9,574,466 & 264,644 \\
\hline Colorado. & 26,921,292 & 12,674,036 & 8,773,648 & 4,888,684 & 584,924 \\
\hline New Mex
Arizona.. & 8,447,826 & \(2,134,987\)
\(2,745,329\) & 2,102,831 & 4,088,528 & 121,480 \\
\hline Utah. & -13,735,823 & 4,809,087 & 2,887,570 & 5,787,419 & 251,747 \\
\hline Nevada & 4,694,649 & 963,966 & 585,698 & 3,010,068 & 134,917 \\
\hline Pacific: \({ }^{\text {Washingto }}\) & 44,066,349 & 27,620,231 & 13,779,058 & 2,258,739 & 407,421 \\
\hline Oregon. & 35,146,671 & 17,651,409 & 9,018,444 & 8,230,902 & 245,916 \\
\hline California. & 103,932,013 & 55,642,649 & 40,341,744 & 6,805,621 & 1,141,999 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The products shown for 1919 include chicken eggs and chickens only, while the 1909 figures include the products of all kinds of poultry. The figures represent the value of the totai production of eggs and chickens, including estimates for farms reporting chickens on hand but no eggs or no chickens raised.

LOSSES OF FARM ANIMALS IN U. S. FROM DISEASE AND EXPOSURE
(By the U.S. Dent. of Agriculture.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & CATT & & & WINE. & & SHEE & & LAMBS \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & Losses \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & From & & From Dis- & & & From & From & From Dis- & ease \\
\hline YEAR. & & & Dis- & Expo- & ease and & & Fr & Dis- & Expo- & ease and & and \\
\hline & & & ease. & sure. & Exposure. & & ease. & ease. & sure. & Exposure. & Expo \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & sure. \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & Per \\
\hline & & T & & & To & & Tot & Per & & Total. & \\
\hline 1908 & 17.1 & 342,087 & 18.9 & 12.0 & 2.202,563 & 52.4 & 2,940,350 & 22.5 & 22.9 & 2,477,997 & \\
\hline 1909 & 18.2 & \[
375,099
\] & 19.2 & 14.8 & 2,419,276 & 51.0 & 2,761,358 & 26.6 & 28.3 & 3,081,148 & \\
\hline 1910 & 19.9 & 394,650 & 21.0 & 17.6 & 2,385,544 & 45.1 & 2,623,902 & 27.5 & 43.9 & 2,831,519 & 60.4 \\
\hline 1911 & 19.0 & 384,739 & 19.7 & 13.3 & 1,996,152 & 44.8 & 2,937,863 & 25.5 & 23.0 & 1,874,305 & 52.5 \\
\hline 1912 & 21.9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 544,666 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 21.6 & 21.5 & 2,497,581 & 89.2 & 5,834,456 & 26.7 & 47.0 & 2,803,820 & 81.0 \\
\hline 1913 & 22.6 & \[
563,734
\] & 20.5 & 14.1 & 1,956,851 & 110.1 & 6,738,283 & 24.8 & 25.0 & 1,845,847 & 56.5 \\
\hline 1914 & 20.6 & \[
522,754
\] & 19.8 & 10.9 & 1,737,387 & 118.9 & 7,004,756 & 21.9 & 22.0 & \[
1,571,370
\] & \[
49.0
\] \\
\hline 1916 & 17.5 & 450,480 & 19.5 & 10.7 & 1.869,337 & 66.2 & 4,486,097 & 21.6 & 21.7 & \[
1,512,956
\] & \[
52.1
\] \\
\hline 1917 & 16.9 & \[
437,150
\] & 19.4 & 14.6 & 2,197,537 & 48.6 & 3,280,161 & 21.8 & 32.4 & \[
1,854,715
\] & 60.2 \\
\hline 1918 & 16.5 & \[
437,372
\] & 18.2 & 13.3 & 2,126,625 & 42.1 & 2,986,220 & 19.8 & 19.3 & 1,367,805 & 49.3 \\
\hline 1919 & 15.7 & 415,021 & 17.4 & 15.9 & 2,279,154 & 41.4 & 3,088,185 & 19.7 & 24.4 & 1,549,864 & 47.7 \\
\hline 1920 & 17.8 & 448,104 & 19.5 & 18.5 & 2,549,980 & 49.8 & 2,954,994 & 23. & 34.6 & 1,704,317 & 64.7 \\
\hline 1921 & 14.07 & 361,442 & 17.0 & 9.2
13 & 1,716,303 & 43.0 & 2,411,592 & 23.1 & 15.6 & 1,083,659 & 95.4 \\
\hline 1922 & 15.7 & 385,770 & 17,8 & 13.0 & 2,016,003 & 54, & 3.082,2¢? & 21,5 & 26,4. & \(1,293,303\) & 62.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DRESSED MEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE U. S.}
(Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)
Figures represent pounds.' Calendar years; edible offal not included.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Product. & 1900 & 1910 & 1911 & 1912 & 1913 & 1914 & 1915 & 1916 & 1917 & 1918 & 1919 & 1920 & 1921 \\
\hline Beef & 82.7 & 71.8 & 68.4 & 61.7 & 60.8 & 58.9 & 55.6 & 58.1 & 62.0 & 64.7 & 57.2 & 61.1 & 57.7 \\
\hline Veal & 4.9 & 7.4 & 7.0 & 7.0 & 5.0 & 4.4 & 4.3 & 5.3 & 6.5 & 7.6 & 8.2 & 8.9 & 8.0 \\
\hline Mutton and lam & 8.3 & 6.5 & 7.8 & 8.2 & 7.5 & 7.5 & 6.4 & 6.2 & 4.7 & 4.7 & 5.8 & 5.0 & 6.3 \\
\hline Pork (excl. lard) & 83.4 & 60.3 & 75.1 & 70.6 & 72.5 & 69.9 & 72.0 & 75.7 & 58.4 & 69.8 & 67.1 & 68.9 & 72.8 \\
\hline Goat... & & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & \\
\hline Total mea & 179.3 & 146.2 & 158.4 & 147.7 & 145.9 & 140.9 & 138.5 & 145.5 & 131.8 & 146.9 & 138.4 & 144.0 & 144.8 \\
\hline Lard. & 13.4 & 10.5 & 11.8 & 11.4 & 11.7 & 12.1 & 13.6 & 15.1 & 11.7 & 14.1 & 12.4 & 13.1 & 11.3 \\
\hline Total meat and lard & 192.7 & 156.7 & 170.2 & 159.1 & 157.6 & 153.0 & 152.1 & 160.6 & 143:5 & 161.0 & 150.8 & 157.1 & 156.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS. IMPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION OF DRESSED MEAT (EXCLUDING LARD) IN UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Calendar } \\
\text { Year. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Slaugeter.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports (Domestic)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Imports (Less ReExports).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CONSUMPTION.} \\
\hline & Total. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Federally \\
Inspected.
\end{tabular} & Other. & & & Total. & Per Capita. \\
\hline & Million & Million & Million & Million & Million & Million & \\
\hline 1900 & Pounds. & Pounds. & Pounds. & Pounds. & & Pounds. & Pounds.
\(179: 3\) \\
\hline 1907 & 16,002 & 9,399 & 6,603 & 1,367 & & 14,635 & 167.4 \\
\hline 1908 & 16,067 & 9,441 & 6,626 & 848 & & 15,219 & 170.9 \\
\hline 1909 & 15,060 & 8,835 & 6,225 & 637 & & 14,423 & 159.0 \\
\hline 1910 & 13,901 & 8,222 & 5,679 & 412 & & 13,487 & 146.2 \\
\hline 1911. & 15,403 & 9,263 & 6,190 & 534 & & 14,857 & 158.4 \\
\hline 1912 & 14,565 & 8,820 & 5,745 & - 486 & & 14,072 & 147.7 \\
\hline 1913. & 14,640 & 8,763 & 5,877 & - 507 & 41 & 14,174 & 145.9 \\
\hline 1914 & 14,039 & 8,585 & 5454 & 475 & 323 & 13,887 & 140.9 \\
\hline 1915 & 14,937 & 9,384 & 5,553 & 1,309 & 129 & 13,757 & 138.5 \\
\hline 1916 & 15,922 & 10,248 & 5,674 & 1,304 & 38 & 14,656 & 145.5 \\
\hline 1917 & 14,740 & 9,906 & 4,834 & 1,322 & 44 & 13,462 & 131.8 \\
\hline 1918. & 17,469 & 11,927 & 5,542 & 2,454 & 210 & 15,225 & 146.9 \\
\hline 1919 & 16,687 & 11,209 & 5,478 & 2,214 & 59 & 14,532 & 138.4 \\
\hline 1920. & 16,135 & 10,538 & 5,597 & 1,093 & 120 & 15,324 & 144.0 \\
\hline 1921. & 16,160 & 10,325 & 5,835 & 820 & 41 & 15,624 & 144.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ANNUALLY UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION,
AND ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER SLAUGHTERED (INCLUDING FARM) IN U. \(S\).


NOTE-U. S. Inspection of horses at slaughter was commenced in September, 1919, the number so inspected to date being: 1919,\(433 ; 1920,894 ; 1921,2,562\). A large proportion of this horseflesh is exported.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.
(Figures show number of hogs slaughtered. The average welght of a hog when it goes to slaughter is 230 pounds. The years includlng and since 1875 end on March 1 ; before that, calendar years.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & & Year. & & Year & & YEAR. & \\
\hline 1845 & 781,372 & 1901 & 23600,676 & 1908. & 27,980,997 & 1915. & 27,386,462 \\
\hline 1855 & 2,124,404 & 1902 & 25,411,674 & 1909. & 28,996,635 & 1916. & 32,602,333 \\
\hline 1865 & 2,451,019 & 1903 & 20,605,571 & 1910. & 24,162,295 & 1917 & 33,708,874 \\
\hline 1875 & 6,761,670 & 1904 & 22,375,686 & 1911 & 21,755,560 & 1918 & 28,490,633 \\
\hline 1885 & 10,519,108 & 1905 & 23,918,423 & 1912 & 29,918,498 & 1919 & 36,263,733 \\
\hline 1895 & 16,003,645 & 1906 & 25 574,760 & 1913 & 25,583,834 & 1920 & 33,172,444 \\
\hline 1900. & 22,201,000 & 1907 & 25,430,555 & 1914 & 27,621,561 & 1921 & 30,483,884 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM THE U. S.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiseal). & Fresh Beef. & Fresh Mutton & Beef, Cured. & Bacon. & Pickled Pork. & Lard. \\
\hline 1880. & Pounds.
\[
84,717,194
\] & Pounds.
\[
2,335,858
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Barrcls. \\
45,237,472
\end{tabular} & Pounds. 759,773,182 & Pounds. 95,049,780 & Pounds. 374,979,286 \\
\hline 1890 & 173,237,596 & 256,711 & 97,610,529 & 531,899,677 & 79,788,868 & \\
\hline 1891 & 194,045,638 & 199,395 & 91,908,812 & 514,675,557 & 81,317,364 & 498,343,927 \\
\hline 1892 & 220,544,617 & 105,463 & 71,158,448 & 507,919,830 & 80,366,481 & 460,045,776 \\
\hline 18 & 206,294,724 & 108,214 & 59,322,833 & 391,758,175 & 52,459,722 & 365,693,501 \\
\hline 1895 & 193,891,824 & 2,197,900 & 63,901,001 & 416,657,577 & 63,575,881 & 557,566,867 \\
\hline 189 & - \(224,783,225\) & 429,449 & -71,223,512 & 452,549,976 & 58,266,893 & 474,895,274 \\
\hline 18 & 290,395,930 & 361,955 & 68,652,388 & 500,399,448 & 66,768,920 & 568,315,640 \\
\hline 18 & 274,768,074 & 329,169 & 45,903,531 & 650,108,933 & 88,133,078 & 709,344,045 \\
\hline 18 & 282,139,974 & 379,110 & 48,144,189 & 562,651,480 & 137,197,200 & 711,259,851 \\
\hline 1900 & 329,078,609 & 773,760 & 49,625,678 & 512,153,729 & 133,199,683 & 661, 813,663 \\
\hline 1901 & 351,748,333 & 690,121 & 56,101,917 & 456,122,741 & 138,643,611 & 611,357,514 \\
\hline 1902 & 301,824,473 & 430,351 & 49,451,109 & 383,150,624 & 115,896,275 & 556, 840,220 \\
\hline 1903 & 254,795,963 & 6,144,020 & 53,927,252 & 207,336,000 & 95,287,374 & 490,755,821 \\
\hline 1904 & 299,579,671 & 465,255 & 57,853,822 & 249,665,941 & 112,224,861 & 561,302,643 \\
\hline 190 & 236,486,568 & 640,837 & 56,071,181 & 262,246,635 & 118,887,189 & 610,238,899 \\
\hline 1906 & 268,454,227 & 516,345 & 81,287,581 & 361,210,563 & 141,820,720 & 741,516,886 \\
\hline 1907 & 281,651,502 & 821,998 & 63,698,568 & 250,419,599 & 166,427,409 & 627,559,660 \\
\hline 190 & 201,154,105 & 1,185,040 & 47,896,087 & 241,189,929 & 149,505,937 & 603,413,770 \\
\hline & 122,952,671 & 1,498,674 & 44,789,063 & 244,578,674 & 52,354,980 & 528,722,933 \\
\hline 1910 & 75,729,666 & 1,989,472 & 36,871.313 & 152,163,107 & 40,131,599 & 362,927,671 \\
\hline 1911 & 42,510,731 & 2,160,259 & \(40,283,749\) & 156,675,310 & 45,729,471 & 476,107,857 \\
\hline 1913 & \(15,264,320\)
\(7,362,388\) & \(3,595,543\)
\(5,266,019\) & -38,087,907 & \(208,574,208\)
\(200,993,584\) & \(56,321,469\)
\(53,749,023\) & 532,255,865 \\
\hline 1914 & 6,394,404 & 4,685,496 & 23,365,974 & 193,964,252 & 45,543,085 & 481.457,792 \\
\hline 191 & 170,440,934 & 3,877,413 & 31,874,743 & 346,718,227 & 45,655,574 & 475,531,908 \\
\hline 1916 & 231, 214,000 & 5,552,918 & 38,114,682 & 579,808,786 & 63,460,713 & 427,011,338 \\
\hline 1918 & 197,177,101 & \(3,195,576\)
\(2,098,423\) & \(58,053,667\)
\(54,467,910\) & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(667,151,972\) \\
\(815,294,424\)
\end{tabular} & 46,992,721 & \(444,769,540\)
\(392,506,355\) \\
\hline 1919 & 332,205,176 & 2,173,994 & 45,065,641 & 1,238,247,321 & 31,503,997 & 724,771,383 \\
\hline & 153,560,647 & 3,958,131 & 32,383,501 & 803,666,917 & 41,643,119 & 587,224,549 \\
\hline & 21,084,203 & 6,624,522 & 23,312,856 & 489,298,109 & 33,286,062 & 746,157,356 \\
\hline \(\underline{1922}\) & 3,868,580 & 2,502,213 & 26,792,124 & 350,548,952 & 33,516,746 & 812,379,396 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MEAT IMPORTS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.
(Values are in parentheses.)
Beef and veal, \(28,001,208\) lbs. ( \(\$ 2,988,720\) ); pork. 929,615 lbs. ( \(\$ 177,020\) ); canned meats, 240,mutton and lamb, \(12,854,925\) lbs. \((\$ 2,044,585)\); 655 lbs . ( \(\$ 38,225\) ).

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEATS, ETC.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Article or Group.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Unit.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1922 (FISCAL).} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1921 (FISCAL)} \\
\hline & & Quantity. & Value. & Quantity. & Value. \\
\hline Groups. & & & Dollars. & & Dollars. \\
\hline Breadstuffs. . & & & 591,295,498 & & 1,082,270,325 \\
\hline Cottonseed oil. . Meat \& dairy & Lbs & 91,614,635 & 8,400,072 & 283,268,025 & 31,392,838 \\
\hline Meat a dairy & S Bales. & 6,541,841 & 168,327,913 & \[
\ddot{i}
\] & 234,816,819 \\
\hline Cotton. . . . . . . . . . . & \{ Lbs.. & 3,358,878,748 \(\}\) & 596,378,864 & \(\{2,811,388,710\}\) & 600,185,629 \\
\hline Mineral oils. \(\qquad\) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES & Gals... & 2,800,223,362 & 320,594,871 & 3,026,001,937 & 535,149,567 \\
\hline Barley. & Bush. & 22,400,393 & 16,614,001 & 20,457,198 & 25,184,082 \\
\hline Corn & Bush & 176,409,614 & 115,861,864 & 66,911,093 & 60,030,717 \\
\hline Oats & Bush & 15,767,264 & 7,875,030 & 4,302,346 & 3,731,591 \\
\hline Rice & Lbss. & 290,442,558 & 10,221,640 & 440,855,398 & 19,313,001 \\
\hline Rye. & Bush & 29,903,602 & 33,008,013 & 45,735,052 & 92,734,052 \\
\hline IVhea & Bush & 208,321,091 & 279,656,478 & 293,267,637 & 689,813,094 \\
\hline Flour & Bbls & 15,796,819 & 97,386,091 & 16,179,956 & 154,524,355 \\
\hline Beef, eanne & Lbs. & 3,738,486 & 970,854 & 10,762,986 & 2,510,713 \\
\hline Oleo oil. & Lbs. & 117,174,260 & 12,366,568 & 106,414,800 & 15,211,998 \\
\hline Hams and shoulder & Lbs & 276,641,786 & 55,217,249 & 172,011,676 & 40,088,562 \\
\hline Lard, compounds & Lbs. & 30,328,176 & 3,515,468 & 42,155,971 & 6,099,914 \\
\hline Milk condensed. & Lbs. & 288,628,398 & 31,500,349 & 266,506,031 & 41,044,704 \\
\hline Crude mineral oil & Gals & 378,975,150 & 16,366,428 & 355,200,756 & 29,137,765 \\
\hline Illuminating oil. & Gals & 807,701,055 & 76,389,046 & 833,194,727 & 129,089,900 \\
\hline Lubricating oil. & Gals & 322,872,204 & 78,109,826 & 333,457,872 & 137,069,081 \\
\hline Gasoline, naphtha. & Gals. & 550,478,181 & 117,630,281 & 642,214,254 & 180,614,999 \\
\hline Residuum, fuel oil. . . & Tons.. & 15,834 & 354,669 & 37,182 & 582,283 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Imports-Butter, \(9,551,292\) lbs. \((\$ 3,257,498)\); cheese, \(34,270,604\) lbs. ( \(\$ 10,815,835\) ); milk and cream, fresh, \(4,536,379\) gal. ( \(\$ 3,131,592\) ); milk, preserved, condensed, ete., \(2,037,005\) lbs. \((\$ 316,788)\). Exports of domestic-Eggs, 33,762,373 doz. ( \(\$ 10,015,576\) ) ; eggs (drled, ete.), \(\$ 131,869\); milk and

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADS
Imports-Bread and biseuit, 1,593,555 lbs. ( \(\$ 310,388\) ) ; corn, 124,591 bu. ( \(\$ 137,029\) ) ; sago, tapioca, etc., \(77,999,051\) lbs. ( \(\$ 2,088,994\) ) ; macaroni, ete., \(1,991,933\) lbs. ( \(\$ 177,354\) ) ; oats, \(1,733,282\) bu. ( \(\$ 798.692\) ) ; rice, \(73,744,291\) lbs. ( \(\$ 2,734,445\) ) : wheat, \(14,465,509\) bu. ( \(\$ 16,934,665\) ) ; wheat flour, 619,105 bbls. ( \(\$ 3,559,501\) ); total breadstuffs, \(\$ 28,365,516\)

Exports of domestic-Barley (grain), 22,400,393 but ( \(\$ 16,614,001\) ) ; barley (malt) \(5,654,195\) bu. \((\$ 5,824,236)\); buckwheat (grain) 383,494 bu. ( \(\$ 404,-\)
cream (fresh), \(\$ 294,218\); milk and eream, condensed (sweetened), \(79,524,643\) lbs. ( \(\$ 11,675,489\) ); milk and eream (evaporated), 197,786,194 lbs. (\$18,362,789; milk and creanı (powdered), 11,317,561 lbs ( \(\$ 1,462,071\) ) ; butter, \(7,511.997\) lbs. \((\$ 2,869,592)\); cheese, \(7,471,452\) lbs. ( \(\$ 1,710,963\) ).
'UFFS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.
730 ) ; buekwheat (llour) (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922), \(2,835,626 \mathrm{lbs}\) ( \(\$ 99,713\) ) ; corn (grain), 176,409,614 bu. ( \(\$ 115,861,864\) ) ; corn meal and flour, 776,207 bbis. ( \(\$ 2,634,057\) ); corn, hominy and grits (Jan. 1 to June 30,1922 ), \(208,035,871\) lbs. \((\$ 3,553,338)\); oats (grain), \(15,767,264\) bu. \((\$ 7,875,030)\); oats (meal and rolied), \(94,490,596 \mathrm{lbs}\) ( \(\$ 3,457,220\) ); rice (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921), 290,442,558 lbs. ( \(\$ 10,221,640\) ): rye (grain), \(29,903,602\) bu. ( \(\$ 33,008,013\) ); wheat (grain), \(208,321,091\) bu. \((5279,656,478) ;\) whcat (flour), \(15,796,819\) blbls. ( \(\$ 97,386,091\) ).

\title{
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM THE U. S.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Fiscal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Wheat Flour. & Wheat & Corn. & Oats. & Rye. & Barley. \\
\hline 1899.. & Barrels.
\[
18,485,690
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bushels } \\
139,432,815
\end{gathered}
\] & Bushels.
\[
174,089,094
\] & . Bushels.
\[
30,309,778
\] & Bushels.
\[
10,140,866
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bushels. } \\
& 2,267,403
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & 18,699,194 & 101,950,389 & 209,348,284 & 41,369,415 & 2,355,792 & 23,661,663 \\
\hline 1901 & 18,650,979 & 132,060,667 & 177,817,956 & 37,146,812 & 2,326,882 & 6,293,207 \\
\hline 1902 & 17,759,203 & 154,856,102 & 26,636,552 & 9,971,139 & 2,697,863 & 8,714,268 \\
\hline 1903 & 19,716,484 & 114,181.420 & 74,833,237 & 4,613,809 & 5,422,731 & 8,429,141 \\
\hline 1904 & 16,999,432 & 44,230,169 & 55,858,965 & 1,153,714 & 765,108 & 10,881,627 \\
\hline 1905 & 8,826,335 & 4,394 402 & 88,807,223 & 5,479,308 & 1,423 & 10,661,655 \\
\hline 1906 & 13,919,048 & 34,973,291 & -117,718,657 & 46,324,935 & 1,355,528 & 17,729,360 \\
\hline 1907 & 15,584,667 & \(76.569,423\) & 83,300,708 & 4,014,042 & 749,455. & 8,238,842 \\
\hline 1908 & 13,927,247 & 100,371,057 & 52,445,800 & 1,158,622 & 2,419,958 & 4,349,078 \\
\hline 1909 & 10,521,161 & 66,923,244 & 35,853,412 & 1,510,320 & 1,272,559 & 6,580,393 \\
\hline 1910. & 9,040,987 & 46,679,876 & 36,802,374 & 1,685,474 & 219,756 & 4,311,556 \\
\hline 1911 & 10,129,435 & 23,729.302 & 63,761,458 & 2,044,912 & 2,623 & 9,399,348 \\
\hline 1912 & 11,006.487 & 30,160,212 & 40,038,795 & 2,171,503 & 5,548 & 1,585,242 \\
\hline 1913 & 11,394,805 & 91,602,374 & 49,064,967 & 33,759,177 & 1,822,962 & 17,536,703 \\
\hline 1914 & 11,821,461 & 92393,775 & 9,380,855 & 1,859,949 & 2,222,934 & 6,644,747 \\
\hline 1915 & 16,182.765 & 259,642.533 & 48,786,551 & 96,809,551 & 12,544,888 & 26,754,522 \\
\hline 1916 & 15,520,669 & 173,274.015 & 38 217,012 & 95,918,884 & 14,532,437 & 27,473,160 \\
\hline 1917 & 11,942,778 & 149,831.427 & 64,720,842 & 88,944,401 & 13,260,015 & 16,381,077 \\
\hline 1918 & 21,879,951 & 34,118.853 & 40,997,827 & 105,837,309 & 11,990,123 & 26,285,378 \\
\hline 1919. & 24,190,092 & 178.582,673 & 16.687,538 & 96,360,974 & 27,540,188 & 20,457,781 \\
\hline 1920 & 21,651,961 & 122,430,724 & 14,467,926 & 33,944,740 & 37,463,285 & 26,571,284 \\
\hline 1921 & 16,179,956 & 293,267,637 & 66,911,093 & 4,302,346 & 45,735,052 & 20,457,198 \\
\hline 1922..... & 15,796,819 & 208,321,091 & 176,409,614 & 15,767,264 & 29,903,602 & 22,400,393 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCED AND USED IN THE U. S.}

\section*{(Data and estimates are by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)}

The total production of milk in the United States was \(98,862,276,000\) lbs. in 1921. This shows \(\ln -\) ercase over 1920, when produetion was 89,658,\(000,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). On the basis of production per capita of population this amounted to an increase from 100 gals. ( 860 lbs .) In 1920 to 107 gals. in 1921

Milk cows on farms lnereased 341,000 head during 1921, there being 24,028,000 head: on Jan. 1. 1922, eompared with 23,594.000 head on Jan.' 1. 1921, wlth an average for the year of \(23,811,000\) head. In addition, the number of milk cows not on farms was estimated at \(1,250,000\).
A very great inerease \(\ln\) the quantity of ereamery butter manufaetured occurred during 1921, the total produetion for the year being \(1,054.938,000\) lbs., an lncrease over 1920 of \(191,360,000\) lbs. The total produetion of farm and factory butter, exclusive of whey butter, for the year 1921 ls estimated to have amounted to \(1,705,438,000 \mathrm{lbs}\), notwithstanding the regular deerease \(\ln\) production of farm butter. Thls increase of \(166,361,000\) lbs. in total butter production accounts for the utilization of an additional \(3,494,000,000\) lbs. of mllk during 1921 over the previous year.

Although there was a smail deerease in the total production of eheese from 362,431,000 lbs. in 1920 to \(355,838,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). in 1921 , the production of whole milk American checse alone increased from 254.\(684,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). to \(261,727,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). during this perlod.

Condensed and evaporated milk production decreased \(113,852,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). during 1921 , dropping from
\(1,578,015,000\) lbs. in 1920 to \(1,464,163,000\) lbs. Milk powder produetion also declined from 10, \(334,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). in 1920 to \(4,243,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). in 1921.

The increase in the amount of whole mllk used for household purposes during 1921, approximating \(5.000,000,000\) lbs., aecounts for the largest share of the total lnerease over 1920 in the consumption of milk. The average consumption of milk and cream in cities was obtained from reports from 300 cities wlth a total population of \(33,676,563\), nearly one-third of the populatlon of the United States. On the basis of this survey, the average quantity of whole milk consumed per person in the eities was estimated at 0.668 of a pint daily, and, in addition, the eonsumption of eream accounted for the utilization of 0167 of a pint of milk, máking a total equivalent to 0.835 of a pint of whole milk.

Combining the rural and urban eonsumption, the average per capita consumption of whole milk as milk and cream for household purposes was 1.08 pints daily. This ls equal to 49 gals. of milk annually, which is the largest annual per eapita consumption on recorc in this country.

Iee cream production, as lndicated by reports from manufacturers, decreased \(6 \%\) in 1921 coinpared with 1920. Applying this rate of decrease to the estimated total production of \(260,000,000\) gals. in 1920, the 1921 produetion is estimated at 244,000,000 gals.

The avcrage yield of the \(25,061,000 \mathrm{mllk}\) eows in the United States in 1921 was \(3,945 \mathrm{lbs}\). of milk.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Mllk Prod. & Butter Prod. & States. & Milk Prod. & Butter Prod. \\
\hline Alabama. & Gallons.
\[
93,903,677
\] & Pounds.
\[
28,490,181
\] & Nebraska & Gallons.
\[
168,083,367
\] & Pounds. 13,761,085 \\
\hline Arizona. & 14,370,833 & 28,493,446 & Nevada. & \(168,312,105\) & 13,266,027 \\
\hline Arkansas & 87,623,651 & 25,571,098 & New Hampshi & 42,556.285 & 3,240,368 \\
\hline Californt & 276,424,216 & 5,757,759 & New Jersey & 70,490.729 & 1,600,789 \\
\hline Colorado & 79,492,631 & 5,775,602 & New Mexico & 12,737,649 & 1,404,138 \\
\hline Connectic & 54.894,287 & 1,926,127 & New York & 756,045,942 & 24,727,662 \\
\hline Delaware & 11,356,313 & 894,883 & North Carolina & 95,747,638 & 25,551,506 \\
\hline Dist. Col & 512,074 & 6,025 & North Dakota & 138,606,540 & 14,413,180 \\
\hline Florida. & 12,155,533 & 1,162,383 & Ohio & 396,317,787 & 30,264,265 \\
\hline Georgia & 101,615,773 & 30,257,153 & Oklahoma & 135,820,769 & 22,214,546 \\
\hline Idaho & 52,365,498 & 4,540,364 & Oregon & 92,844,946 & 4,177,628 \\
\hline Illinois & 370,486,981 & 25,063,897 & Pennsylvanla. & 421,631,355 & 38,468,607 \\
\hline Indian & 238,793,861 & 18,344,239 & Rhode Island. & 12,099,111 & 174,902 \\
\hline Towa & 361,426,362 & 25,422,675 & South Carolina & 52,954,637 & 13,846,353 \\
\hline Kansa & 221,454,417 & 17,455,879 & South Dalkota & 124,427,638 & 10,267,171 \\
\hline Kentucky & 146.561,464 & 34,080,415 & Tennossee. & 130,285,644 & 37,166,063 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 32,972,720 & 4,252,318 & Texas & 202,974,353 & 49,405,152 \\
\hline Maine & 77,676,881 & 10,855,560 & Utah. & 29,339,512 & 2,876,675 \\
\hline Maryland & 58,754,193 & 6,1.62,501 & Vermont & 122,095,734 & 3,877.039 \\
\hline Massachuse & 76,316,309 & 2,019,231 & Virginia & 110,942,113 & 25,476,621 \\
\hline Michigan & 382,822,631 & 25,755,423 & Washington & 140,524,518 & 5,899.678 \\
\hline Minnesota & 475,506,689 & 20,205,076 & West Virg! & 73,690,103 & 17,715,107 \\
\hline Mississipp & 88,191,682 & 20,758,736 & Wisconsin. & 858,258.521 & 8,666,037 \\
\hline Missouri & 228,907,721 & 29,470,763 & , Wyoming & 14,613,581 & 1,422,822 \\
\hline Montana & 51,251,095 & 5,961,336 & & - & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Jan． 15.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & E. &  & ＋ & 鲝 &  \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & 12 & & & 9.60 & & & & & \\
\hline 26 & 8.33 & 11.16 & 10.55 & 13.83 & & & 130 & 1.79 & & \[
114 .
\] & 3.57 & & & & \\
\hline 69 & 965 & 2.33 & 9.68
9.34 & 12.71 & 55.2 & & 118 & \(\stackrel{1.34}{1.81}\) & & \[
2150
\] & 4.3 & 10.0 & & & \\
\hline & & 9.34 & & & & & & & 2.9 & & & & & & \\
\hline 6.89 & 4. & 7. & 457 & 7. & 18． & 52.83 & 82 & 2.64 & & & ． & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The figures represent cents per pound，or dollars per 100 pounds，in the cases of hogs，cattle，calves， sheep and lambs；cents per pound as to wool；dollars per head for cows and horses；dollars per bushel as to onions，beans and all seeds but cotton；dollars per ton as to bran and cottonseed meal；cottonsecd prices are dollars per ton．

JaN 1.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
2
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\end{gathered}\right.
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\begin{aligned}
& 60 \\
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& \text { Sin }
\end{aligned}
\] & ジ \\
\hline 1916 & 102.8 & 62.1 & 39.1 & 54.9 & 85.3 & 81.5 & 70.6 & 64.9 & 185.9 & 79.7 & 10.94 & 11.4 & 28.3 & 30.6 & \\
\hline 1917 & 1.50 & 90.0 & 51.4 & 87.1 & 118.5 & 117.2 & 147.3 & 90.1 & 250.7 & 101.1 & 10.86 & 17.1 & 34.0 & 37.7 & \\
\hline 1918 & 201.9 & 134.8 & 73.9 & 126.5 & 170.3 & 162.7 & 121.0 & 117.2 & 310.8 & 128.8 & 18.09 & 28.9 & 43.1 & 46.3 & 17 \\
\hline 1919 & 204.8 & 144.7 & 70.8 & 91.3 & 150.7 & 162.9 & 116.1 & 142.1 & 327.7 & 147.7 & 19.92 & 28.7 & 54.9 & 57.2 & 21 \\
\hline 1920 & 231.8 & 140.4 & 78.2 & 130.2 & 152.3 & 150.7 & 178.6 & 138.2 & 433.6 & 213. & 20.55 & 35.9 & 61.3 & 56.9 & 24. \\
\hline 1921 & 147.2 & 66.7 & 45.6 & 64.4 & 124.7 & 125.4 & 105.6 & 113.0 & 163.7 & 118.6 & 16.16 & 11. & 49.0 & 61.1 & 20.7 \\
\hline 1922 & 93.3 & 43.4 & 31.0 & 43.7 & 69.6 & 83 & 108.6 & 95.1 & 151 & 180. & 11.33 & 16.3 & 40.3 & 44.9 & 18.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The figures represent cents a，bushel for grains，potatoes，and apples；dollars a ton fo：flaxseed and hay；cents a lb．for cotton，butter，chlckens；cents a doz．for eggs．

UNITED STATES FARM WAGE AVERAGES BY YEARS．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Year．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{By the Month．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Day Labor， Harvest．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Day Labor， Not Harvest．} & \multirow{2}{*}{Year．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{By the Month．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Day Labor， Harvest．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Day Labor， Not Harvest．} \\
\hline & With Board & Witho＇t Board． & With Board & Witho＇t Board． & Wlth Board & Witho＇t Board． & & With Board & Witho＇t Board． & With Board & Witho t Board． & With Board & Witho t Board． \\
\hline 1894. & \＄12．16 & \＄17．74 & \＄．93 & \＄1．13 & \＄．63 & \＄．81 & 1914．． & \＄21．05 & \＄29．88 & \＄1．55 & \＄1．91 & \＄1．13 & \＄1．45 \\
\hline 1895. & 12.02 & 17.69 & ． 92 & 1.14 & ． 62 & ． 81 & 1915．． & 21.26 & 30.15 & 1.56 & 1.92 & 1.13 & 1.47 \\
\hline 1898. & 13.13 & 19.38 & 1.05 & 1.30 & ． 72 & ． 96 & 1916．． & 23.25 & 32.83 & 1.69 & 2.07 & 1.26 & 1.62 \\
\hline 1899. & 14.07 & 20.23 & 1.12 & 1.37 & ． 77 & 1.01 & 1917．． & 28.87 & 40.43 & 2.08 & 2.54 & 1.56 & 2.02 \\
\hline 1992． & 16.40 & 22.14 & 1.34 & 1.53 & ． 89 & 1.13 & 1918．． & 34.92 & 47.07 & 2.65 & 3.22 & 2.07 & 2.63 \\
\hline 1910. & 19.21 & 27.50 & 1.45 & 1.82 & 1.06 & 1.38 & 1919．． & 39.82 & 56.29 & 3.15 & 3.83 & 2.45 & 3.12 \\
\hline 1911． & 20.18 & 28.77 & 1.49 & 1.85 & 1.09 & 1.42 & 1920．． & 46.89 & 64.95 & 3.60 & 4.36 & 2.86 & 3.59 \\
\hline 1912．． & 20.81 & 29.58 & 1：54 & 1.87 & 1.14. & 1.47 & 1921 & 30.14 & 43.32 & 2.24 & ， 2.79 & 1.98 & 2.22 \\
\hline 1913．． & 21.38 & 30.31 & 1.57 & 1.94 & 1.16 & 1.50 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sirloin Steak．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Round Steak．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rib Roast．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Chuck Roast．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Plate Beef．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pork Chops．} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aver- } \\
\text { age } \\
\text { Retai! } \\
\text { Price. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Amt. } \\
\text { for } \$ 1 .
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Aver－ age Retall Prlce． & Amt． for \(\$ 1\) ． & Aver－ age Retall Prlce． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Amt． \\
for \(\$ 1\) ．
\end{tabular} & Aver－ age Retail Price． & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Amt } \\
\text { for } \$ 1
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aver- } \\
\text { age } \\
\text { Retail } \\
\text { Pricc. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Amt． for \(\$ 1\) ． & Aver－ age Retail Price． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Amt． \\
for \＄1．
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1913. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per lb } \\ & \$ 0.254\end{aligned}\right.\) & \(L b s\).
3.9 & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per } 2 b \\ & \$ 0.223\end{aligned}\right.\) & \(L b s\). & Per lb． & Lbs． & Per lb
30.160 & Lbs． & Per lb． & Lbs． & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per lb } \\ & \$ 0.210\end{aligned}\right.\) & Lbs． \\
\hline 1914. & ． & 3.9 & ． 236 & 4.2 & ． 204 & 4.9 & ． .167 & 6.0 & － 126 & 7.9 & ． 220 & 4.5 \\
\hline 1915 & ． 257 & 3.9 & ． 230 & 4.3 & ． 201 & 5.0 & ． 161 & 6.2 & ． 121 & 8.3 & ． 203 & 4.9 \\
\hline 1916 & ． 273 & 3.7 & ． 245 & 4.1 & ． 212 & 4.7 & ． 171 & 5.8 & ． 128 & 7.8 & ． 227 & 4.4 \\
\hline 1917 & ． 315 & 3.2 & ． 290 & 3.4 & ． 249 & 4.0 & ． 209 & 4.8 & ． 157 & 6.4 & ． 319 & 3.1 \\
\hline 1918 & ． 389 & 2.6 & ． 369 & 2.7 & ． 307 & 3.3 & ． 266 & 3.8 & ． 206 & 4.9 & ． 390 & 2.6 \\
\hline 1919 & ． 417 & 2.4 & ． 389 & 2.6 & ． 325 & 3.1 & ． 270 & 3.7 & ． 202 & 5.0 & ． 423 & 2.4 \\
\hline 1920. & ． 437 & 2.3 & ． 395 & 2.5 & ． 332 & 3.0 & ． 262 & 3.8 & ． 183 & 5.5 & ． 423 & 2.4 \\
\hline 1921 & ． 388 & 2.6 & ． 344 & 2.9 & ． 291 & 3.4 & ． 212 & 4.7 & ． 143 & 7.0 & ． 349 & 2.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1922；July．} & ． 392 & 2.6 & ． 342 & 2.9 & ． 286 & 3.5 & ． 203 & 4.9 & ． 128 & 7.8 & ． 344 & 2.9 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bacon．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ham．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lard．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Hens．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Eggs．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Butter．} \\
\hline & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per lb．} \\ & \$ 0.270\end{aligned}\right.\) & \(L b s\).
3.7 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Per } \quad b . \\
\$ 0.269
\end{array}\right|
\] & \(L b s\).
3.7 & \begin{tabular}{|l} 
Per lb． \\
\(\$ 0.158\)
\end{tabular} & Lbs． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Per lb． \\
\(\$ 0.213\)
\end{tabular} & Lbs． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pr．doz． \\
\(\$ 0.345\)
\end{tabular} & Doz， & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Per lb．Lbs．} \\
\hline 1914 & ． 275 & 3.6 & ． 273 & 3.7 & ． 156 & 6.4 & ． 218 & 4.6 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline .353 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2.8 & ． 362
.38 & 2.8 \\
\hline 1915. & .269 & 3.7 & ． 261 & 3.8 & ． 148 & 6.8 & ． 208 & 4.8 & .341 & 2.9 & ． 358 & 2.8 \\
\hline 1916 & ． 287 & 3.5 & ． 294 & 3.4 & ． 175 & 5.7 & ． 236 & 4.2 & ． 375 & 2.7 & ． 394 & 2.5 \\
\hline 1917 & ． 410 & 2.4 & ． 382 & 2.6 & ． 276 & 3.6 & ． 286 & 3.5 & ． 481 & 2.1 & ． 487 & 2.1 \\
\hline 1918 & ． 529 & 1.9 & ． 479 & 2.1 & ． 333 & 3.0 & ． 377 & 2.7 & ． 569 & 1.8 & ． 577 & 1.7 \\
\hline 1919 & ． 554 & 1.8 & ． 534 & 1.9 & ． 369 & 2.7 & .411 & 2.4 & ． 628 & 1.6 & ． 678 & 1.5 \\
\hline 1920 & ． 523 & 1.9 & ． 555 & 1.8 & ． 295 & 3.4 & .447 & 2.2 & ． 681 & 1.5 & ． 701 & 1.4 \\
\hline 1921. & ． 427 & 2.3 & ． 488 & 2.0 & ． 180 & 5.6 & ． 397 & 2.5 & ． 509 & 2.0 & ． 517 & 1.9 \\
\hline 1922；July． & ． 406 & 2.5 & ． 522 & 1.9 & ． 172 & 5.8 & ． 357 & 2.8 & .360 & 2.8 & ． 457 & 2.2 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cheese．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mllk．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bread．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Flour．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Corn Meal．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rlce．} \\
\hline 1913. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Per lb. } \\
\$ 0.221
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
L b s . \\
4.5
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Per qt． \\
\(\$ 0.089\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Qts. } \\
11 . \dot{2}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
P e r & l b \\
\$ 0.056
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lbs. } \\
& 17.9
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Per lb. } \\
\$ 0.033
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lbs. } \\
& 30.3
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Per lb. } \\
\$ 0.030
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\frac{L b s .}{33.3}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Per } \quad \iota b \\
\$ 0.08 \overline{7}
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& L b s . \\
& 11.5
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1914 & ． 229 & 4.4 & ． 089 & 11.2 & ． 063 & 15.9 & ． 034 & 29.4 & ． 032 & 31.3 & ． 088 & 11.4 \\
\hline 1915 & ． 233 & 4.3 & ． 088 & 11.4 & ． 070 & 14.3 & ． 042 & 23.8 & ． 033 & 30.3 & .091 & 11.0 \\
\hline 1916 & ． 258 & 3.9 & ． 091 & 11.0 & ． 073 & 13.7 & ． 044 & 22.7 & ． 034 & 29.4 & ． 091 & 110 \\
\hline 1917 & ． 332 & 3.0 & ． 112 & 9.0 & ． 092 & 10.9 & ． 070 & 14.3 & ． 058 & 17.2 & ． 104 & 9.6 \\
\hline 1918 & ． 359 & 2.8 & ． 139 & 7.2 & ． 098 & 10.2 & ． 067 & 14.9 & ． 068 & 14.7 & ． 129 & \(? .8\) \\
\hline 1919 & ． 426 & 2.3 & ． 155 & 6.5 & ． 100 & 10.0 & .072 & 13.9 & ． 064 & 15.6 & ． 151 & 6.6 \\
\hline 1920 & ． 416 & 2.4 & ． 167 & 6.0 & .115 & 8.7 & ． 081 & 12.3 & ． 065 & 15． 4 & ． 174 & 5.7 \\
\hline 1921. & ． 340 & 2.9 & ． 146 & 6.8 & ． 099 & 10.1 & ． 058 & 17.2 & ． 045 & 22.2 & ． 095 & 10.5 \\
\hline 1922；July． & ． 315 & 3.2 & ． 128 & 7.8 & ． 088 & 11.4 & ． 052 & 19.2 & ． 039 & 25.0 & .090 & 10.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{VALUE OF FARM GROPS BY STATES IN 1919.}
(U.S. Census does not include products of forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Division and } \\
& \text { STaTE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total. & Cereals & Hay and Forage. & Vegetables, Incl. Potatoes. & All Other. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States NEW ENGLAND: Maine.} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
14,755,364,894
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
6,941,257,254
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
2,523,050,224
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
1,302,199,688
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
3,988,857,728
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
100,152,324 \\
23,509,665 \\
47,999,6600 \\
53,700,925 \\
5,340,378 \\
44,472,644
\end{array}
\]} & 5,616,5 & 29,568,372 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{57,681,901} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,285,544} \\
\hline New Hampsh & & 1,456,6 & 13,616,378 & & \\
\hline Vermont.. & & 5.171,758 & 29,581,464 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,228,489 \\
& 7,387,254
\end{aligned}
\] & 5,859,124 \\
\hline Massachuse & & 3,411,343 & 20,149,137 & 15,348,069 & 14,792,3 \\
\hline Rhode Island & & 4,457,809 & 13,711,567 & 7,218,194 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{MIDDLE ATLANTIC: 02 ,} \\
\hline New York & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
417,046,864 \\
87,484,186 \\
409,968,877
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
82,524,839 \\
20,902,859 \\
187,178,692
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 169,494,524 \\
& 14,017,095
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
104,070,460 \\
40,669,147 \\
73,626,686
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 60,957,041 \\
& 11,895,085 \\
& 33,822,132
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline New Jersey & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{EAST NORTH CENTRAL: \({ }^{\text {P }}\) ( \({ }^{\text {P }}\)} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 607,037,562 \\
& 497,229,719 \\
& 864,737,833 \\
& 404,14,810 \\
& 445,347,868
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\(391,834,355\)
\(378,981,813\)
\(684,753,430\)
\(170,897,885\)
\(170,196,910\)} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
130,187,929 \\
79.874,640 \\
120,790,711 \\
105,280,992 \\
164,993,480
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 43,365,158 \\
& 21,254,878 \\
& 31,351,407 \\
& 65,096,550 \\
& 77,613,026
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 41,650,120 \\
& 17,118,388 \\
& 27,842,285 \\
& 62,739,383 \\
& 32,544,452
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Indiana & & & & & \\
\hline Michiga & & & & & \\
\hline Wlsconsi & & & & & \\
\hline Minnesota. & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\(506,020,233\)
\(890,391,299\)
\(559,047,854\)
\(301,782,935\)
\(311,006,809\)
\(519,729,771\)
\(588,923,248\)} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\(302,729,120\)
\(696,022,846\)
\(394,195,225\)
\(215,764,634\)
\(220,890,085\)
\(395,917,589\)
\(457,902,638\)} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
115,665,984 \\
146,959,888 \\
95,897,050 \\
56,555,024 \\
71,988,845 \\
96,965,224 \\
105,123,767
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 68,912,550 \\
& 28,305,846 \\
& 30,556,949 \\
& 1,72,725,227 \\
& 10,700,773 \\
& 17,040,475 \\
& 15,786,842
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
18,712,579 \\
19,102,719 \\
38,398.629 \\
15,738,050 \\
7,427,106 \\
9,806,483 \\
10,110,001
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Iowa & & & & & \\
\hline Missour & & & & & \\
\hline North Dako & & & & & \\
\hline South Dako & & & & & \\
\hline Nebrask & & & & & \\
\hline south atlan & & & & & \\
\hline Delaware & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
23,058,906 \\
109,858,608 \\
307,614
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,638,010 \\
5,845,785 \\
26,958
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,366,174 \\
16,245,825 \\
39,004
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,271,714 \\
25,419,167 \\
227,882
\end{array}
\]} & 2,783,008 \\
\hline Maryland... & & & & & 12,347,831 \\
\hline District of & & & & & \(8{ }^{13}\) \\
\hline West Virginia & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(96,537,459\)
\(503,229,313\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(42,447,028\)
\(94,616,625\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23,746,574} & \(55,400,097\)
\(16,715,867\) & 13,627,99 \\
\hline North Caro & & & & & 353,861,129 \\
\hline South Car & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(437,121,837\) \\
\(540,613,626\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(61,401,182\)
\(96,516,194\)} & 11,778,637 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
23,374,542 \\
\(31,815,857\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \(340,567,476\)
\(394.997,489\) \\
\hline Georgia & \[
\begin{array}{r}
540,613,626 \\
80,256,806
\end{array}
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
17,284,086 \\
2,510,772
\end{array}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
394,997,489 \\
38,280,014
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{E. SOUTH CENTRAL:} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 96,516,194 \\
& 14,528,809
\end{aligned}
\] & & + \({ }_{24,937,211}\) & \\
\hline Kentucky. & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 347,338,888 \\
& 318,285,307 \\
& 304,348,638 \\
& 336,207,156
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
151,792,740 \\
144,778,157 \\
82,675,266 \\
71,484,048
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 43,399,964 \\
& 49,649,657 \\
& 13,938,036 \\
& 14,744,951
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,163,576 \\
& 27,947,250 \\
& 28,239,206 \\
& 26,711,190
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
125,982,608 \\
95,910,243 \\
179,49,130 \\
223,266,967
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Tennessee & & & & & \\
\hline Alabama. & & & & & \\
\hline W. South cen & & & & & \\
\hline Arkansas. . & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
340,813,256 \\
206.182,548 \\
550.0844 .742 \\
1,071,542,103
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
86,996,422 \\
80,166,279 \\
276,229,521 \\
332,571,641
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
22,760,223 \\
70,083,068 \\
50,072,900 \\
73,324,319
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 23,635,595 \\
& 19,297,120 \\
& 179,516,349 \\
& 39,187,581
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 207,421,016 \\
& 99,636,081 \\
& 206,265,972 \\
& 626,458,562
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Louisiana & & & & & \\
\hline Oklahom & & & & & \\
\hline Texas. & & & & & \\
\hline Mountars:
Montana & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\(69,975,185\)
\(126,495,111\)
\(30,270,630\)
\(181,065,239\)
\(40,619,634\)
\(42,481,230\)
\(58,067,667\)
\(13,980,303\)} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\(22,432,106\)
\(43,155,745\)
\(5,412,775\)
\(63,380,214\)
\(18,220,404\)
\(5,464,931\)
\(12,388,557\)
\(1,454,350\)} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 36,115,771 \\
& 50,802,765 \\
& 20,612,504 \\
& 60,769,080 \\
& 12,852,751 \\
& 10,658,211 \\
& 24,759,397 \\
& 10,964,159
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,982,389 \\
15,677,765 \\
2,727,416 \\
24,804,225 \\
1,684,129 \\
1,794,699 \\
5,615,888 \\
1,384,421
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,444,919 \\
16.858 .836 \\
1,517,935 \\
32,111,720 \\
7,862,350 \\
24.563,389 \\
15,303,225 \\
177,373
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Idaho & & & & & \\
\hline Wyomin & & & & & \\
\hline Colorado & & & & & \\
\hline Arizons & & & & & \\
\hline Utah & & & & & \\
\hline Nevad & & & & & \\
\hline Washing & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 227,212,008 \\
& 131,884,639 \\
& 589,757,377 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
104,886,201 \\
53,980,152 \\
108,570,469
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 47,717,065 \\
& 41,835,706 \\
& 96,121,846
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,322,982 \\
& 111762,494 \\
& 47,377,921
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
56,285,700 \\
24,306,287 \\
337,687,141
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Oregon. & & & & & \\
\hline Californi & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Vegetables include potatoes and sweet potatoes. Hay and forage include \(\$ 206,934,650\) of corn cut for forage.

The 1919 figures include the value of corn cut for forage, which crop was not reported to any extent in 1909. The value of corn cut for forage in the United States in 1919 was \(\$ 206,934,650\), or 8.2 per cent. of the total value of hay and forage.

Forest Products of Farms-Value of in 1919: Sold, or cut and held for sale, \(\$ 217,716,046\); used on farm, \$176,605.782.

Nursery and Greenhouse Products-Value of in 1919: Nursery, \(\$ 20,434,389\); greenhouse, \(\$ 77,380\).230 , of which \(\$ 61,892,352\) was from flowers and flowering plants, and \(\$ 15,487,878\) from vegetables and vegctable plants.

In New York State, nursery products sold for \(\$ 2,310,253\); greenhouse products for \(\$ 8,689,325\).

\section*{INCREASE OF VALUE IN FARM CROPS.}

The total value of farm crops harvested in 1919 (excluding forest products and nursery and greenhouse products) was \(\$ 14,755,364,894\), as against \$5,231,850,683 in 1909. These figures represent an increase of \(\$ 9,523,514,211\), or 182 per cent., for the decade. This ncrease in the valuc of farm crops is due manily to the fact that the prices of crops were
unusually high in the year 1919. A tabulation of the quantities of all the important crops barvested in 1919, with values computed on the basis of 1909 prices, indicates an increase of 8.6 per cent. So much of the increase in value, therefore, may be attributed to increased production and the remainder to higher prices.

\section*{VALUE OF FARM CROPS IN 1909.}
(Flgures represent dollars.).

Cereals, total, \(2,655,539,714\); corn, \(1,438,553,919\) : wheat, \(657,656,801\); oats, \(414,697,422\); other cereals, 154.631,572.

Fiay and forage, excluding corn cut for forage, \(826.401,175\).

Vergetables, total, \(418,110,154\). Potatoes (white),
\(166,423,910\); sweet potatoes and yams, \(35,429,176\); other vegetables, 216,257,068.

Tobacco, 104,302,856.
Cotton (including cottonseed), \(824,696,287\).
All other crops, \(392,800,497\).
Total of all crons, \(5,231,850.683\).

WHEAT AND CORN CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year. (Cal.)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Wheat.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Corn.} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars \\
\hline 1900 & 42,495,000 & 522,230,000 & 323,515,000 & 83,321,000 & 2,105,103,000 & 751,220,000 \\
\hline 1901 & 49,896,000 & 748,460,000 & 467,360,000 & 91,350,000 & \(1,522,520,000\) & \[
921,556,000
\] \\
\hline 1902 & 46,202,000 & 670,063,000 & 422,224,000 & 94,044,000 & \(2,523,648,000\) & 1,017,017,000 \\
\hline 1903 & 49,465,000 & 637,822,000 & 443,025,000 & 88,092,000 & 2,244,177,000 & 952.869,000 \\
\hline 1904 & 44,075,000 & 552,400,000 & 510,490,000 & 92,232,000 & 2,467,481,000 & 1,087,461,000 \\
\hline 1905 & 47,854,000 & 692,979,000 & 518,373,000 & 94,011,000 & 2,707,994,000 & 1.116.697,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 47,306,000 & 735,261,000 & 490,333,000 & 96,738,000 & 2,927,416,000 & 1,166,626,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 45,211,000 & 634,087,000 & 554,437,000 & 99,931,000 & 2,592,320,000 & 1.336,901,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 47,557,000 & 664,602,000 & 616,826,000 & 101,788,000 & 2,668,651,000 & 1,616,145,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 44,261,000 & 683,366,000 & 673,659,000 & 98,383,000 & 2,552,190,000 & 1,477,223,000 \\
\hline 1910 & 45,681,000 & 635,121,000 & 561,051,000 & 104,035,000 & 2,986,260,000 & 1,384,817.000 \\
\hline 1911 & 49,543,000 & 621,338,000 & 543,063,000 & 105,825,000 & 2,531,488,000 & 1, 65,258,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 45,814,000 & 730,267,000 & 555,280,000 & 107,083,000 & 3,124,746,000 & 1,520,454.003 \\
\hline 1913 & 50,184,000 & 763,380,000 & 610,122,000 & 105,820,000 & 2,446,988,000 & 1,692,092,000 \\
\hline 191 & 53,541,000 & 891,017,000 & 878,680,000 & 103,435,000 & 2,672,804,000 & 1,722,970,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 59,898,000 & 1,025,000,000 & 930,302,000 & 106,197,000 & 2,994,793,000 & 1,722,680,000 \\
\hline 1916 & 52,785,000 & 636,616,000 & 1,025,765,000 & 105,954,000 & 2,566,927,000 & 2,295,783,000 \\
\hline 1917 & 45,089,000 & 636,655,000 & 1,278,112,000 & 116,730,000 & 3,065,233,000 & 3,920,228,000 \\
\hline 1918 & 59,181,000 & 921,438,000 & 1,881,826,000 & 104,467,000 & 2,502,665,000 & 3,416.240.000 \\
\hline 1919 & 73,156,967 & 951,331,017 & 2,074,078,801 & 87,666,910 & 2,355,593,173 & 3,507,797,102 \\
\hline 1920. & 61,143,000 & 833,027,000 & 1,197,263,000 & 101,699,000 & 3,208,584,000 & 2,150,332.000 \\
\hline 1921 & 62,408,000 & 794,893,000 & 737,068,000 & 103,850,000 & 3,080,372,000 & 1,302,670,000 \\
\hline 1922. & 56,770,000 & 818,000,000 & 720,600,000 & 103,234,000 & 2,875,000,000 & 1,801,900,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 wheat and corn figures are September estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Winter wheat production in 1921 was \(587,032,000\) busliels; spring wheat, \(207,861,000\) bushels
It is estimated that the ear worm, in 1921, damaged \(175,612,000\) bushels of corn.
YIELDS OF OATS AND RYE IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Year. \\
(Cal.)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{OATS.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{RYE.} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1900 & 27,365,000 & 809,126,000 & 208,669,000 & 1,591,000 & 23,996,000 & 12,295,000 \\
\hline 1901 & 28,541,000 & 736,809,000 & 293,659,000 & 1,988,000 & 30,345,000 & 16,910,000 \\
\hline 1902 & 28,653,000 & 987,843,000 & 303,585,000 & 1,979,000 & 33,631,000 & 17,081,000 \\
\hline 1903 & 27,638,000 & 784,094,000 & 267,662,000 & 1,907,000 & 29,363,000 & 15,994,000 \\
\hline 1904 & 27,843,000 & 894,596,000 & 279,900,000 & 1,793,000 & 27,242,000 & 18,748,000 \\
\hline 1905 & 28,047,000 & 953,216,000 & 277,048,000 & 1,730.000 & 28,486,000 & 17,414,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 30,959,000 & 964,905,000 & 306,293,000 & 2,002.000 & 33,375,000 & 19,671,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 31,837,000 & 754,443,000 & 334,568,000 & 1,926,000 & 31,566,000 & 23,068,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 32,344,000 & 807,156,000 & 381,171,000 & 1,948,000 & 31,851,000 & 23,455,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 35,159,000 & 1,007,143,000 & 405,121,000 & 2,196,000 & 29,520,000 & 21,163,000 \\
\hline 1910. & 37,548,000 & 1,186,341,000 & 408,388,000 & 2,185,000 & 34,897,000 & 24,953,000 \\
\hline 1911. & 37,763,000 & 922,298,000 & 414,663,000 & 2,127,000 & 33,119,000 & 27,557,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 37,917,000 & 1,418,337,000 & 452,469,000 & 2,117,000 & 35,664,000 & 23,636,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 38,399,000 & 1,121,768,000 & 439,596,000 & 2,557,000 & 41,381,000 & 26,220,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 38,442,000 & 1,141,060,000 & 499,431,000 & 2,541,000 & 42,779,000 & 37,018,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 40,996,000 & 1,549,030,000 & 559,506,000 & 3,129,000 & 54,050,000 & 45,083,000 \\
\hline 1916 & 41,539,000 & 1,251,837,000 & 656,179,000 & 3,213,000 & 48,862,000 & 59,676,000 \\
\hline 1917 & 43,553,000 & 1,592,740,000 & 1,061,474,000 & 4,317,000 & 62,933,000 & 104,447,000 \\
\hline 1918 & 44,349,000 & 1,538,124, ¢00 & 1,090,322,000 & 6,391,000 & 91,041,000 & 138,038,000 \\
\hline 1919. & 37,842,925 & 1,055,095,513 & \(855,255,468\) & 7,682,708 & 75,774,308 & 119,041,000 \\
\hline 1920. & 42,491,000 & 1,496,281,000 & 688,311,000 & 4,409,000 & 60,490,000 & 76,693,000 \\
\hline 1921 & 44,826,000 & 1,060,737,000 & 321,540,000 & 4,228,000 & 57,918,000 & 40,680,000 \\
\hline 1922. & 41,822,000 & 1,255,000,000 & 404, 100,000 & 5,148,000 & 79,600,000 & 50,300,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 oats and rye figures are September cstimates of the U.'S. Dept. of Agriculture.
BARLEY AND WHITE POTATO CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year. (Cal.)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Barley.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Potatoes.} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1900 & 2,894,000 & 58,926,000 & 24,075,000 & 2,611,000 & 210,927,000 & \(90.811,000\) \\
\hline 1901 & 4,296,000 & 109,933,000 & 49,705,000 & 2,864,000 & 187,598,000 & 143,979,000 \\
\hline 1902 & 4,661,000 & 134,954,000 & 61,899,000 & 2,966,000 & 284,633,000 & 134,111,000 \\
\hline 1903 & 4,993,000 & 131,861,000 & 60,166,000 & 2,917,000 & 247,128,000 & 151,638,000 \\
\hline 1904 & 5,146,000 & 139,749,000 & 58,652,000 & 3,016,000 & 332,830,000 & 150,673,000 \\
\hline 1905 & 5,096,000 & 136,551,000 & 54,993,000 & 2,997,000 & 260,741,000 & 160,821.000 \\
\hline 1906 & 6,324,000 & 178,916,000 & 74,236,000 & 3,013,000 & 308,038,000 & 157,547,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 6,448,000 & 153,597,000 & 102,290,000 & 3,128,000 & 298,262,000 & 184,184,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 6,646,000 & 166,756,000 & 92,442,000 & 3,257,000 & 278,985,000 & 197,039,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 7,699,000 & 173,344,000 & 93,539,000 & 3,669,000 & 389,195,000 & 210,662,000 \\
\hline 1910. & 7,743,000 & 173,832,000 & 100,426,000 & 3,720,000 & 349,032,00.0 & 194,566,000 \\
\hline 1911. & 7,627,000 & 160,240,000 & 139,182,000 & 3,619,000 & 292,737,000 & 233,778,000 \\
\hline 1912. & 7,530,000 & 223,824,000 & 112,957,000 & 3,711,000 & 420,647,000 & 212,550,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 7,499,000 & 178,189,000 & 95,731,000 & \(3,6088,000\) & 331,525,000 & 227,903,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 7,565,000 & 194,953,000 & 105,903,000 & \(3,711,000\) & 409,921,000 & 199,460,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 7,148,000 & 228,851,000 & 118,172,000 & 3,734,000 & 359,721,000 & 221,992,000 \\
\hline 1916 & 7,757,000 & 182,309,000 & 160,646,000 & 3,550,000 & 286,953,000 & 417,063,000 \\
\hline 1917 & 8,933,000 & 211,759,000 & 240,758,000 & 4,384,000 & 442,108,000 & 547,774,000 \\
\hline 1918 & 9,740,000 & 256,225,000 & 234,942,000 & 4,295,000 & 411,860,000 & 491,527,000 \\
\hline 1919 & 6,474,462 & 122,060,377 & 151,419,000 & 3,258,192 & 290,754,580 & 640,192,621 \\
\hline 1920 & 7,600,000 & 189,332,000 & 135,083,000 & 3,657,000 & 403,296,000 & 461,778,000 \\
\hline 1921 & 7,240,000 & 151,181,000 & \(63,788,000\) & 3,815,000 & 346,823,000 & 385,192,000 \\
\hline 1922 & 7,550,000 & 194,000,000 & 88,500,000 & 4,228,000 & 438,000,000 & 385,400,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 barley and potato flgures are September estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agrlculture.
Swect potato production in 1921 was \(98,660,000\) bushels; flaxseed, \(8,112,000\) bushels.

\section*{COTTON STATISTICS.}

RAW COTTON PRODUCTION IN U. S. (EXCL. LINTERS): ALSO EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Produced. & Aver. Value a Lb. & Exported. & Imported. & Year. & Produced. & Aver. a Lb. & Exported. & Imported. \\
\hline 1800.. & \[
\begin{array}{|}
\hline 500-8 b . \text { bales } \\
73,222
\end{array}
\] & Cents. & Pounds. & Pounds. & & \[
500-l b . b a l e s
\]
\[
13,273,809
\] & Cents. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
3,634,045,170
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
70,963,633
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1810.. & 177,824 & 44.0
15.5 & 17,789,803 & 4,239,987 & 1906 & 13,273,809 & 11.5 & \(3,634,045,170\)
\(4,518,217,220\) & \(70,963,633\)
\(104,791,784\) \\
\hline 1820 & 334,728 & 14.3 & 127,860,152 & & 1908 & 13,241,799 & 10.6 & 3,816,998,963 & -71,022,855 \\
\hline 1830 & 732,218 & 9.7 & 298,459,102 & 415,307 & 1909 & 10,004,949 & 12.7 & 4,447,985,202 & 86,518,024 \\
\hline 1840 & 1,347,640 & 9.5 & \(743,941,061\) & 2,774,722 & 1910 & 11,608,616 & 15.1 & 3,206,708,226 & 86,037,691 \\
\hline 1850 & 2,136,083 & 12.1 & 635,381,604 & 269,114 & 1911 & 15,692,701 & 13.0 & \(4,033,940,915\) & 113,768,313 \\
\hline 1860 & 3,841,416 & 13.0 & 1,767,686,338 & 2,005,529 & 1912 & 13,703,421 & 11.5 & 5,535,125,429 & 109,780,073 \\
\hline 1870 & 4,024,527 & 17.0 & 1,958,558,523 & 1,698,133 & 1913 & 14,156,486 & 12.8 & 4,562,295,675 & 121,852,016 \\
\hline 1880 & 6,356,998 & 11.3 & 1,822,061,114 & 3,547,792 & 1914 & 16,134,930 & 11.1 & 4,760,940,538 & 123,346,899 \\
\hline 1890 & 8,562,089 & 8.6 & 2,471,799,853 & 8,606,049 & 1915 & 11,191,820 & 10.1 & 4,403,578,499 & 185,204,579 \\
\hline 1900 & 10,123,027 & 9.3 & 3,100,583,188 & 67,398,521 & 1916 & 11,449,930 & 14.5 & 3,084,070,125 & 232,801,062 \\
\hline 1901 & 9,509,745 & 8.1 & 3,330,890,448 & 46,631,283 & 1917. & 11,302,375 & 23.5 & 3,088,080,786 & 147,061,635 \\
\hline 1902 & 10,630,945 & 8.2 & 3,500,778,763 & 98,715,680 & 1918 & 12,040,532 & 31.7 & 2,320,511,655 & 103,325,647 \\
\hline 1903 & 9,851,129 & 12.2 & 3,543,043,022 & 74,874,426 & 1919 & 11,420,763 & 32.3 & 3,367,677,985 & 175,358,368 \\
\hline & 13,438,012 & 8.7 & 3,063,192,760 & 48,840,590 & 1920. & 13,439,603 & 33.8 & 3,179,313,336 & 299,994,378 \\
\hline 1.905 & 10,575,017 & 9.8 & 4,304,848,903 & 60,508,598 & 1921. & 7,953,641 & 35.7 & 3,339,113,489 & 138,948,612 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the 1921 cotton crop, \(2,198,158\) bales ( \(500-1 \mathrm{bs}\).) were produced in Texas; 813,014 in Mississippi; 796,936 in Arkansas; 787,084 in Georgia; 776,222 \(\mathrm{in}_{58}\) North Carolina; 754,560 in South Carolina; 580,222 in Alabama; 481,286 in Oklahoma; 301,950 in Tennessee; 278,858 in Louisiana; 69,931 in Missouri
16,368 in Virginia: 10,905 in Florida; and 8,715 in other States, including Kentucky and New
Mexico, and the linter production of Arizona,

California, Florida, Illinois, and Missouri.
In 1921 the cotton mills in the United States consumed \(5,408,979\) bales of 500 Ibs. of which the Southern mills used \(3,151,954\) bales.

There are over \(36,000,000\) active cotton spindles in mills in the United States.

Production of cotton seed oil in 1921 was 123,815,000 gallons; cake and meal, 1,352,000 short tons. Loss of cotton, due to boll weevil insects in the felds, in 1921 was \(6,277,000\) bales.

WOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Year \\
(Fiscal.)
\end{tabular} & Production. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Exports } \\
& \text { of } \\
& \text { Domestic. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n. & Imports. & Exports of Foreign. & Foreign
Retained for
Consumpt'n. \\
\hline & Pounds. & Pounds. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
286,436,312
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
155,928,455
\end{tabular} & Pounds. & Pounds. \\
\hline 1900 & 288,636,621 & 2,200,309 & \[
286,436,312
\] & \[
155,928,455
\] & \[
5,702,251
\] & \[
150,226,204
\] \\
\hline 1901 & 302,502,328 & 199,565 & 302,302,763 & 103,583,505 & 3,590,502 & 99,993,003 \\
\hline 1902 & 316,341,032 & 123,278 & 316,217,754 & 166,576,966 & 3,104,663 & 163,472,303 \\
\hline 1903 & 287,450,000 & 518,919 & 286,931,081 & 177,137,796 & 2,992,995 & 174,144,801 \\
\hline 19 & 291,783,032 & 319,750 & 291,463,282 & 173,742,834 & 2,863,053 & 170,879,781 \\
\hline 19 & 295,488,438 & 123,951 & 295,364,487 & 249,135,746 & 2,437,697 & 246,698,049 \\
\hline 19 & 298,915,130 & 192,481 & 298,722,649 & 201,688,668 & 5,450,378 & 196,238,290 \\
\hline 190 & 298,294,750 & 214,840 & 298,079,910 & 203,847,545 & 3,231,908 & 200,615,637 \\
\hline 190 & 311,138,321 & 182,458 & 310,955,863 & 125,980,524 & 5,684,357 & 120,296,167 \\
\hline 190 & 328,110,749 & 28,376 & 328,082,373 & 266,409,304 & 3,495,599 & 262,913,705 \\
\hline 191 & 321,362,750 & 47,520 & 321,315,230 & 263,928,232 & 4,007,953 & 259,920,279 \\
\hline 191 & 318,547,900 & No exports & 318,547,900 & 137,647,641 & 8,205,699 & 129,441,942 \\
\hline 19 & 304,043,400 & No exports & 304,043,400 & 193,400,713 & 1,719,870 & 191,680,843 \\
\hline 19 & 296,175,300 & 77,047 & 296,098,253 & 195,293,255 & 4,432,404 & 190,860,851 \\
\hline 19 & 290,192,000 & 335,34.8 & 289,856,652 & 247,648,869 & 1,204,835 & 246,444,034 \\
\hline 19 & 285,726,000 & 8,158,300 & 277,567,700 & 308,083,429 & 7,259,934 & 300,823,495 \\
\hline 191 & 288,490,000 & 4,418,915 & 284,071,085 & 534,828,022 & 1,803,570 & 533,024,452 \\
\hline 191 & 281,892,000 & 2,148,350 & 279,743,650 & 372,372,218 & 1,830,374 & 370,541,844 \\
\hline 19 & 256,870,000 & -993,143 & 255,876,857 & 379,129,934 & 1,046,866 & 378,083,068 \\
\hline 19 & 228,795,191 & 545,663 & 264,792,337 & 422,414,983 & 605,372 & 421,809,611 \\
\hline 192 & 259,307,000 & 6,990,669 & 252,416,331 & 427,578,038 & 13,273,341 & 412,316,597 \\
\hline 1921. & 224,564,000 & 5,583,669 & 218,980,331 & 318,235,873 & 5,588,129 & 312,647,744 \\
\hline 1922. & 235,500,000 & 920,354 & 234,579,646 & 255,087,236 & 2,954,869 & 252,132,367 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Production figures exclude pulled wool, estimated at \(42,500,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). for 1922 .

The number of woollen mills in the United States exceeds 1,000 , and there are about 80,000 looms, over 8,000 of which are used in making carpets and
rugs. The number of active spinning spindles exceeds \(4,000,000\), pretty evenly divided between woollens and worsteds. There are usually from 250,000 to 500,000 idle spindles.

SILK STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal.) & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Raw silk Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Spun Silk Imports
(Entered for Consumption)} & Imports of Silk Manufactures \\
\hline & Pounds. & Dollars. & Pounds. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1900 & \(11,259,310\)
\(20,363,327\) & 44,549,672 & 2,336,946 & \(3,555,237\)
\(5,054,174\) & 31,129,017 \\
\hline 1911 & 22,379,998 & 72,713,984 & 3,236,334 & 5,696,788 & 32,137,837. \\
\hline 1912 & 21,609,520 & 67,173,382 & 3,260,428 & 5,754,256 & 27, 204,364. \\
\hline 1913 & 26,049,472 & 82,147,523 & 3,417,226 & 6,072,272 & 27,590,478 \\
\hline 1914 & 28,594,672 & 97,828,243 & 3,054,071 & 5,718,631 & 35,454,786 \\
\hline 1916 & 26,030,925 & \(80,531,785\)
\(119,484,223\) & \(2,026,479\)
3,411710 & 3,766,019 & 25,042,670 \\
\hline 1917 & 33,868,885 & 156,085,649 & 3,580,188 & 10,381,375 & 40,32., 840 \\
\hline 1918 & 34,846, 197 & 183,076,241 & 2,502,157 & 7,429,616 & 30,899,004 \\
\hline 1919 & 34,299,044 & 202,606,580 & 1,555,060 & 6,375,649 & 29,349,198 \\
\hline 1920 & - \(47,127,122,745\) & \(437,939,485\)
\(181,882,615\) & 3,392,205
\(2,082,229\) & \(15,015,787\)
\(7,950,360\) & 87,729,166 \\
\hline 1922 & 48,178,964 & 1800,445,363 & 1,487,089 & 4,435,942 & 40,337,844 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1920 CENSUS SUMMARY ON SILK INDUSTRY IN THE U. S.
(1914 Figures in Parentheses.)
Number of establishments, 1,369 (902); persons|broad silk looms, 87,215 ( 73,504 ); number of active engaged, 147,709 (115,571); capital, \(\$ 532,732,163\) (\$210,071,679); salaries and wages, \$134,597,292 ( \(\$ 57,615,374\) ); cost of materials in \(1919, \$ 388\),469,022 ( \(\$ 144,442,321\) ); value of products in 1919 , \(\$ 688,469,523(\$ 254,011,257)\); number of active
ribbon looms, 9,223 (11,554): number of winding spindles, 896,888 ( 710,102 ); producing spindles, spindes, 896,888 ( \(2,66,459\) ( \(2,159,271\); primary horsepower, 176,825 \(2,669,459\)
\((116,924)\); raw silk used, lbs., \(25,890,728\) (22,374,700 ).

SUGAR STATISTICS.
(Data by, Willett \& Gray, N. Y.; A. Bouchereau, New Orleans; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Fiscal). }
\end{aligned}
\] & U. S.
Cane Sugar
Prod. & U. S. Beet Sugar Production. & U. S. Total Production & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U. S. Cane Sugar Imports.} & Cane Sugar Exports From U. S. & World's Production of sugar. \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 178,872,000 & \[
688,000
\] & & 829,291,684 & 80,087,720 & & \\
\hline & 301,284,3 & 4,934,720 & 306,219,115 & 2,934,011,560 & 96,094,532 & 47,495,577 & \\
\hline & 322,549,011 & 163,458,075 & 486,007,086 & 4,018,086,530 & 100,250,974 & 26,918,380 & 19,369,920,640 \\
\hline 1910 & 750,400,000 & 1,024,938,000 & 1,775 & & 106,349,005 & 189,304,952 & 33,415,267, 200 \\
\hline 1911 & 710,080,0 & 1,020,344,000 & 1,730,424,000 & 3,937,978,265 & 96,691,096 & 9,436,445 & 38,083,411,200 \\
\hline 1912 & 721,748,160 & 1,199,000,000 & 1,920,748,160 & 4,104,618,393 & 115,515,079 & 102,915,741 & 35,585,303,040 \\
\hline 19 & 601,074, & 1,385,112,000 & 1,710,259,200 & 4,740,041,488 & \(103,639,823\) & & \\
\hline 191 & 493,239,040 & 1,444, 108,000 & 1,937,347,040 & 5,420,981,867 & \({ }_{173,992,603}^{11,649,375}\) & 601,103,749 & 41,972,098,560 \\
\hline & 277,240,320 & 1,748,440,000 & 2,025,680,320 & 5,633,161,749 & 208,769,399 & 1,685,195,537 & 37,069,126,080 \\
\hline 191 & 621,799,360 & 1,641,314,000 & 2,263,113,360 & 5,329,587,360 & 230,574,221 & 1,268,306,254 & 38.053,064,000 \\
\hline 19 & 491,697,920 & 1,530,414,000 & 2,022,111,920 & 4,898,277,025 & 236,105,886 & 587,572,855 & 38.749,126,080 \\
\hline 19 & 568,796,480 & 1,521,900,000 & 2,090,696,480 & 5,831,982,457 & 308,346,986 & 1,118,872,723 & 36.596,602,5f0 \\
\hline 19 & 244,250 & 2,180,416,000 & 2,424,290,000 & 7,577,698,325 & 684,579,477 & ,444,030,6 & 34,296,245,760 \\
\hline 19 & 460,000,000 & 2,016,000,000 & 2,476,000,000 & 6,984,195,961 & 660,110,123 & 767,229,2 & 36,827,954,240 \\
\hline & 454,234,000 & 1,348,000,00 & 1,802,234 & 8,464,305,446 & 200,772,9 & 2,033,682,510 & 3,177,600,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 U.S. cane sugar production flgures do not include Texas.

Sugar Consumption in the U. S.-(1921),
58.8 lbs. per capita. in 1900). The average net cash price of granulated sugar in 1921 was 6.2 cents a pound.

\section*{IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SUGAR, ETC., IN DETAIL.}
(For year ended June 30, 1922. . Values are in parentheses.)

Imports-Cane sugar (from Cuba), 7,720,255,237 lbs. ( \(\$ 171,300,590\) ) : cane sugar (from Philippines), \(538,468,567\) lbs. ( \(\$ 21,656,224\) ); cane sugar (from Dominica), \(93,067,270\) lbs. ( \(\$ 2,502,158\) ) ; cane sugar (from Central America), \(43,738,907\) lbs. ( \(\$ 1,219,396\) ); molasses, \(87,911,060\) gals. ( \(\$ 1,673,354\) ); beet sugar, 29,387 lbs. ( \(\$ 1,164\) ) : maple sugar and maple syrup, \(3,672,489 \mathrm{lbs}\). ( \(\$ 341,861\) ) : sugar candy and confectionery, 870,305 lbs. \((\$ 261,872)\).

Exports of domestic-sugar, 2,002,038,450 lbs ( \(\$ 77,447,331\) ) ; molasses, \(5,774.935\) gals. ( \(\$ 696,916\) ); confectionery, including sweet chocolate, \$1,718.665; chewing gum, \(\$ 824,186\); maple sugar and maple syrup (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922), 242,056 lbs. ( \(\$ 46,214\) ) ; honey, \(2,406,922\) lbs. ( \(\$ 261,899\) ); glucose (corn syrup), \(258,447,893\) lbs. \((\$ 6,109,862)\); grape sugar (corn sugar), \(15,534,234\) lbs. ( \(\$ 448,244\) ) syrup,' \(6,717,062\) gals. ( \(\$ 1,808,758\) ).

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE U. S.
Practically all of the cane sugar is manufactured in La. Beet sugar is manufactur ed in Cal., Mich. Ohio, Utah and Wis., and other States, including Col., Idaho, Ill. and Neb.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BeEt Sugar.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cane Sugar.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sugar Refining.} \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1919. & 1914. & 1919. & 1914. & 1919. & 1914. \\
\hline Estab'm'ts. & 307 & 2599 & 85 & & 202 & 181 & 20 & \\
\hline Persons eng & 42,156 & 26,739 & 14,190 & 9,634 & 7,045 & 4.544 & 20,921 & 2,561 \\
\hline Propr'tors. & 172 & 181 & & & 165 & 172 & & \\
\hline Sal. empl's & 5,900 & 3,676 & 2,408 & 1,636 & 679 & 740 & 2,713 & 1,300 \\
\hline Wage earn & 36,084 & 22,882 & 11,781 & 7,997
76,705 & 6,101 & 3,632 & 18,202 & 11,253 \\
\hline Capital. . \({ }_{\text {Pras }}\) & 473,842,681 & 315,677,669 & 224,58 4,679 & 142,181,326 & 55,117,127 & 32,996,524 & 193,540,825 & 140,499,819 \\
\hline Sal., wages. & 54,163,542 & 21,242,971 & 20,936,074 & 8,864,853 & 5,674,817 & 2,052,521 & 28,152,651 & 10,325,597 \\
\hline Salaries. & 11,535,591 & 5,252,014 & 4,427,956 & 2,258,649 & 1,665,448 & 491,145 & 5,442,187 & 2,502,220 \\
\hline Wages. & 42,627,951 & 15,990,957 & 15,908,118 & 6,606,204 & 4,009,369 & 1,561,376 & 22,710,464 & 7,823,377 \\
\hline Cont. woris. & 891,660 & 279,915 & 796,772 & 247,657 & 27,366 & 11,988 & 67,522 & 20,270 \\
\hline Rent, taxes. & 19,154,128 & 2,014,111 & 11,450,299 & 807,223 & 1,142,247 & 263,820 & 6,561,582 & 948,068 \\
\hline Cost of mat & 793,316,541 & 321,442,937 & 87,029,144 & 41,399,361 & 44,143,416 & 15,958,218 & 662,143,981 & 264,085,358 \\
\hline Val. of prod & 937,883,918 & 373,639,298 & 149,155,892 & 62,605,210 & 57,741,920 & 21,635,37, & 780,986,706 & 289,398,715 \\
\hline Sugar:
Short tons
Value. . . & \(4,468,860\)
\(888,52,173\) & \(4,341,408\)
\(363,034,123\) & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
721,909 \\
\(138,099,693\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
743,473 \\
58,590,466
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
225,498 \\
86,659,085
\end{array}\right|
\] & 18,964, 9 , 681 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
3,521,453 \\
719,567,395
\end{array}\right.
\] & |r85,495,974 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures in italics in above table represent dollars.

UNITED STATES COFFEE STATISTICS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year (Fiscal.)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{IMPORTS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EXPORTS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RETAINED FOR Consumption.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average Price Per Pound} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Con- } \\
\text { sump } \\
\text { tion } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Capita }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & Quantity. & Value. & Quantity. & Value. & Quantity. & Value. & & \\
\hline 1900 & Pounds.
\[
761,715,403
\] & Dollars.
\[
67,829,710
\] & Pounds. 21,819,383 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 2,379,750
\end{aligned}
\] & Pounds. 739,896,020 & Dollars.
\[
65,449,960
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cents. \\
8.9
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
L b s . \\
10.13
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 191 & 873,983,689 & 69,504,647 & 13,569,288 & 1,513,684 & 860,414,401 & 67,990,963 & 7.9 & 9.33 \\
\hline 191 & 878,322,468 & 90,949,963 & 8,371,003 & 1,096,052 & 869,951,465 & 89,853,911 & 10.3 & 9.28 \\
\hline 1912 & 887,747,747 & 118,233,958 & 7,196,311 & 1,085,562 & 880,551,436 & 117,148,390 & 13.3 & 9.23 \\
\hline 1913 & 866,053,699 & 119,449,045 & 7,134,641 & 1,139,134 & 858,919,058 & 118,309,911 & 13.8 & 8.85 \\
\hline 191 & 1,006,362,294 & 111,454,240 & 13,811,301 & 2,137,967 & 992,550,993 & 109,316,273 & 11.1 & 10.06 \\
\hline 191 & 1,126,041,691 & 107,794,377 & 70,952,754 & 8,288,894 & 1,055,088,937 & 99,505,483 & 96 & 10.52 \\
\hline 191 & 1,203,840,591 & 115,905,134 & 75,817,516 & 9,108,566 & 1,128,023,075 & 106,796,568 & 96 & 10.97 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,322,058,526 & 133,513,226 & 57,502,893 & 7,936,082 & 1,264,555,633 & 125,577,144 & 10.1 & 12.22 \\
\hline 1918 & 1,145,955,957 & 103,355,279 & 65,598,302 & 7,930,274 & 1,080,357,655 & 95,425,005 & 9.02 & 10.29 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,046,029,274 & 143,089,619 & 92,662,549 & 16,442,019 & 959,177,361 & 127,627,350 & 13.70 & 8.99 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,414,228,163 & 310,701,872 & 49,976,090 & 11,141,749 & 1,364,251,073 & 289,560,123 & 21.9 & 12.90 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,348,926,338 & 176,988,079 & 39,915,886 & 4,926,345 & 1,309,010,452 & 172,061,734 & 13.1 & 12.32 \\
\hline 1922. & 1,238,012,078 & 148,502,6,58 & 66,410,152 & 9,930,978 & 1,171,601,926 & 138,571,926 & 11.83 & 10.67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The periods relate to years euded June 30 .

\section*{UNITED STATES TEA STATISTICS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YFAR } \\
\text { (Fiscal). }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Imports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Exports.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net Imports.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aver- } \\
\text { age } \\
\text { Price } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Pound. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Con- } \\
\text { sump- } \\
\text { tion } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Capita. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & Quantliy. & Value. & Quantlty. & Value. & Quantity. & Value. & & \\
\hline 1900 & Pounds.
\[
87,647,653
\] & Dollars.
\[
11,565,555
\] & Pounds.
\[
1,430,810
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
208,918
\end{gathered}
\] & Pounds.
\[
86,216,843
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
11,356,637
\end{gathered}
\] & Cents. 13.2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lbs. } \\
& 1.18
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1910 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
85,626,370 \\
102,653,942
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,671,946 \\
& 17,613,569
\end{aligned}
\] & 2,328,351 & 323,084
447,304 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 83,298,019 \\
& 99,366,576
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,348,862 \\
& 17,166,265
\end{aligned}
\] & 16.0
17.2 & .89
.04 \\
\hline 1912 & 101,406,816 & 18,207,141 & 1,011,920 & 150,405 & 100,394,896 & 18,056,736 & 18.0 & 1.05 \\
\hline 1913 & 94,812,800 & 17,433,688 & 901,745 & 139,178 & 93,911,055 & 17,294,510 & 18.4 & . 95 \\
\hline 1914 & 91,130,815 & 16,735,302 & 983,222 & 136,781 & 90,147,593 & 16,598,521 & 18.4 & 90 \\
\hline 1915 & 96,987,942 & 17,512,019 & 4,813,878 & 749,255 & & & & . 91 \\
\hline 1916 & \(109,865,935\)
\(103,364,410\) & \(20,599,857\)
\(19,265,264\) & 790,474
625,315 & 157,736
196,803 & \(109,075,461\)
\(102,739,095\) & 20,442,121 & 18.7
18.6 & 1.07
.98 \\
\hline 1918 & 151,314,932 & 30,889,030 & 3,935,967 & 1,419,571 & 147,378,965 & 29,469,459 & 20.4 & 1.38 \\
\hline 19 & 108,172,102 & 24,390,722 & 15,114,805 & 5,293,554 & 93,057,297 & 19,097,168 & 22.55 & 1.00 \\
\hline 1920 & 97,826,106 & 25,454,849 & 6,654,616 & 2,144,594 & 91,171,490 & 23,310,255 & 26.0 & 86 \\
\hline 1921 & \(72.196,394\)
\(86,141,949\) & 17,594,694 & 7, 709,887
\(2,005,446\) & 304,311
408,193 & \(71,486,507\)
\(84,136,503\) & \(17,290,383\)
\(17,632,283\) & 24.4
20.96 & \(\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 77 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Data relate to United States as a whole.
AMERICAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year. } \\
& \text { (Cal.) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Crop yield.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Exports, dom., leap, unmanufactured.} & Exports, dom. m'f'd & Imports, unmanftd. & Imports, manftd. \\
\hline & Pounds. & Dollars. & Pounds. & Dollars. & Pounds. & Pounds. & Pounds. \\
\hline 1900 & 814,345,341 & 53,661,132 & 315,787,782 & 27,656,475 & 14,147,372 & 19,198,363 & 825,198 \\
\hline 1901 & 818,953,373 & 58,283,108 & 301,007,365 & 27,103,996 & 17,134,917 & 23,347,471 & 799,630 \\
\hline 1902 & 821,823,963 & 57,563,510 & 368,184,084 & - \(35,250,893\) & 11,728,588 & 28,086,233 & 971,887
\(1,038,054\) \\
\hline 1904 & 720,804,449 & 58,385,160 & 334,302,091 & 29,80, 816 & 13,207,666 & 31,238,590 & 1,166,776 \\
\hline 1905 & 779,384,945 & 66,247,720 & 312,227,202 & 28,808,376 & 12,850,194 & 37,383,953 & 1,133,876 \\
\hline 1906 & 682,428,530 & 68,232,647 & 340,742,864 & 33,377,398 & 14,024,775 & 40,483,895 & 1,146,218 \\
\hline 1907 & 698,126,000 & 71,411,000 & 330,812,658 & 34,727,157 & 10,942,073 & 35,833,492 & 1,086,170 \\
\hline 1908 & 718,061,000 & 74,130,185 & 287,900,946 & 30,902,900 & 10,816,137 & 38,561,206 & 1,026,723 \\
\hline 19 & 1,055,764,806 & 104,302,856 & 357,196,074 & 38,115,386 & 12,461,500 & 38,657,869 & 3,113,4 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,103,415,000 & 102,142,000 & 355,327,072 & 39,255,320 & 11,735,454 & 45,433,154 & 2,033,329 \\
\hline 1911 & 905,709,000 & 85,210,000 & 379,845,320 & 43,251,857 & 13,170,920 & 54,740,380 & 1,587,971 \\
\hline 1912 & 962,855,000 & 104,063,000 & 418,796,906 & 49,353,595 & 14,506,241 & 67,977,118 & 2,392,089 \\
\hline 1913 & 953,734,000 & 122,481,000 & 449,749,982 & 53,963,670 & 12,982,126 & 61,174,751 & 1,625,568 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,034,679,000 & 101,411,000 & 348,346,091 & 44,493,829 & 10,227,119 & 45,764,728 & 1,511,249 \\
\hline 1915 & 1,062,237,000 & 96,281,000 & 441,569,581 & 53,163,595 & 15,562,784 & 48,013,335 & 1,698,736 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,153,278,000 & 169,008,000 & 411,598,860 & 59,954,307 & 14,884,456 & 46,136,347 & 3,063,858 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,249,276,000 & 300,449,000 & 289,170,686 & 69,674,731 & 17,158,529 & 79,367,563 & 4,523,117 \\
\hline 1918 & .1,439,071,000 & 402,264,000 & 625,072,853 & 189,894,417 & 27,080,518 & 83,951,103 & 4,815,978 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,372,993,261 & 541,547,000 & 632,795,586 & 271,946,489 & & 94,005,182 & 4,664,876 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,508,064,000 & 318,201,504 & 496,878,830 & 237,051,083 & & 58,923,217 & 4,975,977 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,075,000,000 & 223,755,000 & 451,555,221 & 156,728,904 & & 65,225,437 & 6,199,074 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 tobacco crop was estimated, Sept. 1, by the Dent. of Agriculture, at \(1,353,000,000\) pounds. Tobacco exports and imports are of the flscal years ending in year after year named in stub.

TOBACCO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
(For year ended June 30, 1922. Values are in parentheses.)
Imports-Phillippine leaf, \(503,840 \mathrm{lbs}\) ( \(\$ 56,954\) ); ( \(\$ 156,728,904\) ); stems, scrap, etc., \(11,242,130 \mathrm{lbs}\). cigar leat from other countries, \(5,211,021\) lbs. \((\$ 10,-\) 940,393 ) ; all other leaf, \(59,510,576\) lbs. ( \(\$ 46,052,498\) ); cigars; cheroots and cigarettes, \(1,894,913\) lbs. ( \(\$ 5\),940,906).

Exports of domestic-Leaf, 451,555,221 lbs. ( \(\$ 540,452\) ); cigars and cheroots, 1,096 thousand ( \(\$ 23,265\) ); cigarettes, \(9,601,781\) thousand ( \(\$ 20\),645,019 ) ; plug, \(3,021,907\) 1bs. ( \(\$ 1,503,359\) ) ; smoking tobacco, \(2,307,036\) lbs. ( \(\$ 943,579\) ); snuff (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922), \(4,561 \mathrm{lbs}\). \((\$ 2,776)\); other tobacco manufactures \(\$ 445,383\).
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED SṬATES IN 1919.


Primary horsepower, 43,397.

\section*{TYPES OF AMERICAN TOBACCO.}

The leading types of tobacco held are "bright yellow," grown in Virginia, North Carolina, Sourh Carolina, and Georgia, and "burley," grown almost entirely in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia. The production of these types is greater than that of any others, and it is therefore to be expected that they would lead in the quantities held at the scveral report dates.

The type of tobacco ranking third,, so far as quantity is concerned, is "dark fired,", which is grown in the Clarksville, Hopkinsville, and Paducah districts.

Of the cigar" types, 'Pennsylvania' led in the quantity beld for the several report dates prior to January, 1921, being closely followed in this respect by the "Onio, "Wisconsin," and "New England" types. Since that date "Wisconsin" ranks first.

\section*{WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.}

The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals for denaturation, free of tax.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Year } \\
\text { (Fiscal) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Domestic } \\
& \text { Fruit } \\
& \text { Brandy. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Domestic, All Other Native Liquors. & Foreign Spirits. & Domestic
Wines. & Foreign Wines. & Domestic Beer, Etc. & Foreign Beer, Etc. \\
\hline & Proof Gals. & Proof Gals. & oof Gals. & & & & . \\
\hline 1860 & & 83,904,258 & 6,064,393 & 221,249
\(1,860,008\) & 6,095,122 & \(36,361,708\)
\(100,225,879\) &  \\
\hline 188 & 1,223,830 & 77,266,368 & 1,405,510 & 3,059,518 & 9,165,549 & 203,743,401 & 1,012,755 \\
\hline 188 & 1,438,179 & 58,950,489 & 1,643,416 & 13,781,774 & 7,077,921 & 308,197,473 & 1,469,185 \\
\hline 1890 & 1,323,579 & 73,521,253 & 1,530,376 & 22,484,024 & 5,034,849 & 645,092,353 & 2,088,012 \\
\hline 190 & 1,386,361 & \(94,265,035\)
126,593 & \(1,705,468\)
4,340549 & \(26,242,492\)
\(50,684,343\) & 3,745,975 & 1,219,070,196 & 3,316,908 \\
\hline 1911 & 2,434,045 & 132,315,123 & 4, \({ }^{4}, 836,821\) & 56,655,006 & 7,204,226 & 1,844,065,029 & 7, 7240,458 \\
\hline 1912 & 2,449,331 & 133,502,079 & 3,544,921 & 50,619,880 & 5,804,831 & 1,925,361,507 & 7,169,677 \\
\hline 1913 & 2,801,767 & 140,521,880 & 4,121,981 & 48,683,849 & 6,643,612 & 2,022,678,149 & 7,669,223 \\
\hline 191 & 2,704,752 & 136,521,805 & 4,220,670 & 44,973,643 & 7,444,787 & 2,049,236,412 & 7,170,696 \\
\hline & 2,516,054 & \(121,690,596\)
\(133,267,803\) & 2,952,448 & 27,255,690 & 5,656,219 & 1,852,136,960 & 3,387,324 \\
\hline 1917 & 3,668,669 & 161,012,068 & 3,059,588 & 37,640,495 & 5,082,881 & 1,882,770,762 & 2,300,542 \\
\hline 1918 & See note. & 90,518,612 & 1,250,324 & 42,264,478 & 3,333,546 & 1,552,393,497 & 744,566 \\
\hline 19 & & 83,863,503 & 500,964 & 52,308,309 & 1,964,347 & 852,921,219 & 5,799 \\
\hline & " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \(24,026,751\)
\(35,217,662\) & 120,527
301,035 & \(12,565,333\)
\(19,512,321\) & 152,806
810,435 & \(281,897,009\)
\(285,793.532\) & 287
49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-Owing to changes in the internal revenue laws, spirits distilled from fruits cannot be separately stated since 1918 .

Domestic beer consumed in 1921 was mostly "near beer," the U. S. Government says.
Consumption per capita in gallons: Distilled spirits. (1850), 2.24; (1900), 1.28; (1917), 1.62; (1918); \(0.87 ;(1919), 0.79 ;{ }^{(1920)}, 0.22\).
\((1920), 0.12 ;\)
\((1921), 0.19\).
 16.13; (1919), 9.30 ; (1920), 2.95; (1921), 3.12 .

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERACES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1900.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal). & \[
\begin{array}{l|l}
\text { Bourbon } & \text { F } \\
\text { Whiskey }
\end{array} \text { Wh }
\] & Rye Whiskey. & Alcoho & & Rum. & Gin. & Pur or Col Spir & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cal, } \\
& \text { gne. } \\
& \text { ts. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Miscellaneous. & Fruit Brandy. & Beer and
Other Fer-
mented
Liquors. \\
\hline &  & x. ons. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tax. } \\
\text { Gallons } \\
10,735,7
\end{gathered}
\] & & Tax. Gallons. 1,614514 & Tax. Gallons. 1597081 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
T \\
G a l
\end{array}
\] & & Tax. Gallons. 33,405,523 & Tax. Gallons. 3,760,487 & Bbls. of 31 Gals. 3,471,593 \\
\hline 901 & 19,209,804 \({ }^{\text {26,20, }}\) 18,2 & 3,709 & 10,775, 1 & 17 & 1,724,582 & 1,636,299 & 4, & 804 & 35,227,657 & 4,047,602 & 614,258 \\
\hline 1902 & 20,336,250 21,5 & 7,221 & 11,483,3 & 05 & 2,202,047 & 1,752,281 & 37,429 & 734 & 33,491,342 & 4,220,400 & 44,550,127 \\
\hline 1903 & 26,068,555 22,4 & 7,053 & 12,034,1 & 27 & 2,247,907 & 1,913,404 & 54,62 & 400 & 22,198,323 & 6,430,673 & 46,720,179 \\
\hline 190 & 20,247,089 18,3 & 71,345 & 11,486,0 & & 1,801,179 & 2,110,216 & 57,99 & 506 & 21,988,545 & 5,193,262 & 48,265,168 \\
\hline 190 & 26,742,168 20,4 & 10,422 & 11,610,7 & & 1,791,987 & 2,187,709 & 60,94 & 811 & 23,930,831 & 4,448,584 & 49,522,029 \\
\hline 190 & 24,968,943 21,4 & 99,720 & 11,173,6 & & 1,730,102 & 2,323,289 & 59,626 & 733 & 24,194,411 & 4,444,072 & 54,724,553 \\
\hline 190 & 33,090,791 23,5 & 50,196 & 16,123,3 & & 2,022,407 & 2,547,688 & 60,80 & & 29,911,665 & 6,138,305 & 58,622,002 \\
\hline 1908 & 14,120,484 13,5 & 7,868 & 16,849,1 & & 1,895,922 & 2,756,753 & 50,93 & & 26,793,676 & 6,899,823 & 58,814,033 \\
\hline & Whiskey. & & m. & & Gin. & Alcoh & hol. & & ommercial Alcohol. & Fruit Brandy. & Ferment'd Liquors. \\
\hline & & Tax. & Gallons. & & ax. Gallons & Tax. Ga & allons. & & x. Gallons. & Tax. Gals & \\
\hline 1909 & \[
70,152,175
\] & & 2,374 & & 2,483,743 & \[
42,563 \text {, }
\] & ,103 & & 6.078,083 & \[
6,440,858
\] & \[
56,364,360
\] \\
\hline 1910 & 82,463,894 & & 3,950 & & 2,985,435 & 50,703 & ,846 & & 7,623,867 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 7,656,434 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & 59,544,775 \\
\hline 1911 & 100,647,155 & 2,631 & 1,059 & & ,345,371 & 24,408 & & & 4,205,330 & 7,953,132 & 63,283,123 \\
\hline 1912 & 98,209,574 & 2,83 & 2,516 & & 3,577,862 & 27,629 & ,346 & & 5,869,685 & 9,321,823 & 62,176,694 \\
\hline 1913 & 99,615,828 & 2,75 & 0,846 & & ,014,601 & 30,320 & , 894 & & 8,560,920 & 8,252,875 & ,65,324,876 \\
\hline 1914 & 88;698,797 & 3,02 & 6,085 & & 4,012,542 & 31,715 & ,199 & & 7,132.535 & 7,307,897 & 66,189,473 \\
\hline 1915 & 44,552,490 & 2,84 & 4,313 & & 3,636,285 & 38,325 & , 049 & & 2,742,161 & 8,521,951 & 59,808,210 \\
\hline 1916 & 59,240,672 & 2,98 & 6,940 & & ,118,064 & 121,799 & ,942 & & 0,919,058 & 4,159,351 & 58,633,624 \\
\hline 1917 & 57,651,834 & 2,84 & 2,922 & & ,756,667 & 145,535 & ,791 & & 5,879,886 & 8,251,097 & 60,817,379 \\
\hline 1918 & 17,383,511 & 1,52 & 6,743 & & ,178,538 & 125,134 & . 648 & & 5,229,215 & 5,357,325 & 50,266,216 \\
\hline 1919 & & & 5,734 & & & 90,371 & 1,971 & & 7,783,921 & 1,802,422 & 27,712,648 \\
\hline 1920 & 234.705 & & 4,916 & & & 90,504 & ,807 & & 7,931,363 & 1,649,446 & 9,231,280 \\
\hline 1921 & 753,375 & & 3.507 & & & 85,068 & ,776 & & , & 11,530,792 & 9,220,188 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Production of denatured alcohol in year ended June 30,1921 , totalled, \(22,388,825\) wine gallons ( \(38,-\) 812,139 proof gallons) of which, \(12,392,595\) wine gallons were completely denatured.

\section*{"NEAR BEER" PRODUCTION.}

\section*{(Barrels of not more than 31 gallons, year ended June 30, 1921.)}

California, 246,053; Colorado, 37,218; Connecticut, 227,716; Delaware, 11,593; District of Columbia, 24,395 ; Georgia, 14,859; Idaho, 500 ; Illinois, 964,617; Indiana, 147,262; Kentucky, 130,586; Louisiana and Mississippi, 150,259; Maryland and two lower counties of Virginia. 141,026; Massachusetts, 201,-

630; Michigan, 193,469; Minnesota, 208,914; Missouri, 841,067; Nebraska, 31,991; Nevada, 5,677: New Jersey, 548,237; New York, 2,258.385; Ohio, 725.617; Pennsylvania, 1,286,227; Rhode Island, 82,577; Tennessee, 37,794 ; Texas, 60,565 ; Utah, 1,707; Washington, 8,145; Wisconsin, 629,049; Wyoming, 3,043 -Total, \(9,220,188\).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEVERAGES.
(For year ended June 30, 1922. Values are in parentheses.)

Imports-Malt liquors, 53 gal. (\$62); brandy, 8,507 gal. ( \(\$ 32,210\) ) : cordials, 74,432 gal. ( \(\$ 214,164\) ); gin, 10,304 gal. ( \(\$ 21,090\) ); whiskey. \(285,441 \mathrm{gal}\). ( \(\$ 1,246.263\) ) ; champagne and other sparkling wines, 13,606 doz. qts. ( \(\$ 277,869\) ); still wines (in casks), 492,715 gal. \((\$ 533,170)\); still wines (in other covers),

60,529 doz. qts. ( \(\$ 379,573\) ) ; mineral waters, 198,239 doz. qts. ( \(\$ 197,083\) ): other beverages, \(\$ 324.711\)

Exports of domestic-Malt beverages, 37,594 gal. ( 834,145 ); distilled liquors, 185,910 gal. ( 5676.584 ); wines, \(20,628 \mathrm{gal}\) ( \(\$ 26.668\) ); nineral waters (Jan. 1 to Junc 30,1922 ), 86,813 gal. ( \(\$ 69,054\) ); other beverages, \(\$ 391,430\).

\section*{DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCED BY STATES, FISCAL YEARS.}
(Source: Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & 1913. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. \\
\hline Ala., & Tax. Galls & Tax. Ga & Tax. Galls. & Tax. Galls. & Tax. Galls. & Tax. Galls. & Tax. Galls. \\
\hline Ark. & 113,103 & & & & & & \\
\hline Cal., & 11,076,156 & 11,845,251 & 17,851,482 & 14,023,648 & 9,895,694 & 5,762,189 & \[
6,021,044
\] \\
\hline Con & 151,7i4 & 127,215 & 132,054 & 26,451 & 36,517 & & 27,677 \\
\hline R. R I & 4,212 & , 237 & 1324 & 2,845 & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline Hati & 30,934
\(43,964,336\) & 66, 1388,865 & 7914.015 & & & & \\
\hline & 43,964,336 & 66,868,865 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 79,320,617 \\
& 43,361,276
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 49,680,080 \\
& 15.830930
\end{aligned}
\] & \(26,265,840\)
\(1,150,952\) & \(16,560.694\)
\(2,345,680\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
20,827.336 \\
6.338 .481
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & 4.3,404, 841 & 33,254.130 & \(36.441,778\) & 12,608,437 & 3,957,655 & 237,570 & 2,956,601 \\
\hline Md., 2 counties in Va. & 11.322,848 & 23,291,661 & \(26,545,833\)
\(24,965.321\) & \(24,406,539\)
\(26,746,386\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,135,265 \\
& 16,078,605
\end{aligned}
\] & 27,350,133 & \(17,906,590\)
\(11,673,096\) \\
\hline Dist., of Col......... & 635,023 & 1,664,389 & 608,812 & \[
749.517 \mid
\] & -488,215 & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
11,673,096 \\
905053
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline ass & - & \(11,609,189\)
\(2,575,375\) & 12,511,238 & 10,873,375 & 5,973,432 & 2,773,234 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,142,022 \\
& 1277,427
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 530,028 & 194,172 & 289,660 & 79,527 & & & 1,915,492 \\
\hline ront. & 2,214,558 & 52,386
\(2,476,219\) & \(\begin{array}{r}244.772 \\ 2,938,594 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 186,248 & 10 & & \\
\hline N. & & & & & & & \\
\hline N. N & 70,786
\(1 ; 873\) & 56,158 & 54.494 & 51 & & & ,104 \\
\hline N. N & \(10,057,414\)
2,208 & 13,802,024 & 13,856,054 & 10,544,901 & 6,956,437 & 3,014,051 & 2,546,740 \\
\hline Obio & 11,268,793 & 12,448,3¢48 & 10,114,573 & 3,314,103 & 1,263,875 & 931,337 & 2,748,021 \\
\hline & 11,679,566 & 14,408,130 & 12,190,764 & 7,293,914 & 5,877,816 & 7,895,085 & ,902,776 \\
\hline & .548,614 & 1,179,890 & 1,159,309 & 943,56 & 378,227 & 680,195 & 322,524 \\
\hline Tenn. & 1,956 & & 13,305 & 7,281 & & & \\
\hline & 1,437,649 & ,560 & 122,957 & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wash., } \\
& \mathrm{W} . \mathrm{Va} .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 448,963 \\
& 296,403
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & & & 12,938 \\
\hline wis. & 2,448,678 & 2,428,480 & 2,527,2̈4 & \(\ddot{7} 99,2 \ddot{9} \dot{4}\) & \(21012014 \dot{6}\) & 2114,769 & 303,515 \\
\hline To & 193,606,258 & 253,283,273 & 286,085,46 & 178,833,79 & 100,778,541 & 82,331,687 & 87,896,450 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Minnesota, 349,977 gallons (1921), not named in above table, is included in 1921 total.
MATERIALK USED IN PROD. OF D1STILLED SPIRITS, YEAR ENDED JUNE. 30, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Corn. & Rye. & Malt. & Other Materlals & Molasses. & D. S. L. & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Totals.} \\
\hline & Bushels. 912 & Bushets. & Bush & B & Gallons. & Gallons. & Busthels. 912 & Gallons.
\[
7,161,493
\] \\
\hline District of Columbi & 29,919 & & 48 & 25.506 & , 941, \({ }^{\text {, }}\), 42 & & \[
103,542
\] & - 911,452 \\
\hline Inlinois.......... & 826,584
106,157 & 2,398 & 96,051 & & 15,566,894, & & 925,033 & 15,566,894 \\
\hline Indiana... & 106,157 & 1,736 & 11,701 & 581 & 2,418,799 & & 120,1 & 2,418.799 \\
\hline Loutsiana & & & & 497 & 35,452,193 & 6,399,904 & 497 & 41,852,097 \\
\hline Maryland & & & 129 & & 19,289,961 & & 129 & 19,289,961 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ivassachuse \\
New York
\end{tabular} & & & & & \(3,655,426\)
\(16,655,995\) & & & \(3,655,426\)
\(16,655,995\) \\
\hline Ohio.: & 56,305 & & 13,060 & & 16,655,995 & & & 16,655,995 \\
\hline Pennsylvania. South Carolit & & 45,360 & 6,492 & & \(10,733,713\)
33,378 & & & \(10,733,713\)
\(12,960,808\) \\
\hline South Carolin Wisconsin... & 2 &  & 2 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,891 \\
23,285
\end{array}
\] & 33,378 & 12,927,430 & 1,891
100,582 & 12,960,808 \\
\hline & 1,057,519 & 50,07 & 215,0 & 51,760 & 113,132;685 & 19,327,334 & 1,374,428 & 132,460,019 \\
\hline year 1918 & 3,890,347) & 25,304 & 573,246 & 85,624 & 123,498,693 & 9,801,335 & 4,574.521. & 33,300,028 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Other materials" (1920) includes 22,433 bushels oi barley, 581 bushels of oats, and 28.746 bushels of other materials. "D. S. L." means dllute saccharine liquid.
GRAIN USED IN MAKING BEER IN UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDED JUNE \(30,1920\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Materials. & Pounds. & MA & Pounds. & Materials. & Pounds. \\
\hline alt. & 293,423,712 & Ot & 483,477 & Othe & 4,822,391 \\
\hline Corn and corn prods. & \begin{tabular}{|r}
\(48,551,910\) \\
\(9,357,668\)
\end{tabular} & Sugar or & 23,354,072 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

LIQUOR AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY. IN THE U. S., 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Estab- } \\
& \text { lish- } \\
& \text { ments }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wage } \\
& \text { Earn- } \\
& \text { ers. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Capttal. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline Total & \[
\begin{aligned}
& N O \\
& \mathbf{6 , 3 5 4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
N O \\
55,442
\end{array}\right|
\] & Dollars. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars } \\
66,139,716
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars. 222,776,314 & Doilars.
\(603,895,215\) \\
\hline Liquors, dist & 34 & 1,380 & 45,618,110 & 1,716,699 & 19,655,52'2 & 31;854,085 \\
\hline Alcohol, incl. pure, neutral, or cologne spirlts & 28 & 1,263 & 43, 0988,323 & 1,566,839 & 18,550,756 & 30,133,408 \\
\hline Rum, whiskey, and other distlled liquors.. & & 1,17 & 2,519,787 & 149,860 & 1,104,766 & 1,720,677 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Liquors, malt. \\
tiquors, vinous
\end{tabular} & 729
342 & 34,259 & 583,429,947 & 45,170,432 & 94,792,659 & 379,905,085 \\
\hline Malt... & 55 & 1,352 & 34, 829,495 & 1,845,210 & 31,612,707 & 39, 340,414 \\
\hline Mineral and sod & 5,194 & 17,440 & 102,838,582 & 16,393,477 & 68,599,585 & 135,341;437 \\
\hline Mineral and & 5,025 & 16,199 & 85,805,164 & 15,072,293 & 60,829,621 & 122,594,632 \\
\hline Fruit bev & 84
85 & | 868 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(13,026,812\) \\
\(4,006,6003\)
\end{tabular} & 901,401
419,783 & 5,925,525
\(\mathbf{1 , 8 4 4 , 4 3 9}\) & 9,464,785
\(3,282,020\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SECTIONS.} & Vessels & MPLOYED. & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Persons Employed.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Capltal \\
Invested.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Value of Products.} \\
\hline & No. & Tons. & & & \\
\hline South Atlantic States (1918) & 261 & 5,597 & 15,046 & \$7,423,971 & \$5,348,616 \\
\hline Gulf States (1918) . . . . & 5.33 & 8,657 & 15,046 & \$7,523,971 & \(\$ 5,348,610\)
\(6,510,310\) \\
\hline Middle Atlantic States (1908) & 3,165 & 45,208 & 54,163 & 11,105,000 & 16,302,000 \\
\hline New England States (1919) & +978 & 27,313 & 30,767 & 40,597,097 & 19,838,657 \\
\hline Great Lakes (1917) . \({ }_{\text {Misslssippi River and Tributaries }}(1908)\) & 587
39 & 7,877 & 9,221 & 10,555,669 & 6,297,969 \\
\hline Massifsippiriver and Tributaries (1908) & 39
1,038 & 273
24,683 & 11,825
28,936 & \(1,440,000\)
\(24,025,172\) & \(3,125,000\)
\(9,300,672\) \\
\hline Alaska Territory (1920)... & 1,038
788 & - 90,672 & 27,482 & 70,986,221 & \(9,300,672\)
\(41,492,124\) \\
\hline Total. & 7,389 & 210,278 & 192,328 & \$172,670,989 & \$108,215,348 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Alaska seal herd (1921) numbered 587,820; 23,000 were kilied for sklns.
Hudson River shad fishery (1920), 199,844 lbs. ( \(\$ 56.309\) ).
The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1920 was \(6,289,321\) cases. Of the total pack \(4,395,937\) cases came rom Aiaska, 1,187,616 from British Columbia, 166,520 from Puget Sound, and 481,545 from Columbia

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, in 1921, distributed \(1,109,637,130\) fish eggs; \(3,626,262,730\) small fry, and \(226,589,545\) fingerlings and yearlings. Chief varieties were: flounder, cod, poliock, whitefish, haddock, pike, perch, buffalo fish and cisco.

\section*{FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.}
(For the year ended June 30, 1922. Values in parentheses.)

Imports-Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock (cured or preserved), \(53,706,375\) lbs. ( \(\$ 3,241,824\) ) ; fish in oil, \(20,174,952\) lbs. ( \(\$ 3.848,400\) ) ; herrlng, \(64,073,724\) lbs. ( \(\$ 3,435,383\) ) ; mackerel, \(12,505,648\) lbs. ( \(\$ 988\).133 ) ; all other cured, \(12,240,690\) lbs. \((\$ 1,724,537)\); halibut (iresh), \(26,536,184\) lbs. ( \(\$ 3,165,740\) ) ; salmon (fresh), \(11,699,953\) lbs. ( \(\$ 1,113.902\) ) ; smelts (fresh), \(8,273,758\) lbs. ( \(\$ 1,057,916\) ); aii other, fresh, \(72,976,-\)

400 lbs. \((\$ 5,122,088)\) : crab meat, 3.677629 lbs ( \(\$ 1.600,484\) ); lobsters (canned), \(1,89 \pm, 896\) lbs. (\$991.608) ; lobsters (all other), 7,072,424 lbs. (\$1,234,611 ) ; shrimps and turtles, \(\$ 744,295\).

Exports of domestic-Salmon (canned), \(69,213,635\) lbs. \((\$ 9,239,217\) ) ; sardines (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922), \(7,040,787\) lbs. \((\$ 594,849)\); oysters, \(\$ 529,016\); total fish, all kinds, \(\$ 16,846,314\).

\section*{BIRD COUNT IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(By the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Unlted States Department of Agrlculture.)

It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average siightiy more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the trecless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant blrds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but severai others are common enough to make their total numbers run well Into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant blrd on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin: next to thls is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, klngbird and
bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915 , one hundred and thirty-five palrs of forty specles on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Alken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres.

Some specles of ducks and geese and other water birds, togetlier wlth certaln land birds, are decldedly on the lncrease, whlle others, some few, appear to be steadily decreasing; but as a whole the blrd population seems to be now on the increase. A few species, however, such as the trumpeter swan. Esklmo curlew, Carolina paroquet, and the ivory-blled woodpecker seem to be rapidly decreasing in numbers and may be on the verge of extinction.

NATIONAL BIRD RESERVATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Estab- } \\
& \text { Uished }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Name. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Estab- } \\
& \text { lishcd. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Name. & listab- \\
\hline Peilcan Island, Fla & 1903 & Lock-Katrlne, Wyo. & 1908 & & 1909 \\
\hline Breton Island, La. . . . . . . . & 1904 & Hawallan Islands. & 1909 & Farallon, Cal & \[
1909
\] \\
\hline Stump Lake, N. D......... & 1905 & Salt River, Ariz & 1909 & Pr bllo f, Alaska & \[
1909
\] \\
\hline Huron Islands, Mich....... & 1905 & East Park, Cal. & 1909 & Bogoslof, Alaska & \[
1909
\] \\
\hline Slsklwlt Isiands, Mich...... & 1905 & Deer Flat, Idaho & 1909 & Cicar Lake, Cal. & 1911 \\
\hline Passage Key, & 1905 & Wliow Creek. M & 1909 & Forrester Island, A las & 1912 \\
\hline Indlan Key & 1906 & Carlsbad, N. M & 1909 & Hazy Islands, Alaska & 1912 \\
\hline Tern Island & \[
1907
\] & Rlo Grande, N. & 1909 & Nlobrara, Neb. . . . . & 1912 \\
\hline Shell Keys, La. . . . . . . . . & 1907 & Cold Springs, Ore & 1909 & Green Bay, Wis & \[
1912
\] \\
\hline Three Arch Rocks, Ore: \({ }^{\text {W }}\). & 1907 & Belle Fourche, S. D & 1909 & Chamisso Isiand, Alaska & \[
1912
\] \\
\hline Flattcry Rocks, Wash..... & 1907 & Strawberry Valley, U & 1909 & Plshkun, Mont & \[
1912
\] \\
\hline Quillayute Needles, Wash.. & \[
1907
\] & Keechelus, Wash & \[
1909
\] & Desecheo Isiand, \(P\) & 1912 \\
\hline Copalis Rock, Wash. . . . . & \[
1907
\] & Kachess, Wash & \[
1909
\] & Gravel Island WIs. . . & \[
1913
\] \\
\hline East Timballer, La. . . . . . & \[
1907
\] & Clealum, Wash. & \[
1909
\] & Aleutian Islands, A as & \[
1913
\] \\
\hline Mosquito Inlet, Fla....... & \[
1908
\] & & \[
1909
\] & Walker Lake, Ark.... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1913 \\
& 1913
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Tortugas Keys, Fla....... & \[
1908
\] & Conconully Wash & \[
1909
\] & Petlt Bols Isl., Aia., M Angho Island Nev. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1913 \\
& 1913
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Key West, Fla Kake, Ore........... & \[
1908
\] & & \[
1909
\] & Anaho Island, Nev. Smlth Island wash & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1913 \\
& 1914
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Klamath Lake, Ore.. . . . . . & \[
1908
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1909
\end{aligned}
\] & Smlth Island: Wa Edlz Hook, Wash & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1914 \\
& 1915
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Lake Malheur, Ore . . . . . . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1908 \\
& 1908
\end{aligned}
\] & Minidoka, Idaho Berlng Sea, Alas & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1909
\end{aligned}
\] & Edlz Hook, Wash. . . . . Dungeness Splt, Wash & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1915 \\
& 1915
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Plne Island, Fla. & 1908 & Tuxedni, Aiaska & 1909 & Big Lake, Ark. . . . . . & 1915 \\
\hline Palnia Sola, Fla & 1908 & St. Lazaria, Aiaska & 1909 & Goat Island, Cal & 1916 \\
\hline Matlacha Pass, Fla & 1908 & Yukon Delta, Alas & 1909 & North Platte, Ne & 1916 \\
\hline Island Bay, Fla. & 1908 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BIRD RESERVATIONS OF NAT. ASSOC. OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.}

Pass A'Loutre Mud Lumpo, La.
Freeman's Rock, Me.
Stratton Isiand, Me.
Little Duck Island, Me
Matinlcus Rock, Me.
Great Duck Island, Me.
Moosehead Lake, Me.
Nash Island, Me.
Old Man's Land, Me.
Cranberry Island, Me.
Wepecket Island, Mass,

Huren Islands. Mlch.
Cobb Island, Va.
Mer ric Isiand, Me
Orange Lake. Fla.
Micanopy Rookery, Fía.
Stagger's Pra rle, Fla.
Fowler's Prairie, Fla.
Orange Creek. Fla.
Sampson Lake. Fla.
Long Pond, Fla.
Buzzard Isiand, S. ©

Blrd Island, La.
Ray's Lakc, La
Moutgomery Prairle, Fla.
San Sebastian Rookerles, Fla.
Craney Isiand, N. C.
Blrd Pond, Fla.
Hogtown Creek, Fla.
Bear Lake, Fia.
Wallace Bay, Fia.
Rlver Styx, Fla,

MINERAL PRODUCTS-STATES THEY COME FROM.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Mineral. & Chief Producing States. & Mineral. & Chief Producing States. \\
\hline luminum & N. Y., Tenn., N. C. & Magnesite (crude) & Cal., W \\
\hline Antimonial lead & Not separable by States. & Manganese ore. & Mont., Cal., Ariz., Nev. \\
\hline Antimony ore. . & Nev., Alaska, Idaho. & Mica. & N. C., N. H., Va., Ga. \\
\hline Arsenious oxi & Not separable by States. & Millstones. & N. Y., Va., N. C. \\
\hline Asbestos. & Ariz., Ga., Cal., Md. & Mineral paints: Nat: pig. & Canvass discontinued. \\
\hline Asphalt & Tex., Cal., Okla., Ill. & inc and lead pigments. & \\
\hline Bauxite. & Ark., Ga., Ala., Tenn. & Mineral waters & Wis., N., Y., Cal., Me. \\
\hline Borax (crude) & Cal. & Natural gas. & W. Va., Pa., Ohio, Okla. \\
\hline Bromine. & Mich., Ohio, W. Va,. & Natural-gas g & Okla., W. Va., Cal., Pa. \\
\hline Cadmium & Not separable by States. & Nickel & Not separable by States. \\
\hline Calcium-magnes. chloride. & Mich., Ohio, W. Va., Cal. & Oilstones, & Ala., Ind., Ohio, Vt. \\
\hline Cement. .... & Pa., Ind., Mo., Cal. & Peat. & N. J., Ill., Cal., Mass. \\
\hline Chromic iron & Cal., Ore., Alaska, N. C.
Ohio, Pa., N. J., Ill. & Petroleum. . Plosplate ro & Okla., Cal., Kan., Tex. Fla., Tenn., \$. C., Ky. \\
\hline ay: Product & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ohio, Pa., N. J., Inl } \\
& \text { Mo., Pa., N. Jhio. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Platinum, allied metais. & Nev., Cal., Wyo., Alaska \\
\hline Coal: Bituminou & Pa., W. Va., Ill., Ohlo. & Potash & Neb., Cal, Utah, Wis. \\
\hline Coke Anthr & & Pumi & Kan., Neb., Cal. \\
\hline Coke. & Pa., Ala., Ohio, Ind. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pyrite. \\
Quicks
\end{tabular} & Va., N.Y., Cal., Ga. \\
\hline Copper. Diatomaceous (infusorial) & Ariz., Mont., Mich., Utah. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Quicks \\
Salt..
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cal., Tex., Nev., Ore. \\
Mich., N., Y., Ohio, Kan.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline earth and tripoli....... & Cal., Pa., Ill., Mo. & Sand and & Pa., Ohio, Ill., N \\
\hline Emery and corund & N. Y., N. C., Va. & Sand-lime bric & Mich., Minn., N. Y., Pa. \\
\hline Feldspar. & Me., N. C., Pa., N, Y. & Silica (quartz) & Conn., Md., Tenn., Wis. \\
\hline Ferroalloys & Pa., N. Y., Va., Ala. & Silver & Utah, Mont., Idaho, Nev. \\
\hline Fluorspar. & Ill., Ky., Col., N. Mex. & Slate & Pa., Vt, Me., Va \\
\hline Fuller's ear & Fla., Ga., Tex., Ark. & Stone & Pa., Ohio, Vt., Mich. \\
\hline Garnet, for abras. purposes & N. Y., N. H., N. C. & Sulphur . \({ }^{\text {Suphur }}\). . . . . & La., Tex., Wyo., Nev. \\
\hline Grms and precious stones. & Mont., Nev., Cal., Ariz. & Suphur. acid from copper and zinc sm & \\
\hline Graphite & Ala., N. Y., Plaska, R. I. & Talc and soap & N. Y., Vt., Va., Cal. \\
\hline urindstones-pulpstones & Ohio, W. Va., Mich. & Thorium miner.(monazite) & \\
\hline Gypsum. . . . . . & N. Y., Iowa, Mich., Ohio. & Tin. & Alaska, S. D., S. C. \\
\hline Iron: Ore & Minn., Mich., Ala., N. Y. & Titanium ore (rutile)..... & \\
\hline Lead. . & Mo., Idaho, Ưtah, Okla. & Uranium-vanadium mins. & Col., Utah. \\
\hline Lime. & Pa., Ohio, Va., Mo. & Zinc. & N. J., Mo., Mont., Okla. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE. & Principal Mineral Products. & State. & Principal Mineral Products. \\
\hline Ala. & Coal, iron ore, clay products, cement. & Mo & Copper, zinc, silver, coal. \\
\hline Alaska & Copper, gold, silver, coal. & Neb & Potash, clay products, stone, sand, gravel. \\
\hline Ariz & Copper, silver, gold, lead. & Nev & Copper, silver, gold, lead. \\
\hline Ark & & \(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{H}\) & Stone, clay products, mica, sand, gravel. \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Cal} \\
\mathrm{Col}
\end{gathered}
\] & Petroleum, gold, copper, natural gas. Coal, gold, zinc, silver. & N. M & Zinc, clay products, cem Copper, coal, zinc, silver \\
\hline Con & Clay products, stone, lime, sand, gravel. & N. Y & Clay products, iron ore, cement, salt. \\
\hline Del & Stone, clay prod., sand, gravel, min. water. & \[
\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{C}
\] & Stone, clay products, mica, iron ore. \\
\hline D. of C. & Clay prod. sand-lime brick, stone, min. wat. & \[
\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{D}
\] & Coal, clay prod., min. wat., sand-lime brick \\
\hline Fla. & Phosph. rock, stone, fuller's earth, clay prod. & Ohio. & Coal, clay products, petroleum, natural gas. \\
\hline Ga & Clay products, stone, iron ore, cement. & Okl & Petrol., nat.-gas gasoline, zinc, coal. \\
\hline Idah & Lead, silver, zinc, copper & & Gold, copper, chromite, cement. \\
\hline Ill. & Coal, petroleum, clay products, cement. & & Coal, clay products, cement, natural gas. \\
\hline Ind Iow & Coal, cement, clay products, stone. Coal, clay products, cement, gypsum & & Stone, clay products, graphite, mineral wat. Clay prod., stone, phosph. rock, min. water. \\
\hline Ka & Petroleum, coal, natural gas, zinc. & S & Gold, tungsten ore, stone, silver. \\
\hline Kу & Coal, petroleum, clay products, fluorspar & Tenn & Coal, zinc, copper, clay products. \\
\hline La & Petrol., sulphur, nat. gas., nat.-gas. gasoline. & Tex & Petroleum, sulphur, coal, natural gas. \\
\hline Me & Stone, lime, clay proditcts, slate. & Uta & Copper, lead, silver, coal. \\
\hline Md & Coal, clay prod., cement, sand and gravel. & & Stone, slate, talc, lime \\
\hline Mass & Stone, clay products, lime sand, gravel. & & Coal, lime, clay products, stone. \\
\hline Mich & Copper, iron ore, salt, cement. & Wa & Coal, clay products, magnesite \\
\hline Minn & Iron ore, clay prod., cement, manganif. ore. & W. Va & Coal, natural gas, petroleum, clay products. \\
\hline Miss & Clay prod., sand, gravel, min. water, stone. & & Zinc, iron ore, stone, mineral water. \\
\hline Mo. & Lead, zinc, coal, clay products. & Wyo. & Coal, petroleum, iron ore, nat.-gas gasoline. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VALUE OF MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS OF THE U. S.
(From data of the Geological Survey.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Metallic. & NonMetallic. & Total. & Year. & Metallic. & NonMetallic. & Other aud Total. \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
173,582,000
\end{tabular} & \[
367,463,000
\] & & & \[
1,237,668,000 \mid
\] & \[
1,987,844,000
\] \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 187,881,000 \\
& 303,440,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 173,582,000 \\
& 310,995,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
367,463,000
\] & 1910 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 749,879,000 \\
& 680,907,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
11,237,668,000 \mid
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,987,844,000 \\
& 1,924,081,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 513,732,000 & 594,204,000 & 1,108,936,000 & 1912 & 862,008,000 & 1,375,420,000 & 2,237,794,000 \\
\hline 190 & 493,314,000 & 660,764,000 & 1,155,078,000 & 1913 & 878,869,000 & 1,554,298,000 & 2,433,545,000 \\
\hline 190 & 604,517,000 & 722,434,000 & 1,327,951,000 & 1914 & 686,639,000 & 1,424,063,000 & 2.111,172,000 \\
\hline 190 & 588,753,000 & 905,628,000 & 1,495,381,000 & 1915 & 991,730,000 & 1,400,484,000 & 2,394,644,000 \\
\hline 19 & 501,114,000 & 857,667,000 & 1,359,181,000 & 1916 & 1,620,745,000 & 1,884,413,000 & 3,508,439,000 \\
\hline 19 & 702,585,000 & 920,780,000 & 1,623,765,000 & 1917 & 2,086,234,000 & 2,900,462,000 & 4,992,496,000 \\
\hline 19 & 886,180,000 & 1,014,500,000 & 1,900,880,000 & 1918. & 2,153,318,000 & 3,380,478,000 & 5,540,496,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 904,108,000 & 1,165,376,000 & 2,069,570,000 & 1919 & 1,351,600,000 & 8,257,900,000 & 4,613,000,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 550,768,000 & 1,040,761,000 & 1,591,773,000 & 1920 & 1,724,300;000 & 4,977,500,000 & 6,951,410,000 \\
\hline 19 & 754,944,000 & 1,131,866,000 & 1,887,107,000 & 1921 & 657,540,000 & 686,830,000 & 4,056,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{QUARRY ACCIDENTS IN THE U. S.}

Killed (1913) 183 ; (1914) 180; (1915) 148; (1916) \(173 ;(1917) 131 ;(1918) 125 ;(1919) 123 ;(1920) 178\) Injured (1913) 7,739; (1914) 7,836; (1915) 9,671; (1916) 13,427; (1917) 13,242; (1918) 8,719; (1919) 9,199; (1920) 11,217.

Number killed per thousand 300-day workers (1913) 2.10 ; (1914) 2.64 ; (1915) 1.80 ; (1916) 2.26; (1917) 1.83 ; (1918) 2.11 ; (1919) 1.93 ; (1920) 2,31 .

\section*{MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTION IN U. S. \(-1920,1921\).}
(Compiled by the Geological Survey. Metalilc products are in Italucs.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Product. & Unit of Measure. & [1921 Quan'ty & 1921 Value. & 1920 Quan'ty & 1920 Value. \\
\hline & & & Dollars. & & Doilars. \\
\hline Aluminum &  & & 10,906,000 & & \[
41,375,000
\] \\
\hline Antimonial lead & Short ton (2000 ibs.) & 10,064 & 870,059 & 12,535 & \[
1,963,255
\] \\
\hline Antimony.... Arsentous Oxi & "\% "6 ** & 1,589 & 157,629 & 2,785 & \[
473,450
\] \\
\hline Arsentous Oxi Asbestos &  & 4,786 & 717,700 & \[
11,502
\] & \[
2,021,356
\] \\
\hline Asbestos. &  & 831 & \[
336,968
\] & 1,648 & \[
678,231
\] \\
\hline Asphait. &  & 920,632 & \[
11,033,804
\] & \[
898,993
\] & \[
13,199,365
\] \\
\hline Barytes ( & "6 "\% \({ }^{\text {co }}\) & 66,369 & \[
531,958
\] & 228,113 & \[
2,142,464
\] \\
\hline Bauxite & Long " (2240 Ibs.) & 139,550 & 889,800 & 521,308 & \[
3,247,345
\] \\
\hline Borates. & Short & 50,000 & 1,600,000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
120,320 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
2,173,000
\] \\
\hline Bromine. & Pound. & 711,953 & 172,759 & \[
1,160,584
\] & 745,381 \\
\hline Cadmium-Magnesium Chioride. & Short & \begin{tabular}{|}
65,101 \\
23,672
\end{tabular} & 63,799
510,723 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
129,283 \\
27,849
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 151,261 \\
& 539,471
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Cement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 376-1b. & 95,820,997 & 178,981,533 & 97,079,200 & 1539,471
\(195,589,915\) \\
\hline Chromite & Long ton & -282 & 2,900 & 2,502 & 44,857 \\
\hline Clay produc & & & & & 373,670,102 \\
\hline Clay, raw & Short & 1,716,746 & 6,025,300 & 3,116,212 & 11,614,288 \\
\hline Coai, Penn. & Long & 80,799,867 & 452,304,903 & 79,998,437 & 434,252,198 \\
\hline Coal, bituminous & Short " & 406,925,000 & 1,237,000,000 & 568,666,683 & 2,129,933,000 \\
\hline Coke. & Pound. \({ }^{\text {" }}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
25,479,000 \\
505,586,098
\end{array}
\] & & \[
51,345,043
\] & \[
494,246,254
\] \\
\hline Copper..... \({ }^{\text {Diatomaceous earth and tripoli }}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pound. . \\
Short ton
\end{tabular} & 505,586,098 & 65,221,000 & 1,209,061,040 & 222,467,000 \\
\hline Emery. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Short ton & 305 & 2,250 & 2,327 & \(1,649,370\)
21,685 \\
\hline Feldspar & " \({ }^{6}\) & 102,889 & 617,652 & 151,817 & 851,123 \\
\hline Ferro alloy & Long ton & & & 612,808 & 77,519,367 \\
\hline Fluorspar & Short & 34,960 & 724,094 & 186,778 & 4,718,547 \\
\hline Fulier's ear & & 105,609 & 1,973,848 & 128,487 & 2,506,189 \\
\hline Garnet, for abrasives & " 6 & 3,048 & 260,687 & 5,476 & 434,425 \\
\hline Gems and precious ston & & & 50, 518,280 & & 51 265,205 \\
\hline Gold. . . . . . . . & Troy oun & 2,422,006 & 50,067,300 & 2,476,166 & 51,186,900 \\
\hline Graphite, amorphou & Short ton & 1,189,523 & 20,860
75,664 & 4,694
\(\mathbf{g}, 632,360\) & 576,758 \\
\hline Graphite, crystalline... & Pound. Short ton & \(1,189,523\)
26,340 & 75,664
\(1,227,322\) & \(\mathbf{9}, 632,360\)
53,484 & 576,444
\(1,707,004\) \\
\hline Gypsum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & & 3,050,984 & 23,700,290 & 3,129,142 & 24,533,065 \\
\hline Iron, ore & Long " & 26,652,528 & 89,745,308 & -69,281,341 & 285,006,327 \\
\hline Iron, pig & & 16,000,000 & 394,000,000 & - 35, 710,227 & 1,140,904,096 \\
\hline Lead (refined) & Short " & 398,222 & 35,840,000 & 476,849 & 76,296,000 \\
\hline Lime . . \({ }_{\text {Magne }}\) (crude) & \% " & 2,531,000 & 24,536,000 & 3,570,141 303,767 & 37,543,840 \\
\hline Magnesite (crude).... Manganese ore (35 p. c &  & 47,904
13,513 & 510,177
495,097 & \(\begin{array}{r}303,767 \\ 94,420 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2,748,150 \\
\hline Manganiferous ore (5to.35pct.) & " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 97,099 & 255,131 & 767,664 & 2,437,798 \\
\hline Mica, scrap.... & Short " & 2,577 & 56,849 & 5,723 & 167,017 \\
\hline Mica, sheet & Pou & 741,845 & 118,513 & 1,683,480 & 546,972 \\
\hline Millstones & & 24,524 & & 63,325 & \\
\hline Mineral paints & Short ton & 102,463 & 14,801,032 & 143,244 & 24,564,572 \\
\hline Mineral waters & Gallons so & 32,000,000 & 3,750,000 & 36,218,260 & 4,860.915 \\
\hline Natural gas & 1000 cub & 807,670,000 & 200,302,000 & 798.210,000 & 166,259,000 \\
\hline Natural gas & Gailon & 473,658,500 & 65,717,900 & -384,743,922 & 71,788,122 \\
\hline Nickel & Short & 111 & 86,000 & , 365 & 293,250 \\
\hline Oilstones, & " & 831 & 123,777 & 1,144 & 231,747 \\
\hline Peat. & & 30,402 & 260,119 & 73,204 & 291,732 \\
\hline Petroleum & 42-gal. bb & 469,639,000 & 753,300,000 & 442,929,000 & \(1360,745,000\) \\
\hline Phosphate roc & Long ton & 2.064,025 & 12,270.070 & x,103,982 & 25,079,572 \\
\hline Platinum, and allied & Troy ounce & 56,370 & 4,238,989 & 41,544 & 4,697,722 \\
\hline Potash (K 2 O) & Short to & 4,408 & 447,859 & 41,444 & 7,463,026 \\
\hline Pumice. & "، "، & 37,108 & 158,540 & 41,838 & 114,433 \\
\hline Pyrites & Long " & 157,118 & 711,432 & 310,777 & 1,596,961 \\
\hline Quicksilv & 75-1b. flask & 35,000 & 300,595 & 109,000 & 1,066,807 \\
\hline Salt & Short ton & 4,981,154 & 24,557,966 & 6,840,029 & 29,894,075 \\
\hline Sand, glass & " & 1,256,000 & 2,273,000 & 2,165,926 & 4,748,690 \\
\hline Sand, moulding, building, etc. & Thousand & 75,093,000 & 50,302,000 & 79,875,462 & 60,912,915 \\
\hline Sand-lime briek. & Thousand & & & 169,761 & 2,490,283 \\
\hline Silica (quartz) & Short ton & 53,052,252 & 53, 84,957 & 65, 68,190 & 320,350
60801955 \\
\hline Silver. & Troy oun & 53,052,441 & 53,052,441 & 55,361,573 & 60,801,955 \\
\hline Slate. & & & 7,322,006 & & 8,726,442 \\
\hline Stone & Short ton & 62,400,000 & 92,500,000 & 78,527,000 & 133,541,960 \\
\hline Suiphur & Long ton & 954,344 & 17,000,000 & 1,517,625 & 30,000,000 \\
\hline Sulphur acid. & Short ton & & & 1,229,508 & 13,617,075 \\
\hline Talc and soapstone......io. & Pounds & 126,434 & 1,821,451 & 210,635 & 3,035,449 \\
\hline Thorium minerals (monazite). Tin (metallic equivalent).... & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
Short ton
\end{tabular} & & 2,400 & 22 & 22,000 \\
\hline Titantum ore. & \% 60........ & & & 277 & \\
\hline Tungsten ore (60 per cent.) & \({ }^{6}\) & & & 216 & 101,800 \\
\hline Tizanium and vanadium. & c & 8,540 & 876,000 & 35,076 & 2,401,000 \\
\hline Zinc.......... & * 6 & 198,232 & 19,823,000 & 450,045 & \[
72,907,000
\] \\
\hline Total value metallic products. & & & 657,540,000 & & \[
1,762,350,000
\] \\
\hline Total vafue non-metalite products & & & 3,395,460,000 & & 5,184,240,000 \\
\hline Mineral fuels (not inci. above) & & & 2,708,630,000 & & 4,162,980,000 \\
\hline Unspecifled metallic and nonmetallic products (not incl. above) & & & 3,000,000 & & 4,820,000 \\
\hline Grand total. & & & 4.056,000,000 & & 6,951,410,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Some of the 1921 ngures are subject to flnal revision.
The canvass of suiphuric acid was discontinued in 1917 , when the quantity was \(1,455,257\) short tons (Including 119,048 tons of stronger acid), and the value was \(\$ 16,890,545\)
"Unspecified". products in 1921 ineluded the value of the foilowing products: Blsmuth, eadmium sulphide, chats, colurabite, fint lining for tube milis, iron ore sold for paint, lithium minerals, marls, pebbles for grinding. selenfum, silica sand and sandstone (finely ground), sodium saits (sodium carbonate, sodium suiphate, trona, and borax) from natural sources, teliurlum, and an estimate of the value of miscellaneous mineral products, statlsties for which are not coliected annualiy by the survey.

\section*{MINING AND QUARRYING IN THE U. S.}
(U. S. Census of Manufactures, 1919.)

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, BY STATES, RANKED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry and
State. & Enterprises. & Wage Earners. & Value of Products. & INDUSTRY AND
STATE. & No.
Enterprises. & Wage Earners. & Value of Products. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
COAL, ANTHRACITE (all \\
in Pennsylvania)...
\end{tabular} & 254 & 147,372 & \$364,084,142 & GOLD AND SILVER, LODE MINES..... & 740 & 15,436 & \$58,832,330 \\
\hline COAL, BITUMINOUS.... & 6,636 & 545,798 & 1,145,977,565 & Colorado..... & 198 & 3,495 & 16,785,716 \\
\hline Pennsylvania. . & 1,938 & 154,992 & 362,973,952 & Nevada & 148 & 2,084 & 9,687,431 \\
\hline West Virginia & 926 & 87,095 & 193,108,343 & California & 99 & 2,881 & 8,773,757 \\
\hline Illinois... & 447 & 73,780 & 138,767,835 & LIMESTONE & 895 & 22,069 & 52,943,924 \\
\hline Ohio & 788 & 40,452 & 77,988,602 & Pennsylvania & 184 & 5,573 & 12,881,213 \\
\hline Kentucky & 635 & 39,769 & 72,432,840 & Ohio & 90 & 2,262 & 6,742,496 \\
\hline Indiana. & 295 & 24,479 & 45,492,726 & Indiana & 67 & 1,800 & 4,619,801 \\
\hline Alabama & 188 & 24,648 & 45,359,441 & New York & 55 & 1,739 & 4,597,942 \\
\hline Colorado & 161 & 11,252 & 28,342,195 & Illinois & 41 & 1,244 & 3,776,626 \\
\hline Virginia. & 108 & 11,215 & 23,763,440 & GRANITE. & 358 & 8,049 & 18,279,345 \\
\hline Wyoming & 46 & 7,091 & 18,723,451 & Vermont & 27 & 1,062 & 3,563,734 \\
\hline Iowa. & 167 & 10,584 & 16,903,358 & Massachusetts & 42 & 1,034 & 2,405,165 \\
\hline Kansas & 129 & 8,084 & 15,748,535 & North Carolina & 16 & 959 & 1,576,250 \\
\hline Oklahom & 94 & 7,040 & 14,477,317 & Wisconsin. & 14 & 753 & 1,484,979 \\
\hline Tennesse & 107 & 9,556 & 14,024,432 & New Hampshire & 23 & 589 & 1,427,979 \\
\hline Utah & 27 & 3,647 & 12,632,035 & Maine. & 42 & 747 & 1,300,996 \\
\hline Missouri & 179 & - 7,285 & 12,077,845 & Minnesot & 27 & 392 & 1,135,391 \\
\hline Washington & 35 & 4,413 & 10,737,656 & SANDSTONE & 255 & 4,287 & 10,684,969 \\
\hline PETROLEUM AND NAT- & & & & Pennsylvan & 100 & 1,673 & 3,534,563 \\
\hline URAL GAS & 9,814 & 93.205 & 931,793,423 & Ohio. & 21 & 875 & 2.759,352 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 1,699 & 21,180 & 247,497,450 & Illinois & 15 & 288 & 1,329,389 \\
\hline Texas. & 553 & 13,599 & 143,337,362 & PHOSPHATE ROCK & 48 & 4,373 & 10,300,198 \\
\hline California & 403 & 12,344 & 139,018,663 & Florida. & 23 & 2,330 & 6,678,888 \\
\hline West Virgi & 751 & 12,302 & 99,518,304 & Ten & 19 & 1,568 & 3,139,671 \\
\hline Kansas. & 613 & 6,305 & 68,515,158 & CLAY. & 345 & 5,452 & 10,086, 298 \\
\hline Pennsylvan & 3,140 & 9,065 & 66,271,961 & Pennsylvania & 62 & 1.337 & 2,546,485 \\
\hline Ohio... & 1,333 & 5.123 & 45,483,525 & New Jersey & 35 & 868 & 1,482,358 \\
\hline Louisian & 133 & 4,841 & 32,016,085 & Missouri & 41 & 622 & 1,420,585 \\
\hline Illinois... & 236 & 2,752 & 31.263,563 & BASALT. & 163 & 3,336 & 9,657,977 \\
\hline Wentucky & - 196 & 2,119 & 23,329.521 & Pennsylvani & 29 & 721 & \[
2,298,791
\] \\
\hline Wyoming & 39 & 2,167 & 21.959,937 & New Jersey. & 36 & 637 & \[
1,928,025
\] \\
\hline New Yord & 561 & 868 & 9,900,894 & Massachuset & 21 & 547 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,548,611 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Indiana. & 131 & 403 & 2,604,395 & Connecticut & 20 & 363 & \[
1,262,579
\] \\
\hline IRON ORE. & 290 & 45,741 & 218.217,905 & GOLD, PLACER MIN & 112 & 1,380 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,368,561 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Minnesota & 89 & 16,236 & 128,377,174 & California. & 60 & 1,102 & \[
7,937,654
\] \\
\hline Michigan & 65 & 16,160 & 60,906,692 & GYPSUM & 47 & 2,191 & \[
6,805,940
\] \\
\hline Alabama & 39 & 6,485 & 12,291,760 & New Yo & 6 & 400 & \[
1,110,463
\] \\
\hline New Yor & 7 & 1,811 & 5,264,443 & Iowa & 5 & 444 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,092,920 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Wiscons
COPPER. & 6 & 1,145 & 3,826,872 & slate. & 101 & 3,513 & 5,720,792 \\
\hline COPPER. & 195 & 43,717 & 181,258,087 & Pennsylv & 42 & 1,892 & 2,651,533 \\
\hline Arizona.
Michigan & 75 & 14,237 & 84,217,141 & Vermont & 38 & 1,039 & 2,057,388 \\
\hline Michigan.
LEAD AND ZINC & 22 & 12,235 & 34,476,336 & MARBLE & 48 & 1,732 & 4,397,912 \\
\hline Lead AND Zİ & 432 & 21,884 & 75,579,347 & Vermont & 15 & 570 & \[
2,108,872
\] \\
\hline Oklahoma. & 111 & 1,253
4,793 & 18,979,726 & Tennessee. & 13 & 540 & 1,088,131 \\
\hline Idaho... & 20 & 1,820 & 19,529,723 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U. S. GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1921, BY. STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { STATE OR } \\
\text { TERRI- } \\
\text { TORY. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{GoLD.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SILVER.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STATE OR
TERRI-
TORY.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{GOLD.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{SILver.} \\
\hline & Fine Ozs. & Value. & Fine Ozs. & Value. & & Fine Ozs. & Value. & Fine Ozs. & Value. \\
\hline Alaska.. & 386,927 & Dollars.
\[
7,998,500
\] & 753,999 & Dollars.
\[
753,999
\] & N. Car .. & 82 & Dollars. & 13 & Dollars \({ }_{13}\) \\
\hline Alabama. & 386,927 & \[
100
\] & -53, 4 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
99 \\
4
\end{array}
\] & Oregon.. & 39,454 & 815,600 & 53,118 & 53,118 \\
\hline Arizona. & 160,498 & 3,317,800 & 2,519,200 & 2,519,200 & Pen'syl'a. & , 24 & 500 & 1,707 & 1,707 \\
\hline California & 728,590 & 15,061,300 & 3,606,708 & 3,606,708 & S. Dakota & 315,550 & 6,523,000 & 111,670 & 111,670 \\
\hline Colorado. & 355,459 & 7,347,800 & 6,310,694 & 6,310,694 & Tennes'ee & 241 & 5,5,000 & 106,664 & 106,664 \\
\hline Georgia. & - 26,229 & -51,100 & \[
3
\] &  & Texas.... & 116 & 2,400 & 548,827 & 548,827 \\
\hline Idaho. & 26,229 & '542,200 200 & 7,200,319 & 7,200,319 & Utah. & 91,636 & 1,894,300 & 14,028,661 & 14,028,661 \\
\hline Maine... & 9 & 00 & 1,616 & ,616 & Vash'g'n. & 7,309 & 600
151,100 & 147,584 & 147,584 \\
\hline Michigan & & & 316,551 & 316,551 & Wyoming & & & & \\
\hline Missouri. & & & 63,470 & 63,470 & Philip'nes & 60,705 & 1,254,900 & 26,392 & 26,392 \\
\hline Montana. & 83,476 & \(1,725,600\)
\(3,220,500\) & 9,677,020
\(6,998,774\) & \(9,677,020\)
\(6,998,774\) & Total. & 2,422,006 & 50,067,300 & 53,052,441 & 53,052,441 \\
\hline N.Mexico & 155,824
9,824 & 2,203,100 & 6,979,374 & 6, 5979,374 & Tota & 2, & 50,067,300 & \(53,052,441\) & 53,052,441 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Gold value, \(\$ 20.67\) a fine ounce. Silver valued at \(\$ 1.09827\) per ounce, being the average of the New York price to the end of May, when the Pittman act of \(\$ 1\) per ounce became effective.

\section*{GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN U. S. (The figures represent values.)}

Corundum (sapphire) (1920) \$214,705; (1921) \$482,745.
Quartz (1920) \$14,676; (1921) \$11.114.
Tourmaline (1920) \(\$ 4,869\); (1921) \(\$ 1,450\).

Turquoise (1920) \$16,865; (1921) \$6,272.
Diamonds, opals, and topazes no longer figure to any extent in the gem discoveries in the United Statés.

\section*{IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES. \\ (For year ended June 30, 1922. Values are in parentheses.)}

Imports-Diamonds (unset) 20,927 carats ( \(\$ 458,-\mid \$ 6.011,932\); other and total, \(\$ 47,232,364\).
Exports-Diamonds and other stones (Jan. 1 to 462 ) ; diamonds (uncut) 49,288 carats ( \(\$ 3,012,732\) ); diamonds (cut but not set) 336,338 carats ( \(\$ 32\),215,412 ) ; pearls and parts of, not strung or set,
U. S. GOLD PRODUCTION, COINED, EXPORTED, IMPORTED, IN CIRCULATION,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Produced. & Coined. & Exported. & Imported. & In Circulation. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ratio sil. } \\
& \text { to Gold. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dolla & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollar & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1800 \ldots \\
& 1810 \ldots
\end{aligned}
\] & 2.463 & 317,760
501,435 & & & \(16,000,000\)
\(27,000,000\) & 15.68 \\
\hline 1820. & 73,112 & 1,319,030 & 10,478,059 & 8,064,890 & 22,300,000 & 15.62 \\
\hline 1830 & 564,950 & 643,105 & 1,422.664 & 821,146 & 26,344,295 & 15.82 \\
\hline 1840 & \(11,697,829\)
\(50,000,000\) & \(1,675,483\)
31,981739 & \(3.703,373\)
4.560 .627 & 3,085,157 & 79,336,916 & 15.62 \\
\hline 1860 & 46,000,000 & 23.473,654 & 58,446,039 & 1, 1.508 .786 & 147,395,456 & 15.70
15.29 \\
\hline 1870. & 50,000,000 & 23,198.788 & 33.635,962 & 12,056,950 & 25,000.000 & 15.57 \\
\hline 1880 & 36,000,000 & 62,308,279 & 3,639,025 & 80,758,396 & 225.695,779 & 18.05 \\
\hline 1890 & 79,171,000 & 20,467,183
\(99,272,943\) & 17,274,491 & 44,573,184 & \(374,258,923\)
610806.472 & 19.75
33.23 \\
\hline 1901 & 78,666,700 & 101,735,188 & 53.185, 177 & 66.051,187 & 629,790,765 & 34.68 \\
\hline 1902. & 80,000,000 & 47,184,853 & 48,568,950 & 52,021,254 & 632,394,289 & 39.15 \\
\hline 1903 & 73,591.700 & 43,683,793 & 47,090,595 & 44,982,027 & 617,260,739 & 38.10 \\
\hline 1904 & 80,464,700 & 233,402,400 & 81,459,986 & 99.055,368 & 645,817,576 & 35.70 \\
\hline 1906 & 94, 373,800 & 77,538,045 & 38,594, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 96, 221,730 & 651,063,589 & 33.87
30.54 \\
\hline 1907. & \(90,435,700\) & 131,907,490 & 51,399,176 & 114,510,249 & 561.697,371 & 31.24 \\
\hline 1908 & 94,560,000 & 131,638,632 & 72,432,924 & 148,337,321 & 613,244,810 & 38.64 \\
\hline 1909 & 99,673,400 & 88,776,908 & 91,531,818 & 44,003,989 & 599,337,698 & 39.74 \\
\hline 1910. & 96,269.100 & 104,723,735 & 118,563,215 & 43,339,905 & 590,877,993 & 38.22 \\
\hline 1911. & 96,890,000 & 56.176,823 & 22,509,653 & 73,607,013 & \(589,295,538\)
\(610.724,154\) & 38.33
33.62 \\
\hline 1913. & 88,301,023 & 25,433,378 & 77,762,622 & 69,194,025 & 608,400,799 & 34.19 \\
\hline 1914 & 94,531,800 & 53,457,817 & 112,038,529 & 66,538,659 & 611,544, 681 & 37.37 \\
\hline 1915. & 101,035,700 & 23,968,401 & 146,224.148 & 171,568,755 & 590,133,619 & 39.84 \\
\hline 1916 & \(92,590.300\)
83,750 & 18,525,026 & 90,249,548 & 494,009,301 & 637,250,272 & 30.11 \\
\hline 1918 & 68.646.700 & 10,014 & 291,921,220 & 124,413,483 & 1,114,077\%,426 & 21.00 \\
\hline 1919 & 60,333,400 & & 116,575,535 & 62,363,733 & 1,112,353,324 & 18.44 \\
\hline 1920 & 51,186,900 & 16,990,000 & 466,420,606 & 150,540,200 & 834,687,970 & 20.27 \\
\hline 1921. & 50,067,300 & 10,570,000 & 133,537,902 & 638,559,805 & 883,404,285 & 32.75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-Production and coinage are for calendar years. Exports, imports and circulation are for fiscal years ended June 30. Ratio figures are for calendar years

The commetcial ratio of silver to gold was 14.81 in 1700 , and rose to 15.74 in 1799.
U. S. SILVER PROD., COINED, EXP'T'D, IMP'T'D, IN CIRCULATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Produced. & Coined. & Exported. & Imported. & In Circulation. & Quicksilver Production \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Do & & Dollats. \\
\hline 1800 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,296 \\
& 638.774
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 16,000,000 & \\
\hline 1810 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 638.774 \\
& 501,681
\end{aligned}
\] & 10,478,059 & 8,064,890 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 27,000,000 \\
& 22,300,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & 253,400 & 2,495.400 & 106,109 & 7,334,818 & 26,344,295 & \\
\hline 1840 & 252,300 & 1,726.703 & 4,713,641 & 5,797,656 & 79,336,916 & \\
\hline 1850 & 50,900
156,800 & 1,866.100 & 8,100,200 & 6,041, 349 & \(147,395,456\)
\(228,304,775\) &  \\
\hline 1870 & 16.434,000 & 1,378,256 & 24,519,704 & 14,362,229 & 25,000,000 & 1,725,818 \\
\hline 1880 & 34,717,000 & 27,411,694 & 13,503,894 & 12,275,914 & 68,622,345 & 1,857,706 \\
\hline 1890 & \(57,242,100\) & -39,202,908 & \(34,873,929\)
\(56,712,275\) & 21,032,984 & 110,311,366 & 1,203,615 \\
\hline 1900 & \(35,741,100\)
\(33,128,400\) & \(36,345,321\)
\(30,838,461\) & \(56,712,275\)
\(64,285,180\) & 35,256,302 & \(142,050,334\)
\(146,156,537\) & \(1,272,566\)
\(1,440,570\) \\
\hline 1902 & 29,415,000 & -30,028,167 & 49,732,390 & 28,232,254 & 154,468,577 & 1,481,371 \\
\hline 1903 & 29,322,000 & 19,874,440 & 44,250,259 & 24.163,491 & 165, 117,034 & 1,613,864 \\
\hline 1904 & 33,456,024 & 15,695,610 & 49,472,702 & 27,768,814 & 166,842,169 & 1,536,203 \\
\hline & 34,222,000 & 6,332,181 & 48,848,812 & 27,484,865 & 175,022,043 & 1,105,941 \\
\hline 1906 & 38,256,400 & 10,651,088 & 65,769, & 42,946,624 & 188,630,872 & 1,030,279. \\
\hline & 28,050,600 & 12,391,777 & 57,921,202 & 44,658,097 & 200,506,822 & 872,446 \\
\hline 1909 & 28,455,200 & 8,087,853 & 55,682,792 & 43,954,810 & 204,319,698 & 957,859 \\
\hline 1910 & 30,854,500 & 3,740,468 & 55,286,861 & 45,217,194 & 208,016,245 & 958,153 \\
\hline 1911 & 32,615,700 & \(\begin{array}{r}6,457,3 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 64, \(69.80,665\) & 47,050,219 & 215,373,772 & 1,053,941 \\
\hline 1913 & 40,864,871 & 3,184,229 & 71,614,311 & 41,268,516 & 226,585,263 & 813,171 \\
\hline 1914 & 40,067,700 & 6,083,823 & 54,965,023 & 30,326,6 & 230,266,181 & 811,680 \\
\hline 1915 & 37,397,300 & 4,114,082 & 50,942,187 & 29,110,323 & 223,913,111 & 1,804,631 \\
\hline 1916 & 48,953,000 & - \(29,412,300\) & 78,279,931 & 35,003,563 & 265,677,472 & 3,808,266 \\
\hline 1918 & 86,485,129 & 25,473,029 & 139,181,399 & 70,328,1.53 & 294,503,829 & 3,863,752 \\
\hline 1919 & 63,533,652 & 11,068.400 & 301,174,550 & 78,825,266 & 312,641,023 & 1,933,560 \\
\hline & 60,801,955 & 25,057,270
\(89,057,535\) & 179,536,171 & 102,900,850 & 336,704,206 & 1,041,156 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-Exports, imports and circulation are for fiscal years; other figures are for calendar years.
GOLD AND SILVER USED IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { (Cal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Gold. & Sllver & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Cal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Gold. & Silver. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Cal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Gold. & Silver. \\
\hline & Dollats.
\[
17,655,960
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Fine Ozs. \\
7,138,173
\end{tabular} & 1907 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 40,727,070
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
F \text { lne Ozs. } \\
24,369,784
\end{gathered}
\] & 1915 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
37,820,027
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fine Ozs. } \\
& 9,968,115
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1890
1900 & \(17,655,960\)
\(22,148,142\) & 13,217,284 & 1908 & 31,476,091 & 23,850,828 & 1916 & 51,061,187 & 32,103,507 \\
\hline 1901 & 23,808,956 & 14,133,604 & 1909 & 37,628,769 & 27,901,126 & 1917 & โ2,915,641 & 27,039.845 \\
\hline 1902 & 27,682,847 & 19,345,009 & 1910 & 41,787,152 & 24,789,807 & 1918 & \$2,409,740 & 36,252,596 \\
\hline 1903 & 29,063,551 & 19,968,356 & 1911 & 40,834,292 & 32,013,685 & 1919 & 75,490,349 & 32,700,5:21 \\
\hline 1904 & 28,655,963 & 20,479,987 & 1912 & 43,977,257 & 29,936,520 & 1920. & 82,215,087 & 27,974.521 \\
\hline 190 & 33,208,615 & 23,700,677 & 1913 & 45,864,066 & \[
30,992,834
\] & 1921. & 50,074,270 & 35,867,946 \\
\hline 190 & 39,126,7 & 21,853,264 & 1914 & 45,520,032 & 29,309,961 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TOTAL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN U. S:
(As estlmated by the Director of the MInt from officlal reports.)


BULLION VALUE OF 371类 GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.
(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CAL'D'R & Value. & CAL'D'R & Value. & CAL'D'R & Value. & CAL'D'R & Value. & Cal'd'R & Value. & CAL'D'R| & Value. \\
\hline & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars & & Dollars & 1912. & Dollars.
\[
.47543
\] \\
\hline 1861 & 1.031 & 1872 & \[
1.022
\] & 1882. & . 87833 & 1892. & . 67401 & 1903 & . 40835 & 1913. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
.47543 \\
.48760
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 1862 & 1.041 & 1873 & 1.00368
.98909 & 1883. & .85754 & 1894 & . 49097 & 1904 & .44763 & 1914. & . 42810 \\
\hline 1864 & 1.040 & 1875 & . 96086 & 1885. & . 82379 & 1895 & . 50587 & 1905 & .47200 & 1915 & . 40135 \\
\hline 1865 & 1.035 & 1876 & . 90039 & 1886 & .76931 & 1896 & . 52257 & 1906 & . 52353 & 1916 & . 53094 \\
\hline 1866 & 1.036 & 1877 & . 92958 & 1887 & . 75755 & 1897 & . 46745 & 1907 & . 51164 & 1917 & . 69242 \\
\hline 1867 & 1.027 & 1878 & . 89222 & 1888 & . 72683 & 1898 & . 45640 & 1908 & . 41371 & 1918 & . 76142 \\
\hline 1868. & 1.025 & 1879 & . 86928 & 1889 & . 72325 & 1899 & . 46525 & 1909 & . 40231 & 1919 & . 86692 \\
\hline 1869 & 1.024 & 1880 & . 88564 & 1890 & . 80927 & 1900 & . 47958 & 1910 & . 41825 & 1920 & . 78844 \\
\hline 1870. & 1.027
1.025 & 1881 & . 87575 & 1891 & . 76416 & 190 & . 46093 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

QUICKSILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.
(In flasks of 76.5 pounds to June, 1904; subsequently in flasks of 75 pounds.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Dolla & & & & & & Do & & & Dollars \\
\hline & 7,723 & & & 36,067 & 1,3 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 10,000 & 535,500 & & & 1,075,544 & 190 & 30,534 & 1,105,941 & 191 & 16,548 & 811,680 \\
\hline 187 & 30,077 & 1,725,818 & 18 & 26,691 & & 19 & 26,083 & 1,030,279 & 1915 & 21,033 & 1,804,631 \\
\hline 188 & 59,926 & 1,857,706 & 1898 & 31,092 & 1,188,647 & 1907 & 21,554 & 853,538 & 1916 & 29,932 & 3,768,139 \\
\hline 189 & & 203,615 & 1899 & 30,454 & 1,452,656 & 1908 & 19,752 & - 872,446 & 1917 & 36,159 & 3,808,266 \\
\hline 18 & 27 & 1,036,406 & 1900 & 28,317 & 1,272,566 & 1909 & 21,075 & 957,859 & 1918 & 32,883 & 3,863,752 \\
\hline 18 & 27,993 & 1,139,595 & 19 & 29,727 & 1,440,570 & 1910 & 20,601 & 958,153 & 1919 & 21,415 & 1,933,560 \\
\hline 18 & 30,164 & 1,108,527 & 19 & 34,291 & 1,481,371 & 191 & 21,256 & 977,989 & 1920 & 13,392 & 1,066,807 \\
\hline 189 & 30,416 & 933,77 & 19 & 35,63 & 1,613,86 & 19 & 25,064 & 1,053,941 & 192 & 6,339 & 300.595 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There were no quicksilver imports in the year ended June 30,1922 ; the exports totalled \(29,650 \mathrm{lbs}\). (\$19,169).

\section*{COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(From domestic ores and base bullion.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR (CAL.) & Copper. & Lead. & Year (Cal.) & Copper. & Lead. & Year (Cal.) & Copper. & Lead. \\
\hline & Lorg tons. & Short tons. & & Long tons. & Short tons. & & Long tons. & Short tons. \\
\hline 183 & & & 18 & & - & 1900 & 270,588 & \\
\hline 185 & 650 & 22,000 & 1880 & 27,000 & 97,825 & 1902 & 294,423 & 270,000 \\
\hline 1855 & 3,000 & 15,800 & 1881 & 32,000 & 117,085 & 1903 & 311,627 & 282,000 \\
\hline 1860 & 7,200 & 15,600 & 1882 & 40,467 & 132,890 & 1904 & 362,739 & 307,000 \\
\hline 1861 & 7,500 & 14,100 & 1883 & 51,574 & 143,957 & 1905 & 402,637 & 307,514 \\
\hline 1862 & 9,000 & 14,200 & 1884 & 64,708 & 139,897 & 1906 & 409,735 & 336,200 \\
\hline 1863 & 8,500 & 14,800 & 1885 & 74,052 & 129,412 & 1907 & 387,945 & 352,381 \\
\hline 1864 & 8,000 & 15,300 & 1886 & 70,430 & 130,629 & 1908 & 420,791 & 311,666 \\
\hline 1865 & 8,500 & 14,700 & 1887 & 81017 & 145,700 & 1909 & 487,925 & 352,839 \\
\hline 1866 & 8,900 & 16,100 & 1888 & 101,054 & 151,919 & 1910 & 482,214 & 375,402. \\
\hline 1867 & 10,000 & 15,200 & 1889 & 101,239 & 156,397 & 1911 & 489,836 & 391,995 \\
\hline 1868 & 11,600 & 16,400 & 1890 & 115,996 & 143,630 & 1912 & 555,031 & 392,517 \\
\hline 1869 & 12,500 & 17,500 & 1891 & 126,839 & 178,554 & 1913 & 546,645 & 411,878 \\
\hline 1870 & 12,600 & 17,830 & 1892 & 154,018 & 173,305 & 1914 & 513,454 & 512,794 \\
\hline 1871 & 13,000 & 20,000 & 1893 & 147,033 & 163,982 & 1915 & 619,647 & 507,026 \\
\hline 1872 & 12,500 & 25,880 & 1894 & 158,120 & 162,686 & 1916 & 860,647 & 552,228 \\
\hline 1873 & 15,500 & 42,540 & 1895 & 169,917 & 170,000. & 1917 & 842,018 & 548,450 \\
\hline 1874 & 17,500 & 52,080 & 1896 & 205,384 & 188,000 & 1918 & 852,024 & 539,905 \\
\hline 1875 & 18,000 & 59,640 & 1897 & 220,571 & 212,000 & 1919 & 585,063 & 424,433 \\
\hline 1876 & 19.000 & 64,070 & 1898 & 235,050 & 222,000 & 1920 & 503,979 & 476,849 \\
\hline 1877 & 21,000 & 81.900 & 1899 & 253,870 & 210,500 & 1921 & 502,907 & 398,222 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above table does not include antimonial lead, production of whlch was 10,064 short tons in 1921.

\section*{COPPER AND LEAD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.}
(Year ended June 30, 1922. . Values in Parentheses.)
Imports-Copper ore, etc., 409,120 tons, con- Exports of domestic-Copper wire and cable, tainlng \(98,959,369\) lbs. of copper \((\$ 12,001,869) ; \$ 3,031,904\); refined copper (plgs, etc.), 677,487,373 unrefined copper, \(184,734,976\) lbs. ( \(\$ 21,750,504\) ) ; lbs. ( \(\$ 88,782,115\) ) ; total, copper and manufactures refined copper (pigs, etc.), \(274,181,835 \mathrm{lbs}\). ( \(\$ 32,-\) of. \(\$ 101,152,264\). Lead (pigs, etc.), 83,473,774 lbs. 869,592 ). Lead ore and bullion (total) \(\$ 3,110,734\). \((\$ 3,907,539)\).

Production of lead pigments and salts in the United States in 1921 totalled over 251,000 short tons, valued at \(\$ 42,000,000\).

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN THE U. S.
(Ore mined; thousands of long tons.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Yfir. & United States. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Minne- } \\
\text { sota. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Michigan. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wiscon- } \\
\text { sin. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Alabama. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tennes- } \\
& \text { see. }
\end{aligned}
\] & New & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Penn- } \\
& \text { sylva } \\
& \text { nia. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New } \\
& \text { Jersey }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All } \\
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { States. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & 27.553 & 9,834 & 9,927 & 746 & 2,759 & 594 & 441 & 878 & 344 & 2,030 \\
\hline 1901 & 28,887 & 11,110 & 9,654 & 739 & 2,802 & 789 & 420 & 1,041 & 402 & 1,930 \\
\hline 1902 & 35,554 & 15,138 & 11,135 & 784 & 3,574 & 875 & 555 & 823 & 442 & 2,228 \\
\hline 1904 & 27,644 & 12,729 & 10,600
7,090 & 483 & 3,680
3,700 & 501 & 842 & 897 & 500 & 2,165
1,402 \\
\hline 1905 & 42,526 & 21,735 & 10,886 & 859 & 3,783 & 735 & 1,140 & 809 & 526 & 2,053 \\
\hline 190 & 47,750 & 25,364 & 11,823 & 848 & 3,995 & 871 & 1,042 & 949 & 543 & 2,315 \\
\hline 1907 & 51,721 & 28,970 & 11,830 & 839 & 4,039 & 814 & 1,375 & 837 & 550 & 2,467 \\
\hline 1908 & 35,983 & 18,652 & 8,839 & 734 & 3,734 & 635 & 697 & 443 & 395 & 1,854 \\
\hline 1909 & 51,294 & 28,975 & 11,900 & 1,068 & 4,321 & 658 & 1,015 & 667 & 544 & 2,146 \\
\hline 1910 & 57,015 & 31,967 & 13,304 & 1,150 & 4,801 & 732 & 1,287 & 740 & 522 & 2,512 \\
\hline 1911 & 43,877 & 24,645 & 10,329 & 699 & 3,828 & 464 & 1,061 & 538 & 466 & 1,847 \\
\hline 1912 & 55,150 & 34,432 & 11,191 & 860 & 4,564 & 417 & 1,217 & 517 & 365 & 1,587 \\
\hline 191 & 61,980 & 38,659 & 12,841 & 1,018 & 5,216 & 370 & 1,460 & 489 & 325 & 1,602 \\
\hline 191 & 41,440 & 21,947 & 10,796 & 887 & 4,839 & 330 & 786 & 406 & 350 & 1,099 \\
\hline 1915 & 55,526 & 33,465 & 12,515 & 1,095 & 5,309 & 284 & 999 & 363 & 415 & 1,081 \\
\hline 1916 & 75,168 & 44,585 & 18,071 & 1,305 & 6,748 & 456 & 1,343 & 559 & 493 & 1,608 \\
\hline 1918 & 75,289
6956 & \begin{tabular}{l}
44,595 \\
41954 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 17,869
16899 & 1,202 & 7,038 & 508 & 1,304 & 547 & 490 & 1,736 \\
\hline 191 & 60,965 & 36,001 & 15,439 & 1,087 & 5,053 & 284 & 871 & 627 & 404 & 1,199 \\
\hline 1920. & 67,604 & 39,453 & 17,511 & 981 & 5,894 & 375 & 920 & 734 & 432 & 1,304 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PIG IRON, MADE IN U. S., 1810-1900-GROSS TONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Quantity. & & & & & & Quantity. & YEAR. & Quantity. \\
\hline 1810 & & 1830 & 165,000 & 1850 & 563,755 & 1870 & 1,665,179 & 1890 & 9,202,703 \\
\hline 1820 & 20,000 & 18 & 286,903 & 1860 & 821,223! & 188 & 3,835,191 & 1900 & 13,789,242 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES-GROSS TONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Basic. & Bessemer. & Foundry. & Malleable. & Forge. & All Other. & Total, GrossTons \\
\hline 1900 & 1,072,376 & 7,979,327 & 3,376,445 & 173,413 & 793,092 & 394,589 & 13,789,242 \\
\hline 1901 & 1,448,850 & 9,596,793 & 3,548,718 & 256,532 & 639,454 & 388,007 & 15,878,354 \\
\hline 1902 & 2,038,590 & 10,393,168 & 3,851,276 & 311,458 & 833,093 & 393,722 & 17,821,307 \\
\hline 190 & 2,040,726 & 9,989,908 & 4,409,023 & 473,781 & 783,016 & 312,798 & 18,009,25: \\
\hline 190 & 2,483,104 & 9,098,659 & 3,827,229 & 263,529 & 550,836 & 273,676 & 16,497,033 \\
\hline 190 & 4,105,179 & 12,407,116 & 4,758,038 & 635,236 & 727,817 & 358,994 & 22,992,380 \\
\hline 190 & 5,018,674 & 13,840,518 & 4,773,011 & 699,701 & 597,420 & 377,867 & 25,307,191 \\
\hline 190 & 5,375,219 & 13,231,620 & 5,151,209 & 920,290 & 683,167 & 419,856 & 25,781,361 \\
\hline 190 & 4,010,144 & 7,216,976 & 3,637,622 & 414,957 & 457,164 & 199,155 & 15,936,018 \\
\hline 1909 & 8,250,225 & 10,557,370 & 5,322,415 & 658,048 & 725,624 & 281,789 & 25,795,471 \\
\hline 1910 & 9,084,608 & 11,245,642 & 5,260,447 & 843,123 & 564,157 & 305,590 & 27,303,567 \\
\hline 1911 & 8,520,020 & 9,409,303 & 4,468,940 & 612,533 & 408,841 & 229,910 & 23,649,547 \\
\hline 1912 & 11,417,886 & 11,664,015 & 5,073,873 & 825,643 & 469,183 & 276,337 & 29,726,937 \\
\hline 1913 & 12,536,693 & 11,590,113 & 5,220,343 & 993,736 & 324,407 & 300,860 & 30,966,152 \\
\hline 1914 & 9,670,687 & 7,859,127 & 4,533,254 & 671,771 & 361,651 & 235,754 & 23,332,244 \\
\hline 1915 & 13,093,214 & 10,523,306 & 4,843,899 & 829,921 & 316,214 & 309,659 & 29,916,213 \\
\hline 1916 & 17,684,087 & 14,422,457 & 5,553,644 & 921,486 & 348,344 & 504,779 & 39,434,797 \\
\hline 1917 & 17,671,662 & 13,714,732 & 5,328,258 & 1,015,579 & 345,707 & 571,459 & 38,621,216 \\
\hline 1918 & 18,646,174 & 13,024,966 & 5,145,260 & 1,117,914 & 393,932 & 726,398 & 39,054,644 \\
\hline 1919 & 14,494,131 & 9,975,934 & 4,916,758 & 1,009,049 & 271.286 & 318,206 & 31,015,364 \\
\hline 1920. & 16,737,722 & 12,062,084 & 5,957,782 & 1,310,951 & 318,048 & 539,400 & 36,925,987 \\
\hline 1921. & 7,753,071 & 5,595,215 & 2,568,136 & 457,340 & 112,748 & 201,616 & 16,688,126 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES, 1916-1921—GROSS TONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. \\
\hline Maine, Mass., Conn & 5,719 & 10,527 & 11,485 & 13,678 & 10,281 & 2,142 \\
\hline New York, New Jerse & 2,352,535 & 2,417,527 & 2,871,118 & 2,070,288 & 2,601,134 & \[
968,660
\] \\
\hline Pennsylvania. . . . . . . . & 16,506,284 & 15,539,728 & 15,198,000 & 12,276,585 & 13,983,134 & \[
6,252,766
\] \\
\hline Maryland. & -501.452 & - 522,212 & 373,817 & 244,002 & 523,733 & 147,189 \\
\hline Virginia.. & -399,885 & -520,311 & - 513,737 & 319,409
2 & 429,302
\(\mathbf{2} 392962\) & 147,239 \\
\hline Alabama........ & 2,762,885 & 2,953,705 & 2,587,852 & 2,130,092 & 2,392,962 & 1,207,408 \\
\hline W. Va., Ky., Ga., Tex...... & 554,590 & 561,951 & 594,675
369,822 & 413,091
190,514 & 772,379 & 264,758
19479 \\
\hline Tennesse & 8,602,895 & 8,518,603 & 8,764,132 & 7,102,627 & 8,533.470 & 3,799,613 \\
\hline IIIInois & 3,922,512 & 3,456,915 & 3,440,307 & 2,558,213 & 3,280,875 & 1.612,033 \\
\hline Indiana, Michigan . . . . . . . . & 2,221,708 & 2,657,503 & 3,073,599 & 2,715,659 & 2,939,521 & 1,893,611 \\
\hline Wisconsln, Minnesota....... & 811,325 & 738,541 & 750,366 & 605,619 & 711,405 & 226,863 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mo.. Iowa, Col., Mont., \\
ẅash., Oreg., Cal. ........
\end{tabular} & 437,633 & 453,742 & 502,810 & 375,587 & 464.584 & 226,364 \\
\hline Total.. & 39,434,797 & 38,621,216 & 39,054.644 & 31,015,364 & 36.925,987 & 16.688,126 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.}
(For year ended June 30, 1922. Values in parentheses.)
Imports-Iron ore, 264,318 tons \((\$ 1,020,370), 189,057,345\) lbs. \((\$ 6,476,883)\); barbed wire, \(93,222,-\) plg iron, 82,647 tons. \((\$ 3,263,635)\); machinery, \(\$ 9,384,258\); other and total, \(\$ 29,660,540\).

Exports of domestic-Iron ore, 478,113 tons
( \(\$ 2,251,834\) ); steel rails, 240,104 tons ( \(\$ 10,306,346\) );
wire and certain manufactures of (excent barbed),

\title{
STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (Calendar). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Long Tons. & (Calendar). & Long Tons. & (Calendar). & Long Tons. & YEAR (Calendar). & Long Tons. \\
\hline 1810 & 917 & 1889 & 3,385,732 & 1900 & 10,188,329 & 1911...... & 28,676,106 \\
\hline 1860 & 11,838 & 1890 & 4,277,071 & 1901. & 13,473,595 & 1912....... & 31,251,303 \\
\hline 1870 & 68,750 & 1891 & 3,904,240 & 1902 & 14,947,250 & 1913 & 31,300,874 \\
\hline 1880 & 1,247,335 & 1892 & 4,927,581 & \[
1903
\] & 14,534,978. & 1914 & 28,513,060 \\
\hline 1881 & 1,588,314 & 1893 & 4,019,995 & 1904 & 13,859,887 & 1915 & 32,151,036 \\
\hline 1882 & 1,736,692 & 1894 & 4,412,032 & 1905 & 20,023,947 & 1916 & 42,773,680 \\
\hline 1883 & 1,673,535 & 1895 & 6,114,834 & 1906 & 23,398,136 & 1917 & 45,060.607 \\
\hline 1884 & 1,550,879 & 1896 & 5,281,689 & 1907 & 23,362,594 & 1918 & 44,402,432 \\
\hline 1885 & 1,711,920 & 1897 & 7,156,957 & 1908 & 14,023,247 & 1919 & 34,671,232 \\
\hline 18 & 2,562,503 & 1898 & 8,932,857 & 1909 & 23,955,021 & 1920 & 42,132,934 \\
\hline 18 & 3,339,071 & 1899 & 10,639,857 & 19 & 26,094,919 & 192 & 19,743,797 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the 1921 steel production, \(2,178,818\) long tons went into rails.

\section*{COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM.EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year Ending June 30. & Anthracite. Imported. & Anthracite.
Exported. & Bituminous
Imported. & Bituminous Exported. & Coke
Imported. & Coke Exported. & Petroleum Imported. & Petroleum Exported. \\
\hline & Long tons. & Long tons. & Long tons. & Long tons. & Long tons & Long tons. 363,202 & Gallons. & allons. \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1902 & 295 & 1,570,490 & 1,936,290 & 5,400,694 & 99,465 & 402,495 & 3,235,467 & 1,064,233,601 \\
\hline 1903 & 340,849 & 1,388,653 & 3,519,843 & 5,210,322 & 122,630 & 380,038 & 3,708,127 & 936,697,255 \\
\hline 1904 & 30,873 & 2,048,154 & 1,940,962 & 6,434,713 & 123,124 & 479,431 & 4,653,508 & 1,022,116,276 \\
\hline 1905 & 64,812 & 2,312,082 & 1,514,500 & 6,707,788 & 195,952 & 550,188 & 10,000,502 & 1,220,513,587 \\
\hline 1906. & 36,708 & 1,970,401 & 1,818,758 & 7,155,592 & 157,577 & 679,773 & 15,452,619 & 1,269,777,645 \\
\hline 1907 & 23,113 & 2,481,920 & 1,687,081 & 8,812,332 & 129,163 & 823,040 & 20,505,197 & 1,294,659,979 \\
\hline 1908 & 24,907 & 3,837,778 & 1,975,625 & 9,884,957 & 119,196 & 763,809 & 9,289,376 & 1,547,402,601 \\
\hline 1909 & 4,585 & 2,869,762 & ,224,999 & 9,018,867 & 169,902 & 765,535 & 3,862,445 & 1,569,103,37.8 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,746 & 2,953,633 & 1,623,073 & 10,413,439 & 128,197 & 872,013 & 23,996,876 & 1,502,491,933 \\
\hline 1911 & 8,339 & 3,146,388 & 1,755,242 & 11,839,099 & 143,984 & 946,474 & 69,019,304 & 1,768,731,699 \\
\hline 1912 & 2,189 & 2,979,102 & 1,299,106 & 14,709,847 & 65,687 & 805,819 & 309,766,030 & 1,883,479,897 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,670 & 4,625,481 & 1,576,889 & 16,083,101 & 102,715 & 900,672 & 731,360,523 & 2,136,465,721 \\
\hline 1914 & 8,124 & 3,959,114 & 1,348,156 & 15,704,956 & 112,528 & 742,476 & 724,446,909 & 2,240,033,652 \\
\hline 1915 & 8,637 & 3,682,188 & 1,417,566 & 14,412,985 & 88,735 & 602,473 & 763,705,698 & 2,328,725,749 \\
\hline 1916 & 7,216 & 3,878,478 & 1,595,119 & 18,749,694 & 59,753 & 976,398 & 890,853,850 & 2,607,482,366 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,761 & 4,635,134 & 1,282,790 & 19,533,705 & 24,782 & 1,170,824 & 1,324,157,815 & 2,651,118,349 \\
\hline 1918 & 11,557 & 4,842,187 & 1,391,535 & 21,051,979 & 29,097 & 1,337,321 & 1,635,597,145 & 2,714,619,746 \\
\hline 1919 & 62,098 & 4,285,730 & 1,008,250 & 18,152,337 & 18,050 & 1,053,133 & 1,978,951,092 & 2,492,754,027 \\
\hline 1920 & 62,950 & 4,717,462 & 1,062,889 & 22,976,325 & 29,275 & 678,870 & 2,908,749,806 & 3,098,778,060 \\
\hline 1921 & 15,882 & 4,877,800 & 1,019,592 & 34,423,964 & 29,745 & 641,184 & 5,738,315,884 & 3,026,001,937 \\
\hline 1922.. & 12,902 & 2,992,385 & 1,244,945 & 13,035,800 & 41,576 & 297,431 & 5,892,146,605 & 2,800,223,362 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Petroleum imports 1900-1906 are for fiscal years.
COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE U. S.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. (Calendar.) & Anthracite Produced. & Anthracite Shipped. & Bituminous Produced. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Coke } \\
\text { Produced. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Total Coal Production. & Petroleum Produced. \\
\hline & Gross Tons: & Gross Tons. & Gross Tons. & Gross Tons. & Gross Tons. & Gallons. \\
\hline 1900 & 51,221,353 & 45,107,464 & 189,567,957 & 18,333,346 & 240,789,310 & 2,672,062,218 \\
\hline 1901 & 60,242,560 & 53,568,601 & 201,632,276 & 19,460,610 & 261,874,836 & 2,914,346,148 \\
\hline 1902 & 36,940,710 & 31,200,890 & 232,336,468 & 22,680,116 & 269,277,178 & 3,728,210,472 \\
\hline 1903 & 66,613,454 & 59,362,831 & 252,454,775 & 22,566,322 & 319,068,229 & 4,219,376,154 \\
\hline 190 & 65,318,490 & 57,492,522 & 248,803,294 & 21,125,988 & 314, 121,784 & 4,917,400,320 \\
\hline 190 & 69,339,152 & 61,410,201 & 281,306,058 & 28,777,794 & 350,645,210 & 5,658,138,360 \\
\hline 19 & 63,645,010 & 55,698,595 & 306,138,274 & 32,501,087 & 369,783,284 & 5,312,745,312 \\
\hline 190 & 76,432,421 & 67,109,393 & 352,463,493 & 36,410,325 & +28,195,914 & 6,976,004,070 \\
\hline 190 & 74,347,102 & 64,665,014 & 296,941,021 & 23,244,213 & 371,288,123 & 7,498,848,910 \\
\hline 1909 & 64,619,865 & 61,969,885 & 339,057,372 & 35,102,737 & 411,441,621 & 7,693,176,708 \\
\hline 19 & 75,433,246 & 64,905,786 & 372,420,663 & 37,240,009 & 447,853,909 & 8,801,404,416 \\
\hline 1911 & 80,771,488 & 69,954,299 & 362,417,017 & 31,742,401 & 443,188,505 & 9,258,874,422 \\
\hline 1912 & 75,322,855 & \[
63,905,823
\] & 401,879,448 & 39,271,070 & \[
477,202,303
\] & \[
9,363,271,848
\] \\
\hline 1913 & 81,718,680 & 67,773,327 & 427,174,372 & 41,338,866 & 508,893,052 & 10,434,741,660 \\
\hline 1914 & \[
81,090,631
\] & 69,511,110 & 377,414,259 & 30,853,495 & 458,504,890 & 11,162,026,470 \\
\hline 1915 & 79,459,801 & 67,883,776 & 395,200,380 & 37,126,026 & 474,660,256 & 11,806,372,368 \\
\hline 1916 & \[
78,195,083
\] & 67,276,364 & 448,678,288 & 31,664,893 & 526,873,371 & 12,632,220,636 \\
\hline 1917 & \[
88,939,117
\] & 77,133,305 & 492,670,146 & 49,648,954 & 581,609,263 & 14,083,255,242 \\
\hline 1918 & 88,237,575 & 76,649,918 & 517,308,768 & 50,427,118 & 605,546,343 & 14,948,964,072 \\
\hline 19 & 78,501,931 & 66,855,311. & 408,908,482 & 44,821,000 & 487,410,413 & 15,864,198,000 \\
\hline 1920 & 80,032,175 & 68,915,460 & 496,975,892 & 46,328,571 & 577,008,067 & 18,622,884,000 \\
\hline 1921 & 80,779,867 & 69,554,563 & 363,325,893 & 22,749,171 & 444,105,760 & 19,724,838,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Production of fuel briquets in the United States in 1921 totalled 398,949 tons, valued at \(\$ 3,632,301\). COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Men } \\
\text { Eloy-d }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Men Killed. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Prod. } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Death. } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & Year. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Men } \\
\text { Eloyed }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Men Killed. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prod. } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Death. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Year. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Men } \\
\text { Em- } \\
\text { ployed. }
\end{array}
\] & Men Killed. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prod. } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Death. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1907 & 680,492 & 2,242 & S. tons.
147,407 & 1912 & 722,662 & 2,419 & S. lons. & 1917 & & 2,696 & S. tons.
\[
241,618
\] \\
\hline 1908. & 690,438 & 2,445 & 147,407 & 1913 & 747,644 & 2,785 & 204,685 & 1918 & 762,426 & 2,580 & 262,873 \\
\hline 1909 & 666,552 & 2,642 & 174,416 & 1914. & 763,185 & 2,454 & 209,261 & 1919 & 765,000 & 2,317 & 239,082 \\
\hline 1910 & 725,030 & 2,821 & 177,808 & 1915. & 734,008 & 2,269 & 234,297 & 1920 & 775,000 & 2,271 & 284,308 \\
\hline 1911. & 728,348 & 2,656 & 186,887 & 1916 & 720,971 & 2,226 & 265,094 & 1921. & & 1,973 & 251.124 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Coal production per wagc earner in the year 1919 -anthracite, 592 short tons; bituminous, 844 short tons.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN THE U. S.
(From the 1919 U. S. Census of Manufactures.)
Figures in italics represent dollars.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Total. & Anthracite. & Bituminous. 1 & & Total. & Anthracite. & Bituminous. \\
\hline Enterprises & & & & Cont. work. & \[
4,419,811
\] & \[
1,557,845
\] & \[
2,855,966
\] \\
\hline Mines (No.). & 8,656 & 254
374 & 8,282 & Fuel, pureh. & & & \\
\hline Land...acre & 8,522 & 261 & 8,261,372 & power.... \({ }^{\text {prey }}\) & 50,483,181 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13, \$ 0 E, 952 \\
& 11,766,598
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline No. in indust & 738,490 & 154,882 & 583,608 & Taxes. & 48,768,359 & 14,060,963 & 34,707,396 \\
\hline Wage earn's. & 693,170 & 147,372 & 545,798 & Expend. for & & & \\
\hline Surface; \({ }^{\text {Und }}\) ( \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 155,364 & 46,618
105,625 & 108.746 & devel. (incl. & 36,294,969 & 6,189,990 & \\
\hline Pow. (ag.hp.) & 3,055,195 & 899,783 & 2,155,412 & Val. of proa. & 1,510,061,707 & 364,084,142 & 1,145,977,565 \\
\hline Capital..... & 2,538,818,162 & 439,868,039 & 1,904,450,123 & Coal: & & & \\
\hline Chief expen.: Salaries. & & & & Short tons & 1,548,596,344 & 88,170,508 &  \\
\hline Wages...... & 892,890,541 & 210,289,479 & 682,601,068 & Oth.prod'ts & 1, 1,794,286 & -139,368| & 1,1,65.4,918 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In addition to mines, the anthracite enterprises reported 245 breakers, 79 washeries, and 81 dredges.

Anthracite in the above table means Pennsylvania anthracite.

Non-producing enterprises, not included in the above, numbered 26 , operating 24,707 acres, with \(\$ 5,617,170\) capital. and \(\$ 1,252,604\) expenditures in 1919.

Bituminous coal production in 1919 in short tons in chief States: Pennsylvania, 150,030,000; West Virginia, \(77,617,000\); Illinois, 60,331,000; Ohio. 35,141,000; Kentucky, 29,426,000; Indiana, 20,505,\(000 ;\) Alabama, 15,411,000; Colorado, 10,183,000,

The U. S. Census Bureau estimates that the production of coal per capita of population was, in short tons: (1879) 1.36; (1889) 2.24; (1899) 3.34; (1909) 5.01; (1919) 5.24.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS IN 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Field.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Produc- } \\
\text { tive } \\
\text { Wells } \\
\text { (Dec.31) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Value of Products.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Petroleum.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Natural Gas.} \\
\hline & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Barrels (42 } \\
& \text { Gallons). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { M Cubic } \\
& \text { Feet. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value. \\
\hline United Stat & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{NO} \mathrm{O} \\
257,673 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dolls. } \\
931,793,423 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
N O \\
350,112,253 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\hline \text { Dolls. } \\
694,626,948 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. } \\
961,095,000
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dolls. } \\
\mathbf{1 5 5 , 9 1 0 , 0 3 2}
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Appalachi & 142,947 & 239,244,405 & 28,270,079 & 103,436,170 & 549,557,285 & 3,393, \\
\hline Kentucky & 5,214 & 23,329,521 & 7,926,199 & 20,990,629 & 9,152,172 & 1,468,455 \\
\hline New York & 14,186 & \(9,900,894\)
\(40,223,725\) & 846,860
\(4,916,347\) & \(3,480,075\)
\(17,395,082\) & \(19,114,349\)
\(90,507,882\) & 6,142,385
20,797,429 \\
\hline Pennsylvan & 77,325 & 66,271,961 & 6,680,350 & 27,615,663 & 140,687,082 & 32,879,813 \\
\hline West Virgini & 27,36 & 99,518,304 & 7,900,323 & 33,954,721 & 290,095,800 & 52,105,062 \\
\hline Lima-Indiana Indiana, east & 18,186
1,605 & 6,218,317 & 2,175,370 & 5,478,202 & \(2,047,837\)
\(1,427,588\) & 692,833
488,774 \\
\hline Ohio, nortliwest & 16,581 & 5,250,800 & 1,994,241 & 5,009,123 & 1,620,249 & 204,059 \\
\hline Illinois and Southw't Ind. fela. & 17,349 & 32,909,441 & 12,235,939 & 31,126,318 & 2,499,669 & 309,842 \\
\hline Inlinois.... Indiana, southw & 16,498 & \(31,263,563\)
\(1,645,878\) & 11,621,992 & 29,536,676 & 1,743,790 & 258,788
51,054 \\
\hline Mid-Continent fiel & 66,545 & 464,045,161 & 171,801,255 & 378,44,8,161 & 336,717,898 & 36,174,768 \\
\hline Arkansas & 12.690 & 68,515,158 & 9 & & 7,376,218 & 6611,287 \\
\hline Louislana, & & 29,617,206 & 13,823,370 & 23,175,689 & 67,521,467 & 4,772,203 \\
\hline Oklahoma..... & 44,735 & 247,497,450 & 81,492,433 & 181,448, 329 & 200,885,108 & 21,813,906 \\
\hline Texas, northern & 6,664 & \(\begin{array}{r}117,793,513 \\ 27,942,728 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(49,959,283\)
\(25,022,977\) & 113,246,730 & \(\begin{array}{r}20,751,828 \\ 5,170,250 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(2,164,740\)
277,975 \\
\hline Loulsiana, sout & 2, 1475 & \(2,398,879\)
\(25,543,840\) & \(2,010,616\)
\(23,012,361\) & \(\begin{array}{r}2,2979788 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 5, 704.042
4.466 .208 & 96,953
181,022 \\
\hline Rocky Mountain & 1,183 & 22,371,577 & 12,880, 228 & 20,423,5 & 8,014,160 & 547,646 \\
\hline Colorado and & 71 & 153,594 & 115,565 & 153,15 & 6,650 & \\
\hline Montana & & 258,046 & 90,193 & 171,598 & 858,728 & 86,448 \\
\hline Pacinc Coast & 1,084 & 21,959,937 & 12,674,670 & 20,098,775 & 7,148,782 & 460,756 \\
\hline Pacinc Coas California & 1,197
9,197 & \(139,018,663\)
\(139,018,663\) & \(97,711,350\)
\(97,711,350\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 127,429,664 \\
& 127429,664
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
57,015,822
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 91,010,024 \\
& 57.015 .822
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,508,099 \\
& 4,508,099
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline All other St & & 139, 43,131 & 97, 14,855 & 127, 37,406 & 57, 72,079 & 5,725 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Production of gasoline from natural gas in 1919 The value of "other products" in 1919 was \(\$ 3,-\) totalled \(454,089,466\) gallons, valued at \(\$ 78,760,835\). 005,608 .
U. S. TIN PLATE PRODUCTION-IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Production. & Exports, & Imports. & Year. & Production. & Exports, Domestic. & Imports. \\
\hline 1900 & Pounds.
\[
808,360,000
\] & Pounds. & Pounds.
\[
|14,963,804|
\] & \[
191
\] & Pounds. & Pounds. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pounds. \\
1,796,853
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1910 & 1,370,788,000 & 26,168,315 & 154,566,599 & 191 & 3,360,000,000 & 521,469,085 & 1,370,462 \\
\hline 1911 & 1,619,005,000 & 70199,298 & 95,319,730 & 1918 & 3,301,624,244 & 579,125,457 & 71,403 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,756,070,000 & 181899,366 & 6,613,253 & 1919 & 2,578,011,487 & 458,127,594 & 541,912 \\
\hline 1913 & 2,157,055,000 & 164,362,281 & 28,344,243 & 1920 & 3,218,177,730 & 507,158,958 & 896,870 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,845,130,000 & 105,899,762 & 48,877,947 & 1921 & 1,776,763,921 & 399,395,705 & 4,995,778 \\
\hline 1915. & 2,085,980,000 & 179,221,644 & 10,642,237 & & -0,7 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Four tons of tin were produced in 1921 in Alaska; none was mined in S. Dak.
CRUDE OR PRIMARY ZINC PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Short & Year. & Short
Tons. & YEAR. & Short
Tons. & Year. & Short & Year. & Short
Tons. \\
\hline 1880 & 23,239 & 1903 & 159.219 & 1908 & 190,749 & 1913 & 337,252 & 1918 & 492,405 \\
\hline 1890 & 63,683 & 1904 & 186,702 & 1909 & 230,225 & 1914 & 343,418 & 1919 & 452,272 \\
\hline 1900 & 123,886 & 1905 & 203,849 & \[
1910
\] & 252,479 & 1915 & 458,135 & 1920 & 450,045 \\
\hline 1901 & 140,822 & 1906 & 199,684 & 1911 & \begin{tabular}{|}
271,621 \\
323,907
\end{tabular} & 11916 & \[
563,561
\] & 1921 & 198,232 \\
\hline 1902. & 156,927 & 1907 & 223,745 & 1912 & 323,907 & 1917 & 584,597 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Primary or crude zinc is made directly from the domestic ore. Production of secondary zine (redistilled, etc.) was 33,863 short tons in 1921.
Zinc ore and pig imports in the year ended Junc 30,1922 , totalled \(1,001,322 \mathrm{lb}\).; exports totalled \(38,-\)
\(888,914 \mathrm{lb}\)., not including about \(7,000.000 \mathrm{lb}\). of sheet and dust.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DIVISION AND State. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Estab- } \\
\text { lish- } \\
\text { ments. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Wage Earners. & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{United States.} & & No. & No. & Dollar & Dollar & Dollar & Dollars. \\
\hline & 1919 & 290,105 & 9,096,372 & 44,558,593,771 & 10,533,400,340 & 37,376,380,283 & 62,418,078,773 \\
\hline & 1914 & 275,791 & 7,036,247 & 22,790,979,937 & 4,078, 332,433 & 14,368,088,831 & 24,246,434,724 \\
\hline & 1909 & 268,491 & 6,615,046 & 18,428,269,706 & 3,427,037,884 & 12,142,790,878 & 20,672,051,870 \\
\hline & 1904 & 216,180 & 5,468,383 & 12,675,580,874 & 2,610,444,953 & 8,500,207,810 & 14,793,902,563 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
NEW EN:GLAND: \\
Maine.
\end{tabular}} & 1919 & 2,995 & 88,651 & 419,158,006 & 94,225,346 & 254,568,523 & 456,821,783 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,378 & 82,149 & 233,844,434 & 43,253,703 & 117,654,909 & 200,450,118 \\
\hline & 1909 & 3,546 & 79,955 & 202,259,592 & 37,632,284 & 97,101,224 & 176,029,393 \\
\hline & 1904 & 3,145 & 74,958 & 143,707,750 & 32,691,759 & 80,042,090 & 144,020,197 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{New Hampshire} & 1919 & 1,499 & 83,074 & 329,166,870 & 79,326,341 & 239,527,617 & 407,204,934 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,736 & 78,993 & 156,748,853 & 40,642,393 & 114,993,435 & 182, 843,863 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,961 & 78,658 & 139,989,662 & 36,200,262 & 98,157,016 & 164,581,019 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,618 & 65,366 & 109,495,072 & 27,693,203 & \(73,216,387\) & 123,610,904 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Vermont} & 1919 & 1,790 & 33,491 & 134,314,391 & 34,083,935 & \(95,172,581\) & 168,108,072 \\
\hline & \[
|1914|
\] & 1,772 & 32,704 & 79,846,775 & 18,617,075 & 42,705,720 & 76,990,974 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,958 & 33,788 & 73,470,107 & 17,271,702 & 34, 822,728 & \[
68,309,824
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,699
1,906 & 33,106
713,836 & 62,658,741 & 15,221,059 & 22,429,852 & 63,083,611 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Massachusetts} & 1919 & 11,906 & 713,836 & \(2,962,108,527\)
\(1,548,960,733\) & 766,623,337 & 2,260,713,036 & \(4,011,181,532\)
\(1,641,373,047\) \\
\hline & 1909 & 11,684 & 584,559 & 1,279,686,558 & 301,173,464 & 830,764,943 & 1,490,529,386 \\
\hline & 1904 & 10,723 & 488, 399 & -965, 948,887 & 232,388,946 & 626,410,431 & 1,124,092,051 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Rhode Island} & 1919 & 2,466 & 139,665 & 594,337,448 & 137,495,377 & 415,989,203 & 747,322,858 \\
\hline & 1914 & 2,190 & 113,425 & 308,444,563 & 59,366,292 & 162,425,219 & 279,545,873 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,951 & 113,538 & 290,901,270 & 55,234,068 & 158,191,574 & 280,343,797 \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{Connecticut.} & 1904 & 1,617 & 97,318 & 215,901,375 & 43,112,637 & 112,872,261 & 202,109,583 \\
\hline & 1919 & 4,872 & 292,672 & 1,232,324,318 & 324,682,251 & 685,937,199 & 1,392,431,620 \\
\hline & 1914 & 4,104 & 226,264 & 620,194,294 & 125,219,860 & 288,510,886 & 545,471,517 \\
\hline & 1909 & 4,251 & 210,792 & 517,546,554 & 110,119,045 & 257,259,393 & 490,271,695 \\
\hline & 1904 & 3,477 & 181,605 & 373,283,580 & 87,942,628 & 191,301,881 & 369,082,091 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{New York.} & 1919 & 49,330 & 1,228,130 & 6,012,082,567 & 1,458,206,804 & 4,943,213,919 & 8,867,004,906 \\
\hline & 1914 & 48,203 & 1,057,857 & 3,334,277,526 & 631,042,011 & 2,108,607,361 & 3,814,661, 114 \\
\hline & 1909 & 44,935 & 1,003,981 & 2,779,496,814 & 557,230,839 & 1,856,904,342 & \(3,369,490,192\) \\
\hline & 1904 & 37,194 & 856,947 & 2,031,459,515 & 430,014,851 & 1,348,603,286 & 2,488, 345, 579 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{New Jersey.} & 1919 & 11,057 & 508,686 & 2,835,577,127 & 600,658,345 & 2,270,473,279 & 3,672,064,987 \\
\hline & 1914 & 9,742 & 373,605 & 1,352,381,873 & 211,136,460 & 883,464,594 & 1,406,633,414 \\
\hline & 1909 & 8,817 & 326, 223 & 977,172,141 & 169,710,033 & 720,033,399 & 1,145,529,076 \\
\hline & 1904 & 7,010 & 266,336 & 715,060,174 & 128,168,801 & 470,449,176 & 774,369,025 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Pennsylvania.} & 1919 & 27,973 & 1,135, 837 & 6,224,729,968 & 1,406,066,138 & 4,210,408,628 & 7,315,702,867 \\
\hline & 1914 & 27,521
27,563 & 924,478
877,543 & \(3,149,411,089\)
\(2,749,005,975\) & \(527,952,517\)
\(455,626,790\) & 1,688,920,716 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,832,349,437 \\
& 2,626,742,034
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 23,495 & 763,282 & 1,995,836,988 & 367,960,890 & 1,142,942,707 & 1,955,551,332 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio} & 1919 & 16,125 & 730,733 & 3,748,743,996 & 944,651,734 & 2,911,947,871 & 5,100,308,728 \\
\hline & 1914 & 15,658 & 510,435 & 1,677,551,633 & 317,923,813 & 1,020,782,015 & 1,782,808,279 \\
\hline & 1909 & 15,138 & 446,934 & 1,300,732,732 & 245,449,904 & 824,201,947 & 1,437,935,817 \\
\hline & 1904 & 13,785 & 364,298 & 856,988,830 & 182,429,425 & 527,636,585 & 960,811,857 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Indiana.} & 1919 & 7,916 & 277,580 & 1,335,714, 103 & 317,042,997 & 1,174,950,568 & 1,898, 753,387 \\
\hline & 1914 & 8,022 & 197,503 & 668,863,232 & 119,258,329 & -423,857,157 & \[
730,795,021
\] \\
\hline & 1909 & 7,969 & 186,984 & 508,717,197 & \[
95,510,616
\] & 334,374,753 & \[
579,075,046
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 7,044 & 154, 174 & 312,071,234 & 72,058,099 & 220,507,007 & 393,954,405 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Illinois.} & 1919 & 18,593 & 653,114 & 3,366,452,969 & 801,087,359 & 3,488,270,446 & 5,425,244,694 \\
\hline & 1914 & 18,388 & 506,943 & 1,943,835,846 & 340,910,325 & 1,340,183,407 & 2,247,322,819 \\
\hline & 1909 & 18,026 & 465,764 & 1,548,170,701 & 273,319,005 & 1,160,926,690 & 1,919,276,594 \\
\hline & 1904 & 14,921 & 379,436 & 975,844,799 & 208,405,468 & 840,057,316 & 1,410,342, 129 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Michigan} & 1919 & 8,305 & 471,242 & 2,340,954,312 & 639,708,093 & 1,919,243,243 & 3,466,188,483 \\
\hline & 1914 & 8,724 & 271,090 & 869,143,114 & 182,252,284 & 592,801,064 & 1,086,162,432 \\
\hline & 1909 & 9,159 & 231,499 & 583,946,965 & 118,967,830 & 368,612,022 & 685, 109,169 \\
\hline & 1904 & 7,446
10,393 & 175,229
263,949 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
337,894,102 \\
1.371 .729 .196
\end{array}
\] & 81,278,837 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
230,080,931 \\
1127274961
\end{array}
\] & \(429.120,060\)
\(1,846.984,307\) \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Wisconsin} & 1914 & 9,104 & 194,310 & 1,754,287,116 & 112,193,163 & 417,415,074 & 1,846,984,307 \\
\hline & 1909 & 9,721 & 182,583 & 605,657,324 & 93,904, 808 & 346,356,583 & 590,305,538 \\
\hline & 1904 & 8,558 & 151,391 & 412,647,051 & 71,471,805 & 227,255,092 & 411,139,681 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota. . . ........} & 1919 & 6,225 & 115,623 & 690,386,486 & 127,106,505 & 883,089,777 & 1,218,129,735 \\
\hline & 1914 & 5,974 & 92,834 & 354,434,177 & 58,507,013 & 336,849,214 & 493,354,136 \\
\hline & 1909 & 5,561 & 84,767 & 275,416,029 & 47,470,803 & 281,622,287 & 409,419,621 \\
\hline & 1904 & 4,756 & 69,636 & 184,903,271 & 35,843,145 & 210,553,949 & 307,858,073 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Iowa} & 1919 & 5,683 & 80,551 & 403,205,513 & 90,117,169 & 520,240,807 & 745,472,697 \\
\hline & 1914 & 5,614 & 63,113 & 233,128,542 & 39,859,510 & 205,451,339 & 310,749,974 \\
\hline & 1909 & 5,528 & 61,635 & 171,218,604 & 32,541,931 & 170,707,048 & 259,237,637 \\
\hline & 1904 & 4,785 & 49,481 & 111,427,429 & 22,997,053 & 102,843,892 & 160,572,313 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Missouri} & 1919 & 8,592 & 195,037 & 938,760,773 & 196,515,353 & 1,056,457,164 & 1,594,208,338 \\
\hline & 1914 & 8.386 & 152,182 & 522,548,083 & 89,197,477 & 388,714,859 & 637,952,128 \\
\hline & 1909 & 8.375 & 152,993 & 444,343,135 & 80,842,776 & 354,411,151 & 574,111,070 \\
\hline & 1904 & 6,464 & 133,167 & 379,368,827 & 66,644,126 & 252,258,417 & 439,548,957 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{North Dakota.} & 1919 & 894 & 4,472 & 24,549,838 & 5,401,330 & 44,489,499 & 57,373,622 \\
\hline & 1914 & 699 & 3,275 & 14,213,362 & 2,416,235 & 14,484,315 & 21,147,431 \\
\hline & 1909 & 752 & 2,789 & 11,584,747 & 1,787,405 & 13,673,590 & 19,137,506 \\
\hline & 1904 & 507 & 1,755 & 5,703,837 & 1,031,307 & 7,095,986 & 10,217,914 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{South Dakota.} & 1919 & 1,414 & 6,382 & 30,933,030 & 7,905,426 & 42,985,870 & 62,170,782 \\
\hline & 1914 & 898 & 3,788 & \[
15,059,583
\] & \[
2,628,152
\] & 17,079,357 & 24,138,566 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,020 & 3,602 & \[
13,017,932
\] & 2,297,512 & 11,476,350 & \[
17,870,135
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & , 686 & 2,492 & 7,585,142 & 1,421,680 & 8,696,831 & 13,085,333 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Nebraska.} & 1919 & 2,884 & 36,521 & 245,256,684 & 46,066,755 & 480,774,122 & 596,042,498 \\
\hline & 1914 & 2,492 & 25,144 & 121,007,944 & 16,893,345 & 174,113,684 & 221,615,848 \\
\hline & 1909 & 2,500 & 24,336 & 99,901,089 & 13,947,145 & 151,080,971 & 199,018,579 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,819 & 20,260 & 80,235,310 & 11,022,149 & 124,051,628 & 154,918,220 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Kansas.} & 1919 & 3,474 & 61,049 & 357,534,129 & 73,060,019 & 750,087,987 & 913,667,094 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,136 & 41,259 & 163,789,752 & 25,969,537 & 261,147,990 & 323,234,194 \\
\hline & 1909 & 3,435 & 44,215 & 156,090,067 & 25,903,960 & 258,883, 706 & 325,104,002 \\
\hline & 1.904 & 2,475 & 35,570 & 88,680,117 & 18,883,071 & 156,509,949 & 198,244,992 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DIVISION AND STATE. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cen-1 } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Estab- } \\
\text { lish- } \\
\text { ments }
\end{gathered}
\] & Wage Earners. & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Utah} & 1919 & No. & No. \({ }^{18} 8\) & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dcllars. & Dollars. \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,109 & 13.894 & 140.7843.168 & 10,852,332 & 62,233.180 & 108,112,360 \\
\hline & 1909 & -749 & 11,785 & 52,626,640 & 8.399,634 & 41,265,661 & 61,989,277 \\
\hline & 1904 & 606 & 8,052 & 26,004,011 & 5,157,400 & 24,939,827 & 38,926,464 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Nevada.} & 1919 & 166 & 3,119 & 16,834,551 & \(4,318,022\) & 16,490,617 & 22,874,311 \\
\hline & 1914 & 180 & 3,655 & 13,590,803 & 3.577,936 & \(9.316,815\) & 16,083,304 \\
\hline & 1909 & 177 & 2,257 & 9,806,597 & 1,981,762 & 8,365,939 & 11,886.828 \\
\hline & 1904 & 115 & 802 & 2,891,997 & 693,407 & 1,627,776 & 3,096,274 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Washington...} & 1919 & 4,918 & 132,928 & 574,235,183 & 194,968,222 & 443,177,531 & 809,622,984 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,829 & 67,205 & 277,715,262 & 51,703,052 & 136,609,309 & 245,326,456 \\
\hline & 1909 & 3,674 & 69,120 & 222,261,229 & 49,766,368 & 117,887,688 & 220,746,421 \\
\hline & 1904 & 2,751 & 45,199 & 96,952,621 & 30,087,287 & 66,166,165 & 128,821,667 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Orcgon. . . . . . . . . . . .} & 1919 & 2,707 & 58,559 & 237,254,736 & 81,093,784 & 206,206,041 & 366,782,627 \\
\hline & 1914 & 2,320 & 28,829 & 139,500,379 & 20.931,577 & 63,257,321 & 109,761,951 \\
\hline & 1909 & 2,246 & 28,750 & 89,081,873 & 19,901,934 & 50,552,470 & 93,004,845 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,602 & 18.523 & 44,023,548 & 11,443,512 & 30,596,763 & 55,525,123 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{California. . . . . . . . . .} & 1919 & 11,942 & 243,692 & 1,233,480,273 & 305,207,389 & 1,218,858,518 & 1,981,204,701 \\
\hline & 1914 & 10,057 & 139,481 & 736,105,455 & 105,612,681 & 447,474,531 & 712,800,764 \\
\hline & 1909 & 7,659 & 115,296 & 537,134,359 & 84,141,477 & 325,238,074 & \(529,760,528\)
\(367,218,494\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRIMARY HORSEPOWER USED IN MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DIUISION AND } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { Sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Primary Horsepower. & DIVISION AND
STATE. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Cen-1 } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Primary Horsepower. & DIVISION AND
State. & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{array}\right.
\] & Primary Horsepower. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{United States. .} & 1919 & 29,507,117 & & 1909 & 155,384 & & 1909 & 357,837 \\
\hline & 1914 & 22,470,872 & & 1904 & 118,065 & & 1904 & 293,185 \\
\hline & 1909 & 18,675,376 & Missouri. & 1919 & 477,303 & Mississippi. & 1919 & 200, 814 \\
\hline & 1904 & 13,487,707 & & 1.914 & 391,385 & & 1914 & 186,434 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
NEW ENGLAND: \\
Maine...........
\end{tabular}} & 1919 & 547028 & & 1909 & 340,467 & & 1909 & 206,222 \\
\hline & & & & 1904 & 17,791 & & 1904 & 110,338 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{|c}
1914 \\
1909
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 487,211 \\
& 459,599
\end{aligned}
\] & North Dakota.... & 1919 & 17,791 & W. SO. CENTRAL: Arkansas & 1919 & 214,194 \\
\hline & 1904 & 343,627 & & 1909 & 13,196 & & 1914 & 177,208 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{New Hampshire.} & 1919 & 349,138 & & 1904 & 9,873 & & 1909 & 173,088 \\
\hline & 1914 & 344,093 & South Dakota. & 1919 & 22,191 & & 1904 & 109,509 \\
\hline & 1909 & 293,991 & & 1914 & 16,324 & Louisiana. & 1919 & 388,605 \\
\hline & 1904 & 218,344 & & 1909 & 17,666 & & 1914 & 355,193 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Vermont.} & 1919 & 185,095 & & 1904 & 11,154 & & 1909 & 346,652 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{|l}
1914 \\
1909
\end{tabular} & 172,637
159,445 & Nebraska & \begin{tabular}{|}
1919 \\
1914
\end{tabular} & 125,814
89,285 & Oklahoma & 1904 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 251,963 \\
& 139.983
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 140,616 & & 1909 & 64,466 & & 1914 & 137,308 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Massachusetts....} & 1919 & 1,729,878 & & 1904 & 46,372 & & 1909 & 71,139 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,396,722 & Kansas. & \(\pm 919\) & 234,110 & & 1904 & 29,608 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,175,071 & & 1914 & 179,146 & Texas & 1919 & 443,207 \\
\hline & 1904 & 938,007 & & 1909 & 213.141 & & 1914 & 335,791 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Rhode Island} & 1919 & 321,016 & & 1904 & 99,441 & & 1909 & 282,471 \\
\hline & 1914 & 269,854 & &  & 85,150 & & 1904 & 164,637 \\
\hline & 1909 & 226,740 & Delaware & 1919 & 85,150 & MOUNTAIN: & & \\
\hline & 1904 & 181,017 & & 1914 & 64,403 & Montana. . . . & 1919 & 153,491 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Connecticut. ....} & 1919 & 664,691 & & 1909 & 52,779 & & \[
1914
\] & \[
91,671
\] \\
\hline & 1914
1909 & 453,812
400,275 & Marylan & 1904 & 49,490
406,768 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1904
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 90,402 \\
& 46,736
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 304,204 & Marylan & 1914 & 263,753 & Idaho. & 1919 & 73,876 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: \\
New York.......
\end{tabular}} & & & & 1909 & 218,244 & & 1914 & 50,326 \\
\hline & 1919 & 2,936,530 & & 1904 & 165,449 & & 1909 & 42,804 \\
\hline & 1914 & 2,356,655 & Dist. of Columbia. & 1919 & 33,079 & & 1904 & 16,987 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1.997,662 & & 1914 & 24,775 & Wyoming. & 1919 & 17,8ti9 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,516,592 & & 1909 & 16,563 & & 1914 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
10,004 \\
7628
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{New Jersey . . . . .} & 1919 & 1.146 .744
793.063 & Virginia & 1904
1919 & 12,592
419,946 & & 1909
1904 & 7,628
3,604 \\
\hline & 1909 & 612,293 & & 1914 & 337,567 & Colorado & 1919 & 206,309 \\
\hline & 1904 & 436.274 & & 1909 & 283,928 & & 1914 & 162,828 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Pennsylvania.....} & 1919 & 4,454,386 & & 1904 & 176,998 & & 1909 & 154,615 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,549,858 & West Virginia & 1919 & 328,653 & & 1904 & 124,907 \\
\hline & 1904 & 2,302,398 & & 1909 & 217,496 & New Mexic & 1914 & 12,468 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{E NO. CENTRAL: Ohio. . . ........} & & & & 1904 & 138,578 & & 1909 & 15,465 \\
\hline & \[
|1919|
\] & 2,897,497 & North Carolina. . & 1919 & 549,878 & & 1904 & 5,948 \\
\hline & \[
\mid 1914
\] & 1,993,080 & & 1914 & 508,085 & Arizona & 1919 & 103,958 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,116,932 & & 1904 & 318,006
216.622 & & 1914
1909 & 54,697
39,140 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Indiana} & 1919 & 1,095,912 & South Carolina. & 1919 & 395,556 & & 1904 & 21,412 \\
\hline & 1914 & \[
709,703
\] & & 1914 & \[
340,224
\] & Utah & 1919 & \[
93,942
\] \\
\hline & 1909 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 633,377 \\
& 38 \cap 758
\end{aligned}
\] & & 1909 & 276,378 & & 1914 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 59,536 \\
& 42,947
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 1904 & 380,758
\(1,660,918\) & & 1904 & 197,479 & & 1909 & 42,947 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Illinols} & 1914 & 1,305,930 & Georgla........... & 1914 & - 357,403 & Nevada. & 1904 & 19,3974 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,013,071 & & 1909 & 298,241 & & 1914 & 18,748 \\
\hline & 1904 & 741,555 & & 1904 & 220,419 & & 1909 & 7,765 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Michigan.} & 1919 & 1,202,128 & Florida. & 1919 & \[
139,456
\] & & 1904 & 2,834 \\
\hline & 1914 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 764.183 \\
& 598,288
\end{aligned}
\] & & 1914
1909 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
100,071 \\
89,816
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
PACIFIC: \\
Washington.
\end{tabular} & 1919 & 687,436 \\
\hline & 1904 & 440,890 & & 1904 & 43,413 & & 1914 & 389,567 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Wisconsin.} & \[
1919
\] & \[
881.007
\] & E. SO. CENTRAL: & & & & 1909 & 297,897 \\
\hline & 1914 & \[
682,339
\] & Kentucky . . . . . . . & 1919 & 247,573 & & 1904 & 168,342 \\
\hline & 1909 & 554,179 & & 1914 & 238,314 & Oregon. & 1919 & 304,346 \\
\hline & 1904 & 440,234 & & 1909 & 230,224 & & 1914 & 214,222 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{w. NO. CENTRAL: Minnesota. . . . . .} & & & & 1904 & 174,625 & & 1909 & 175,019 \\
\hline & 1919 & 473,957 & Tennessee. & 1919 & 338,814 & & 1904 & 81,348 \\
\hline & 1914 & 358,737 & & 1914 & 286,857 & California. & 1919 & 766,016 \\
\hline & 1909 & 297,670 & & 1909 & 242,277 & & 1914 & 491,025 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Iowa.} & 1919 & 242,9461 & Alabama. & 1919 & 628,376 & & 19 & 329,100
210,359 \\
\hline & 1914 & 190,049 & Alabama & 1914 & 445.762 & & 1904 & 210,35 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(U. S. Census summary for 14 general groups of industries.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Group. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Estab- } \\
\text { lish- } \\
\text { ments }
\end{gathered}
\] & Wage Earners. & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materlals. & Value of Products. \\
\hline \multirow{10}{*}{Food, kindred products} & & 290,105 & No.
9,096,372 & Dollars. & 10,533,400,340 & 37,376,380,283 & \[
3
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 275,791 & 7,036,247 & 22,790,979,937 & \(10,533,400,340\)
\(4,078,332.433\) & 37,376,380,283 & 73 \\
\hline & 190 & 268,491 & 6,015,046 & 18,428,269,706 & 3,427,037,884 & 8 & 70 \\
\hline & 1904 & 216,180 & 5,468,383 & 12,675,580,874 & 2,610.444,953 & 8,500,207,810 & 14,793,902,563 \\
\hline & 1899 & 207,514 & 4,712,763 & 8,975,256,496 & 2,008,361,119 & 6,575,851,491 & 11,406,926,701 \\
\hline & 1919 & 61,312 & 684,672 & 4,635,149,885 & 722,539,843 & 10,111,546,824 & 12,438,890,851 \\
\hline & 1914 & 59,317 & 496,234 & 2,174,386,295 & 278,009,375 & 3,828,511,989 & 4,816,709 664 \\
\hline & 1909 & 55,364 & 411,575 & 1,696,754,345 & 208,663,293 & 3,187,803,080 & 3,937,617,891 \\
\hline & 1904 & 45,857 & 354,046 & 1,169,872,985 & 164,510,641 & 2,306,120,760 & \(2,845,555,77.2\) \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1919} & 41,247 & 301,868 & 909,395,543 & - 125,196,412 & 1,782,862,809 & 2,199,203,442 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Textiles, their products} & & 28,552 & 1,611,309 & 6,096,161,183 & 1,482,326,820 & 5,382,079,303 & 9,216,102,814 \\
\hline & 1909 & 22,057 & 1,445,720 & 2,507,426,804 & 595,243,129 & 1,763,267,475 & 3,085,944,186 \\
\hline & 1904 & 17,344 & 1,163,497 & 1,758,306,330 & 422,570,250 & 1,260,405,486 & 2,168,892,154 \\
\hline & 1899 & 17,926 & 1,028,706 & 1,353,012,264 & 343,923,166 & 906,842,395 & 1,646,733,505 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Iron and steel and their products} & 1919 & 20,120 & 1,585,712 & 8,711,843,201 & 2,193,203,301 & 4,815,885,004 & 9,403,634,265 \\
\hline & 1914 & 17,719 & 1,061,058 & 4,281,997,816 & 723,162,595 & \(1,762,312,126\) & 3,223,142,260 \\
\hline & 1909 & 17,292 & 1,026,553 & 3,578,601,715 & 635,322,501. & 1,799, 942,862 & 3,164,471,535 \\
\hline & 1904 & 14,431 & 868,634 & 2,351,051,000 & 488,598,000 & 1,190,793,183 & 2,199,775,910 \\
\hline & 1899 & 14,082 & 745,235 & 1,549,317,828 & 387,589,641 & 1,000,950,049 & 1,819,477,558 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Lumber and its remanufactures.} & 1919 & 39,955 & 839,008 & 2,590,045,756 & 847,031.570 & 1,359,998,567 & 3,070,072,813 \\
\hline & 1914 & 42,036 & 833,529 & 1,723,454,491 & 440,308,223 & 762,351,252 & 1,599,711,856 \\
\hline & 1909 & 48,539 & 911,593 & 1,570,549,441 & 424,759,396 & 717,832,741 & 1,588,274,035 \\
\hline & 1904 & 32,501 & 734,136 & 1,009,949,596 & 335,045,449 & 517,500,837 & 1,219,748,602 \\
\hline & 1899 & 34,954 & 671,696 & 728,367,000 & 253,176,000 & 480,930,185 & 1,007,531,824 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Leather and its finished products} & 1919 & 6,397 & 349,362 & 1,554,502,458 & 363,453,419 & & 2,610,230,727 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1914
1909} & 6,758 & 307,060 & 1,743,347,171 & 169,357,560 & \[
\text { , } 753,135,354
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,104,594,557\)
\(992,713,322\)} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,728 \\
& 5,318 \\
& 5,625
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{309,766
264,459} & 659,231,312 & 155,110,878 & 669,874,518 & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(1909 1904} & & & 451,796,131 & 120,833,174 & 480,220,706 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 992,713,322 \\
& 724,391,050
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & 248,626 & 334,733,718 & 101,503,379 & 396,633,189 & 582,047,900 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Paper and printing.} & 1919 & 36,403 & 509,875 & 2,423,400,111 & 564,509,917 & 1,306,717,793 & 3,012,583,990 \\
\hline & 1914 & 37,196 & 452,900 & 1,433,176,595 & 296,491,824 & 580,717,205 & 1,456,046,889 \\
\hline & 1909 & 34,828 & 415,990 & 1,133,617,756 & 242,062,243 & 451,238,634 & 1,179,285,247 \\
\hline & 1904 & 30,803 & 351,640 & 803,662,460 & 186,422,106 & 309,012,305 & 859,814,263 \\
\hline & 1899 & 26,627 & 298.744 & 559,400,425 & 140,754,185 & 214,565,643 & 607,907,231 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Liquors and beverages.} & 1919 & 6,354 & 55,442 & 781,571,615 & 66,139,716 & 222,776,314 & 603,895,215 \\
\hline & 1914 & 7,562 & 88,152 & 1,015,714,498 & \(69,123,819\) & 246,189,012 & 772,079,978 \\
\hline & 1909 & 7,347 & 77,827 & 874,107,693 & 53,501,779 & 186,127,887 & 674,311,051 \\
\hline & 1904 & 6,379 & 68,338 & 659,539,000 & 45,143,885 & 139,849.038 & 501,253,855 \\
\hline & 1899 & 5,740 & 55,120 & 515,160,244 & 33,217,604 & 93,815.032 & 382,898,381 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Chemicals and allied products. . . . . . . . . .} & 1919 & 12,224 & 427,008 & 5,617,738,265 & 493,744,382 & 3,747,674,883 & 5,610,299,073 \\
\hline & 1914 & 12,374 & 299,569 & 3,034,208,965 & 167,494,367 & 1,289,346,253 & 2,001,634,881 \\
\hline & 1909 & 12,060 & 267,261 & 2,167,424,898 & 129,003,274 & 931,044,053 & 1,526,598,576 \\
\hline & 1904 & 9,826 & 227,326 & 1,588,328,000 & 102,388,000 & 633,918,838 & 1,075,519,406 \\
\hline & 1899 & 8,928 & 196,538 & 1,163,815,794 & 77,559,918 & 451,456,110 & 761,691,003 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Stone, clay, and glass products.} & 1919 & 12,529 & 298,659 & 1,262,211,569 & 328,559,462 & 408,570,822 & 1,085,528,926 \\
\hline & 1914 & 14,747 & 334,612 & 987,330,674 & 205,419,894 & 238,734,726 & 614,161,879 \\
\hline & 1909 & 16,168 & 342,827 & 857,759,719 & 189,256,482 & 183,791,550 & 531,736.831 \\
\hline & 1904 & 10,773 & 285,346 & 553,785,000 & 148,458,000 & 123,066,911 & 391,147,449 \\
\hline & 1899 & 11,524 & 231,716 & 335,351,320 & 102,846,099 & \(85,137,414\) & 270,650,143 \\
\hline Metals and metal prod- & 1919 & 10,667 & 339,469 & & 394,627,827 & 1,910,034,506 & 2,760,293,568 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{ucts, other than iron and steel.} & 1914 & 10,023 & 262, 154 & \[
1,013,631,954
\] & 166,894,654 & \[
1,023,353,386
\] & 1,417,042,907 \\
\hline & 1909
1904
189 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,783
5,880} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 249,607 \\
& 198,531
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 867,406,996 \\
& 571,901,706
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 146,793,608 \\
& 110,208,073
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 892,065,747 \\
& 633,132,869
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,240,409,831\)
\(895,974,681\)
\(690,973,960\)} \\
\hline & \[
\left.\begin{aligned}
& 1904 \\
& 1899
\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 198,531 \\
& 161,463
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
110,208,073 \\
81,974,056
\end{array}
\] & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Tobaceo manufactures.} & 1919 & 10,291 & 157,097 & 604,839,572 & 123,988,084 & 483,567,754 & 1,012,933,213 \\
\hline & 1914 & 13,951 & 178,872 & 303,840,252 & 77,856,100 & 207,133,584 & 490,165,222 \\
\hline & 1909 & 15,822 & 166,810 & 245,660,484 & 69,354,594 & 177,185,621 & \(416,695,104\) \\
\hline & 1904 & 16,827 & 159,406 & 323,983,000 & 62,639,000 & 126,085,608 & 331,111,181 \\
\hline & 1899 & 14,959 & 132,526 & 111,517,318 & 47,975,331 & 92,866,542 & 263,713,173 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Vehtcles for land transportation.} & 1919 & 21,152 & 495,939 & 2,423,239,470 & 689,475,462 & 2,498,225,514 & 4,058,911,515 \\
\hline & 1914 & 9,909 & 263,076 & 803,495,818 & 197,077,133. & -586,670,103 & 1,034,497,001 \\
\hline & 1909 & 6,562 & 202,719 & 521,456,520 & 121,047,239 & 306,536,675 & 561,763,289 \\
\hline & 1904 & 6,058 & 136,625 & 287,847,438 & 72,659,383 & 177,640,767 & 320,623,822 \\
\hline & 1899 & 7,338 & 133,663 & 263,873,364 & 63,231,652 & 153,253,973 & 277,485,366 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Railroad repair shops. .} & 1919 & 2,368 & 515,709 & 776,844,315 & 726,690,466 & 547,828,694 & 1,354,446,094. \\
\hline & 1914 & 2,011 & 365,902 & 417,706,110 & 253,149,943 & 261,438,181 & 552,617,790 \\
\hline & 1909 & 1,686 & 304,592 & 277,216,183 & 195,830,305 & 214,581,311 & 437,563,288 \\
\hline & 1904 & 1,226 & 247,922 & 159,792,082 & 149,166, 134 & 156,568,161 & 323,212,210 \\
\hline & 1899 & 1,400 & 180.620 & 130,255,212 & 100,411,322 & 113,809,097 & 227,484,46! \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Miscellaneous ind'stries} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{1919
1914
1909
1904
1899} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,781 \\
& 18,725 \\
& 16,255 \\
& 12,957 \\
& 12,123
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,227,111 \\
585,755 \\
482,206 \\
408,477 \\
326,242
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,295,376,953 \\
2,022,410,095 \\
1,471,055,840 \\
985,766,146 \\
648.393,059
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,537,110,071 \\
357,527,210 \\
261,089,163 \\
201,802,858 \\
149,002,354
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,867,666,969 \\
812,693,710 \\
661,498,724 \\
445,892,341 \\
330,214,758
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,180,255,709 \\
1,716,032,621 \\
1,333,667,684 \\
936,882,208 \\
660,128,746
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tlguras as to wage carners represent tho average number.
PrImary horsepower, total for the 14 groups-(1919) \(29,507,117\); (1914) \(22,470,872\); (1909) \(18,675,376\) (1904) \(13,487,707\), ( 1899 ) \(10,097,803\). The group, tron and steel and thelr products, 111919 used \(8,082,692\) horsepower, lumber and 1ts remanufactures, \(3,417,941\), textlles and thelr products. \(3,274,090\), food and klndred products, \(2,571.257\). paper and printing, \(2,351,224\); chemicals and allied products, \(2,043,525\), stone, clay, and glass products, \(1,500,719\).

Value added by manufacture. - The value of products is not always a satjfactory measure of elther the absolutc or the relatlve importance of a flven industry. The best measure of an mindustry, from a manufacturing standmoint, is the valuo created by the manufacturing operations carried on withon the industry. This vatue is ealculated oy deducting the cost of tho materials used from the value of the products and se termed 'value added by manufacture.'

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S., BY INDUSTRIES, IN 1919 AND 1914.
(U. S. Census figures.)

NOTE.-The figures for some industries do not represent the total production because important establishments that manufacture the same class of products may be included in other industries.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. of } \\
& \text { Estab- } \\
& \text { lish- } \\
& \text { ments. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Wage Earners (Average Number) & Capital. & W, ages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline All industries. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
1919 \\
1914
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
290,105 \\
275,791
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|}
9,096,372 \\
7,036,247
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Dollars. } \\
44,558,593,771 \\
22,790,979,937
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
\text { Dollars. } \\
10,533,400,340 \\
4,078,332,433
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
37,376,380,283 \\
14,368,088,831
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
62,418,078,773 \\
24,240,434,724
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Aeroplancs, seaplanes, airships, and parts. & 1919
1914 & 31
16 & 3,543 & \(17,753,875\)
401,301 & 4,906,740 & 7,126,965 & 14,372,643 \\
\hline Agricultur'l implem'nits & \begin{tabular}{|}
1914 \\
1919
\end{tabular} & 521 & 54,368 & -366,962,052 & 66,704,434 & 144,571,943 & 304,961,265 \\
\hline Agricultur 1 mplem & 1914 & 601 & 48,459 & 338,531,673 & 34,593,325 & 73,508,645 & 164,086,8:5 \\
\hline Aluminum man'f'ctures & 1919 & 83 & 11,402 & 48,490,364 & 13,327,306 & 49,271,861 & 75,277,948 \\
\hline & 1914 & 37 & 4,614 & 11,087,673 & 2,611,251 & 14,421,319 & 19,597,465 \\
\hline Ammunit & 1919 & 42 & 22,816 & 94,558,643 & 23,587,692 & 38,101,602 & 88,038,223 \\
\hline & 1914 & 32 & 11,493 & 37,454,175 & 6,750,986 & 16,276,575 & 30,840,472 \\
\hline Artifícial & 1919 & 224 & 4,138 & 6,675,418 & 3,740,911 & 7,004,646 & 16,143,165 \\
\hline & 1914 & 217 & 4,808 & 3,348,613 & 1,990,768 & 3,206,868 & 7,614,049 \\
\hline Artiricial & 1919 & 177 & 671 & 2,231,416 & 794,525 & 774,447 & \[
3,271,406
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 153 & 488 & 1,002,871 & 369,289 & 315,762 & \[
1,498,154
\] \\
\hline Art ficial stone prod'cts & 1919 & 2,785 & 8,378 & 29,646,743 & 9,310,899 & 13,913,317 & 33,664,332 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,548 & 10,255 & 19,414,473 & 6,307,752 & 8,903,630 & 21,933,630 \\
\hline Artists' ma & 1919 & 58 & 926 & 4,663,790 & 895,764 & 2,687,226 & 5,507,656 \\
\hline & 1911 & 44 & 604 & 2,947,316 & 314,504 & 2,064,716 & 3,237,729 \\
\hline Asbestos products not & 1919 & 46 & 3,554 & 16,404,739 & 3,731,974 & 12,947,702 & 23,977,557 \\
\hline incl'g steam packing. & 1914 & 32 & 962 & 3,519,788 & 483,736 & 1,360,185 & 2,813,578 \\
\hline Automobile bodies and & 1919 & 2,515 & 132,556 & 470,497,552 & 178,955,503 & 362,027,302 & 692,170,692 \\
\hline parts \({ }_{\text {dutomobile }}\) & 1914 & 971 & 47,785 & 94,854,031 & 34,992,515 & 63,610,365 & \[
129,601,337
\] \\
\hline Automobile rcpa & 1919 & 15,507 & 55,061 & 14.1,123,954 & 71,613,471 & 87,648,853 & \[
224,652,159
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,273 & 12,562 & 17,098,052 & 10,613,693 & -9,153,817 & \[
29,920,151
\] \\
\hline Automob & 1919 & 315 & 210,559 & 1,310,451,400 & 312,165,870 & 1,578,651,574 & 2,387,903,287 \\
\hline & 1914 & 300 & 79,307 & 312,875,884 & 66,934,359 & 292,597,565 & 503,230,137 \\
\hline Awnings, & 1919 & 895 & 6,028 & 26,727,621 & 5,858,523 & 26,961,140 & 45,690,390 \\
\hline & 1914 & 888 & 5,073 & 9,958,089 & 2,953,884 & 10,155,101 & 18,138,326 \\
\hline Babbitt mctal, & 1919 & 118 & 2,372 & 24,383,3+2 & 2,882,128 & 48,844,269 & 59,016,983 \\
\hline & 1914 & 109 & 1,035 & 8,919,223 & 701,234 & 15,652,180 & 19,179,976 \\
\hline Bags, oth. than pap., not & 1919 & 216 & 10,756 & 79,042,143 & 7,756,582 & 176,017,560 & 214,059,474 \\
\hline made in textile mills. & 1914 & 138 & 9,358 & 30,878,474 & 3,788,837 & 67,021,376 & 79,049,151 \\
\hline Bags, paper, cxc. those & 1919 & 75 & 4,168 & 24,584,881 & 3,662,830 & 33,350,481 & 47,263,990 \\
\hline made in paper mills. & 1914 & 59 & 3,505 & 11,078,44 & 1,659,070 & 12,200,884 & 17,602,543 \\
\hline Baking powder \& yeast & 1919 & 88 & 3,331 & 43,483,136 & 3,554,534 & 26,635,429 & 46,230,312 \\
\hline & 1914 & 124 & 2,270 & 35,271,592 & 1,241,316 & 10,894, 844 & 22,339,347 \\
\hline Baskets, and rattan \& willow ware......... & 1919 & 375
419 & 4,533
4,574 & \(7,195,394\)
\(4,590,515\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,369,086 \\
& 1,922,965
\end{aligned}
\] & \(4,904,241\)
\(2,999,285\) & \(11,821,167\)
\(6,578,468\) \\
\hline Bells. & 1919 & 10 & 237 & 1,004,743 & 205,110 & 450,149 & 950,956 \\
\hline & 1914 & 12 & 445 & 1,039,963 & 244,113 & 437,878 & 969,625 \\
\hline Belting and hose, rub'r & 1919 & 15 & 5,826 & \(45,919,568\) & 6,073,539 & 18,310,401 & 34,210,540 \\
\hline & 1914 & 18 & 5,115 & 22,43, 17.3482 & 2,902,193 & 12,967,004 & 23,560,889 \\
\hline Belting \& hose, woven, other than rubber.. & 1919 & 41 & 2,479 & 17,348,974 \(4,848,170\) & 2,202,188 & 11,642,011 & \(19,176,277\)
\(4,440,775\) \\
\hline Belting, leather & 1919 & 172 & 2,765 & 27,533,899 & 3,260,439 & 28,156,711 & 40,480,654 \\
\hline & 1914 & 151 & 2,951 & 20,138,522 & 2,069,545 & 15,480,110 & 23,035,951 \\
\hline Billiard tables, bowling & 1919 & 49 & 2,101 & 7,040,990 & 2,425,353 & 6,100,852 & 15,733,047 \\
\hline alleys, \& accessories. & 1914 & 54
220 & 1,453 & \(5,438,096\)
\(13,080,901\) & 2,984,517 & \(2,488,261\)
\(14,041,840\) & \(4,894,081\)
\(25,284,072\) \\
\hline drcssing & 1914 & 197 & 1,766 & 4,985,740 & -177,434 & 5,128,614 & 9,881,594 \\
\hline Bluing & 1919 & 57 & 360 & 1,227,619 & 285,063 & 1,542,954 & 2,731,277 \\
\hline & 1914 & 66 & 254 & 712,377 & 104,853 & 489,431 & 1,184,045 \\
\hline Bone, carbon, and lamp & 1919 & 35 & 675 & 9,790,167 & 808,332 & 2,848,059 & 6,185,204 \\
\hline black. ......... & 1914 & 27 & 339 & 4,995,400 & 230,821 & 686,240 & - 1,453,569 \\
\hline Bookbinding \& blank- & 1919 & 1,113 & 20,361 & 43,041,207 & 18,658,821 & 23,235,171 & 66,020,677 \\
\hline book making . . ..... & 1914 & 1,124 & 21,693 & 29,179,790 & 11,574,723 & 13,334,207 & 38,104,368 \\
\hline Boot \& shoe cut stock, excl. that prod. in & 1919 & 252 & 9,715 & 61,747,458 & 9,124,778 & 133,887,276 & 161,203,310 \\
\hline boot \& shoe jactories & 1914 & 236 & 7,819 & 30,455,245 & 4,052,123 & \(51,450,498\) & 59,964,523 \\
\hline Boot \& shoe findings, excl. those prod. in & 1919 & 427 & 8,941 & 28,988,416 & 8,187,196 & 40,428,347 & 62,825,408 \\
\hline boot \& shoe factories & 1914 & 369 & 6,714 & 12,562,864 & 3,225,683 & 20,304,183 & 28,303,186 \\
\hline Boots, shoes, not incl. & 1919 & 1,449 & 211,049 & 612,625,075 & 210,734,610 & 715,269,315 & 1,155,041.435 \\
\hline rubber boots \& shoes & 1914 & 1,355 & 191,555 & 254,590,832 & 105,395,404 & 310,355,585 & 501,760,458 \\
\hline Boots \& shoes, rubber.. & 1919 & 25 & 32,875 & 131,513,436 & 30,882,722 & 50,343,880 & 116,917,434 \\
\hline & 1914 & 23 & 18,687 & 46,051,464 & 9,983,454 & 23,956,036 & \(53,822,123\) \\
\hline Boxes, cigar & 1919 & 189 & 5,218 & 16,611,944 & 3,512,236 & 6,336,540 & 13,110,213 \\
\hline & 1914 & 238 & 5,835 & \(\begin{array}{r}5,270,193 \\ \hline 131,390,783\end{array}\) & 2,298,842 & 4,269,486 & \(\begin{array}{r}8,333,907 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Boxes, paper and other,
not elsewh're specif'd & 1919 & 1,201
1,043 & 55,862
45,311 & \(131,390,783\)
\(60,027,412\) & 43,325,554 & \(\begin{array}{r}101,135,292 \\ 36,208,370 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 206,419,343 \\
\hline not elsewh're specif'd
Boxes, wooden packing, & 1914 & 1,043
1,140 & \begin{tabular}{|}
45,311 \\
42,445
\end{tabular} & 60,027,412 & 18,704,790 & \(36,208,370\)
\(102,946,235\) & \(74,711,047\)
\(177,818,454\) \\
\hline except cigar boxes... & 1914 & 1,174 & 38,548 & 66,693,856 & 18,206,067 & 52,839,647 & 86,566,807 \\
\hline Brass, bronze, and cop- & 1919 & 1,092 & 75,051 & 325,299,738 & 94,132,118 & 304,823,580 & 482,312,790 \\
\hline per products...... & 1.914 & 992 & 40,303 & 116,092,882 & 25,084,281 & 115,486,768 & 162,199,019 \\
\hline Brcad and other bakery & 1919 & 25,095 & 141,592 & 529,265,779 & 158,237,059 & 713,239,411 & 1,151,896,318 \\
\hline products & 1914 & 25,963 & 124,052 & 271,261,625 & 76,866,613 & 274,257,468 & 491,893,025 \\
\hline Brick \& tile, terra cotta & 1919 & 2,414 & 76,915 & 355,848,355 & 78,256,085 & 67,488,113 & 208,422,920 \\
\hline \& fire-clay products.. & 1914 & 3,239 & 100,182 & 279,860,012 & 54,907,418 & 42,723,178 & 135,921,445 \\
\hline Brooms...... & 1919 & 1,034 & 6,313 & 16,707,682 & 5,708,885 & 17,365,109 & 30,205,267 \\
\hline & 1914 & 868 & - 5,642 & 8,705,868 & 2,624,106 & 7,883,613 & 14,084,959 \\
\hline Brushe & 1919 & 379 & 7,968 & 27,208,200 & 7,113,201 & 19,598,133 & 39,005,607 \\
\hline & 1914 & 359 & 7,213 & 14,332,768 & 3,461,271 & 9,326,655 & 17,894,476 \\
\hline Butt & 1919 & 3,738 & 17,641 & 162,302,108 & 18,852,729 & 514,345,739 & 583,163,011 \\
\hline & 1914 & 4,356 & 14,149 & 59,625,448 & 10,119,478 & 212,546,847 & 243,379,371 \\
\hline Buttor, reworking. & 1219 & 5 & 47 & 602,902 & 56,432 & 2,005,769 & 2,229,035 \\
\hline & 19146 & 17 & 304 & 1,397,487 & 199,515 & 5,058,953 & 5,809,309 \\
\hline Buttons: & 1919 & 557 & 15,577 & 29,977,973 & 13,772,599 & 16,745,357 & 41,840,459 \\
\hline & 1914 & 517 & 14,511 & 19,075,374 & 6,424,399! & 8,702,200 & 20.711.97! \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{Cen}- \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & No. of Estab iishments & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wage } \\
\text { Earners } \\
\text { (Average } \\
\text { Number) }
\end{gathered}
\] & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Vaiue of Products. \\
\hline Candles. & & 19 & & 4,033,426 & \[
437,581
\] & & \\
\hline & 1914 & 15 & 548 & 2,286,446 & 183,007 & 1,118,575 & 1,730,723 \\
\hline Canning \& preserving, & 1919 & 410 & 11,248 & 63,049,038 & 9,036,089 & 52,410,951 & 7,284,412 \\
\hline Canning \& preserving, & 1919 & 310
3,082
3 & 60,8 & 228,463,738 & \(3,678,999\)
\(3,592,537\) & 19,467,153 & 31,111,409 \\
\hline frults and vegetables. & 1914 & 3,153 & 50,325 & 98,738,219 & 17,305,503 & 103,293,044 & 402,242,972 \\
\hline Canning \& prescrving, & 1919 & 65 & 1,189 & 2,971,876 & 468,930 & 1,582,838 & \\
\hline oysters... & 1914 & 65 & 2,087 & 2,076,607 & 423,697 & \(1,225,206\) & , \\
\hline signing. & 1914 & 75 & 1,148 & 2,297,970 & 958,877 & 2,298,389 & , 0523,349 \\
\hline Cardboard, not & 1919 & 16 & 1,425 & 6,493,032 & 1,337,177 & 4,953,915 & ,138, \\
\hline in paper milis & 1914 & 18 & 1,159 & 5,128,818 & 1,579,942 & 2,962,334 & 350 \\
\hline Carpets and rugs, & 1919 & 75 & 22,933 & 119,196,461 & 24,216,121 & 67,118,039 & 23,253, \\
\hline than rag & 1914 & 97 & 31,309 & 85,153,828 & 14,715,615 & 42,280,223 & 69,128,185 \\
\hline Carpets, & 1919 & 339 & 2,016 & 2, 85 & 1,550,501 & 2,037,874 & 5,597,057 \\
\hline C & 1919 & 25 & 6,509 & 17,971,206 & 5,666,771 & 14,734,673 & 16 \\
\hline materials & 1914 & 456 & 11,087 & 26,845,261 & 6,059,218 & 13,546,273 & ,849,560 \\
\hline Carriages & 1919 & 103 & 6,686 & 15,215,425 & \({ }^{6,229,038}\) & 11,700, 158 & 24,506,596 \\
\hline Carriages and wag & 1914
1919 & \({ }^{92}\) & 5,900 & 78,380,127 & 19,1893 & \(5,682,489\)
\(48,362,456\) & \({ }_{9}^{11,751,4623}\) \\
\hline including repairs & 1914 & 601 & 41,304 & 150,797,754 & 26,498,244 & 52,172,522 & 106,697,437 \\
\hline Cars and general shop const. and repairs by & 19 & & 31,272 & 82,557,905 & 39,073,154 & 32,025,484 & 1 \\
\hline electric-raiiroad co's & 1914 & 649 & 26,384 & 63,613,741 & 8,644,845 & 7,609,574 & 8,576,565 \\
\hline Cars and general shop const. and repairs by & 1919 & & 484 & 694,286,410 & 687,617,312 & 0 & \[
93
\] \\
\hline steam-railroad com's & 1914 & 1,362 & 339,518 & 354,092,369 & 234,505,098 & 243,828,607 & 4,041,225 \\
\hline Cars, electric rallroad, not incl'g operations & 1919 & & 2,920 & & & & \\
\hline of raliroad comp'nies & 1914 & 4 & 3,840 & 4,751,582 & 2,467 & 6,349,779 & 0,494 \\
\hline Cars, steam rallroad, not incl'g operations & 1919 & 99 & & 335 & 78,2 & 5 & 538,222,831 \\
\hline of railroad comp'nies & 1914 & 103 & 54, & 157,811,109 & 41,393,579 & & \\
\hline Cash registers and caicuiating machines & 1919 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 65 \\
& 52
\end{aligned}
\] & 16,544 & \({ }_{41,798,293}\) & 22,537,265 & 10,889,998 & \(83,539,025\)
30,51958 \\
\hline Cement. & 1919 & 123 & 25,524 & 271,269,259 & 33,194,920 & 79,509,800 & 175,264,910 \\
\hline & 1914 & 133 & 27,916 & 243,485,046 & 18,192,282 & 51,986,798 & 101,756,444 \\
\hline Charcoal, not inc. prod in lumber and wood distillation industries & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
1919 \\
1914
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
47
\] & \[
228 \mid
\] &  &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
60,322 \\
32,618
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
18
\] \\
\hline Chess & 1919 & 3,530 & 3,997 & 26,022,734 & 4,808,991 & 129,425,265 & 43,455,704 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,082 & 908 & 11,139,004 & 2,065,684 & 46,758,685 & 1,744,779 \\
\hline & 1919 & 598 & 55,586 & 484,488,412 & 72,848,324 & 216,301,279 & 438,658,869 \\
\hline & 1914 & 395 & 32,311 & 224,345,921 & 22,066,212 & 89,450,694 & 158,053,602 \\
\hline Chew & 19 & 62 & 3,190 & 23,703,313 & 2,679,803 & 25,202,312 & 51,240,156 \\
\hline & 1914 & 74 & 2,048 & 10,625,002 & 828,467 & 7,322, 999 & 17,159,607 \\
\hline China decor't'g, no that done in pot & \[
191
\] & 51 & 24 & 470,153 & 244,211 &  & 866,762
726,960 \\
\hline Chocoiate and cocoa & 1919 & 48 & 9,083 & 60,674,737 & 9,270,077 & 101,754,466 & 139,258,296 \\
\hline products & 1914 & & 4,160 & 23,684,636 & 2,035,598 & 24,483,303 & 3,712,810 \\
\hline Cleansing and poilshing & 1919 & 499 & 1,955 & 12,979,414 & 1,898,447 & 12,923,518 & 26,703,109 \\
\hline pre & 1914 & 398 & 1,239 & 5,897,676 & 618,783 & 3,895,199 & 9,151,718 \\
\hline lock & 1919 & 46 & 8,252 & 18,349,943 & 7,861,611 & 7,177,813 & 23,380,190 \\
\hline & 1914 & 48 & 6.754 & 13,564,482 & 3,653,146 & 4,007,764 & 11,031,720 \\
\hline Cloth spong & 1919 & 67 & 1,206 & 1,465,956 & 1,564,661 & 178,161 & 3,690,858 \\
\hline Clothing, & 1919 & 51 & 90 & 625,416 & 658,377 & -132,653 & 1, \(\mathbf{6} \mathbf{0 2 0 , 6 1 2}\) \\
\hline & 1914 & & 1,669 & 4,482,497 & 668,305 & 3,568,769 & ,150,42 \\
\hline Cl & 1919 & 5,258 & 175,270 & 554,147,279 & 197,821,990 & 605,752,176 & 1,162,985,633 \\
\hline & 1914 & 4,830 & 173,747 & 224,050,401 & 86,828,011 & 230,031,690 & 8,210,985 \\
\hline Ciothing, men's, but- & 1919 & 107 & 484 & 237,0 & 514,600 & 123,266 & 1,090,049 \\
\hline tonholes. & 1914 & & \({ }^{6} 672\) & 200 224 & - 326 & 680, 90,012 & 637,728 \\
\hline Clothing, & 1919 & 7,711 & 165,64 & 390,526 & 195,295, & 680,406,844 & 1,208,543,128 \\
\hline & 1914 & 5,564
183 & 168,907
15,663 & 174,5491, & 92,573,6 & 252,345,040 & \(473,888,354\)
\(135,482,161\) \\
\hline Coffee and spice, r & 1.919 & 794 & 10,540 & 127,747,535 & 9,201,242 & 243,899,108 & 304,791,677 \\
\hline ing and grinding & 1914 & 696 & 8,549 & 56,595,753 & 4,507,692 & 116,519,603 & 150,748,756 \\
\hline Coffns, burial cas & 1919 & 351 & 11,890 & 48,298,053 & 11,450,957 & 31,595,287 & 64,377,133 \\
\hline undertakers' & 1914 & 287 & 9,468 & 29,730,842 & 5,381,842 & 13,257,078 & 26,325, 162 \\
\hline Coke, not incl & 1919 & 278 & 29,319 & 365,249,622 & 42,299,2 & 224,26 & 316,515,838 \\
\hline house col & 1914 & 231 & 21,107 & 161,561,449 & 14, 2880,729 & 19,134,328 & 99,275,020 \\
\hline Collars and curfs, men's & 1914 & 35 & 10,100 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,146,935 \\
& 15,025,246
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,430,729 \\
& 4,494,146
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
19,434,095 \\
6,565,578
\end{array}
\] & \(47,564,949\)
\(18,530,840\) \\
\hline Combs and hatr pins, & & & & & & & \\
\hline - exc. those made from & 1919 & 45 & & 3,913 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,809,453 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
3,168,818
\] & 566,365 \\
\hline metal or rubbe & & 101 & 13,675 & 126,952,520 & 14,277,956 & 282,595,292 & \\
\hline & 1914 & 190 & 6,002 & 35,047,852 & 3,661,919 & 03 & 69,161,000 \\
\hline Confectionery and & 1919 & 6,624 & 95,648 & 317,043,923 & 76,159,866 & 368,809,170 & 637,209,168 \\
\hline cream & 1914 & 4,754 & 61,986 & 120,544,963 & 27,488,248 & 126,464,242 & 209,668,656 \\
\hline oopera & 1919 & 1,093 & 13,219 & 48,853,805 & 14,082,224 & 58,520,655 & 88,236,061 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,259 & 17,128 & 36,690,031 & 9,160.583 & 32,943,68 & 50,017,320 \\
\hline Copper, tron w & 1919 & 4,796
4,527 & 27,640
28,714 & \(89,944,834\)
\(57,395,995\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,866,823 \\
& 20,517,568
\end{aligned}
\] & \(80,898,528\)
\(50,174,216\) & \(160,313,945\)
\(94,890,599\) \\
\hline Cordage & 1919 & 120 & 17,622 & 100,248,987 & 14,700,061 & 89,705,282 & 133,366,476 \\
\hline & 1914 & 105 & 15,769 & 72,472,169 & 6,995,596 & 43,605,473 & 59,761,486 \\
\hline Cordials and flavoring & 1919 & 149 & 1,398 & 11,673,732 & 1,297,281 & 30,998,628 & 46,806,718 \\
\hline syrups & 1914 & 142 & 929 & 5,585,420 & 461,058 & 7,596,360 & 15,316,252 \\
\hline Cork, cutti & 1919 & 62 & 3,545 & 14,570,221 & 3,387,114 & 9,134,950 & 16.282,239 \\
\hline , & 1914 & 52 & 3,454 & 7,601,536 & 1,582,431 & 4,751,440 & 7,875,407 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Coai tar products were included in "chemlcals" in 1914.
Ice creain manufacture in 1919 had 19,155 wage earners, and the vaiue of production was \(\$ 189,483,065\).

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S., BY INDUSTRTES, IN 1919 AND 1914-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & No. of Estab-lishments & Wage Earners (Average Number) & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of & Value of Products. \\
\hline & & & & Dol & D & & \\
\hline Corsets & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
1919 \\
1914
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 188 \\
& 167
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
18,415
\] & \[
43,516,486
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,082,242 \\
7.976721
\end{array}
\] & 38,815,803 & 75,541,959 \\
\hline Cotton & 1919 & 1,288 & 430,966 & 1,853,099,816 & 355,474,937 & 1,277,785,597 & 2,125,272,193 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,179 & 379,366 & 867,043,678 & 146,129,628 & 431,602,540 & 676,569,115 \\
\hline & & & 6,490 & 32,260.216 & 6,086,557 & 13,075,994 & 29,396,853 \\
\hline Cotto & 1919 & 164 & 9,396 & 29,559,474 & 7,162,218 & 24,039,951 & 13,206,785 \\
\hline & 1914 & 108 & 6,598 & 11,764,495 & 2,824,890 & 6,243,027 & 11,525,033 \\
\hline & 1919 & 22 & 848 & 8,069,334 & 923,287 & 2,233,072 & 5,293,688 \\
\hline & 1914 & 10 & 302 & 1,871,015 & 171,499 & 1,269,845 & 1,886,129 \\
\hline Cutlery an & 1919 & 304 & 19,859 & 68,971,247 & 20,048,465 & 19,477,437 & 66,629,570 \\
\hline d & 1914 & \(\begin{array}{r}252 \\ 244 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 16,561
6,437 & \(35.666,198\)
\(36.095,331\) & 9,075,896 & \(8,185,699\)
\(18.526,743\) & 25,540.987 \\
\hline apiary supplies...... & 1914 & 236 & 5,551 & 21,280, 864 & 3,363,119 & 9,247,939 & 18,949,538 \\
\hline Dental goods. & 1919 & 319 & 5,224 & 17,904,790 & 4,463,840 & 16,420,429 & 29,401,896 \\
\hline & 1914 & 172 & 3,080 & 10.948,814 & 1,616,195 & 10,714,692 & 16,159,839 \\
\hline D & 1919 & 31 & 1,347 & 14,991,135 & 1,526,137 & 11,556,480 & 16,937,698 \\
\hline Druggists' preparations & 1919 & 529 & 15,568 & - \(102,129,2578\) & 12,161,925 & 55,138,475 & 114,593,486 \\
\hline & 1914 & 416 & 9,277 & 46,638,098 & 4,754,508 & 22,934,723 & 48,009,654 \\
\hline Dyeing and finishing textiles, excl. of that & 19 & 628 & 55,98 & 229,948,486 & 57,189,978 & 174,742,815 & 323,967,683 \\
\hline done in textile mills.. & 1914 & 507 & 48,467 & 139,193,871 & 24,872,318 & \(56,705,135\) & 109,291,536 \\
\hline Dyestuffs and extracts, & 1919 & 144 & 4,342 & 38,689,058 & 4,734,614 & 34,592,698 & 53,744,283 \\
\hline natural. & 1914 & 112 & 2,839 & 21,283,974 & 1.613.116 & 13,237,995 & 20,620,336 \\
\hline Electrical machinery, & 1919 & 1,404 & 212,374 & 857,855,496 & 238,188,852 & 425,098,211 & 997,968,119 \\
\hline apparatus, \& supplies & 1914 & 1,030 & 118,078 & 355,724,756 & 78,806,329 & 154,728,076 & 335,170,194 \\
\hline ectropla &  & 515
479 & \(\begin{array}{r}3,024 \\ 2,584 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 4, 81922,022 & \(3,712.922\)
1 & 1, 3359,6682 & \(10,389,617\)
\(4,773,309\) \\
\hline Emery and & 1919 & 60 & 5,601 & 34,802,542 & 5,878,748 & 12,228,187 & 30,949,270 \\
\hline sive whee & 1914 & 49 & 2,387 & 8,224,362 & 1,490,898 & 3,006,472 & 7,129,741 \\
\hline Enameling & 1919 & 74 & 694 & 2,083,474 & 790,308 & 949,556 & 2,644,763 \\
\hline & 1914 & 77 & 1,314 & 2,127,973 & 649,38 & 969,514 & 2,165,582 \\
\hline Engines, st & 1919 & 370 & 77,617 & \(454,124,733\)
\(131,080,145\) & \(105.435,455\)
\(21,420.737\) & 217,550,771 & 464,774,735 \\
\hline Engrav & \begin{tabular}{|l}
1914 \\
1919
\end{tabular} & 446
21 & \(\begin{array}{r}29,657 \\ 174 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1,080,145 & 21,420,171 & 1,484,269 & 2,248,122 \\
\hline & 1914 & & 矿 & 351.666 & 73,391 & 550,659 & 58 \\
\hline Engraving and diesink- & 1919 & 478 & 1,878 & 4,695,712 & 2,391,504 & 1,927,323 & 7,350,602 \\
\hline & 1914 & 486 & 1,536 & 1,865,298 & 1,075,721 & 596,107 & 3,133,791 \\
\hline Engraving, steel \& cop. & 1919 & 421 & 7,014 & 19,040,260 & 7.908,109 & 6,980,747 & 24,209,154 \\
\hline plate, inc. plateprint \(g\) & 1914 & 399 & 6,859 & 19,078.545 & 4,526,684 & 3,914, 21988 & 13,786,385 \\
\hline & 19 & 72 & 302 & 246,268 & 310,318 & 96,384 & 719,234 \\
\hline E & 1919 & 106 & 8,129 & 24.754.818 & 6,649,989 & 21,964.743 & 9,664,077 \\
\hline & 1914 & 90 & 6,970 & 15,830,396 & 3,378,184 & 10.234,841 & 18,481,013 \\
\hline Explo & 1919 & 118 & 9,249 & 133,247,684 & 12,504,986 & 45,911,049 & 92,474,813 \\
\hline & 1914 & 111 & 6,306 & 71,351,414 & 4,488,288 & 25,626,539 & 41,432,970 \\
\hline Fancy articles, not else- & 1919 & 661 & 13,961 & 32,824,988 & 12,207,913 & 32,591,073 & 64,054,481 \\
\hline Where specified & 1914 & 493 & 7,399 & 11,878,851 & 3,566,900 & 8,428,916 & 17,658,770 \\
\hline & 1914 & 216 & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,504 \\
4,483 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 5,395,542 & 1,988,004 & 6,102,515 & 1,450,521 \\
\hline Felt & 1919 & 49 & 5,236 & 35,024,373 & 4,873,490 & 22,780,775 & 39,229,540 \\
\hline & 1914 & 53 & 4,035 & 20,284,048 & 2,089,243 & 8,308,270 & 13,692,765 \\
\hline Ferro & 1919 & 30 & 2,344 & 42,364,729 & 3,571,487 & 28,098,576 & 38,583,984 \\
\hline Ferti & 1919 & 600 & 26,296 & 311,633,259 & 25,363,132 & 185,040,522 & 281,143,587 \\
\hline & 19 & 784 & 22,815 & 217,064,890 & 10,532,005 & 107,954,644 & 153,196,152 \\
\hline & 1919 & 5 & 5,767 & 15,692,801 & 6,192,444 & 4,227,880 & 17,616,563 \\
\hline & 1914 & 48 & 4,349
11,287 & 11,326,666 & 2,135,436 & 1,595,225 & 5,608,157 \\
\hline & 1919 & \({ }_{29}^{26}\) & 11,287 & 15,610,809 & 13,333,495 & 2,669,618 & 30,181,370 \\
\hline Fire & 1919 & 29
32 & 7,777 & 13,779,785 & -751,119 & 2,693,416 & 5,563,180 \\
\hline chem & 1914 & 27 & 256 & 674,765 & 200,096 & 573,975 & 1,297,723 \\
\hline F & 1919 & 57 & 1,222 & 3,546,943 & 994,851 & 2,108,156 & 4,629,984 \\
\hline & 1914 & 41 & 1,324 & 2,162,449 & 616,279 & 1,206,006 & 2,296,236 \\
\hline Flags and & 1919 & 79 & 1,065 & 3,436,48 & 795.242 & \[
3,286,165
\] & 5,346,089 \\
\hline & 1914
1919 & 87 45 & 1,495 & 13,561,337 & 1,665,285 & 19,418,176 & 30,116,932 \\
\hline & 1914 & 424 & 1,461 & 6,616,771 & 688,790 & 6,308,403 & 11,380,423 \\
\hline Flax and hemp, dressed & 1919 & & 420 & 2,783,958 & 447,373 & 1,708,670 & 2,369,114 \\
\hline & 1914 & 16 & 116 & 234,619 & 45,271 & 185,247 & 48 \\
\hline Flour-mill and grist- & 1919 & 10,708
10,788 & 45,481
39,718 & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(801,624,507\) \\
\(380,257,420\)
\end{tabular} & 50,888,383 & 1,799,180,987 & 2,052,434,385 \\
\hline Food preparations, not & 1919 & 1,997 & 30,365 & 245,282,687 & 29,392,209 & 494,597,157 & 631,598,150 \\
\hline elsewhere specified. & 1914 & 1,559 & 20.306 & 91,038,543 & 10,866,380 & 153,750,573 & 219,332,659 \\
\hline Foundry and machineshop products & 1919 & 10,934
10,640 & 482,767
362,471 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,104,980,938 \\
& 1,246,042,694
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 622,571,129 \\
& 244146,38
\end{aligned}
\] & \(948,069,381\)
\(358,121,781\) & 2,289,250,859 \\
\hline Foundry suppl & 1919 & & - 906 & 1, \(7,501,631\) & 1,032,029 & 5,667,236 & 9,954,676 \\
\hline & 1914 & 57 & 555 & 2,814,124 & 300,775 & 997,315 & 2,012,896 \\
\hline Fuel, manufact & 1919 & 11 & 171 & 2,908,130 & 221,545 & 1,386,394 & 1,973,877 \\
\hline & 1914 & & 141 & 1,770,550 & 111,774 & 609,068 & 862,904 \\
\hline & 1919
1914 & 1,815 & 13,639
9,030 & \(\begin{array}{r}80,700,925 \\ 29,677,371 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 24,149,212 & 105,847,402 & 143,632,693 \\
\hline Furnishing goods, men's & 1919 & 487 & 18,944 & 53,014,066 & 13,562,866 & 64,743,912 & 107,834,695 \\
\hline & 1914 & 551 & 22,459 & 27,887,725 & 8,415,480 & 31,593,442 & 52,453,338 \\
\hline Furnitur & 1919 & 3,154 & 138,331 & 423,992,405 & 141,116,316 & 261,523,395 & 571,356,333 \\
\hline & 1914 & 3,192 & 127,881 & 267,884,783 & 71,815,916 & 121,486,496 & 265,705,763 \\
\hline ess & 1919 & 141 & 5,075 & 8,867,403 & 7,098, 286 & 6,338,835 & 20,384,569 \\
\hline Galvanizing and ot & 1919 & 52 & 1,665 & 4,316,455 & 2,247.953 & 10,532,288 & 14,475,682 \\
\hline coating processes & 1914 & 48 & 1,580 & 4,415,885 & 922,264 & 6,292,804 & 8,480,109 \\
\hline Gas and electric fixtures & 1919 & 341 & 9,795 & 36,872,737 & 9,802,380 & 20,258,538 & 42,267,953 \\
\hline & 1914 & 460 & 10,913 & 27,628,569 & 6,504,150 & 14,089,527 & 28,739,937 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Ferroalloys were included in other classifications in 1914.

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S., BY INDUSTRIES, IN 1919 AND 1914-Continucd.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRT. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{array}
\] & No. of Es ab-11shments. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Wage } \\
\text { Earners } \\
\text { (Average } \\
\text { Number) }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline & & & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Gos, illuminating and & 1919 & 1,022 & 42,908 & 1,465,656,265 & 52,758,628 & 157,550,882 & 329,278,908 \\
\hline heating....... & 1914 & 1,284 & 43,792 & 1,252,421,584 & 26,801,664 & 76,779,288 & 220,237,790 \\
\hline Gas machines, and gas & 1919 & 105 & 5,589 & 24,980,993 & 5,995,877 & 10,647,402 & 26,267,074 \\
\hline and water m & 1914 & 123 & 4,972 & 17,821,544 & 3,309,631 & 6,118,471 & 15,183,916 \\
\hline Gla & 1919 & 371 & 77,520 & 215,680,436 & 87,526,625 & 90,780,124 & 261,884,080 \\
\hline & 1914 & 348 & 74,502 & 153,925,876 & 48,655,819 & 46,016,504 & 123,085,019 \\
\hline Glas8, cutting, staining, & 1919 & 616 & 6,480 & 18,088,650 & 6,154,831 & 14,357,878 & 28.443,321 \\
\hline and ornamenting. & 1914 & 635 & 8,067 & 11,310,478 & 4,670,370 & 7,142,609 & 16,445,839 \\
\hline Gloves \& mittens, cloth & 1919 & 182 & 8,986 & 17,687,953 & 4,855.246 & 16,092,462 & 28,220,113 \\
\hline Gloves\&mittens, leather & 1919 & 355 & 10,685 & 29,870,277 & 8,150,784 & 26,286,129 & 46,940,511 \\
\hline & 1914 & 352 & 10,668 & 17,080,398 & 4,558,360 & 12,170,694 & 21,614,109 \\
\hline Giucose and s & 1919 & 56 & 7,795 & 58,182,682 & 11,962,483 & 130,328,848 & 186,256,260 \\
\hline & 1914 & 89 & 4,509 & 43,642,343 & 3,549,565 & 40,207,592 & 52,615,401 \\
\hline Giue, not elsewhere & 1919 & 62 & 4,264 & 27,237,123 & 4,776,724 & 19,279,905 & 32,134,067 \\
\hline specified & 1914 & 57 & 3,129 & 17,162,362 & 1,853,548 & 9,367,922 & 13,732,824 \\
\hline Gold and stlver, leat & 1919 & 87 & 950 & 1,571,557 & 983,600 & 2,655,335 & 4,461,568 \\
\hline and foll. . . . . & 1914 & 79 & 1,135 & 1,173,621 & 498,273 & 1,452,429 & 2,432,145 \\
\hline Gold\&silver, reducing\& & 1919 & 87 & 644 & 9,757,415 & 843,608 & 49,736,978 & 55,483,215 \\
\hline retining, not from ore & 1914 & 78 & 456 & 4,406,668 & 390,865 & \(25,709,133\)
\(1,092,684\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,587,558 \\
2.239,587
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Graphite, ground and refined. & \begin{tabular}{|}
1919 \\
1914 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 24 & 497
250 & \(4,302,788\)
\(3,059.226\) & \begin{tabular}{|l}
434,317 \\
181,125
\end{tabular} & 1,092,684 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,239,587 \\
& 1,724,330
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Grease and taliow, not & 1919 & 482 & 6,647 & 37,360,094 & 7,954,378 & 47,756,341 & 67,265,206 \\
\hline inc. lubricat'g greases & 1914 & 369 & 5,106 & 18,928,178 & 3,512,085 & 17,060,872 & 24,900,519 \\
\hline Grindstones... & 1919 & 23 & 674 & 2,045,469 & 598,631 & 243,853 & 1,369,423 \\
\hline & 1914 & 14 & 686 & 1,979,047 & 322,812 & 115,588 & 683,936 \\
\hline Haircl & 1919 & 18 & 425 & 2,999,150 & 425,149 & 2,259,142 & 3,315,113 \\
\hline & 1914 & 19 & 595 & 2,945,244 & 290,280 & 1,654,006 & 2,395,486 \\
\hline Hair & 1919 & 198 & 1,084 & 3,580,546 & 1,064,630 & 3,829,197 & 6,963,033 \\
\hline & 1914 & 205 & 1,193 & 2,542,585. & 580,815 & 1,528,942 & 3,334,946 \\
\hline Hamm & 1919 & 6 & 64 & 153,465 & 40,241 & 169,492 & 255,755 \\
\hline & 1914 & 14 & 285 & 608,194 & 119,472 & 361,327 & 671,476 \\
\hline Hand & 1919 & 298 & 1,719 & 4,249,546 & 1,832,581 & 2,634,426 & 7,738,773 \\
\hline & 1914 & 277 & 1,321 & 2,272,589 & 847,727 & 1,093,147 & 3,382,793 \\
\hline Hardw & 1919 & 548 & 42,505 & 133,925,619 & 45,229,950 & 58,533,769 & 154,524,888 \\
\hline & 1914 & 539 & 41,213 & 92,301,999 & 22,583,132 & 29,070,638 &  \\
\hline Hardware, & 1919 & 37 & 3,675 & 10,991,945 & 4,043,799 & 4,281,589 & \[
14,136,556
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 58 & 2,511 & 5,353,299 & 1,248,441 & \[
1,789,944
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,039,971 \\
26,521,212
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Hat and cap & 1919 & 133 & 3,009 & 19,861,835 & 3,132,571 & \[
16,643,919
\] & \[
26,521,212
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 98 & 1,775 & 6,417,072 & 804,246 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,051,857 \\
2,4176514
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,929,342 \\
44,539.861
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Hats \& caps, oth. than & 1919 & 709 & 7,539 & 18,515,472 & 9,438,864 4 & \(24,176,514\)
\(9,267,577\) & \(44,539,861\)
\(18,593,221\) \\
\hline felt, straw, and wool. & 1914 & 580
176 & 7,322
18,510 & \(6,846,996\)
\(58,127,770\) & 4,507,521 & \(9,267,577\)
\(40,158,019\) & 18,593,221 \\
\hline ats, & -1919 1914 & 176
224 & 18,510 & 58,127.770 & 19,070,812 & 40,198,019 & 87,349,744 \\
\hline ats, & 1919 & 148 & 7,302 & 18,560,183 & 6,604,933 & 16,910,408 & 32,187,361 \\
\hline , & 1914 & 149 & 9,483 & 12,588,754 & 5,253,028 & 14,085,786 & 25,443,501 \\
\hline Hats, wool-fe & 1919 & 40 & 1,448 & 3,831,376 & 1,387,777 & 3,699,822 & 6,739,652 \\
\hline & 1914 & 30 & 1,249 & 2,608,839 & 599,578 & 978,339 & 1,944,484 \\
\hline Hones and whet & 1919 & 11 & 212 & 847,340 & 203,001 & 320,451 & 793,778 \\
\hline d & 1914 & 16 & 170 & 499,030 & 63,902 & 87,431 & 259,944 \\
\hline Horseshoes, not made in & 1919 & 20 & 744 & 4,589,563 & 830,249 & 1,536,619 & 3,367,001 \\
\hline steel wks.orroll'g mills & 1914 & 22 & 588 & 2,437,449 & 362,435 & 689,574 & 1,785,993 \\
\hline House-furnishing goods, & 1919 & 467 & 7,853 & 32,626,867 & 6,443,915 & 39,793,962 & 60,211,804 \\
\hline not clsewhere spec'f'd & 1914 & 370 & 6,935 & 19,014,157 & 3,306,515 & 17,390,886 & 26,452,937 \\
\hline Ice, manufactured..... & 1919 & 2,867 & 30,247 & 270,725,786 & 34,001,837 & 42,877,509 & 137,004,798 \\
\hline re, manufactured. & 1914 & 2,543 & 23,011 & 174,308,511 & 14,840,591 & 17,755,004 & 60,386,267 \\
\hline Ink, & 1919 & 90 & 1,988 & 18,702,523 & 2,574,920 & 14,661,115 & 26,244,470 \\
\hline , & 1914 & 70 & 1,391 & 11,942,807 & 1,063,959 & 6,805,874 & 13,830,312 \\
\hline Ink, & 1919 & 61 & 702 & 4,803,485 & 596,168 & 3,320,346 & 6,433,941 \\
\hline & 1914 & 54 & 512 & 2,464,261 & 262,786 & 1.236,227 & 2,783,642 \\
\hline Instruments, profes'nal & 1919 & 351 & 15,931 & 51,570,479 & 17,499,888 & 19,494,634 & 58,136,691 \\
\hline and sclentific & 1914 & 307 & 7,107 & 16,742,326 & 4,652,105 & 5,581,722 & 17,494,729 \\
\hline Iron and stcel, blast & 1919 & 195 & 41,660 & 802,416,541 & 73,769,395 & 621,286,496 & 794,466,558 \\
\hline furnaces. & 1914 & 160 & 29,356 & 462,281,594 & 22,780,626 & 264,580,060 & 317,653,983 \\
\hline Iron \& steel, sted wks. & 1919 & 500 & 375.088 & 2,656,518,417 & 637,637,430 & 1,680,575,758 & 2,828,902,376 \\
\hline and rolling milis. .its & 1914 & 427 & 248,716 & 1,258,370,594 & 188,142,398 & 590,825,692 & 918,664,565 \\
\hline Iron \& stcel, bolts, nuts, washers, \& rivets, not made in mills & 1919 & 144 & 17,967 & 75,715,918 & 20,973,834 & 44,277,117 & 89,743,882 \\
\hline & 1914 & 102 & 10,658 & 35,602,329 & 5,960,824 & 12,912,649 & 23,403,405 \\
\hline 1ron and steel, cast-iron & 1919 & 59 & 12,625 & 42,863,026 & 14,705,398 & 25,386,552 & 50,235,101 \\
\hline plpe. . . . . . . . . . . . & 1914 & 59 & 12,557 & 26,981,070 & 7,075,976 & 16,930,141 & 26,659,365 \\
\hline Iron \& steel, doors and & 1919 & 57 & 2,077 & 9,849,235 & 2,729,774 & 4,577,934 & 10,877,001 \\
\hline shutters..... . . . . . . & 1914 & 43 & 1,985 & 5,161,132 & 1,537,688 & 1,995,885 & 5,183,602 \\
\hline Iron \& stecl forgings, not & & & & & & & \\
\hline made in steel works & \begin{tabular}{|}
1919 \\
1914
\end{tabular} & 241
191 & 28,391
10,689 & \(135,246,144\)
\(36,319,626\) & \(39,772,553\)
\(7,487,448\) & \(82,024,492\)
\(14,610,897\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
173,752,104 \\
28,961,457
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline  & 1914 & 191 & 10,689 & 36,319,626 & 7,487,448 & 14,610,897 & 28,961,457 \\
\hline Iron, steel, nalls, splkes, cut, wrought, inc. wire & & & & & & & \\
\hline nails, not madelnsteel & 1919 & 65 & 3,355
2,644 & \(13,215,785\)
\(7,883,371\) & \(3,397,562\)
\(1,507,689\) & \(8,874,747\)
3,594319 & \(17,583,344\)
\(7,198,600\) \\
\hline works or rolling mills & 1914 & 64. & 2,644 & 7,883,371 & 1,507,689 & 3,594 319 & 7,198,600 \\
\hline lron \& steel, tempering and welding. & 1919 & 520 & 1,835 & 7,626,948 & 2,742,928 & 3,575,881 & 10,995,672 \\
\hline Iron \& steel, wrought & 1919 & 50 & 10,426 & 72,709,472 & 14,410,676 & 51,155,653 & 81,869,115 \\
\hline pipe.............. & 1914 & 36 & 8,845 & 39,407,625 & \(5,750,360\) & 26,295,788 & 37,655,229 \\
\hline Ivory shell, and bone & & & & & & & \\
\hline work, not including & 1919 & 54 & 842
795 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,365,784 \\
& 1,160, \pm 22
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 734,932 \\
& 301,338
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{1}, 293,876 \\
\mathbf{9 5 8 , 0 5 1}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,816,530 \\
& 1,895,812
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline combs and hairplns..
Japanning. . . . . . . . . & 1914
1919 & \begin{tabular}{l}
54 \\
36 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
795 \\
295 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,160,822 \\
461,561
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 391,338 \\
& 260,640
\end{aligned}
\] & 221,901 & 1,771,143 \\
\hline Japanning & 1919 1914 & \begin{tabular}{l}
36 \\
35 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 298 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 461,561 \\
& 260,719
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
149444
\] & 21,901 & 381,324 \\
\hline Jeweir & 1919 & 2,054 & 30,871 & 121,070,305 & 35, 863,718 & 110,450,683 & 203,939,230 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,914 & 28,239 & 72,403,6,37 & 18,301,565 & 39,116,136 & 81,006,289 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cloth gloves and inftens were inclided in "furnishing yoods, men's," In 1914
Machine tools, and iron and stecl, tempering and welding, were lucluded in "foundry and machine hoDs' prlor to 1919.

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S., BY INDUSTRIES, IN 1919 AND 1914-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sus } \\
\text { Yr. }
\end{gathered}
\] & No. of Estab-lishments. & Wage Earners (Average Number) & Capltal. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products \\
\hline & & & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Jewelry and instrument & 1919 & 142 & 2,734 & 3,697,104 & \[
2.147,648
\] & 3,505,840 & \[
8,126.300
\] \\
\hline cases. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1914 & 125 & 2,393 & 2,187,328 & 1,093,672 & 1,449,848 & \[
3,620,838
\] \\
\hline Jute good & 1919 & 26 & 7,138 & 41.335,845 & 6,436,286 & 17,708,834 & 34,442,698 \\
\hline & 1914 & 34 & 7,987 & 17,279,006 & 3,060,010 & 12,579,840 & 16,513,874 \\
\hline Knit & 1919 & 2,050 & 172,572 & 516457991 & 125.199,820 & 427,095,560 & 713,139,689 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,622 & 150,520 & 215,826,340 & 59,758,151 & 146,687,458 & 258,912,903 \\
\hline Labels and t & 1919 & 119 & 5,227 & 14,118,792 & 4,549,902 & 11,274,767 & 24,243,992 \\
\hline Labels and & 1914 & 108 & 2,600 & 5,696.747 & 1,458,777 & 2,907,876 & 6.584,058 \\
\hline Lamps and refle & 1919 & 171 & 8,360 & 26,099,941 & 9,292,497 & \(\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 4,012,0371 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) & 38
\(16,698,917\) \\
\hline Lapidary & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
1914 \\
1919 \\
1914
\end{tabular} & 151 & 7,134 & \(15,670,937\)
\(19,209,627\)
\(3,619,288\) & \(4.172,884\)
\(2,837,811\) & \(\begin{array}{r}8,012,371 \\ 19.363,004 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(16,638.287\)
\(30,051,4(60\) \\
\hline & 1914 & 89 & - 584 & 3,613,288 & -641,444 & 3,940,761 & 5,360,064 \\
\hline Lard, not made in slaughter ng \& meat- & 1919 & & 13 & 40,537 & 12,154 & 175,317 & 219.660 \\
\hline packing establishm'ts & 1914 & 6 & 19 & 123,592 & 12,268 & 101,624 & 146,873 \\
\hline Lasts. . . . & 1919 & 64 & 2,910 & 8,177,560 & 3,415,950 & 3,932,662 & 12,470,539 \\
\hline & 1914 & 66 & 2,094 & 4,480,609 & 1,511,299 & 1,342,720 & 4,589,215 \\
\hline Lead, bar, pipe, and & 1919 & 32 & 852 & 9,419,730 & 1,066,941 & 13,634,120 & 17,174,281 \\
\hline sheet & 1914 & \(\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 503 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}585 \\ 8,945 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}5.035,955 \\ 33,341,468 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 9,406 615,403 & \(6,048,426\)
30035,537
10 & \(17,430,957\)
52,952,772 \\
\hline where speci 10 & 1914 & 378 & 7,071 & 10,951,427 & 3,603,865 & 10,632,124 & 19,333,934 \\
\hline Leather, tanned, curred & 1919 & 680 & 72,476 & 671,341,553 & 88,205,473 & 646.521,527 & 928,591,701 \\
\hline and finish & 1914 & 741 & 55,936 & 332,180,085 & 31,914,497 & 284.245,420 & 367,201,705 \\
\hline Lime & 1919 & 476 & 11,405 & 45,844,532 & 10,869.196 & , 14.296,925 & 33,970.463 \\
\hline & 1914 & 627 & .12,429 & 34,123,948 & 6,039,608 & 7,557,670 & 18,390 805 \\
\hline Linen g & 1919 & 10 & 1,890 & 7,527,596 & 1,635,642 & 4,190,187 & 6,998,046 \\
\hline & 1914 & 21 & 3,567 & 8,809,869 & 1,386,117 & 4,289,104 & 6,959,708 \\
\hline Liquors, & 1919 & 34 & 1,380 & 45,618,110 & 1,716,699 & 19.655,522 & 31,854,085 \\
\hline & 1914 & 434 & 6,295 & 91,285,028 & 3,994.469 & 40,996,781 & 206,778,708 \\
\hline Liquo & 1919 & 729 & 34,259 & 583,429,947 & 45,170,432 & 94,792,659 & 379,905,085 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,250 & 62,070 & 792,913,659 & 53,243,743 & 129,724,396 & 442,148,597 \\
\hline Liquors, & 1919 & 342 & 1,011 & 14,855.481 & 1,013.898 & \(8.115,841\) & 17,454,194 \\
\hline & 1914 & 318 & 2,292 & 31,516,366 & 1,194.433 & 9,489,428 & 16,618,378 \\
\hline Lithographing & 1919 & 331 & 15,618 & 60.817,330 & 18,201,089 & 27,718,217 & 73,151,115 \\
\hline & 1914 & 336 & 15,171 & '35,685,305 & 11,861,018 & 14,017,181 & 39,135,973 \\
\hline Locomotives, not made & 1919 & 17 & 26.715 & 138,275,823 & 38.798,641 & 72,375,950 & 156,269,730 \\
\hline by railroad comp'n's. & 1914 & 19 & 17,391 & 86,413.199 & 11,085,375 & 23,546,118 & 43,374,141 \\
\hline Looking-glass and pic- & 1919 & 429 & 4,708 & 10.079 .709 & 4,775,227 & 7,227,232 & 18,384,562 \\
\hline ture frames. & 1914 & 438 & 4,787 & \(8.049,164\) & 2,850.258 & 4,468,492 & 11,014,207 \\
\hline Lubricating grease & 1919 & 53 & 472 & 5,242,636 & 569,925 & 4,807,501 & 8,868,772 \\
\hline & 1914 & 77 & 476 & 3.440 .131 & 281,844 & 2,767,165 & 4,919,078 \\
\hline Lumber and timb & 1919 & 26,119 & 480,945 & 1,357,991,571 & 489,419 091 & 470,960,488 & 1,387,471,413 \\
\hline & 1914 & 27,249 & 480,207 & 917,221,581 & 240,171,732 & 282,285,405 & 715,941,590 \\
\hline Lumber, planing-mili products, not incl'd'g & & & & & & & \\
\hline planing mills con'ct'd & 1919 & 5,309 & 86,956 & 361,848,079 & 91.976,526 & 299,265,652 & 500,438,258 \\
\hline with sawmills. . . . . . & 1914 & 5,841 & 96,214 & 266,804.640 & 61,949,230 & 184,227,441 & 307,672,478 \\
\hline Machine tools & 1919 & 403 & 53,111 & 231,039,843 & 66,178,969 & 59,034,308 & 212,400,158 \\
\hline Malt & 1919 & 55 & 1,352 & 34,829,495 & 1,845,210 & 31,612,707 & \[
39,340,414
\] \\
\hline & 1914 & 97 & 1,989 & 46.766,899 & 1,827,520 & 39,198,931 & 48,132,833 \\
\hline Marble and stone work & 1919 & 4,240 & 32,768 & 112,568,533 & 38,354.822 & 49,524,341 & 129.164.653 \\
\hline & 1914 & 4,901 & 54.981 & 118,423,292 & 37,960,517 & 37,802,335 & 107,054,593 \\
\hline Matche & 1919 & 21 & 3.726 & 29,477,486 & 3,059,537 & 6,852,970 & 18,495,876 \\
\hline & 1914 & 20 & 3,800 & 11,736,187 & 1,757,975 & 5,201,598 & 12,556,279 \\
\hline Mats \& matting, from & 1919 & 12 & 1,073 & 7,190.675 & 810,607 & 2,102,580 & 4860,855 \\
\hline cocoa fibre grass\&coir & 1914 & 12 & 869 & 5,055.114 & 455,247 & 1,170,214 & 2,235,867 \\
\hline Mattres's\& spr'g beds, & 1919 & 1,041 & 12,637 & 46,212,858 & 12,805,351 & 49,208,560 & 83,952,609 \\
\hline not elsewhere spec'd & 1914 & 1,000 & 11,747 & 24,921,823 & 6,723,372 & 22,399.153 & 38,716,764 \\
\hline Millinery \& lace goods, & 1919 & 3,005 & 50.850 & 95,538,769 & 49,849,884 & 132,928.877 & 255,724,922 \\
\hline not elsewhere spec'd. & 1914 & 2,079 & 45,274 & 53,100,601 & 21,545,137 & 57,675,921 & 114,160,462 \\
\hline Millstones.... . . . . . . & 1919 & 5.124 & - 38 & 58, 58,905 & 16,43,732 & -65,509 & 66,896 \\
\hline Mineral \& soda waters. & 1919 & 5.194 & 17,440 & 102,838,582 & 16.393.477 & 68,599,585 & 135, 341,437 \\
\hline & 1914 & 5,463 & 15,506 & 53,232.546 & 8,863,654 & 26,779,476 & 58,401,462 \\
\hline Minerals \& earths. gr'd or otherwise treated & 1919 & 419 & 14,426 & 60,208,617 & 16.309,518 & 16,270,251 & 46,067,239 \\
\hline Mirrors, framed, unf'm'd & 1914 & 244
186 & 4.707
2.599 & 27,439,441 & \(2,485,254\)
\(2,819,140\) & \(4,561,428\)
\(12,498.733\) & \(10,307,114\)
\(20.830,775\) \\
\hline not elsewhere spec'd. & 1914 & 182 & 3,184 & 6,517,304 & 1,967,811 & 12,013,970 & 10.189, 431 \\
\hline Models \& patterns, not & 1919 & 928 & 6,949 & 11,753,992 & 10,318,104 & 6,395.834 & 25,300,389 \\
\hline incl. paper patterns.. & 1914 & 762 & 4,274 & 5,534,250 & 3,103,061 & 2,045,327 & 8,(0)4, 195 \\
\hline Motor cycles, bicycles, & 1919 & 51 & 10,886 & 35,362,150 & 12,763.235 & 25,985,915 & 53,105,895 \\
\hline and parts. . . . . . . & 1914 & 78 & 6,680 & 18,134,950 & 4,738,750 & 10,927,654 & 22,234,2(i2 \\
\hline Mucilage, paste, and other adhesives, not & 1919 & 127 & 803 & 7,133,137 & 850,382 & 7.092,728 & 11,230.253 \\
\hline elsewhere specifled... & 1914 & 127 & 700 & 3,549,980 & 398.814 & 3,338,082 & 5,694.559 \\
\hline Musical instruments \& & 1919 & 240 & 4.113 & 7,876,182 & 3,984,656 & 4,444.7-29 & 12.506.334 \\
\hline materials, not specif. & 1914 & 241 & 1,831 & 3,857,787 & 1,160.512 & 1,022,584 & 3,624.6i97 \\
\hline Musical instruments, & 1919 & 68 & 1,941 & 6,770,587 & 1,978,518 & 2,217,097 & 5,973.268 \\
\hline organs & 1914 & 85 & 3,063 & 8,042,405 & 1,993,415 & 2,659,980 & 6.297,348 \\
\hline Musical instruments, & 1919 & 191 & 22,957 & 116,106,536 & 25,474,200 & 54,364,656 & 107,088.050 \\
\hline pianos............ & 1914 & 255 & 23,877 & 101,746,424 & 15,704,679 & 29,091,045 & 62,775, 0,35 \\
\hline Mus. instrum'ts. piano & 1919 & 113 & 11,009 & 32,323,669 & 10,467,137 & 16,693.140 & 36.789,(i27 \\
\hline and organ materials.. & 1914 & 138 & 10,616 & 21,200,965 & 5,654,507 & 9,501.766 & 19.875,762 \\
\hline Needles, pins. \& hooks & 1919 & 92 & 9,294 & 26,324.627 & 8,809,781 & 10,227,199 & \(29.304,995\) \\
\hline and eyes & 1914 & 49 & 5,339 & 9,424,203 & 2,506,611 & 3,241,657 & 7.890,879 \\
\hline Nets and seines & 1919 & 19 & 859 & 4,155,531 & 561,282 & 3,648.206 & 5.114.414 \\
\hline & 1914 & 15 & 1,058 & 2,678,351 & 378,741 & 2,257,093 & 3,088,042 \\
\hline Oakum & 1919 & 6 & 124 & 978,063 & 118,032 & 575,525 & 98:3,423 \\
\hline & 1914 & 6 & 116 & 494,572 & 49,305 & 235,141 & 358.534 \\
\hline Oil \& cake, cottonseed & 1919 & 711 & 26.766 & 203,457,371 & 20,615,193 & 495,192,294 & 581,244.798 \\
\hline & 1914 & 882 & 21,810 & 118,072,075 & 8,489,692 & 180,976,413 & 212,127,024 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lumber and timber products include "pulpwood" in 1914 ; not shown as a separate classification in 1919. Machine tools, tempering and welding. included in "foundry machine shops" prior to 1919. Milstones were included in "all other industries" in 1914.

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S. BY INDUSTRIES IN 1919 AND 1914-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr }
\end{aligned}
\] & No. of Estab-lishments. & Wage Earners (A verage Number) & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Va ue of Products. \\
\hline Oil, essential. & 1919 & 78 & & Dollars. & & Dollar & Dollars. \\
\hline On, essential. & 1914 & 105 & 249 & 1,616,682 & 391,213 & 7 & \\
\hline Oll, linseed & 1919 & 26 & 2,173 & 73,954,065 & 3,052,269 & 100,577,538 & 120,638,100 \\
\hline & 1914 & 25 & 1,488 & 39,872,712 & 1,127,169 & 39,555,408 & 44,882,538 \\
\hline Oil, not elsewhere spec. & 1919 & 280 & 5,930 & 91,475,009 & 6,141,145 & 119,270.586 & 156,479,654 \\
\hline & 1914 & 181 & 3,558 & 27,630,458 & 1,363,301 & 26,420,275 & 38,040,152 \\
\hline Oiicloth and linoleum, & 1919 & 21 & 5,414 & 49,803,688 & 6,518,089 & 30,368,703 & 52,673,200 \\
\hline Oilcloth, enamè & 1914 & 18 & 4,428 & 20,292,210 & 2,604,368 & 11,251,876 & 17,602,336 \\
\hline Oilcloth, enamel & 1919 & 11 & 1,130 & 10,782,957 & 1,200,877 & 11,140,723 & 15,436,875 \\
\hline & 1914 & 13 & 1,223 & 7,748,968 & , 608,947 & 6,523,987 & 7.996,025 \\
\hline Oleomargarine and oth. butter substltutes & \begin{tabular}{|l}
1919 \\
1914
\end{tabular} & 17 & 2,851 & 24,971,947 & 3,184,118 & 66,042,792 & 79,815,580 \\
\hline Optical goods. & (1914 & 506 & 14,723 & 37,739,904 & 14,388,207 & \(10,257,480\)
\(17,785,083\) & \(15,079,784\)
\(53,717,798\) \\
\hline & 1914 & 314 & 7,919 & 17,010,783 & 4,649,406 & 6,605,548 & 18,187,965 \\
\hline Ordnance \& accessorles & 1919 & 26 & 11,328 & 85,399,163 & 15,556,642 & 26,592,658 & 69,495,628 \\
\hline Paints & 1919 & 601 & 17,485 & 177,314,815 & 19,550,371 & 165,604,116 & 256,714,379 \\
\hline & 1914 & 585 & 13,349 & 99,673,137 & 8,315,223 & 71,588,364 & 112,408,742 \\
\hline Paper and wood pulp & 1919 & 729 & 113,759 & 905,794,583 & 135,690,642 & 467,482,637 & 788,059,377 \\
\hline & 1914 & 718 & 88,457 & 534,624,600 & 53,245,639 & 213,181,286 & 332,147,175 \\
\hline Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. & 1919
1914
1919 & 308
310 & 14,135
13,495 & \(64,442,569\)
\(37,809,125\) & \(\begin{array}{r}12,666,924 \\ 6,849,761 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(65,295,484\)
\(28,120,244\) & 107,284,759 \\
\hline Paper patterns.. & 1919 & -19 & 13,403 & 1,084,325 & 849,761
374,479 & 28,120,244 & 1,871,461 \\
\hline & 1914 & 25 & 1,073 & 2,611,993 & 577,285 & 626,311 & 3,026,022 \\
\hline Patent medicines and & 1919 & 2,467 & 17,444 & 143,498,611 & - 13,748,813 & 88,819,417 & 212,162,255 \\
\hline compounds & 1914 & 2,903 & 13,328 & 71,436,840 & 6,675,168 & 35,940,434 & 102,463,374 \\
\hline Paving mater & 1919 & 889 & 16,072 & 67,421,242 & 17,169,154 & 16,019,811 & 45,740,606 \\
\hline & 1914 & 609 & 19,540 & 57,431,939 & 11,184,030 & 14,162,839 & 35,678,054 \\
\hline Peanuts, grading, roast- & 1919 & 78 & 2,460 & 10,393,512 & 1,328,712 & 28,474,052 & 33,354,377 \\
\hline ing, clean'g \& shell'g & 1914 & 61 & 2,353 & 3,615,407 & 569,409 & 12,571,391 & 14,996,369 \\
\hline Pencils lead & 1919 & 12 & 5.970 & 29,641,044 & 5,299,050 & 9,073,563 & 24,134,159 \\
\hline & 1914 & 14 & 4,330 & 10,669,721 & 1,944,376 & 4,564,000 & 8,328,418 \\
\hline Pens, fountain \& stylo- & 1919 & 56 & 3,207 & 9,725,362 & 2,980,663 & 5,811,419 & 15,996,808 \\
\hline graphi & 1914 & 55 & 1,154 & 3,269,809 & 717,533 & 1,614,145 & 6,865,074 \\
\hline Pens, go & 1919 & 15 & 416 & 397,954 & 517,123 & 962,410 & 1,801,460 \\
\hline & 1914 & 12 & 246 & 408,228 & 174,209 & 301,893 & 642,461 \\
\hline Pens, & 1919 & 4 & 807 & 1,311,150 & 679,405 & 398,383 & 1,679,541 \\
\hline & 1914 & & 573 & 870,601 & 243,043 & 117,113 & 513,498 \\
\hline Perfumery \& & 1919 & 569 & 5,405 & 32,666,633 & 3,983,016 & 26,147,026 & 59,613,301 \\
\hline & 1914
1919
191 & 496
320 & 2,897
58,889 & \(9,646,613\)
\(1,170,278,189\) & \(1,279,899\)
\(89,749,637\) & \(7,464,786\)
\(1,247,908,355\) & 16,899,101 \\
\hline & 1914 & 176 & 25,366 & -325,646,120 & 19,397,466 & 325,264,509 & 396,361,406 \\
\hline Phonographs \& grapho- & 1919 & 166 & 28,721 & 105,241,359 & 33,963,148 & 59,740,205 & 158,547,870 \\
\hline & 1914 & 18 & 9,381 & 33,770,511 & 6,341,495 & 7,048,040 & 27,115,916 \\
\hline Photographic appar'tus & 1919 & 68 & 2,555 & 7,264,031 & 2,642,957 & 3,584,380 & 9,384,050 \\
\hline & 1914 & 87 & 2,016 & 4,397,279 & 1,289,092 & 1,535,405 & 4,273,162 \\
\hline Photographic materials & 1919 & 169 & 14,556 & 87,204,707 & 18,965,941 & 49,801,747 & 115,714,179 \\
\hline & 1914 & 59 & 6,658 & 31,991,180 & 4,256,212 & 10,003,976 & 34,768,364 \\
\hline Photo-engraving, not & 1919 & 422 & 6,769 & 12,442,784 & 10,423,541 & 5,038,382 & 29,389,386 \\
\hline done in ptg. estab'nts & 1914 & 376 & 6,211 & 7,703,210 & 6,166,638 & 2,798,132 & 15,358,604 \\
\hline Pickles, preserves, and & 1919 & 723 & 16,621 & 88.703,665 & 13,346,467 & 93,037,433 & 145,784,530 \\
\hline sauces & 1914 & 672 & 12,590 & 43,196,381 & 5,788,825 & 35,672,506 & 60,914,532 \\
\hline Pipes, tobacco & 1919 & 56 & 2,539 & 7,634,662 & 2,555,291 & 3,497,414 & 11,553,777 \\
\hline & 1914 & 47 & 2,354 & 3,232,454 & 1,188,411 & 2,308,246 & 4,220,084 \\
\hline Plated Wa & 1919 & 68 & 9,492 & 34,789,823 & 10,913,091 & 17,766,536 & 41,634,585 \\
\hline & 1914 & 72 & 8,717 & 22,215,362 & 5,000,381 & 8,304,039 & 18,484,235 \\
\hline Plumbers' supplies, not & 1919 & 214 & 13,592
18,479 & \(60,980,632\)
\(48,029,113\) & 15,962,517 & 27,797,007 & 60,055,265 \\
\hline Pock & 1919 & 139 & 1,905 & +5,427,990 & 1,061,903 & 18,557,155 & 14,549,659 \\
\hline & 1914 & 64 & 1,466 & 1,609,601 & 702,314 & 1,783,840 & 3,350,552 \\
\hline Pott & 1919 & 340 & 27,934 & 66,757,970 & 29,820,278 & 20,794,076 & 74,919,186 \\
\hline & 1914 & 350 & 26,705 & 44,704,081 & 16,666,330 & 12,031,556 & 36,942,606 \\
\hline Poultry, kill'g \& dress'g, not done in slaughter & 1919 & 196 & 2,140 & 8,875,942 & 2,045,043 & 36,015,817 & 41,705,079 \\
\hline \& meat-pack'g estab. & 1914 & 116 & 1,353 & 2,281,553 & 622,278 & 11,205,603 & 12,916,608 \\
\hline Printing \& pubilshing, & 1919 & 13,089 & 123,005 & 435,554,984 & 141,476,243 & 211,067,174 & 597,663,228 \\
\hline book and job .i.... & 1914 & 12,115 & 113,121 & 247,282,409 & 78,413,700 & 96,453,232 & 307,330,861 \\
\hline Printing \& publishing, & 1919 & 160 & 899 & 8,006,122 & 926,988 & 2,123,781 & 14,592,177 \\
\hline muslc. . . . & 1914 & 180 & 873 & 4,260,844 & 572,985 & 1,046,630 & 7,271,266 \\
\hline Printing \& pubilishing. & 1919 & 17,362 & 120,381 & 614,045,344 & 144,348,173 & 300,385,187 & 924,152,878 \\
\hline newspapers, period'is & 1914 & 19,317 & 114,375 & 384, 744,761 & 88,561,248 & 129,082,218 & 495,905,948 \\
\hline Printing materials. & 1919 & 82 & 723 & \(7,245,110\)
\(1,770,980\) & 799,402
340,041 & 1,619,718 & \(4,918,799\)
\(2,110,814\) \\
\hline & 1914 & 94 & 423 & 1,770,980 & 340,041 & 763,212 & 2,110,814 \\
\hline than wood & 1919 & 5 & 64 & 778,177 & 55,944 & 395,947 & 524,444 \\
\hline Pulp goods. & 1919 & 40 & 3,041 & 17,190,849 & 3,608,314 & 11,381,972 & 23,608,403 \\
\hline ¢ goods. & 1914 & 24 & 1,654 & 6,862,155 & 888,984 & 2,191,276 & 4,482,981 \\
\hline Pumps, not including & 1919 & 127 & 5,384 & 26,660,846 & \(5,968,121\) & 12,161,892 & 31,656,438 \\
\hline nower pumps...... & 1914 & 96 & 2,134 & 6,194,272 & 1,391,460 & 2,765.270 & 6,350,411 \\
\hline Pumps, steam \& other.. & 1919 & 112 & 10,688 & 54,839,975 & 13,703,526 & 23,907,889 & 53,745,502 \\
\hline & 1914 & 87 & 6,188 & 30,655,598 & 4,163,743 & 6,693,474 & 17,864,311 \\
\hline Refrigerators. & 1919 & 122 & 5,786 & 23,600,028 & 5,809,351 & 11,948,972 & 26,048,808 \\
\hline Refrigerators. & 1914 & 134 & 5,617 & 14,511,158 & 3,572,334 & 7,343,392 & 15,051.794 \\
\hline Regalia, and soelcty & 1919 & 115 & 2,223 & 6,257,750 & 1,800,383 & 4,287,055 & 9,395,470 \\
\hline badges and embiems. & 1914 & 138 & 2,010 & 4,121,694 & \(\begin{array}{r}979,963 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2,205,068 & 5,025,451 \\
\hline Rice, elenning \& polish- & 1919 & 86 & 2,113 & 23,792,509 & 1,932,196 & 76,633,816 & 90,038,412 \\
\hline Ing.... & 1914 & 59 & 1,253 & 12,626,990 & 645,863 & 20,615,860 & 23,039,294 \\
\hline Roollng material & 1919 & 178 & 8,871 & 57,069,224 & 10,344,043 & 52,587,777 & 85,895,359 \\
\hline & 1914 & 170 & 4,088 & 23,645,086 & 2,042,136 & 17,604,944 & 27,977,913 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Oll not elsewhere specified" ineludes "oil, castor," and "oil, lard, not made in slaughtering and meatpaeking estabilishments.:

Ordnance and aceessories were ineluded in "all other industrics" in 1914.
Puls from flber other than wood was included in "ail other industries" in 1914.


\footnotetext{
Smelting and refining, metals not elsewhcre spccified, was included in other classificatlons in 1914 and covers "smelting and refining, antimony," and "smelting and refining, tln," which could not be shown separately. Steel barrels, etc., was included in "foundry and machine shops" prior to 1919.
}

MANUFACTURING IN THE U. S., BY INDUSTRIES, IN 1919, AND 1914-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\] & No. of Establish ments. & Wage Earners (Average Number) & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Materials. & Value of Products. \\
\hline & & & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Sugar, reflning, not in- & 1919 & 20
18 & 18,202 & 193,540, 825 & 22,710,464 & 662,143,981 & \[
730,986,706
\] \\
\hline Sulphuric, nitric and & 1919 & 39 & 11,253 & 51,160,004 & 7,823,377 & 264,085,358 & \(289,398,715\)
\(31,470,480\) \\
\hline mixed acids & 1914 & 32 & 3,064 & 35,233,806 & 2,212,547 & 6,734,422 & 15,215,474 \\
\hline Surglcal appliance & 1919 & 268 & 6,390 & 33,063,371 & 6,084,143 & 22,213,621 & 43,533,860 \\
\hline & 1914 & 238 & 4,282 & 11,883,283 & 2,211,246 & 7,097,532 & 14,919,984 \\
\hline Suspenders, garters, \& elastic woven goods. & 1919
1914 & 196 & 10,857 & 39,670,879 & 9,270,130 & 36,369,218 & 60,774,652 \\
\hline Textile mach'y \& parts. & 1919 & 432 & 31,823 & 126,343,086 & \(4,276,126\)
\(36,528,729\) & 15,191,192 & 24,432,753 \\
\hline Theatrical Ecenery & 1919 & 17 & 149 & 572,878 & 237,603 & 504,655 & 1,067,033 \\
\hline & 1914 & 7 & 88 & 265,570 & 89,359 & 124,577 & 1,326,965 \\
\hline Tin and other foils, not & 1919 & 15 & 1,908 & 11,998,436 & 1,759,320 & 13,007,990 & 17,920,834 \\
\hline elsewhere specified & 1914 & 14 & 1,031 & 3,348,768 & 527,443 & 3,671,815 & 5,067,967 \\
\hline Tin platc \& terneplate. & 1919 & 24 & 3,122 & 34,315,066 & 5,756,417 & 73,422,649 & 97,404,720 \\
\hline & 1914 & 31 & 5,238 & 26,847,389 & 3,924,447 & 57,906,561 & 68,342,962 \\
\hline Tin ware, not elsewhere & 1919 & 301 & 34,386 & 198,386,695 & 34,493,399 & 165,170,736 & 233,964,000 \\
\hline specifled & 1914 & 294 & 22,584 & 118,218,418 & 12,217,359 & 53,840,817 & 81,930,880 \\
\hline Tobacco, chewing and & 1919 & 365 & 18,324 & 188,444,100 & 12,674,736 & 130,270,388 & 239,270,718 \\
\hline smoking, and snuff & 1914 & 436 & 25,980 & 131,857,895 & 9,549,702 & 76,604,059 & 175,280,925 \\
\hline Tobacco, cigars, and & 1919 & 9,926 & 138,773 & 416,395,472 & 111,313,348 & 353,297,366 & 773,662,495 \\
\hline clgarettes... & 1914 & 13,515 & 152,892 & 171,982,357 & 68,306,398 & -130,529,525 & 314,884,297 \\
\hline Tools, not elsewhere & 1919 & 1,125 & 35,585 & 134,731,947 & 43,836,069 & 45,796,967 & 144,201,668 \\
\hline specified & 1914 & 661 & 16,866 & 47,618,493 & 10,216,885 & 12,235,269 & 33,892,511 \\
\hline Toys and games & 1919 & 541 & 14,201 & 27,738,500 & 11,847,277 & 19,841,498 & 45,656,803 \\
\hline & 1914 & 290 & 7,887 & 10,433,843 & 3,498,866 & 5,779,494 & 13,756,748 \\
\hline Trunks and & 1919 & 597 & 11,470 & 34,258,034 & 12,463,767 & 33,222,432 & 63,932,266 \\
\hline & 1914 & 561 & 9,911 & 18,570,817 & 5,540,157 & 13,625,457 & 26,471,527 \\
\hline Turpentine & 1919 & 1,191 & 28,067 & 33,595,986 & 16,972,881 & 13,929,888 & 53,051,294 \\
\hline & 1914 & 1,394 & 34,817 & 20,744,872 & 8,582,970 & 5,535,561 & 20,990,191 \\
\hline Type f & 1919 & 23 & 810 & 4,428,644 & 867,517 & -943,245 & 2,089,757 \\
\hline & 1914 & 31 & 1,054 & 5,515,662 & 665,861 & 901,331 & 2,319,781 \\
\hline Typewriters \& sup & 1919 & 88 & 15,669 & 47,794,300 & 17,009,432 & 16,143,662 & 52,737,661 \\
\hline & 1914 & 107 & 11,091 & 30,988,048 & 6,966,466 & 5,501,036 & 24,499,667 \\
\hline Umbrellas and & 1919 & 198 & 3,368 & 15,397,275 & 3,139,662 & 15,632,989 & 25,308,826 \\
\hline & 1914 & 265 & 4,792 & 9,469,496 & 2,167,453 & 8,591,867 & 13,813,353 \\
\hline Upholstering materials. & 1919 & 163 & 4,810 & 32,556,564 & 4,687,307 & 25,448,893 & 39,889,711 \\
\hline not elsewhere spec'd. & 1914 & 179 & 4,426 & 15,878,593 & 2,143,567 & 10,796,288 & 16,491,556 \\
\hline Varnishes & 1919 & 229 & 4.022 & 62,461,021 & 4,567,788 & 51,508,256 & 83,632,424 \\
\hline & 1914 & 215 & 2,734 & 29,860,798 & 1,865,065 & 16,877,393 & 33,214,949 \\
\hline Vault lights and ventl- & 1919 & 41 & 316 & 903,670 & -424,197 & -810,579 & 2,155,864 \\
\hline lators.. & 1914 & 45 & 601 & 1,054,471 & 456,977 & - 958,754 & 2,051,051 \\
\hline Vinegar and c & 1919 & 720 & 1,981 & 20,514,590 & 2,047,469 & 15,558,525 & 24,722,610 \\
\hline & 1914 & 618 & 1,229 & 8,054,609 & 712,667 & 4,440,452 & 7,810,892 \\
\hline Wall paper, not made & 1919 & 48 & 4,262 & 19,921,577 & 3,882,396 & 13,152,503 & 23,047,901 \\
\hline ln paper mills. & 1914 & 48 & 4,738 & 17,619,896 & 2,703,175 & 8,536,255 & 15,887, 123 \\
\hline Wall plaster and com- & 1919 & 161 & 5,123 & 25,307,049 & 5,833,617 & 11,821,465 & 26,874,657 \\
\hline position floorlng. . & 1914 & 165 & 5,389 & 29,510,972 & 3,453,450 & 7,992,749 & 16,544,475 \\
\hline Washing machines a & 1919 & 105 & 5,956 & 25,986,355 & 6,431,378 & 23,388,925 & 40,771,285 \\
\hline clothes wringers. . & 1914 & 111 & 2,302 & 7,298,057 & 1,220,882 & 4,148,481 & 7,599,802 \\
\hline Waste & 1919 & 92 & 2,686 & 19,472,471 & 2,106,840 & 22,144,087 & 29,700,402 \\
\hline & 1914 & 73 & 2,966 & 10,668,037 & 1,190,613 & 15,237,633 & 17,600,093 \\
\hline Watch and clock mate- & 1919 & 27 & 582 & 1,020,628 & -412,820 & 549,521 & 1,341,697 \\
\hline rials, exc. watch cases & 1914 & 25 & 670 & 1,296,290 & 379,614 & 342,621 & 1,014,549 \\
\hline Watch cases. & 1919 & 33 & 3,900 & 21,790,556 & 4,000,727 & 8,205,754 & 19,618,773 \\
\hline & 1914 & 31 & 3,514 & 11,220,024 & 1,938,358 & 4,001,595 & 7,830,987 \\
\hline W & 1919 & 18 & 15,888 & 49,000,742 & 16,598,896 & 6,392,562 & 32,044,299 \\
\hline & 1914 & 15 & 12,390 & 36,388,700 & 7,524,146 & 2,669,511 & 14,275,279 \\
\hline Wheel & 1919 & 11 & 291 & 1,151,067 & 271,442 & 971,096 & 1,679,538 \\
\hline & 1914 & 21 & 323 & 947,088 & 199,043 & 429,480 & 1,872 \\
\hline Whip & 1919 & 26 & 717 & 2,461,021 & 582,230 & 1,096,642 & 2,986,285 \\
\hline & 1914 & 40 & 1,163 & 3,049,736 & 559,448 & 1,340,943 & 3,161,910 \\
\hline Windmills. . . . . . . . . . . & 1919 & 31 & 1,932 & 10,004,863 & 2,145,301 & 4,960,426 & 9,932,585 \\
\hline & 1914 & 31 & 1,955 & 6,425,729 & 1,252,330 & 2,555,121 & 5,496,591 \\
\hline Window \& door scree & 1919 & 214 & 2,179 & 9,749,337 & 2,046,768 & 4,897,389 & 10,932,857 \\
\hline \& weather strips. & 1914 & 220 & 3,194 & 9,354,508 & 1,894,257 & 4,260,569 & 9,167,288 \\
\hline Window shades and & 1919 & 287 & 4,411 & 18,698,914 & 3,669,286 & 18,249,540 & 29,190,649 \\
\hline flxtures & 1914 & 286 & 4,077 & 11,525,919 & 2,180,585 & 11,888,569 & 17,444,120 \\
\hline Wire & 1919 & 66 & 19,741 & 102,016,777 & 29,289,667 & 102,813,591 & 162,151,236 \\
\hline & 1914 & 54 & 17,600 & 64,013,668 & 11,020,729 & 56,424,494 & 81,841,0'12 \\
\hline WIrcwork, not else- & 1919 & 558 & 15,224 & 65,290,309 & 15,505,992 & 50,754,070 & 90,549,245 \\
\hline where specified. & 1914 & 552 & 12,126 & 38,508,819 & 6,719,222 & 24,113,708 & 41,789,394 \\
\hline Wood distillatio & 1919 & 115 & 4,946 & 42,334,503 & 5,309,689 & 20,059,651 & 32,545,314 \\
\hline & 1914 & 95 & 2,782 & 17,562,849 & 1,564,822 & 6,495,570 & 9,882,537 \\
\hline Wood prese & 1919 & 73 & 3,978 & 28,138,079 & 4,342,277 & 23,241,858 & 33,239,313 \\
\hline & 1914 & 68 & 2,830 & 20,154,830 & 1,784,690 & 16,059,754 & 21,054,857 \\
\hline Wood, turned \& carved & 1919 & 722 & 10,649 & 23,542,346 & 9,307,242 & 16,609,215 & 34,847,139 \\
\hline & 1914 & 828 & 11,615 & 17,836,242 & 5,645,399 & 9,165,720 & 19,046;579 \\
\hline Wooden goods, not else- & 1919 & 245 & 6,443 & 21,110,717 & 5,661,674 & 10,173,353 & 21,793,261 \\
\hline where specl & 1914 & 274 & 6,418 & 10,439,768 & 2,767,359 & 4,952,335 & 10,162,236 \\
\hline Wool pulling. & 1919 & 24 & 705 & \(8,853,437\) & 909,788 & 12,809,592 & 17,361,231 \\
\hline & 1914 & 34 & 708 & 3,534,203 & 452,190 & 6,632,101 & 8,272,721 \\
\hline Wool scouring & 1919 & 33 & 2,177 & 10,049,960 & 2,896,453 & 7,228,350 & 13,679,584 \\
\hline & 1914 & 24 & 1,059 & 3,493,474 & 616,593 & 3,176,438 & 4,565,412 \\
\hline Wool shoddy & 1919 & 78 & 2,566 & 16,990,722 & 2,653,169 & 16,076,315 & 23,254,398 \\
\hline & 1914 & 64 & 2,145 & 6,420,985 & 1,056,114 & 5,299,903 & 7,706,843 \\
\hline Woolen and worsted & 1919 & 852 & 166,787 & 831,694,748 & 168,108,681 & 665,594,683 & 1,065,434,072 \\
\hline goods... & 1914 & 799 & 158,692 & 389,652,578 & 75,953,444 & 246,496,606 & 379,484,379 \\
\hline All other industrics & 1919 & 5 & 99 & 131,358 & 89,798 & 199,589 & 361,431 \\
\hline & 1914 & 14 & 523 & 3,628,105 & 400,613 & 762,625 & 1,660,986 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Textlle machinery and parts were included in "foundry and machine shop products" prlor to 1919.
"All other industrles" comprises: In 1919, "straw goods, not clscwhere specified," 1 establlshment; "whalebone cutting," 1 ; "wood carpot," 3. In 1914, "millstoncs," 2 estabilshments; "ordnance and accessories," 2 ;"pulp, from flbre other than wood," 3 ; "whalebone cutting." 1 ; "wood carpet," 6.

\section*{INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BY CLASSES.}

Out of a total of 290,105 manufacturing establishments in 1919, 48.9 per cent. employed only from 1 to 5 wage earners: 19.4 per cent. employed from 6 to \(20 ; 8.7\) per cent. from 21 to \(50 ; 4.3\) per cent. from 51 to \(100 ; 3.5\) per cent. from 101 to 250; 1.2 per cent. from 251 to 500; 0.6 per cent. from 501 to 1,000 ; and 0.4 per cent. employed over 1,000 wage earners each.
Of the total number of wage earners reported more than one-fourth ( 26.4 per cent.) were em-

\section*{Chass of Establishment.}

\section*{Total.}

No wage earners.
1 to 5 wage earners 6 to 20 wage earners 21 to 50 wage earners 51 to 100 wage earners. 101 to 250 wage earners 251 to 500 wage earners 500 to 1,000 wage earners. Over 1,000 wage earners.
\(|\)\begin{tabular}{|r|r|}
\multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ No. E.sTABLISH'TS. } \\
\multicolumn{1}{|c|}{1919.} & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{1914.} \\
\hline 290,105 & 275,791 \\
\hline 37,934 & 32,856 \\
141,742 & 140,971 \\
56,208 & 54,379 \\
25,379 & 22,932 \\
12,405 & 11,079 \\
10,067 & 8,70 \\
3,600 & 3,108 \\
1,749 & 1,348 \\
1,021 & 648 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ployed in the big establishments having over 1,000 wage earners each. More than half of the total number of wage earners ( 53.5 per cent.) were in establishments employing more than 250 wage earners each; 17.4 per cent. in establishments enploying 101 to 250 ; 9.8 per cent. in establishments employing 51 to 100 each; and 19.4 per cent. in establishments employing not over 50 wage earners. The number of wage earners employed in the smali establishments having from 1 to 5 wage earners each was only 3.4 per cent. of the total.

\section*{ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. \(S\).}

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS-COMPARISON OF HYDROELECTRIC AND ALL STATIONS.


\section*{ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS}

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics; it is equal to the product of the voits (pressure) times amperes (rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour-which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inverseiy 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about \(11 / 3\) horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of No. 10 B . and S . gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

PERGONS CAINFULLY OCCUPIED, EY SEX, 1880-1920.


PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{92} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{10.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{SEX AND GENmat Division of OCCUPATIONS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910.} \\
\hline & Number. & Dis-tribution. & Number. & Pct.
Dis-tribution. & & Number. & Dis-tribution. & Number. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Pct.
Dis- \\
tribu \\
tion
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{All occupat'ns.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{41,614,248} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{100.0} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{38,167,336} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{100.0} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Transportation... Trade.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,850,528 \\
& 3,575,187
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8.6 \\
10.8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,530,795 \\
& 3,146,582
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8.4 \\
0.5
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Agric., forest., anlmal husbandry. & 10,953,15 & 26.3 & 12,659,082 & 33.1 & Public service (not eise. classlifed). & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{748,666 2.3} & 445,733 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.5} \\
\hline Extract minerals. & 1,090,223 & 2.6 & 965.159 & 2.5 & Profes'nal service. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,127,391} & 3.4 & 959,470 & \\
\hline Manuf. meeh. int & 12,818,524 & 30.8 & 10,628,731 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27.8
6.9} & Dom., pers. serv.. & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{5.1} & 1,241.338 & 3.2 \\
\hline Transportation & 3,033,582 & 7.4 & 2,637,420 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cierical oc'p't'ns. FEMALE.} & 1,700,425 & & 1,143,829 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.} \\
\hline Trade. & 4,242,979 & 10.2 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,614,670} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9.5} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{,549,511} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{100.0} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{772} & \\
\hline Public service (not else. classified) & 770,460 & 1.9 & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
All occupat'ns.. \\
Agric., forest., ani- \\
mal husbandry
\end{tabular}} & & & & 100.0 \\
\hline Profes'nal servic & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|}
\(2,143,889\) \\
\(3,404,892\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c}
5.2 \\
8.2
\end{tabular}} & 1,693,361 & 4.4 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,084,128\)
2,864} & 12.7 & 1,807,501 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22.4} \\
\hline Doin., pers, serv.. & & & 3,772,559 & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9.9 \\
4.6 \\
100.0
\end{array}
\]} & mai husbandry . Extract. minerais. & & & 1,094 & \\
\hline Cierical oc'p't'ns. & 3,126,541 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
0.5 \\
7.5 \\
100.0
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
1,737,053 \\
30,091,564
\end{array}\right.
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Manuf. mech. ind. Transportation... rrade} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,930,341 \\
\cdot 213,054 \\
667,792
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\dot{2} \dot{2} . \dot{6} \\
2.5 \\
7.8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,820,570 \\
106,625 \\
468,088
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\dot{2} \dot{2} . \dot{5} \\
1.3 \\
5.8
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline  & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & Public service (not & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
21,794 \\
1,016,498
\end{array}
\]} & & & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{9,889,030} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
29.8 \\
3.3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
10,851,581 \\
964,075
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
50.1 \\
3.2
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{else classified).} & & 0.3
11.9 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,558 \\
733,891
\end{array}
\] & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{0.2
9.1
1.3} \\
\hline mal husband & & & & & & & 11.9
25.6 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
733,891 \\
2,531.221
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline Extract. minera & 1,087,359 & & & & Clerical oc'p't'ns. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,186,924 \\
& 1,426,116 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25.6 \\
& 16.7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,5311,221 \\
\quad 593,224 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The number of wage and saiary earners, in 1920, by chief classes of oceupations, was as follows:

Actors Agts., eanvas., coliectors. Architects. Artists, seulptors, etc.....

\section*{Authors. Bartenders. \\ Bankers, brokers.}

Bakers. . Boilermakers.
Boarding house keepers. Bookkecpers.
Brakemen (railway).
Carpenters
Clerks (not in stores)
Clerks (in stores).
Chauffeu

\section*{Ciergymen}

Compositors (printers)
Cominerclal traveliers
Conductors (troiiey).
Coilege presldents, prois.
Dentists
Dressm'k'rs, sempstresses
(not in factories).
Draymen, cxpressmen.
Editors, reporters.
Flectrlelans
Engincers (locomotive) langineers (stntionary) Enginecrs (technleai). Farmers, stoek raiscrs....
Firemen (not rail. or ire Firemen (not rail. o
dept.) (eity dept.) Firemen (eity dept. Gardener, tiorlst, nursery.

28,361 Guards, watehmen
175,772 IIousekcepers, stewards.
18,185 Hotel Keepers
35,402 | Ins. agents, officiais.
6,668
216,211
26,085
161,613
97,940
97,940
74,088
74,088
133,392
734,688
114,107
90, 109
887,379
1,487,905
413.918

285,045
398,475
127,270
140,165
179,320 74,539 63,760
33,407
170,235 56,152

235,855
411,132
34,197
212, 964
109,899
242,096
136,121
6,201,261
6,201,261

\section*{143,875
50,771}

50,771
91,345 Machinists.
169,399 \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Mail carriers. } \\ & \text { Musons }\end{aligned}\right.\)
169,399 Musons (i)rick, stone)

 Laborers (build'g trades) Laborers (garag., r'd, st.) yards, warehousc)
Laborers (chem. plants). Laborers(clay, glass,stone) Laborers (food industries) Laborcrs (iron and steel) Laborers (iumb., furnit'e) Laborers (textile)
Laborers (misc. mfg. and mech. indust.)
Laborers (porters, helpers in stores)
Laborers (railway)
Laborers (in public serv.). Laborers (cigars, tobacco).

115,553 Meehanles (misc.).
281,741
221,612 Motormen
178,528 Moulders (netal) ......... . . 123,681

Miners (coal
 130,265

158,482
158,482
125,609
74,280
124,544
153,
Miners (copper.) 733,936 Miners (copper.) . 36,054 Miners (gas and ofl) . . . . . 85,550 124,544 Nurses (trained) ......... 149,128 159,535 Painters, glaziers.......... . . 323,032 729,613 Photographers. . . . . . . . . . 34, 259
320,613 Plasterers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 45,876

171,126 Physicians, surgeons.... . 144,977
463,891 Plumbers . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206,718
Porters (not in stores) .... 88; 168

125,007 Real estate men . . . . . . . . 149, 135
495,713 Retailers (store keepers) 1,328,275
106,915 Retailers(meat,incl.ab've) 122.105 145,222 Retailiers(groc.,incl.ab've) 239,236
85,434 Restaurant keepers. ...... 87,987
409,326 Saiiors, deck hands. . . . . . . 54, 832
188,895 Saicsmen (in stores) . . . . . . 1, 177, 494
689,980 Saloonkeepers . . . . . . . . . . . 17, 17,835

91,291
168,719
168, 19 Stenographers, typists... 615,154
80,403 Swltchmen, yardinen .... 111,565
206,225 Tailors . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 192,232
873,224 Teaohers........................ . . . 761,766
622,602 Tinsmiths. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69, 635
122,519 Teicgraphers . . . . . . . . . . . 79,434
37,917 Teiephone operators. . . . . 180,160
85,928 Theatre owners. . . . . . . . . 18,395
205,315 Undertakers............ 24.469
183,386 Waiters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 228,985
801,901 Wasin women (iaundrics). 120,715
131,451 Wash women (not iaund.) 396,756
131,2t4 Wholesaiers, exjets, impts 73,574

Laborers. in itaijes. are semi-skilled.

\section*{PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN THE U. S.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{STATE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Quan. (M Ft. Board Measure.)} & \multirow{2}{*}{State.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Quan. (M Ft. Board Measure)} \\
\hline & 1919 & 1914. & 1909. & & 191 & 1914. & 1909. \\
\hline United States. & 34,552,076 & 37,346,023 & 44,509.761 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{New Hampshire. Missouri.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 338,777 \\
& 321,383
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 482,744 \\
& 370,571
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 649,606 \\
& 660,159
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Washington. . . . Louisiana.} & . & & 3,862,916 & & & & \\
\hline & 3,163,871 & 3,956,434 & 3,551,918 & Montana & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 287,378 \\
& 282,487 \\
& 280,076 \\
& 218,479 \\
& 168,403
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{317,842
298,571} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 308,582 \\
& 556,418
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Oregon & 2,577,403 & 1,817,875 & 1,898,995 & Indiana. & & & \\
\hline Mississippi & 2,390,135 & 2,280,966 & 2,572,669 & Ohio ...... . . . . & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 286,063 \\
& 249,608 \\
& 200,594
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 542,904 \\
& 351,571 \\
& 225,730
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Alabama...... & 1,798,746 & 1,494,732 & 1,691,001 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Vermont......... . Oklahoma} & & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Arkansas.......} & 1.772,157 & 1,796,780 & 2,111,300 & & & & \\
\hline & 1,654,435 & 2,227,854 & 2,177,715 & Massachus & 166,841 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 143,094 \\
& 162,097
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 361,200 \\
& 267,939
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Texas.. & 1,379,774 & 1,554,005 & 2,099,130 & Maryland & 113,362 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Florida.........} & 1,259,363 & 1,303,183 & 1,143,507 & New Mexic & 86,808 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
57,167 \\
81,883
\end{array}
\]} & 91,987 \\
\hline & 1,137,432 & 1,073,821 & 1,201,734 & Connecticu & 86,708 & & 168,371 \\
\hline Wisconsin... & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,098,038 \\
893,965 \\
875,891 \\
792,132
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,391,001 \\
1,488,070 \\
1,026,191 \\
1,214,435 \\
885,035
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,025,038 \\
& 2,101,716 \\
& 1,342,249 \\
& 1,889,724 \\
& 1,223,849
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Arizona. Colorado. Illinois. South Dakota.} & 73,655 & 78,667 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
62,731 \\
141,710
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Vlrginia..... & & & & & 64,864 & 102,117 & \\
\hline Georgia & & & & & 64,628 & 66,227 & 170,181 \\
\hline Michigan & & & & & 42,970 & 18,744 & 31,057 \\
\hline Tennessee..... & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{New Jersey . . . .} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36,888} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 48,748 \\
& 25,517
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61,620 \\
& 55,440
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Idaho. & 765,388 & 763.508 & 645,800 & & & & \\
\hline West Virginia... & 763,103 & 1,118,480 & 1,472,942 & Nevada......... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,335} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{11,4 413} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{132,021} \\
\hline Minnesota...... & 699,639 & 1,312,230 & 1,561,508 & Iowa & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{South Carolina..} & 630,471 & 864,710 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Utah. \\
Rhode Island
\end{tabular}} & & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,680 \\
15,902 \\
11,852 \\
15,672
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,638 \\
& 25,489 \\
& 28,602 \\
& 15,946
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & 621,679 & 701,540 & 1,897,660 & & 11,917 & & \\
\hline Maine & 596,116 & 992,594 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,111,565 \\
860,712 \\
681,440 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Wyoming . . . . . . \\
All other states.
\end{tabular}} & 8,674 & & \\
\hline Kentucky. & 512,078 & 596,392 & & & 3,345 & & \\
\hline New York & 357,764 & 486,195 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Custom mills and mills cutting less than 50 M feet not included in 1914.
Number of active sawmills (1919) 29,534 ; (1909) 46,584 .

\section*{BY-PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.}

Consumption of timber in 1919 in by-products was as follows in the United States:

Veneers, \(576,581 \mathrm{M}\) feet, worth \(\$ 25,104,164\), of which red gum supplied \(198,641 \mathrm{M}\) feet, worth 84,616,727; yellow pine, 67,071 M feet; birch, 54,079 M feet; Cottonwood, 36,739 M feet; tupelo, 34,175 M feet; yellow poplar, \(32,653 \mathrm{M}\) feet; and white oak, \(30,654 \mathrm{M}\) feet. Smaller quantities were used of maple, walnut, spruce, and other woods.

Dyestuffs, 950,275 tons of wood, worth \(\$ 12,133,-\) 799 , of which chestnut supplied 754,972 tons. The timber came mainly from Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Tanning, 609,130 tons of wood and bark, worth \(\$ 12,027,687\), mostly oak and hemlock.

Extracts, \(794,360,977\) pounds of wood, worth \(\$ 34,579,165\), mainly
spruce, and hemlock.
Wood used in distllation, 1,442,675 cords, of which hardwoods (mostly beech, birch and maple) supplled 1,186,477 cords. From hard woods are distilled wood alcohol, charcoal, acetates, tar and tar oils. Wood alcohol produced for sale in 1919 totalled 6,980,693 gallons. From soft woods are distilled rosin, turpentine, tar, tar oils, charcoal, and wood creosote.

Value of forest products of farms in 1919 -Sold. \(\$ 217,716,046\); used on farms, \(\$ 176,605,782\). Area of merchantable timber on farms (1920) \(35,270,527\) acres (on 946,871 farms).

LUMBER PRODUCTION, BY KINDS, IN U. S.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Kind OF Wood.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Quantit' (M Feet B. M.).} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{KIND OF WOOD.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Quantity (M Feet B. M.).} \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. & & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. \\
\hline Total. & 34,552,076 & 37,346,023 & 44,509,761 & Cedar. & 332,234 & 499,903 & 346,008 \\
\hline Yellow pine. & 13,062,938 & 14,472,804 & 16,277,185 & Yellow pop & 328,538
223,422 & 519,221 & 858,500
89,318 \\
\hline Douglas fir. & 5,902,159 & 4,763,693 & 4,856,378 & Elm. & 194,417 & 214,294 & 347,455 \\
\hline Oak......... & 2,708,280 & 3,278,908 & 4,414,457 & Basswood & 183,562 & 264,656 & 399,151 \\
\hline W'n yellow pine. & 1,755,015 & 1,327,365 & 1,499,985 & & & & \\
\hline Hemlock....... & 1,754,998 & 2,165,728 & 3,051,399 & Hickory . . . . . . .
Ash........... & 170,013 & 116,113
189,499 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 333,929 \\
& 291,209
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline White pin & 1,723,642 & 2,632,587 & 3,900,034 & Cottonwoopi..... & 144,155 & 195,198 & 265,600 \\
\hline Spruce. & 979,968 & 1,245,614 & 1,748,547 & Tupelo.. & 143,730 & 124,480 & 96,676 \\
\hline Maple. & 857,489 & 909,743 & 1,106,604 & Sugar pine...... & 133,658 & 136,159 & 97,191 \\
\hline Red gum & 851.431 & 675,380 & -106,945 & & & & \\
\hline Cypress. & 656,212 & 1,013,013 & 955,635 & Balsam fir....... & 68,030
39,218 & 125,212 & 108,702
46,108 \\
\hline Chestnut. & 545,696 & 540,591 & 663,891 & Sycamore........ & 28,114 & 22,773 & 56,511 \\
\hline Rediwood & 410,442 & 535,199 & 521,630 & Lodge-pole pine. & 16,281 & 18,374 & 23,733 \\
\hline Larch. & 388,121 & 358,561 & 421,214 & All other. & 61,308 & 55,624 & 62,151 \\
\hline Birch & 375,079 & 430.667 & 452,370 & & & & \\
\hline Beech........... & 358,985 & 376,464 & 511,244 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Redwood is cut only in Cal. Sugar Pine almost all comes from Cal.; Lodge-pole Pine from Col. and Wyo.
In 1919 there were produced in the United States,
} 1,724,078,000 laths and 9,192,704,000 shingles.

Cordwood consumed on farms in U. S. averages \(70,000,000\) cords a year, worth \(\$ 350,000,000\).

Red oak, when first cut, weighs 5,800 lbs. a cord; chestnut 4,900; cottonwood, 4,200.
PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.


Paper imports (1921) newsprint, \(1,584,962,674\) lbs. \((\$ 79,123,368)\); all other and total, value, \(\$ 92,462,472\). Paper exports (1921) newsprint, \(33,641,462 \mathrm{lbs}\). \((\$ 2,162,975)\); all other and total, value, \(\$ 49,494,822\). Wood pulp (1921) exports, 28,483 net tons; imports. 697,100 net tons.

PAPER AND PRINTINCः 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Estab- } \\
& \text { lish- } \\
& \text { ments. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Wage Earners. & Capital. & Wages. & Cost of Matcriais. & Value of Products. \\
\hline Total & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{No} \\
36,403
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A v . & N o \\
509,875
\end{array}\right|
\] & Dollars.
\[
2,423,400,111
\] & Dollars. 564,509,917 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Doilars. } \\
1,306,717,793
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars.
\[
3,012,583,990
\] \\
\hline Paper and wood & 729 & 113,759 & 905,794,583 & 135,690,642 & 467,482,637 & 788,059,377 \\
\hline Paper exclusivel & 497 & 51,043 & 363,382,919 & 58,324,653 & 237,402,880 & 374,362,494 \\
\hline Pulp exclusively & 61 & 5,807 & 42,081,327 & -6,524,555 & 22,686,708 & 35,884,802 \\
\hline Paper and pulp. & 171
1,919 & 56,909
90,497 & \(500,330,337\)
\(269,167,170\) & \(70,841,434\)
\(73,525,732\) & \(207,393,049\)
\(240,589,961\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 377,812,081 \\
& 440,866,307
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Bags, pap., exc. those madeln pap. mills & 75 & 4,168 & 24,584,881 & 3,662,830 & 33,350,481 & 47,263,990 \\
\hline Boxes, pap. \& oth., notelsewh. specified & 1,201 & 55,862 & 131,390,783 & 43,325,554 & 101,135,292 & 206,419,343 \\
\hline Shipping containers, corrug. \& fibre & -162 & 11,586 & - 43,235,991 & 10,128,512 & 138,741,081 & 67,585,184 \\
\hline Set up paper boxes. . . . . . . . . . . . . & 865 & 34,189 & 52,184,477 & 24,081,287 & 39,606,724 & 93,382,066 \\
\hline Partons. & 127 & 6,729 & 25,712,904 & 6,305,476 & 16,544,361 & 33,330,163 \\
\hline All other. & 27 & 1,652 & 6,368,291 & 1,453,466 & \(3,410,823\)
\(2,832,303\) & 6,615,949 \\
\hline Labels and tag & 119 & 5,227 & 14,118,792 & 4,356,813 & 11,274,767 & 24,243,992 \\
\hline Paper patterns & 19 & -403 & 1,084,325 & - 374,479 & 116,890 & 1,528,382 \\
\hline Card cutting and designing & 75 & 1,148 & 2,297,970 & 958,877 & 2,298,389 & 5,323,349 \\
\hline Cardboard, not made in pape & 16 & 1,425 & 6,493,032 & 1,337,177 & 4,953,915 & 9,138,415 \\
\hline Envelopes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 106 & 8,129 & 24,754,818 & 6,649,989 & 21,964,743 & 39,664,077 \\
\hline Paper goods, not elsewhere s & 308 & 14,135 & 64,442,569 & 12,666,924 & 65,295,484 & 107,284,759 \\
\hline Playing cards & 8 & 1,832 & 6,149,513 & 1,559,638 & 3,030,439 & 10,663,733 \\
\hline All other.... \({ }^{\text {Printing and publish }}\) & 300 & 12,303 & 58,293,056 & 11,107,286 & 62,265,045 & 96,621,026 \\
\hline Printing and publish & 32,476 & 287,278 & 1,191,505,247 & 331,519,423 & 571,510,277 & 1,699,789,229 \\
\hline Printling and publlshing, book and job & 13,089 & 123,005 & 446,554,984 & 141,476,243 & 211,067,174 & 597,663,228 \\
\hline Job printing & 11,951 & 113,901 & 353,005,583 & 131,316,152 & 190,145,145 & 487,074,733 \\
\hline Book publishing and printing & 142 & 5,653 & 29,559,985 & 5,611,804 & 10,325,818 & 29,759,696 \\
\hline Book publishing wlthout printing & 687 & 713 & 54,258,490 & 605,606 & 9,615,249 & 71,974,342 \\
\hline Linotype work and typesetting & 309 & 2,738 & 9,730,926 & 3,942,681 & 980,962 & 8,854,457 \\
\hline Printing and publlshing, mus & 160 & 899 & 8,006,122 & 926,988 & 2,123,781 & 14,592,177 \\
\hline Printing and publishing & 27 & 815 & 2,866,830 & 850,365 & 1,086,950 & 3,814,950 \\
\hline Publishing Without printing. .
Print'g \& publish'g, newsp. \& period'lis & 133 & 84 & 5,139,292 & 76,623 & 1,036,831 & 10,777,227 \\
\hline Print'g \& publish'g, newsp. \& period'ls
Printing and publishing. . . . . . . . & 17,382 & 120,381 & 614,045,344 & 144,348, 173 & 309,385,187 & 924,152,878 \\
\hline Printing and publishing. & 1,346
12,420 & 49,653
68,389 & 285,605,477 & 66,045,755 & 168,289,962 & \[
441,418,613
\]
\[
315,829,308
\] \\
\hline Publishing without printing & 12,400 & 68,389
2,339 & 261,623,578 & 3,247,088 & 29,648,607 & 166,904,817 \\
\hline Bookbinding and blank-book making. Engraving, stcel and conper plate, in- & 1,113 & 20,361 & 43,041,207 & 18,658,821 & 23,235,171 & 66,020,677 \\
\hline cluding plate printing & 421 & 7,014 & 19,040,260 & 7,908,109 & 6,980,747 & 24,209,154 \\
\hline Lithographing & 331 & 15,618 & 60,817,330 & 18,201,089 & 27,718,217 & 73,151,115 \\
\hline Indust. relat'g to print. \& pub & 1,231 & 14,079 & 37,011,534 & 19,891,724 & 13,982,415 & 60,821,176 \\
\hline Engraving and diesinkin & 478 & 1,878 & 4,695,712 & 2,391,504 & 1,927,323 & 7,350,602 \\
\hline Engraving, wood & 55 & 235 & 338,908 & 407,215 & 219,268 & 1,153,618 \\
\hline Photo-eng, not done in prin & 422 & 6,769 & 12,442,784 & 10,423,541 & 5,038,382 & 29,389,386 \\
\hline Stereotyping and electrotyping & 171 & 3,664 & 7,860,376 & 5,002,545 & 4,234,479 & 15,919,014 \\
\hline Printing matcrials & 82 & . 723 & 7,245,110 & 799,402 & 1,619,718 & 4,918,799 \\
\hline Type founding . . . . . . . . . . . . . inils & 23 & 810 & 4,428,644 & 867,517 & 943,245 & 2,089,757 \\
\hline Wall pap., not made in pap. mills & 48 & 4,262 & 19,921,577 & 3,882,396 & 13,152,503 & 23,047,901 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Primary horsepower, \(2,351,224\), of whlch 362,123 is in printing and publishing
CHILD LABOR IN THE U. S., 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline OCCUPATIONS. & Both Sexes. & Male. & Female. & OgCUpations. & 130th Sexes. & Male. & Femaie. \\
\hline Tot. pop. 10 to 15 yrs. & 12,502,582 & 6,294,985 & 6,207,597 & All oth. text. mills. & 7,683 & 3,103 & 4.580 \\
\hline Total no. gainf, occup. & 1,060,858 & 714,248 & 346,610 & Ali other industries.. & 21,519 & 12,112 & 9,407 \\
\hline Agric., forest., animai & & & & Oth. manuf. \& mech. industries & & & \\
\hline husbandry, total.
Farmlabor,
home & 647,309
569,824 & 459,238
396,191 & 188,071 & industrics. . . . . . . . & 29,645 & 16,302
15,617 & 13,343
3,295 \\
\hline Farm labor, homef'm & 569,824 & \(\begin{array}{r}396,191 \\ 51,000 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 173,033
12,990 & Trade, total. & 63,368 & 49,234 & 14,134 \\
\hline All other agric., etc.. & 13,495 & 12,047 & 1,448 & Clerks in sto & 15,049 & 9,139 & 5,910 \\
\hline Extract. of miner, tot. & 7,191 & 7,04.5 & 146 & Newsboys. & 20,706 & 20,513 & 193 \\
\hline Coal-minc operat & 5,850 & 5,743 & 107 & Saiesmen \& sales- & & & \\
\hline Ali oth. extract. min. & 1,341 & 1,302 & 39 & women (stores) & 15,321 & 8,569 & 6,752 \\
\hline Manuf. \& mech. indus & 185.337 & 104,335 & 81,002 & All oth. tr'de occup. & 12,292 & 11,013 & 1,279 \\
\hline Apprentices. . \({ }_{\text {Labor's \& semiskiled }}\) & 19,323 & 15,924 & 3,399 & Pub. serv. (not elsewhere classified) . . . . & 1,130 & 1,085 & 45 \\
\hline operatlves (n.o.s.) : & & & & Prolessional scrvice..- & 3,465 & 1,979 & 1,486 \\
\hline Build. \& hand tr'de & & 7,009 & 467 & Domestic \& personai & & & \\
\hline Clothing indust. & 11,757 & 2,288 & 9,469 & service, totai & 54,006 & 16,082 &  \\
\hline Food Industries. & 9,934 & 4,633 & 5,301 & Servants. & 38,180 & 7,604 & \[
30,576
\] \\
\hline Iron, steel indust
I.umb., furnlt. Ind & 12,904
10,585 & 10,617
9,169 & 2,287
1,426 & Ail oth. domest. \& personal service. & 15,826 & 8,478 & 7,348 \\
\hline Shoe factories. & 7,545 & 4,374 & 1,171 & Clcrical occup., totai.. & 80,140 & 59,633 & 20,507 \\
\hline Textile industri & 54,649 & 21,917 & 32,732 & Cierks (exc. stores) & 22,521 & 13,928 & 8,593 \\
\hline Cotton inlíls. & 21,875 & 10.498 & 11,377 & Mes'g'r, bundle \& & & & \\
\hline Knitting mill & 7,991 & 2,087 & 5,904 & offlce boys \& girls. & 48,028 & 43,721 & \[
4,307
\] \\
\hline Silk milis . . . . . ; ; & 10,023 & 3,220 & 6,803 & Stenogs \& typlsts. & 5,674 & 678
1.306 & 4,996
2,611 \\
\hline Wool \& worst m'is & 7,077 & 3,009 & 4.068 & Oth. clerieal oceup. . & 3,917 & 1,306 & 2,611 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Messengers do not include telegraph. Many clerks probabiy are salesmen.}

The "gainfuily occupicd" children consist mainiy (1) those working on their own account, such as levsboys, and (2) employees working for ghill. Tine totai number of eliildren gainfully oecupled vas on!y slightly more tilian hall hs large in 1020 ns \(!1910\), the decrease having been 46.7 per cent. Tor the several broud groups of occupations the ates of increase or denrease were as follows. Agriculure, forestry, and anlmal hushandry, decrease of
54.8 per cent.; extraction of minerais. decrease o 60.2 per cent., manulacturing ond mectanical industries, decrease of 29 ber cent.; transportation decrease of 9.1 per cent.; trade. decrease of 10.4 per cent., public servlee (not eisewhere ciassifed) Increase of 110.4 per cent.; professioual service decrease of 2.8 per cent.; domestic and persona service, decrease of 51.9 per cent.; clerlcai occupations increase of 12.9 Der cent.

OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE U. S.
(U. S. Census Data.)
\begin{tabular}{rl|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r}
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the maies in the U.S. 10 to 15 years of age 11.3 per cent. were gainfully occupied in 1920, as against 24.8 per cent. in 1910; 26.1 in 1900; 25.9 in 1890; and 24.4 in 1880. Of the females, 5.6 per cent. worked in 1920, as against 11.9 per cent. in \(1910 ; 10.2\) in \(1900 ; 10.0\) in 1890 ; and 9.0 in 1880.

Of the \(1,060,858\) persons 10 to 15 years old in 1920 earning wages, 647,309 were employed in agriculture, 7,191 in the extraction of minerals, 185,337 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 18,912 in transportation, 63,368 in trade, 1,130 in public service, 3,465 in professional service, 54,006 in domestic and personal service, and 80,140 in clerical occupations.

Of the workers above enumerated, 527,176 were native white children of native parentage; 175,060 were native white children of foreign or mixed parentage; 38,692 were children born abroad; 317,231 were Negro children; 2,359 were Indians; 158 were Chinese; and 169 were Japanese.

Child workers in the large cities number as follows: New York, 18,341; Chicago, 10,461; Philadelphia, 5,996; Boston, 2,865; St. Louls, 4,074; Baltimore, 3,734 ; New Orleans, 2,862; Milwaukee, 2,540; Detroit, 1,900; San Francisco, 914. The highest percentage of child labor is in Fall River (19.4); New Bedford (18.6), and Atlanta (17.2). In New York City the percentage is 6.3 ; in Chicago, 8.0; in Philadelphia, 6.4.

INDIAN POPULATIOR OF U. S., 1837-1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR & Num & YEAR & N & R & umber. & Year & Number. & EAR & Number. & YEAR & Number. \\
\hline 1837 & 302,498 & 1877 & 276,540 & 1887 & 243,299 & 1896 & 248,354 & 1905 & 284,079 & 1914 & 331,250 \\
\hline 1850 & 388,229 & 1878 & 276,595 & 1888 & 246,036 & 1897 & 248,313 & 1906 & 291,581 & 1915 & 333,010 \\
\hline 1853 & 400,764 & 1879 & 278,628 & 1889 & 250,483 & 1898 & 262,965 & 1907 & 298,472 & 1916 & 335,753 \\
\hline 1855 & 314,622 & 1880 & 322,534 & 1890 & 248,253 & 1899 & 267,905 & 1908 & 300,412 & 1917 & 335,998 \\
\hline 1857 & 379,264 & 1881 & 328,258 & 1891 & 246,834 & 1900 & 270,544 & 1909 & 300,545 & 1918 & 336,243 \\
\hline 1850 & 254,300 & 1882 & 326,039 & 1892 & 248,340 & 1901 & 269,388 & 1910 & 304,950 & 1919 & 333,702 \\
\hline 1865 & 294,574 & 1883 & 331,972 & 1893 & 249,366 & 1902 & 270,238 & 1911 & 322,715 & 1920 & 336,337 \\
\hline 1870 & 313,712 & 1884 & 330,776 & 1894 & 251,907 & 1903 & 263,233 & 1912 & 327,425 & 1921 & 340,838 \\
\hline 1875 & 305,068
291,882 & 1885 & 344,034
334,735 & 1895 & 248,340 & 1904 & 274,206 & 1913 & 330,639 & 1922 & 340,917 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & 1790. & 1800. & 1810. & 1820. & 1830. & 1840. & 1850. \\
\hline Alabama. & & & & 127,901 & 309,527 & 500,756 & 771,623 \\
\hline Arkansas & & & 1,062 & 14,273 & 30,388 & 97,574 & 209,897 \\
\hline California Connectic & 237,946 & 251,002 & 261,942 & 275,248 & 297,675 & 309,978 & 92,597
370,792 \\
\hline Delaware. & 239,096 & 64,273 & 72,674 & 72,749 & 76,748 & 38,085 & -91,532 \\
\hline District of Columbia. & & 14,093 & 24,023 & 33,039 & 39,834 & 43,712 & 51,687 \\
\hline Florida. & & & & & 34,730 & 54,477 & 87,445 \\
\hline Georgia & 82,548 & 162,686 & 252,433 & 340,989 & 516,823 & 691,392 & 906,185 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Idaho \\
Illinois
\end{tabular} & & & 82 & 11 & 5 & & \\
\hline Indiana & & 5,641 & 24,520 & 147,178 & 348,031 & 685,866 & 988,416 \\
\hline Iowa. & & & & & & 43,112 & 192,214 \\
\hline Kentucky & 73,677 & 220,955 & 406,511 & 564,317 & 687,917 & 779,828 & 982,405 \\
\hline Louisiana & & & 76,556 & 153,407 & 215,739 & 352,411 & 517,762 \\
\hline Maine & 96,540 & 151,719 & 228,705 & 298,335: & 399,455 & 501,793 & 583,169 \\
\hline Maryland & 319,728 & 341,548 & 380,546 & 407;350 & 447,040 & 470,019 & 583,034 \\
\hline Massachuset & 378,787 & 422,845 & 472,040 & 523,287 & 610,408 & 737;699 & 994,514 \\
\hline Michigan. & & & 4,762 & 8,896 & 31,639 & 212;267 & 397,654 \\
\hline Minnesota & & 8,850 & 40,352 & 75,448 & 136,621 & 375,651 & 6,077
606,526 \\
\hline Missouri. & & 8,850 & 19,783 & 66,586 & 140,455; & 383,702 & 682,044 \\
\hline New Hamps & 141,885 & 183,858 & 214,460 & 244,161 & 269,328 & 284,574 & 317,976 \\
\hline New Jersey & 184,139 & 211,149 & 245,562 & 277,575 & 320,823 & 373,306 & 489,555 \\
\hline New Mexico & & & \(9 \stackrel{9}{9}, 0 \dot{4} \dot{9}\) & & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
61,547 \\
3,097,394
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline North Carolina. & 393,751 & 478,103 & 555,500 & 1,638,829 & 1,737,987 & -753,419 & 8,099,3939 \\
\hline North Dakota. & & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Ohio. \\
Oregon
\end{tabular} & & 45,365 & 230,760 & 581,434 & 937,903 & 1,519,467 & 980,329
13,294 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & \(434,37 \dot{3}\) & 602,365 & 810,091 & 1,049,45் &  & 1,724,033 & 2,311,786 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 68,825 & 69,122 & 76,931 & 1,03,059 & -97,199 & 108,830 & 147,545 \\
\hline South Carolina & 249,073 & 345,591 & 415,115 & 502,741 & 581,185 & 594,398 & 668,507 \\
\hline South Dakota. & 35,691 & 105,602 & 261,728 & 422;823 & 681,904 & 829,210 & 1,002,717 \\
\hline Texas. . & 35, \({ }^{1}\) & 105,602 & & & 681,004 & & 212,592 \\
\hline Utah & & & & & & & 11,380 \\
\hline Vermon & 85,425 & 154,465 & 217,895 & 235,981 & 280,652 & 291,948 & 314,120 \\
\hline Virginia. & 747,610 & 880,200 & 974,600 & 1,065;366 & 1,211,405 & 1,239,797 & 1,421,661. \\
\hline Wisconsin & & & & & & 30,945 & 305,391. \\
\hline Total. & 3,929,214 & 5,308,483 & 7.230,881 & 9,638,453 & 12,866,020 & 17,069,453 & 23,191,876 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1920-CON'TINUED.


\section*{RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1920.}
(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE. & 1790: & 1800 & 1810 & 1820 & 1830 & 1840. & 1850. & 1860: & 1870. & 1880. & 1890. & 1900. & 1910. & 1920 . \\
\hline Alabama. & & & & 19 & 15 & 12 & 12 & 13 & 16 & 17 & 17 & 18 & 18 & 18 \\
\hline Arizona. & & & & & & & & & 46 & 44 & 47 & 47 & 46 & 46 \\
\hline Arkansas. & & & 26 & 26 & 28 & 25 & 26 & 25 & 26 & , 25 & 24 & 25 & 25 & 25 \\
\hline California & & & & & & & 29 & 26 & 24 & 24 & 22 & 21 & 12 & 8 \\
\hline Colorado. & & & & & & & & 38 & 41 & 35 & 31 & 32 & 32 & 33 \\
\hline Connécticut. & 8 & 8 & 9 & 14 & 16 & 20 & 21 & 24 & 25 & 28 & 29 & 29 & 31 & 29 \\
\hline Delaware........ & 16 & 17 & 19 & 22 & 24 & 26 & 30 & 32 & 35 & 38 & 43 & 45 & 47 & 47 \\
\hline Dist. of Columbia. & & 19 & 22 & 25 & 25 & 28 & 33 & 35 & 34 & 36 & 40 & 41 & 43 & 42 \\
\hline Florida........... & & & & & 26 & 27 & 31 & 31 & 33 & 34 & 32 & 33 & 33 & 32 \\
\hline Georgia. & 13 & 12 & 11 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 9 & 11 & 12 & 13 & :12 & 11 & 10 & 12 \\
\hline Idaho. & & & & & & & & & 44 & 46 & 46 & 46 & 45 & 43 \\
\hline Illinois & & & 24 & 24 & 20 & 14 & 11 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\
\hline Indiana & & 21 & 21 & 18 & 13 & 10 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 8 & 9 & 11. \\
\hline Iowa. & & & & & & 29 & 27 & 20 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 15 & 16 \\
\hline Kansas. & & & & & & & & 33 & 29 & 20 & 19 & 22 & 22 & 24. \\
\hline Kentucky & 14 & 9 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 8 & 8 & 11 & 12 & 14 & 15 \\
\hline Louisiana. & & & 18 & 17 & 19 & 19 & 18 & 17 & 21 & 22 & 25 & 23 & 24 & 22 \\
\hline Maine & 11 & 14 & 14 & 12 & 12 & 13 & 16 & 22 & 23 & 27 & 30 & 31 & 34 & 35 \\
\hline Maryland & 6 & 7 & 8 & 10 & 11 & 15 & 17 & 19 & 20 & 23 & 27 & 26 & 27 & 28 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 4 & 5 & 5 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 6 & 7 & 6 & 6 \\
\hline Michigan. & & & 25 & 27 & 27 & 23 & 20 & 16 & 13 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 8 & 7 \\
\hline Minnesota & & & & & & & 36 & 30 & 28 & 26 & 20 & 19 & 19 & 17 \\
\hline Mississippi & & 20 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 17 & 15 & 14 & 18 & 18 & 21 & 20 & 21 & 23 \\
\hline Missouri. & & & 23 & 23 & 21 & 16 & 13 & 8 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\
\hline Montana. & & & & & & & & & 43 & 45 & 45 & 43 & 40 & 39 \\
\hline Nebraskà. . & & & & & & & & 39 & 36 & 30 & 26 & 27 & 29 & 31 \\
\hline Nevada....... & & & & & & & & 41 & 40 & 43 & 49 & 49 & 49 & 49. \\
\hline New Hampshire. & 10 & 11 & 16 & 15 & 18 & 22 & 22 & 27 & 31 & 31 & 33 & 37 & 39 & 41 \\
\hline New Jersey...... & 9 & 10 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 18 & 19 & 21 & 17 & 19 & 18 & 16 & 11 & 10 \\
\hline New Mexico..... & & & & & & & 32 & 34 & 37 & \(4{ }^{\text {- }}\) & 44 & 44 & 44 & 44 \\
\hline New York. & 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \(1{ }^{\circ}\) & 1 \\
\hline North Carolina... & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 12 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 15 & 16 & 14 \\
\hline North Dakota.... & & & & & & & & 42 & 45 & 40 & 42 & 40 & 37 & 36 \\
\hline Ohio...... . & & 18 & 13 & 5 & 4 & \(\cdot 3\) & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
\hline Oklahoma & & & & & & & & & & & 39 & 30 & 23 & 21 \\
\hline Oregon....... & & & & & & & & & & 37 & 38 & 36 & & \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 2 & - 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & \({ }_{2}^{2}\) & \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) & \({ }^{2}\) & \({ }_{3}^{2}\) & \({ }_{3}^{2}\) & -28 & .\(^{2}\) \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 15. & 16 & 17 & 20 & 23 & 24 & 28 & 29 & 32 & 33 & 36 & 35 & 38 & 38. \\
\hline South Carolina... & \(7{ }^{\text {• }}\) & 6 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 11 & 14 & 18 & 22 & 21 & 23 & 24
38 & 26
36 & 26 \\
\hline South Dakota. & & & & & & & & & & & & 38 & 36 & 37 \\
\hline Tennessee & 17 & 15 & 10 & 9 & 7 & 5 & 5 & 10 & 9 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 17 & 19 \\
\hline Texas.. & & & & & & & 25 & 23 & 19 & 11 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline Utah.. & & & & & & & 35 & 37 & 39 & 39 & 41 & 42 & 41 & 40 \\
\hline Vermont & 12 & 13 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 21 & 23 & 28 & 30 & 32 & 37 & 39 & 42 & 45 \\
\hline Virginia & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 10 & 14 & 15 & 17 & 20 & 20 \\
\hline Washington. & & & & & & & & 40 & 42 & 42 & 34 & 34 & 30 & 30 \\
\hline West Virginia. & & & & & & & & & 27 & 29 & 28 & 28 & 28 & 27 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & & & & & & 30 & 24 & 15 & 15 & 16 & 14. & 13 & 13 & 13 \\
\hline Wyoming. & & & & & & & & & 47 & 47 & 48 & 48 & 48 & 48 \\
\hline GEOGRAPEIC DIVs. New England. & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic.. & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline East No. Central. & & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline West No. Central. & & & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
\hline South Atlantic . & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\
\hline East So. Central. & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\
\hline West So. Centrȧl. & & & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7. & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline Mountain. . & & & & & & & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\
\hline Pacific....... . & & & & & & & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.}

For 1890 the rank of Arizona advances from 48 to 47 and that of Oklahoma advances from 46 tc 39 when the population specially entimerated in Indian Territory and on Indian̆ reservations is included.

North Dakota included in South Dakota in 1860 , 1870 , and 1880.

The ranking of Oklahoma in 1900 was 38 and Indian Territory 39. The present ranking for the same census is based on the combined population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

For 1890 the rank of South Dakota advances from 37 to 35 . when the population specially enumerated on Iudian reservations is included.
U. S. POPULATION GROWTH, IN PERCENTAGES.

The growth of the country's population, exclusive of the outlying possessions, is shown in the following table:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CENSUS } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Population. & Increasd. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per } \\
\text { Cent. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Census } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Population. & Increase. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per } \\
\text { Cent. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1920. & 105,710,620 & 13,738,354 & 14.9 & 1850. & 23,191,876 & 6,122,423 & 35.9 \\
\hline 1910. & 91,972,266 & 15,977,691 & 21.0 & 1840 & 17,069,453 & 4,203,433 & 32.7 \\
\hline 1900 & 75,994,575 & 13,046,861 & 20.7 & 1830. & 12,866,020 & 3,227,567 & 33.5 \\
\hline 1890. & 62,947,714 & 12,791,931 & 25.5 & 1820. & 9,638,453 & 2,398,572 & 33.1 \\
\hline 1880 & 50,155,783 & 11,597,412 & 30.1 & 1810. & 7,239,881 & 1,931,398 & 36.4 \\
\hline 1870 & 38,558,371 & 7,115,050 & 22.6 & 1800 & 5,308,483 & 1,379,269 & 35.1 \\
\hline 1860. & 31,443,321 & 8,251,445 & 35.6 & 1790 & 3,929,214 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN UNITED STATES.
(NoTm-In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900, 1910, and 1920, of Alaska and Hawail in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860,1870 , and 1880 , are not considered.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & 1800. & 1810. & 1820. & 1830. & 1840. & 1850. & 1860. & 1870. & 1880. & 1890. & 1900. & 1910. & 1920. \\
\hline Aiabama. & & & 2.5 & 0 & 11 & 15.0 & 18.8 & 19.4 & 24.6 & 29.5 & 35.7 & 41.7 & 45.8 \\
\hline Alaska & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Arizona. Arkansa & & & & & 1.9 & 4.0 & & & & & 1.1 & 1.8 & 2.9 \\
\hline California & & & & . 6 & 1.9 & 4.0
.6 & 8.3
2.4 & 9.2
3.6 & 5.5 & . 8 & 9.9 & 30.0
15.3 & 33.4
22.0 \\
\hline Colorado & & & & & & & & & 9 & . 0 & 5.2 & 7.7 & 9.1 \\
\hline Connecticu & 52. & 54.3 & 57.1 & 61.8 & 64.3 & 76.9 & 95.5 & 111.5 & 129.2 & 154.8 & 188.5 & 231.3 & 286.4 \\
\hline Delaware. Dlst. Columbia & |r| \(\begin{array}{r}32.7 \\ 156.6\end{array}\) & +37.0 & 37.0
367.1 & 39.1 & 39.7 & 43.6
891 & 57.1 & 63.6 & 74.6 & 85.7 & 94.0 & 103.0 & 113.5 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Dlst.Columbia \\
Florida...... . .
\end{tabular} & 156.6 & 266.9 & 367.1 & 442.6 & 485.7 & 891.2
1.6 & \(1,294.5\)
2.6 & 2,270.7 & 3,062.5 4 & 3,972.3 \({ }^{7.1}\) & \begin{tabular}{|r}
\(4,645.3\) \\
9.6
\end{tabular} & \(5,517.8\)
13.7 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,292.9 \\
17.7
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Georgl & 5 & 4.3 & 8 & 8.8 & 11.8 & 15.4 & 18.0 & 20.2 & 26.3 & 31.3 & 37.7 & 44.4 & \\
\hline Hawail & & & & & & & & & & 14.0 & 23.9 & 29.8 & 39.7 \\
\hline İaho. & & & & & & & & & 4 & 1.1 & 1.9 & 3.9 & 5.2 \\
\hline Illinois & & & .0 & & & & 30.6 & 45.4 & 55.0 & 68.3 & 86.1 & 100.6 & 115.7 \\
\hline Indiana & & & . 1 & 9.6 & 19.1 & 27.5 & 37.6 & 46.8 & 55.1 & 61.1 & 70.1 & 74.9 & 81.3 \\
\hline Iowa & & & & & 2 & 3.5 & 2.1 & 21.5 & 29 & 34.4 & 0.2 & 0 & 43.2 \\
\hline Kansas. & & & & & & & 1.3 & 4.5 & 12.2 & 17.5 & 18.0 & 20.7 & 21.6 \\
\hline Kentuck & & 10.1 & 14.0 & 17.1 & 19.4 & 24.4 & 28.8 & 32.9 & 41.0 & 46.3 & 53.4 & 57.0 & 60.1 \\
\hline Louisian & & 2.2 & 3.4 & 4.8 & 7.8 & 11.4 & 15.6 & 16.0 & 20.7 & 24.6 & 30.4 & 36.5 & 39.6 \\
\hline Maine. & 5.1 & 7.7 & 10.0 & 13.4 & 16.8 & 19.5 & 21.0 & 21.0 & 21.7 & 22.1 & 23.2 & 24.8 & 25.7 \\
\hline Maryland. & 34.4 & 38.3 & 41.0 & 45.0 & 47.3 & 58.6 & 69.1 & 78.6 & 94.0 & 104.9 & 119.5 & 130.3 & 145.8 \\
\hline Massachuse & 52.6 & 58.7 & 65.1 & 75.9 & 91.7 & 123.7 & 153.1 & 181.3 & 221.8 & 278.5 & 349.0 & 418.8 & 479.2 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mlchigan . \\
Minnesot:
\end{tabular} & & , & & . 2 & 3.7 & 6.9 & 13.0 & 20.6 & 28.5 & 36.4 & 42.1 & 48.9 & 63.8 \\
\hline Mississipp & 3 & & \(\dot{6}\) & 2.9 & \(\dot{8} .1\) & i3.i & 17.1 & 17.9 & 24.4 & 16.2 & 21.7
33.5 & 25.7 & 29.5
38.6 \\
\hline Missouri & & & & . 1 & 6 & 9.9 & 17.2 & 25.0 & 31.6 & 39.0 & 45.2 & 4.7 .9 & 49.5 \\
\hline Montana & & & & & & & & & & 1.0 & 13.7 & 2.6 & 3.8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Nebrask \\
Nevada.
\end{tabular} & & & & & & & 2 & 1.6 & 5.9 & 13.8 & 13.9 & 15.5 & 16.9 \\
\hline Nevada...... & 2 & 2 & & 8 & 3 & 35.2 & 36.1 & 35.2 & 38.4 & 41.7 & 45.6 & 47.7 & 49.1 \\
\hline New Jersey & 28.1 & 32.7 & 36.9 & 42.7 & 49.7 & 65.2 & 89.4 & 120.6 & 150.5 & 192.3 & 250.7 & 337.7 & 420.0 \\
\hline New Mexic & & & & & & & . 4 & 120.7 & 1.0 & 1.3 & 1.6 & 2.7 & 2.9 \\
\hline New York. \({ }^{\text {North }}\) & 12.4 & 20.1 & 28.8 & 40.3 & 51.0 & 65.0 & 81.4 & 92.0 & 106.7 & 126.0 & 152.5 & 191.2 & 217.9 \\
\hline North Carolina & 9.8 & 11.4 & 13.1 & 15.1 & 15.5 & 17.8 & 20.4 & 22.0 & 28.7 & 33.2 & 38.9 & 45.3 & 52.5 \\
\hline North Dakota. & & & & & & & & & & 2.7 & 4.5 & 8.2 & 9.2 \\
\hline Ohio & 1 & 5.7 & 14 & 23.3 & 37.3 & 48.6 & & 65.4 & 78.5 & 90.1 & 102.1 & 117.0 & 141.4 \\
\hline Oklahom & & & & & & & & & & 2.0 & 10.3 & 23.9 & 29.2 \\
\hline Oregon. & & & & & & & & & & 3.3 & 4.3 & 7.0 & 8.2 \\
\hline Pennsyivania & 13 & 18 & 23 & 30.1 & 38.5 & 51.6 & 64.8 & 78.6 & 95.5 & 117.3 & 140.6 & 171.0 & 194.5 \\
\hline Porto Rico & & & & & & & & & & & 277.5 & 325.5 & 377.8 \\
\hline Rhode Isiand. & 64.8 & & & 91.1 & 102.0 & 138.3 & 163.7 & 203.7 & 259.2 & 323.8 & 401.6 & 508.5 & 566.4 \\
\hline South Carolina & 11.3 & 13.6 & 16.5 & 19.1 & 19.5 & 21.9 & 23.1 & 23.1 & 32.6 & 37.7 & 44.0 & 49.7 & 55.2 \\
\hline South Dakot & & & & & & & & & & 4.5 & 5.2 & 7.6 & 8.3 \\
\hline Tennessee & 2.5 & 6.3 & 10.1 & 16.4 & 19.9 & 24.1 & 6 & 30.2 & 37.0 & 42.4 & 48.5 & 52.4 & 56.1
17.8 \\
\hline Utah & & & & & & & , & 1.1 & 1.8 & 2.6 & 3.4 & 4.5 & 5.5 \\
\hline Vermont & 16.9 & 23.9 & 25.9 & 30.8 & 32.0 & \(3 \dot{4} .4\) & 34.5 & 36.2 & 36.4 & 36.4 & 37.7 & 39.0 & 38.6 \\
\hline Vlrginia & 13.7 & 15.2 & 16.6 & 18.9 & 19.3 & 22.1 & 24.8 & 30.4 & 37.6 & 41.1 & 46.1 & 51.2 & 57.4 \\
\hline Washington. & & & & & & & . 1 & & 1.1 & 5.3 & 7.8 & 17.1 & 20.3 \\
\hline West Virginia & & & & & & & & 18.4 & 25.7 & 31.8 & 39.9 & 50.8 & 60.9 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & & & & & 4 & 5 & 14.0 & 19.1 & 23.8 & 30.6 & 37.4 & 42.2 & 47.6 \\
\hline Wyoming & & & & & & & & , & . 2 & . \(i_{i}\) & 9 & 1.5 & 2.0 \\
\hline United States.. & 6.1 & 4.3 & 5.5 & 7.3 & 9.7 & 7.9 & 10.6 & 13.0 & 16.9 & 21.2 & 25.6 & 30.9 & 35.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dakota Territory, 0.9 in 1880; 0.1 in 1870; 0.02 in 1860. Indian Territory, 12.7 in 1900; 5.9 in 1890.
Density of Population in 1790-Conn., 49.4; Dcl., 30.1; Ga., .6; Ky., 1.8; Me., 3.2; Md., 32.0 ; Mass., 47.1 ; N. H., 15.7 ; N. J., 24.5 ; N. Y., 7.1; N. C., 8.1 ; Pa., 9.7 ; R. Isi., 64.5 ; S. C., 8.2 ; Tenn., .8; Vt., 9.4 ;

Va., 11.6 -U. S., 4.5.
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE, FOR STATES IN ORDER OF RANK, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Sq. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & State. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Sq. M }
\end{array}\right|
\] & State. & \(\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Pop. } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Sq. }\end{array}\right|\) & STATE. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Pop. } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Sq. }\end{gathered}\right.\) & State. & \(\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Pop. } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Sq. }\end{array}\right|\) & StATE. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Sq. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline R. I & 566.4 & Ili & 115.7 & S. & 55.2 & La & 39.6 & Kan & 21.6 & Or & 8.2 \\
\hline Mass & 479.2 & Dci & 113.5 & N. C & 52.5 & Mlss & 38.6 & Wash & 20.3 & Utah & 5.5 \\
\hline N. J & 420.0 & Ind & 81.3 & Mo & 49.5 & Vt. & 38.6 & Tex & 17.8 & Idaho & 5.2 \\
\hline Conn & 286.4 & Mich & 63.8 & Ga & 49.3 & Ark & 33.4 & Fla & 17.7 & Mont & 3.8 \\
\hline N. Y & 217.9 & W. Va & 60.9 & \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{H}\) & 49.1 & Minn & 29.5 & Neb & 16.9 & Ariz & 2.9 \\
\hline Pa & 194.5 & Ky & 60.1 & Wis. & 47.6 & Okla & 29.2 & N. D & 9.2 & N. Mex & 2.9 \\
\hline Md. & 145.8 & Va. & 57.4 & Ala & 45.8 & Me & 25.7 & Col. & 9.1 & Wyo & 2.0 \\
\hline Ohio. & 141.4 & Tenn. & 56.1 & Iowa.. & 43.2 & Cal & 22.0 & S. Dak & 8.3 & Nev. & 0.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The combined population \((42,453,437)\) of the 10 States having more than 100 inhabitants per square mile and of tha District of Columbia in 1920 constituted silghtly more than two-fifths ( 40.2 per cent.) of the total population of the United States, while their combined land area (222,675 square milos) represented hardly more than one-fourteenth (7.5 per cent.) of the entire land area of the country

Tho 11 States having fewer than 10 inhabitants
per square mile are all west of the Mississlppi River, 8 being in the Mountain Division (constituting its entire area), 2 in the West North Contrai Division, and 1 in the Pacinc Division. The combined land arca of these 11 States (1,101,667 squaro miles) forms almost throe-oighths (37 por cent.) of the entire land aroa of the Unitod States, while thoir combinod population ( \(5,402,909\) ) roprosonted only about ono-twontieth ( 5.1 per cent.) of the total population of the country in 1920.

POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL。
(U. S. Census Returns. Urban includes places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Populatlon, 1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Population, 1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Per Ct. Urban.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Population, 1900.} \\
\hline & Urb & ral. & rban. & Rural. & 1920. & 1910. & Urban. & Rurai. \\
\hline United States. & 54,304,603 & 51,406,017 & \(42,166,120\) & 49,806,146 & 51.4 & 45.8 & 30,797,185 & 45,197,390 \\
\hline abam & 509,317 & 1,838,857 & & 1,767,662 & 21.7 & 17.3 & 216,714 & 1,611,983 \\
\hline Arizon & 117,527 & 216,635 & 63,260 & 141,094 & 35.2 & 31.0 & 19,495 & 103,436 \\
\hline Arkan & 290,497 & 1,461,707 & 202,681 & 1,371,768 & 16.6 & 12.9 & 111,733 & 1,109,831 \\
\hline Calltorn Colorad & 2,331,729 & 1,095,132 & 1,469,739 & 907,810 & 68.0 & 61.8 & 777,699 & 707,354 \\
\hline Conneetlic & & 486,370
444,292 & 404,840
999,339 & 394,184 & 678.8 & 50.7
65.6 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 260,651 \\
& 792,595
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Delaware & 120,767 & 102,236 & 97,085 & 105,237 & 54.2 & 48.0 & 85,717 & 99,018 \\
\hline District of & 437,571 & & 331,069 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & 278,718 & \\
\hline Florida. & 355,825 & 612,645 & 219,080 & 533,539 & 36.7 & 29.1 & 107,031 & 421,511 \\
\hline Georg & 727,859 & 2,167,973 & 538,650 & 2,070,471 & 25.1 & 20.6 & 346,382 & 1,869,949 \\
\hline Idaho & 119,037 & 312.829 & 69,898 & 255,696 & 27.6 & 21.5 & 10,003 & 151,769 \\
\hline Illino & 4,403,153 & 2,082,127 & 3,476,929 & 2,161,662 & 67.9 & 61.7 & 2,616,368 & 2,205,182 \\
\hline Ind & 1,482,855 & 1,447,535 & 1,143,835 & 1,657,041 & 50.6 & 42.4 & 862,689 & 1,653,773 \\
\hline Io & 875,495 & 1,528,526 & 680,054 & 1,544, 717 & 36.4 & 30.6 & 572,386 & 1,659,467 \\
\hline Kans & 617,964 & 1,151,293 & 493,790 & 1,197,159 & 34.9 & 29.2 & 330,903 & 1,139,592 \\
\hline Kentuc & 633,543 & 1,783,087 & 555,442 & 1,734,463 & 26.2 & 24.3 & 467,668 & 1,679,506 \\
\hline Lounsia & 628,163 & 1,170,346 & 496,516 & 1,159,872 & 34.9 & 30.0 & 366,288 & 1,015,337 \\
\hline Maine & 299,569 & 468,445 & 381,443 & 360,928 & 39.0 & 35.3 & 337,390 & 357,076 \\
\hline Märyla & 869,422 & 580,239 & 658,192 & 637,154 & 60.0 & 50.8 & 591,206 & 596,838 \\
\hline Massachu & 3,650,248 & 202,108 & 3,125,367 & 241,049 & 94.8 & 92.8 & 2,567,098 & 238,248 \\
\hline Michigan & 2,241,560 & 1,426,852 & 1,327,044 & 1,483,129 & 61.1 & 47.2 & 952,323 & 1,468,659 \\
\hline Minnesot & 1,051,593 & 1,335,532 & 850,294 & 1,225,414 & 44.1 & 41.0 & 598,100 & 1,153,294 \\
\hline Mississip & 240,121 & 1,550,497 & 207,311 & 1,589,803 & 13.4 & 11.5 & 120,035 & 1,431;235 \\
\hline Mlssouri & 1,586,903 & 1,817,152 & 1,388,817 & 1,894,518 & 46.6 & 42.5 & 1,128,104 & 1,978,561 \\
\hline Montand & 172,011 & 376,878 & 133,420 & 242,633 & 31.3 & 35.5 & 84,554 & 158,775 \\
\hline Nëbras & 405,306 & 891,066 & 310,852 & 881,362 & 31.3 & 26.1 & 252,702 & 813.598 \\
\hline Nevada & 15,254 & 62,153 & 13,367 & 68,508 & 19.7 & 16.3 & 7,195 & 35,140 \\
\hline Neww Hamp & 279,761 & 163,322 & 255,099 & 175;473 & 63.1 & 59.2 & 226,269 & 185,319 \\
\hline New Jersey & 2,474,936 & 680,964 & 1,907,210 & 629,957 & 78.4 & 75.2 & 1,329,162 & 554,507 \\
\hline Nëw Mex & 64,960 & 295,390 & 46,571 & 280,730 & 18.0 & 14.2 & 27,381 & 167,929 \\
\hline New York. & 8,589,844 & 1,795,383 & 7,185,494 & 1,928,120 & 82.7 & 78.8 & 5,298,111 & 1,970,783 \\
\hline North Caro & 490,370 & 2,068,753 & 318,474 & 1,887,813 & 19.2 & 14.4 & 186,790 & 1,707,020 \\
\hline North Da & 3,677,239 & 2,082, 2538 & 2,665,14.3 & 2,
2131,820
10 & 13.6 & 11.0
55.9 & 23,413
\(1,998,382\) & 295,733 \\
\hline Oklahom & - 539,480 & 1,488,803 & 2,620,155 & 1,337,000 & 26.6 & 19.3 & 1,998,317 & 731,974 \\
\hline Oregon & 391,019 & -392,370 & 307,060 & 365,705 & 49.9 & 45.6 & 133,180 & 280,356 \\
\hline Pennsylvan & 5,607,815 & 3,112,202 & 4,630,669 & 3,034,442 & 64.3 & 60.4 & 3,448,610 & 2,853,505 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 589,180 & 15,217 & 524,654 & 17,956 & 97.5 & 96.7 & 407,647 & 20,909 \\
\hline South Carolin & 293,987 & 1,389,737 & 224,832 & 1,290;568 & 17.5 & 14.8 & 171,256 & 1,169,060 \\
\hline South Däko & 101,872 & 534,675 & 76,673 & 507,215 & 16.0 & 13.1 & 40,936 & 360,634 \\
\hline Tennessee & 611,226 & 1,726,659 & 441,045 & 1,743,744 & 26.1 & 20.2 & 326,639 & 1,693,977 \\
\hline Texas. & 1,512,689 & 3,150,539 & 938,104 & 2,958,438 & 32.4 & 24.1 & 520,759 & 2,527,951 \\
\hline Uta & 215,584 & 233,812 & 172,934 & 200,417 & 48.0 & 46.3 & 105,427 & 171,322 \\
\hline Vermo & 109,976 & 242,452 & 168,943 & 187,013 & 31.2 & 27.8 & 139,180 & 204,461 \\
\hline Virginia & 673,984 & 1,635,203 & 476,529 & 1,585,083 & 29.2 & 23.1 & 340,067 & 1,514,117 \\
\hline Washingto & 748,735 & 607,886 & 605,530 & 536,460 & 55.2 & 53.0 & 241,477 & 306,626 \\
\hline West Virgi & 369,007 & 1,094,694 & 228,242 & 992,877 & 25.2 & 18.7 & 125,465 & 833,335 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 1,244,568 & 1,387,499 & 1,004,320 & 1,329,540 & 47.3 & 43.0 & 790,213 & 1,278,829 \\
\hline Wyoming. & . 57,348 & 137,054 & .43,221 & .102,744 & 29.5 & 29.6 & 26,657 & 65,874 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Class of Places.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1920} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910 .} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1900.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1890.} \\
\hline & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { No. } \\
\text { Places. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Populat'n. & No. Piaces. & Populat'n & No. Places. & Populat'n. & No. Places. & Populat'n. \\
\hline Total pop & & 105,710,620 & & 91,972,266 & & 75,994,575 & & 62,947,714 \\
\hline Urban territ & 2,787 & 54,304,603 & 2,313 & 42,166,120 & 1,801 & 30,380,433 & 1,417 & 22,298,359 \\
\hline Piaces of 1,000,000 or mor & & 10,145,532 & & 8,501,174 & & 6,429,474 & & 3,662,115 \\
\hline Places of 500,000-1,000,000 & 9 & 6,223,769 & 5 & 3,010,667 & & 1,645,087 & & 806,343 \\
\hline Places of 250,000 to 500,000. & 13 & 4,540,838 & 11 & 3,949,838 & 9 & 2,861,296 & 17 & \[
2,447,608
\] \\
\hline Places of 100,000 to 250,000 . & 43 & 6,519,187 & 31 & 4,840,458 & 23 & 3,272,490 & 17 & \[
2,781,894
\] \\
\hline Places of 50,000 to \(100,000 .\). & 76
143 & \(5,265,747\)
\(5,075,041\) & r99 & \(4,178,915\)
\(4,026,045\) & 40
82 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
\(2,709,338\) \\
\(2,800,627\)
\end{tabular} & 30
66 & 2,022,822 \\
\hline Places of 25,000 to 50,000 . & 143
459 & 5,075,041 & 119
367 & \(4,026,045\)
\(5,524,434\) & 882 & \(2,800,627\)
\(4,338,250\) & \(\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 288 \\ \hline 28\end{array}\) & 2,268,786 \\
\hline Places of 5,000 to 10,000 & 721 & 4,997,794 & 612 & 4,254,856 & 468 & 3,220,766 & 339 & 2,372,717 \\
\hline Places of 2,500 to 5,000 . & 1;320 & 4;593;953 & 1,106 & 3,870,732 & 893 & 3,103,105 & 726 & 2,506,827 \\
\hline Rural territory & & 51,406,017 & & \[
49,806,146
\] & & \[
45 ; 614,142
\] & & 40,649,355 \\
\hline Inc. piaces less than \(2 ; 500\) & 12,905 & 8,969,241 & 11,832 & 8,169,149 & 8,930 & 6,301,533 & 6,490 & 4,757,974 \\
\hline Other rurai territory. & & 42,436,776 & & 41,636,997 & & 39,312,609 & & 35,891,381 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The total number of piaces of certain classes for the United States as a whole is iess than the sum of the numbers shown for the indlvidual states of the country, for the reason that each of three cities lies in two adjoining States, nameiy, Bristoi (Va. and Tenn.), Texarliand (Ark. and Tex.), and Union City (Ind. âñ Ohiob), and is coünted in each Stätē. Moreover, one of these citles, Bristoi, lies in two geographic dlvlsions (South Atiantic, and East South Central); and is counted \(\ln\) both. Each of these cities conislsts of two incorporated municipalities; but each is, from the statistlcal standpoint, one city and shouid be classed according to its total population. In each case that part of the population living in each state, whatever its number, is credlted to the group of cities to which, according to its total population, the city belongs. Classed
in this manner, Bristoi fell in 1920 and 1910 in the class of cities having 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants and in 1900 and 1890 in the \(5,000-10,000\) class: Texdrkana feil, in 1920,1910 , and 1900 , in the 10,000-25,000 class and in 1890 in the \(5,000-10,000\) class: and Union City fell at each censtis from 1890 to 1920 in the \(2,500-5,000\) class.

The number of incorporated places caniñot be extctly determined from the returns of the 1890 census, at which incorporated piaces were not dlstlnguished from unlncorporated ones, and very small piaces, whether incorporated or not, were not enumerated separately. It hăs beeh assumed that those piaces were incorporated ln 1890 which were returned separateiy in that year and were returned in 1900 as incorporated

The item (1920) "incorporated places of less than 2,500" Inciudes 48 places not returned separately.
U. S.-Population; Color and Race.
U. S. POPULATION BY COLOR AND RACE, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{DIVISION AND STARE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{WHl' \({ }^{\text {a }}\),} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEGRO.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{INDIAN.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CHINESE.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JAPANESE.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 19.0 & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline United States. & 94,820,915 & 81,731,957 & 10,463,131 & 9,827,763 & 244,437 & 265,683 & 61,639 & 71,531 & 111,010 & 72,157 \\
\hline New England & 7,316.079 & 6,480,51 & & 66,306 & 1.715 & & & 9 & 47 & 72 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic & 21.641,840 & 18,880,452 & 600,183 & 417870 & 5,940 & 7,717 & 8,812 & 8,189 & 3,266 & 1,643 \\
\hline East No. Central & 20,938,862 & 17,927,622 & 514,554 & 300836 & 15,695 & 18,255 & 5,043 & 3,415 & , 927 & 1,482 \\
\hline West No. Central. & 12,225,387 & 11,351,621 & 278,521 & 242,662 & 37,263 & 41,406 & 1,678 & 1,195 & 1,215 & 1,000 \\
\hline South Atlantic. & 9,648,940 & 8,071,603 & 4,325,120 & 4,112,488 & 13,673 & 9,054 & 1,824 & 1,582 & 360 & 156 \\
\hline East So. Central. . & 6,367,547 & 5,754,326 & 2,523,532 & 2,652,513 & 1,623 & 2,612 & 1, 542 & - 414 & 35 & 26 \\
\hline West So. Central.. & 8,115,727 & 6,721,491 & 2,063,579 & 1,984,426 & 60,618 & 76,767 & 1,534 & 1,303 & 578 & 428 \\
\hline Mountain & 3,212,899 & 2,520,455 & 30,801 & 21,467 & 76,899 & 75,338 & 4,339 & 5,614 & 10,792 & 10,447 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pacific..... \\
NEW ENGL
\end{tabular} & 5,353,634 & \(4,0 \div 3,873\) & 47,790 & 29,195 & 31,011 & 32,458 & 34,265 & 46,320 & 93,490 & 57,743 \\
\hline Maine.... & 765,695 & 739,995 & 1,310 & 1,363 & 839 & 892 & 161 & 108 & 7 & 13 \\
\hline New Hampshire. & 442,331 & 429.906 & -621 & 1,564 & 28 & 34 & 95 & 67 & & 1 \\
\hline Vermont. & 351,817 & - 354,298 & 572 & 1,621 & 24 & 26 & 11 & & 4 & 3 \\
\hline Massachuset & 3,803,524 & 3,324,926 & 45,466 & 38,055 & 555 & 688 & 2,544 & 2,582 & 191 & 151 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 593,980 & 532,492 & 10,036 & 9,529 & 110 & 284 & 225 & 272 & 35 & 33 \\
\hline Connecticut & 1,358,732 & 1,098,897 & 21,046 & 15,174 & 159 & 152 & 566 & 462 & 102 & 71 \\
\hline MIDDLE AFLANTIC. New York. . . . . . & 10,1 & & & & & & & & & 1,247 \\
\hline New Jersey & 3.037,087 & 2,445,894 & 117,132 & 89,760 & 100 & 168 & 1,190 & 1,139 & , 325 & 1,206 \\
\hline Pennsylvani & 8,432,726 & 7,467,713 & 284,568 & 193,919 & 337 & 1,503 & 1,829 & 1,784 & 255 & 190 \\
\hline EAST NO. CEN TRAL. Ohio. & & & & & 151 & 127 & 41 & & 0 & 76 \\
\hline Indiana & 2,849,071 & 2,639,961 & 80,810 & 60,320 & 125 & 279 & 283 & 276 & 81 & 38 \\
\hline Illinois & 6,299,333 & 5,526,962 & 182,274 & 109,049 & 194 & 188 & 2,776 & 2,103 & 472 & 285 \\
\hline Michigan & 3,601,627 & 2,785,247 & 60,082 & 17,115 & 5,614 & 7,519 & 792 & , 241 & 184 & 49 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 2,616,938 & 2,320,555 & 5,201 & 2,900 & 9,611 & 10,142 & 251 & 226 & 60 & 34 \\
\hline WEST' NO. CEN IRAL Minnesota & 2,368,936 & 2,059,227 & 09 & 4 & 8,761 & 9,053 & 508 & 275 & 85 & 67 \\
\hline Iowa. & 2,384,181 & 2,209,191 & 19,005 & 14,973 & 529 & 471 & 235 & 97 & 29 & 36 \\
\hline Missouri & 3,225,044 & 3,134,932 & 178,241 & 157,452 & 171 & 313 & 412 & 535 & 135 & 99 \\
\hline North Dako & 639,954 & 569,855 & 467 & 617 & 6,254 & 6.486 & 124 & 39 & 72 & 59 \\
\hline South Dako & 619,147 & 563,771 & 832 & 817 & 16,384 & 19,137 & 142 & 121 & 38 & 42 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 1,279,219 & 1,180,293 & 13,242 & 7,689 & 2,888 & 3,502 & 189 & 112 & 804 & 590 \\
\hline Kansas. & 1,708,906 & 1,634,352 & 57,925 & 54,030 & 2,276 & 2,444 & 68 & 16 & 52 & 107 \\
\hline SOUTE ATLANTIC. Delaware & 192,615 & 02 & 30,335 & & 2 & 5 & 43 & 0 & 8 & 4 \\
\hline Maryland & 1,204,737 & 1,062,639 & 244,479 & 232,250 & 32 & 55 & 371 & 378 & 29 & 24 \\
\hline Dist. of Colu & 326,860 & 236,128 & 109,966 & 94,446 & 37 & 68 & 461 & 369 & 103 & 47 \\
\hline Virginia & 1,617,909 & 1,389,809 & 690,017 & 671,096 & 824 & 539 & 278 & 154 & 56 & 14 \\
\hline West Virgi & 1,377,235 & 1,156,817 & 86,345 & 64,173 & & 36 & 98 & 90 & 10 & 3 \\
\hline North Carolina & 1,783,779 & 1,500,511 & 763,407 & 697,843 & 11,824 & 7,851. & 88 & 80 & 24 & 2 \\
\hline South Car & 818,538 & 679,161 & 864,719 & 835,843 & 304 & 331 & 93 & 57 & 15 & \\
\hline Georgia & 1,689,114 & 1,431,802 & 1,206.365 & 1,176,987 & 125 & 95 & 211 & 233 & 9 & 4 \\
\hline Florida. & 638,153 & 443,634 & 329,487 & 308,669 & 518 & 74 & 181 & 191 & 106 & 50 \\
\hline EASE SO. CENTRAL. Kentucky & 2,180,560 & 2,027,951 & 235,938 & 261,656 & 57 & 234 & 62 & 52 & 9 & 12 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 1,885,993 & 1,711,432 & 451,758 & 473,088 & 56 & 216 & 57 & 43 & 8 & 8 \\
\hline Alabama. & 1,447,032 & 1,228,832 & 900,652 & 908,282 & 405 & 909 & 59 & 62 & 18 & \\
\hline Mississippi........ & 853,962 & 786,111 & 935,184 & 1,009,487 & 1,105 & 1,253 & 364 & 257 & & \\
\hline WEST SO. CENTRAL. Arkansas & 1,279,75 & 1.131 & 2 & 2,891 & & 0 & 113 & & & 9 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 1,096,611 & 1,941,086 & 700,257 & 713,874 & 1,066 & 780 & 387 & 507 & 57 & 31 \\
\hline Oklahom & 1,821,194 & 1,444,531 & 149,408 & 137,612 & 57,337 & 74,825 & 261 & 139 & 67 & 48 \\
\hline Texas. & 3,918,165 & 3,204,848 & 741,694 & 690,049 & 2,109 & 702 & 773 & 595 & 449 & 340 \\
\hline MOUNTAIN.
Montana.... & 534,260 & 360,580 & 1,658 & 1,834 & 10,956 & 10,745 & 872 & 1,285 & 1,074 & 1,585 \\
\hline Idaho & 425,668 & 319,221 & 920 & 651 & 3,098 & 3,488 & 585 & 859 & 1,569 & 1,363 \\
\hline Wyoming & 190,146 & 140,318 & 1,375 & 2,235 & 1,343 & 1,486 & 252 & 246 & 1,194 & 1,596 \\
\hline Colorado & 924,103 & 783,415 & 11,318 & 11,453 & 1,383 & 1,482 & 291 & 373 & 2,464 & 2,300 \\
\hline New Mex & 334,673 & 304,594 & 5,733 & 1,628 & 19,512 & 20,573 & 171 & 248 & 251 & 258 \\
\hline Arizona & 291,449 & 171,468 & 8,005 & 2,009 & 32,989 & 29,201 & 1,137 & 1,305 & 550 & 371 \\
\hline Utah & 441,901 & 366,583 & 1,446 & 1,144 & 2,711 & 3.123 & 342 & 371 & 2,936 & 2,110 \\
\hline Nevada & 70,699 & 74,276 & 346 & 513 & 4,907 & 5,240 & 689 & 927 & 754 & 864 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
PACIFIC. \\
Washington.
\end{tabular} & 1,319,777 & 1,109,111 & 6,883 & 6,058 & 9,061 & 10,997 & 2,363 & 2,709 & 17,387 & 12,929 \\
\hline Oregon. ... & 1,369,146 & 655,090 & 2,144 & 1,492 & 4,590 & 5,090 & 3.090 & 7,363 & 4,151 & 3,418 \\
\hline California & 3,264,711 & 2,259,672 & 38,763 & 21,645 & 17,360 & 16,371 & 28,812 & 36,248 & 71,952 & 41,356 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Not included in the above are ( 1910 figures in parentheses) : Filipinos, 5,603 (160) ; Hindus, 2,507 (2.545) ;
Koreans, 1,224 (462); Slamese, Hawalians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans, 154 (8)-.Total, 9,488.
MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE. & Males. & les. & State. & Males. & m & State. & Males. & Females. \\
\hline Ala & 573,892 & 569,503 & Me & 241,778 & 233,413 & Okla & 550,172 & 471.416 \\
\hline Ariz & 109,361 & 78.568 & Md & 433,857 & 428,534 & & 270,953 & 224,015 \\
\hline Ark & 452,177 & 415,115 & Mass & 1,172,359 & 1,239,148 & Pa & 2,586,323 & 2,452,768 \\
\hline Cal & 1,250,880 & 1,067,150 & Mich & 1,192,158 & 1,023,278 & R. & 179,720 & 188,917 \\
\hline Col & -303,782 & 260,747 & Minn & 738,332 & 642,502 & S. C & 389,199 & 390,792 \\
\hline Conn & 424,216 & 413,858 & Miss & 441,331 & 434,775 & S. Dak & 188,882 & 155,964 \\
\hline Del. & 70,580 & 65,941 & Mo & 1,038,472 & 1,000,342 & Tenn & 609.547 & 605,400 \\
\hline D. & 139,800 & 165,455 & Mon & 184,699 & 135,863 & Tex & 1,284,412 & 1,146,303 \\
\hline Fla & 280,600 & 256,014 & Neb & 390,287 & 348,023 & Ut & 120,875 & 107.807 \\
\hline Ga & 711,760 & 709,846 & Nev & 33,313 & 18.905 & V t & 110,378 & 106,664 \\
\hline Ida & 132,959 & 101,117 & N. H & 141,204 & 139,822 & Va & 613,653 & 593,421 \\
\hline Il1 & 2,028,852 & 1,915,345 & N. J & 960,837 & 937,047 & Wash & 482,137 & 374,942 \\
\hline Ind & 909,203 & 870,617 & N. M & 102,522 & 82,664 & W. Va & 403,572 & 348,772 \\
\hline Iowa & 737,829 & 690,853 & N. Y & 3,255,503 & 3,259,178 & Wis & 800.258 & 727.403 \\
\hline Kaı & 534,187 & 489,957 & N. C & 603,683 & 607,044 & Wy & 69,857 & 45,882 \\
\hline K \(\mathbf{L}\), & 657,883
469,669 & \begin{tabular}{|}
631,613 \\
454,515
\end{tabular} & N. N & 1,847,319 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
144,770 \\
1.711,162
\end{array}
\] & U. S. tota & 31.403,370 & 20,483,150 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{U. S. POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Divigions } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { States. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Native Whltes.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Forelgn-born Whites.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Negroes.} \\
\hline & Males. & Females. & ales. & Females. & Males. & Females. & Males. & Females \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States. GEOCRAPHIC DIVISIONS:} & 53,900,431 & 51,810,189 & 40,902,333 & 40,205,828 & 7,528,322 & 6,184,432 & 5,209,436 & 5,253,695 \\
\hline & 1 & & & & 945,736 & & & \\
\hline Middle Atlant & 11,206,445 & 11,054,699 & \(8,272,922\) & 8,45 & 2,617,566 & 2,295,009 & 301,147 & 299,036 \\
\hline East North Central. & 11,035,047 & \(10,440,502\)
\(6,085,182\) & \(8,938,715\)
\(5,514,722\) & \(8,776,868\)
\(5,338,704\) & \(1,809,334\)
779,022
185 & 1,413,945 & 273,026
143 & 8 \\
\hline South Atlantic... & 7,035,843 & 6,954,420 & \(4,708,147\) & \(4,624,873\) & 185,'143 & 130,777 & 2,133,377 & \\
\hline East South Cent & 4,471,690 & 4,421,617 & 3,184,419 & 3,111,189 & 46,093 & 29,846 & 1,243,795 & 1,279,737 \\
\hline West South Central. & 5,265,829 & 4,976,395 & 3,843,100 & 3,713, 294 & 260,777 & 198,556 & 1,029,457 & 1,034,122 \\
\hline Mountain. & \(1,789,299\)
\(2,964,626\) & \(1,545,802\)
\(2,602,245\) & 1,446,336 & & 271,373
817,278 & 181,852
416,590 & 19,726
24991 & 11,075
22,799 \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND: & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Maine ..... & 388,752 & 9,262 & & \[
326,698
\] & & & 16 & \\
\hline New Ham & 222,112 & 220,971 & 174,823
154,793 & 176,275 & & 20,815 & & \\
\hline Massachuse & 1,890,014 & 1,962,342 & 1,330,998 & 1,394,992 & 533,319 & 544,215 & 22,912 & 22,554 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 297,524 & 306,873 & 205,967 & 214,514 & 85,164 & 87,335 & 5,096 & 4,940 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{middle ATlantic:} & 695,335 & 685,296 & 483,946 & 498,273 & 190,891 & 176,622 & 10,778 & 10,268 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Jerse & 1,590,075 & 1,565,825 & 1,139,491 & 1,158,983 & 391, \({ }^{\text {d }}\) 5 & 346,958 & 57,432 & 59,700 \\
\hline Pennsylva & 4,429,020 & 4,290,997 & 3,494,996 & 3,549,880 & 783,336 & 604,514 & 148,297 & 136,271 \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRAL: & & 2,803, & 2,463,320 & 2, & 391,344 & 28 & 100,160 & \\
\hline Indiana & 1,489,0 & 1,441,316 & 1,358,645 & 1,339,558 & 88,180 & 62,688 & 41,817 & 38,993 \\
\hline Illinois & 3,304,833 & 3,180,447 & 2,250,509 & 2,541,873 & 657,264 & 549,687 & 93,835 & \\
\hline Michlgan & 1,928,433 & 1,739,976 & 1,476,459 & 1,398,533 & 413,806 & 312,829 & 34,249 & 3 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{WEST NORTH CENTRAL:} & 1,356,718 & 1,275,349 & 1,089,782 & 1,067,028 & 258,740 & 201,388 & 2,965 & 2,236 \\
\hline & 1, & 1,141,588 & - & & & 207 & & \\
\hline Iowa. & 1,229,392 & 1,174,629 & 1,091,646 & 1,066, & 127,065 & 98,582 & 10,121 & \\
\hline Missour & 1,723,319 & 1,680,736 & 1,528,279 & 1,510,739 & 103,418 & 82,608 & 90,991 & 87,250 \\
\hline North Da & 341,673 & 305,199 & 262,645 & 245,806 & 75,386 & 56,117 & 276 & \\
\hline South Da & 337,120 & 299,427 & 280,587 & 256,169 & 47,610 & 34,781 & 475 & 357 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 72,805 & 623,567 & 578,953 & 550.614 & 84, 277 & 65,375 & 7,309 & ,933 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underset{\text { Kansas. }}{\text { South aticice }}\)} & 909,221 & 860,036 & 81 & 78 & 62,678 & 47,900 & 29,739 & 66 \\
\hline & 113 & 109,248 & 86,680 & 86 & 11,369 & 8,441 & 15,655 & \\
\hline Maryland & 729,455 & 720,2 & 550,973 & 551,587 & 54,628 & 47,549 & 123,453 & 121,026 \\
\hline Distrlet of & 203,543 & 234,028 & 136,889 & 161,423 & 15,142 & 13,406 & 50,855 & 59,111 \\
\hline Virginla. & 1,168,492 & 1,140,695 & 806,082
873 & 781.042 & 19,051 & 11,734 & 42,536 & 347,481 \\
\hline North Ca & 1,279,032 & 1,280,061 & 673,959
894,690 & 641,370
881,990 & 41,910 & 19,996
2,758 & - 773,129 & 39,216 \\
\hline South Ca & 838,293 & 845,431 & 411,728 & 450,409 & 4,095 & 2,306 & 422,185 & 442,534 \\
\hline Georgia & 1,444,823 & 1,451,009 & 844,105 & 828,823 & 10,004 & 6,182 & 590,443 & 615,922 \\
\hline Florlda & 495.320 & 73,150 & 303,0 & 292,10 & 24,603 & 18,405 & 167,156 & 62,331 \\
\hline IST SOUTH CENTRAL: & 1, & 1,189,136 & 1,091,374 & ,058, & & 13,301 & & \\
\hline T & 1,173,967 & 1,163,918 & 942,203 & 928,312 & 9,021 & 6,457 & 222,639 & 229,119 \\
\hline Alabama & 1,173,105 & 1,175,069 & 722,414 & 706,956 & 10,625 & 7,037 & 439,779 & 460,873 \\
\hline WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: & 897,124 & 893,494 & 428,428 & 417,515 & 4,968 & 3,051 & 462,829 & 72,355 \\
\hline Louislan & 903,335 & 895,174 & 530,699 & 521,050 & 26,808 & 18,063 & 344,794 & 35,463 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 1,058,044 & 970,239 & 927,760 & 853,466 & 24,931 & 15,037 & 76,294 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Texas mountain:} & 2,409,222 & 2,254,006 & 1,835,072 & 1,722,574 & 200,447 & 160,072 & 371,474 & 370,220 \\
\hline & & & 233,363 & 207,277 & & 35,391 & 96 & \\
\hline Idaho & 233,019 & 197,947 & 205,259 & 181,446 & 24,877 & 14,086 & 58. & \\
\hline Wyomin & 110,359 & 84,043 & 90,567 & 74,324 & 16,934 & 8,321 & 86 & 512 \\
\hline Colorad & 492,731 & 446,898 & 416,026 & 391,123 & 68,219 & 48,735 & 5,834 & 5,484 \\
\hline New & 190,456 & 169,894 & 158.505 & 147,091 & 16,845 & 12, 232 & 4,593 & 1,140 \\
\hline Arizon & 183,602
232,051 & 150,560
217345 & 114,688
196,357 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 44,657 \\
& 30,875
\end{aligned}
\] & 33,442
25,580 & 5,859 & 2,146 \\
\hline Neva & \(\begin{array}{r}1832,240 \\ \hline 43\end{array}\) & 217,167 & 191,571 & 184,326 & 10,737 & 20,065 & 196 & 150 \\
\hline PaCIFIC: & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Oregon. & 416,334 & 367,055 & 344,849 & 322,146 & 62,310 & & & \\
\hline Californ & 1,813.591 & 1,613,270 & 1,308,373 & 1,274,676 & 401,850 & 279,812 & 19,837 & 18,926 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & States. & 1920. & 1910. & . 1900 & States. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900 \\
\hline Ala. & 99.8 & 101.0 & 100.5 & Me & 102.5 & 103.2 & 102.2 & & 109.0 & 113.7 & 11.\()\) \\
\hline Ariz & 121.9 & 138.2 & 140.4 & Md & 101.3 & 98.9 & 98.4 & Or & 113.4 & 133.2 & 129.0 \\
\hline Ark & 104.5 & 106.0 & 106.1 & Mass & 96.3 & 06.7 & 95.1 & Pa & 103.2 & 105.9 & 103.5 \\
\hline Cal & 112.4 & 125.5 & 123.5 & Mich & 110.8 & 107.3 & 106.6 & R. I & 97.0 & 99.3 & 96.5 \\
\hline Col & 110.3 & 116.9 & 120.9 & Mlnn & 109.1 & 114.6 & 113.9 & S. C & 99.2 & 98.5 & 98.4 \\
\hline Con & 101.5 & 102.3 & 100.0 & Mis & 100.4 & 101.6 & 101.5 & S. Da & 112.6 & 118.9 & 116.6 \\
\hline Del & 104.1 & 104.6 & 104.0 & Mo & 102.5 & 105.1 & 105.6 & Tenn & 100.9 & 102.1 & 102.2 \\
\hline & 87.0 & 91.3 & 90.0 & M & 120.5 & 152.1 & 160.3 & Tex & 106.9 & 107.4 & 107,4 \\
\hline Fla & 104.7 & 110.0 & 108.7 & Neb & 107.9 & 111.2 & 112.5 & Utt & 106.8 & 111.5 & 104.9 \\
\hline Ca & 99.6 & 100.1 & 99.1 & Ne & 148.4 & 179.2 & 153.0 & Vt & 103.0 & 105.3 & 103.9 \\
\hline & 118.2 & 132.5 & 136.5 & N. & 100.5 & 100.9 & 99.6 & & 102.4 & 100.9 & 99.7 \\
\hline 11. & 103.9 & 106.8 & 105.3 & N. & 101.5 & 102.9 & 100.0 & Wa & 118.1 & 136.3 & 142.2 \\
\hline Ind & 103.3 & 105.0 & 104.4 & N, M & 112.1 & 115.3 & 114.4 & W, V & 108.9 & 111.6 & 108.6 \\
\hline Iowa & 104.7 & 106.6 & 107.6 & N. Y & 99.8 & 101.2 & 98.9 & Wis. & 106.4 & 107.4 & 106.6 \\
\hline Ka & 105.7 & 110.0 & 109.6 & N. & 99.9 & 99.2 & 98.3 & & 131.3 & 158.8 & 169.4 \\
\hline \[
K y
\] & 103.2 & 103.0 & 103.1 & \[
\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{I}
\] & 112.0 & \[
122.4
\] & 125.3 & Whole U. S. & 104.0 & 106.0 & 104.4 \\
\hline a. & 100.9 & 101.7 & 191.1 & Ohlo.. & 105.4 & 104.4 & 102.3 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Ratio of males to females, whole U. S., prlor years: (1820) 103.3 ; (1830) 103.1; (1840) 103.7; (1850)
104.3; (1860) 104.7; (1870) 102.2; (1880) 103.6; (1890) 105.0

In 1920 in the \(U\).S., there were 104.4 whlte males to each 100 white females; there were 99.2 negro
males to each 100 negro females.

\section*{DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.}

The following table presents statistics as to dwellings and families for the United States as a wholl for each census year from 1850 to 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Census Yearu & Population. & Number of Dwellings. & Number of Familles. & Persons to a Dwelling. & Persons to a Family. & Familles to Dwelling. \\
\hline 1850 & 19,987,563 & 3,362,337 & 3,598,240 & 5.9 & 5.6 & 1.07 \\
\hline 1860 & 27.489 .561 & & 5,210,934 & & 5.3 & \\
\hline 1890 & 62,622,250 & 11,483,318 & 12,690,152 & 5.5 & 4.9 & 1.11 \\
\hline 1900 & 75,994,575 & 14,430,145 & 16,187,715 & 5.3 & 4.7 & 1.12 \\
\hline 1910 & 91,972,266 & 17,805,845 & 20,255,555 & 5.2 & 4.5 & 1.14 \\
\hline 1920. & 105,710,620 & 20,697,204 & 24,351,676 & 5.1 & 4.3 & 1.18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Population total, 1890 , is exclusive of population \((325,464)\) speclally enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indlan Reservatlons, for which statistics of dwellings and famllies are not available.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, BY URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Division, State. and Class of COMMUNITX.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Persons to a Dwelling.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Persons to a Family.} \\
\hline & Populatlon. & Dwellings. & Fami-
lles. & Population. & Dwellings. & Families. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline United States. & 105,710,620 & 20,697,204 & 24,351,676 & 91,972,266 & 17,805,845 & 20,255,555 & 5.1 & 5.2 & 4.3 & 4.5 \\
\hline Urban. & 54,304,603 & 9,484,550 & 12,803,047 & 42,166,120 & 7,160,349 & 9,395,436 & 5.7 & 5.9 & 4.2 & 4.5 \\
\hline Rural.. & 51,406,017 & 11,212,654 & 11,548,629 & 49,806,146 & 10,645,496 & 10,860,119 & 4.6 & 4.7 & 4.5 & 4.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Division } \\
& \text { and State. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Population & Dwellings. & Families. & Division and State. & Population. & Dwellings. & Families. \\
\hline United States GEOG. Divs. & 105,710,620 & 20,69 & 24,351,676 & GEOA. DIvs. south atlantic. & & & \\
\hline New England & 7. & 1,255,964 & 1,703,812 & Delaware & 223,003 & & \\
\hline Middle Atlan & 22, & 3,566,549 & 5,085,080 & Maryland & . 4349.661 & 288,261 & 96, 194 \\
\hline Weast No. Centrai & 12,544,2 & 2,7 & & Virginl & & 0,229 & 96,194 \\
\hline South Atlantlc. & 13,990, 272 & 2,781,684 & 2,991,623 & West Virgin & 1,463,7 & 293,002 & 10,098 \\
\hline East So. Centra & 8,893,307 & 1,867,167 & 1,997,381 & North Carol & 2,559,1 & 495,269 & 13,377 \\
\hline West So. Centra & 10,242,224 & 2,110,879 & 2,242.810 & South Carolin & 1,683,724 & 330,500 & 49,126 \\
\hline Mountal & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(\mathbf{3 , 5 3 6}, 871\) \\
\(\mathbf{5 , 5 6 6}\) \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
743,775 \\
1,268,677
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
803,853 \\
1,445,350
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Georgia \\
Florlda.
\end{tabular} & 2,895,832 & \begin{tabular}{|}
586,509 \\
217,871
\end{tabular} & 628,525
234,133 \\
\hline NEW ENG
Maine.... & & & & & & & \\
\hline New Hampsi & & & & Kentuc & 2,416 & 10 & 46,306 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vermont \\
Massach
\end{tabular} &  & 597,052 & 874,798 & Tennes & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 488,392 \\
& 480,392
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Rhode Island & , 604 & & 137,160 & Mississip & 1,790,618 & 387,402 & \\
\hline Connecticut. & 1,380,631 & 228,405 & 311,610 & & & & \\
\hline  & & & & Wes & & & \\
\hline New Jerse & 3,155,917 & 515,211 & 2, 721,841 & Lou & 1,798,509 & 31.37 & \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 8,720,017 & 1,726,224 & 1,922,114 & Oklah & 2,028 & 418,557 & 444 \\
\hline EAST NO. CENT Ohlo & & & & Texas & 4,663,228 & 946,629 & 1,017,413 \\
\hline dlan & 2,930,3 & 696,466 & 1,737,707 & Monta & & 130 & \\
\hline Illin & 6,485,280 & 1,190,414 & 1,534,077 & Idaho & 431,866 & & \\
\hline ichigan & 3,668,412 & 755.931 & 862,745 & Wyom & 194 & & 48,476 \\
\hline Wlisconsin & 2,632,067 & 526,188 & 595,316 & Color & & 211,1 & 230,843
83 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WEST NO. } \\
& \text { Mlanesot }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & Arizon & 334,162 & 73.6 & 80,208 \\
\hline Iow & 2,404,021 & 55 & 586,070 & Utah & 449,396 & 89.78 & 98,346 \\
\hline & 3,404,055 & 717.256 & 829.043 & Nevad & 77,407 & 20,709 & 21,862 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
North Da \\
South Da
\end{tabular} & 646,872 & 129,935 & 134,881
142,793 & Washing & 1,3 & & 8 \\
\hline Nebrask & 1,296,372 & 288,390 & 303,436 & Oreg & 783,389 & 185,081 & 202,890 \\
\hline Ka & 1,769,25 & 416,065 & 435,600 & Califor & 3,426,861 & 778,861 & 900,232 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS.
(U. S. Census Figures as of January 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DIvision } \\
& \text { ANDE. } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Number. & \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Per \\
Cent. \\
of \\
Total \\
Fam- \\
llles. \\
\hline 15.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DIVISION } \\
& \text { ANDE. } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Number. & Per
Cent.
of
Total
Fam-
ilies. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Drvision } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Number. & Per
Cent
of
Total
Fam-
ilies. \\
\hline United States. & 3,654,472 & 15.0 & & & & So. CEN. & & \\
\hline Ew enclua & & & Iowa. & 56,384
2688 & 4.6 & Mississlpp & 15,796 & 3.9 \\
\hline Maine.. & 23,802 & 12.8 & Missourl. & 111,787 & 13.5 & So. Centr & & \\
\hline Nermont. . & 16,150
8,646 & 14.9
10.1 & North Dakota.. & 6,281 & \begin{tabular}{l}
3.7 \\
4.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Loulsiana. & 15,644 & \\
\hline Massachuset & 277,746 & 31.7 & Nebraska & 15,046 & 5.0 & Oklahoma & 25.967 & 5.8 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 38,299 & 27.9 & Kansas. & 19,535 & 4.5 & Texas & 70,784 & 7.0 \\
\hline Connecticut & 83,205 & 26.7 & south atlantic: & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
MOUNTAIN: \\
Montana
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline MIDDLE & & & Maryland & 36,481 & 11.2 & Idaho & & \\
\hline New York & 1,116,011 & 45.7 & Dist of & 24,019 & 25.0 & Wyomi & 3,766 & \\
\hline New Jersey & \begin{tabular}{|l}
206,630 \\
195,890
\end{tabular} & 28.6
10.2 & Vlrginia. & 33,134 & & Colorado & 19,740
5,682 & \\
\hline Pennsyivania & 195,890 & 10.2 & North Carolina. & 18,108 & 3. & Arizona & 6,535 & 8.1 \\
\hline EAST NO. & & & South Carolina. & 18,626 & 5.3 & Utah & 8,759 & \\
\hline Ohio. & 197,526 & 14.0 & Georgla. & 42,016 & 6.7
6.9 & Ne & 1,153 & 5.3 \\
\hline Indiana & 413,241 & 52.6 & East so. Centraí: & 16,262 & & Pacric: & & \\
\hline Michigan & 106,814 & 12.4 & Kentucky...... & 35,325 & 5.5 & Ory & 17,809 & \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 69.128 & 11.6 & Tennessce. & 30,716 & 5.9 & Califor & 121.371 & 3.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AGES OF MARRIED PERSONS: 1920 AND 1010.}

\section*{(By the U.S. Census Bureau.)}

The U. S. census figures of Jan. 1, 1920, establish |cent.; the number of married women 18 years of age beyond question the interesting fact that there has been a significant incrcase during recent years in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population. The number of married men 18 years of age increased from 13,321 , or 1.4 per cent. of the total male population at that age in 1910 , to 24,944 , or 2.7 per cent. of the corresponding total, in 1920; the number of marricd men-19 years of agc increased from 33,566 , or 3.8 per cent., to 58,909 , or 6.5 per cent.; the number of married men 20 years of age increascd from 77,658 , or 8.6 per cent., to 105,369 , or 12.5 per cent.; and the number of married men 21 years of age increased from 152,298 , or 16.2 per cent., to 193,663 , or 21 per cent

The number of married women 16 years of age increased from 34,829 , or 3.7 per cent. of the total fernale population at that age in 1910 , to 41,626 , or 4.2 per cent. of the corresponding total, in 1920 ; the number of married women 17 years of age increased for each specified age or age group, with comparative increased from 166,460 , or 17 per cent., to 186,645 , or 19.2 per cent.; and the number of married women 19 years of age increased from 224,976 , or 25.7 per cent., to 264,507 , or 28.6 per cent.

For each year of age from 15 to 34 the figures for 1920 show, without exception, in the case ol each sex, an increase in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger agcs. For the ages from 35 to 44 inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade in the proportion married, but this increase was less pronounced, especially in the case of women, than the increase shown for the younger ages. Among persons ai the ages of 45 and upward, considercd in three groups45 to 54,55 to 64 , and 65 and over-the proportion married was somewhat smaller in 1920 than for the corresponding groups in 1910.
The accompanying tables show the marital condifrom 76,683 , or 8.7 per cent., to 90,930 , or 9.8 per percentages for 1910 .

MARITAL CONDITION, BY AGE, FOR MALE POPULATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{AGD.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Total Male Population at Specir'd Age: 1920.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SINGLE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Married.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WIDOWED OR DIVORCED} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Number: } \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & at Spt. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { otal } \\
& . \text { Age }
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number: } \\
1920 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Pct. Total \\
at Spec.Age
\end{tabular}}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Number: } \\
& 1920 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{\)\begin{tabular}{c}
\text { Pct. Total } \\
\text { at Spec.Age }
\end{tabular}}{\(1920 . \mid 1910 .\)}}} \\
\hline & & & 1920 & 910. & & & & & & \\
\hline Tot. 15 yrs. \& over & 36.920,663 & 12,967,565 & 35.1 & 38.7 & 21,849,266 & 59.2 & 55.8 & 1,993,592 & 5.4 & 5.0 \\
\hline 15 ycars. . . ..... & 925,579 & 923;997 & 99.8 & 99.5 & 1,600 & 0.2 & 0.1 & - 82 & & \\
\hline 16 years. & 976,834 & 973,468 & 99.7 & \[
99.2
\] & 3,222 & 0.3 & \[
0.1
\] & 144 & & \\
\hline 17 years & 926,033 & 918,068 & 99.1 & 99.0 & 7,699 & 0.8 & \[
0.4
\] & 266 & & \\
\hline 18 ycars & 938,646 & 909,332 & 96.9 & 98.0 & 24,944 & 2.7 & 1.4 & 770 & 0 & \\
\hline 19 years & 906,600 & 842,905 & 93.0 & 95.6 & 58,909 & \({ }^{6.5}\) & 3.8 & 1,327 & 0.1 & \[
0.1
\] \\
\hline 20 years. . . . . . . . & 843,501 & 732,213 & 86.8 & 90.6 & 105,3:99 & 12.5 & 8.6 & 2,426 & 0.3 & \[
0.2
\] \\
\hline 21 years. & 920,779 & 719,816 & 78.2 & 82.8 & 193,663 & 21.0 & 16.2 & 4,168 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\
\hline 22 ycars & 918,849 & 648,916 & 70.6 & 75.2 & 260,530 & 28.4 & 23.8 & 6,267 & 0.7 & \\
\hline 23 year & 911,705 & 574,761 & 63.0 & 66.6 & 326,245 & 35.8 & 32.3 & 7,906 & & 0 \\
\hline 24 year & 932,211 & 524,917 & 56.3 & 59.4 & 394,511 & 42.3 & 39.2 & 10,024 & & \\
\hline 25 years & 932,333 & 462,811 & 49.6 & 52.9 & 494,791 & 48.8 & 45.5
51.0 & 12,210 & 1 & \\
\hline 26 years & \[
915,495
\] & \[
403,477
\] & 44.1 & 47.3 & \[
495,955
\] & 54.2 & 51.0
56.6 & 13,435 & 1 & 1. \\
\hline 27 years & \[
910,809
\] & \[
349,753
\] & 38.4 & 41.7 & 543,508 & 59.7
63 & 56.6
60.0 & 15,079 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline 28 y years. & \[
943,654
\] & \[
326,899
\] & 34.6 & 38.1 & \[
596,913
\] & 63.3 & 60.0
66.3 & 17,402
16,200 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline 29 years. & \[
835,942
\] & \[
246,811
\] & 29.5 & 31.8 & \[
570,957
\] & 68.3 & 66.3
65.6 & 16,200 & 1. & 1.7 \\
\hline 30 years & 956,567 & \[
277,588
\] & 29.0 & 31.9 & \[
654,280
\] & 68.4 & 65.6 & 22,244 & 2.3 & 2.2 \\
\hline 31 years & 724,643 & 178,698 & 24.7 & 25.9 & 628,367 & 72.9 & 71.9 & 16,015 & 2.2 & 2.0 \\
\hline 32 years & 826,738 & \[
201 ; 592
\] & 24.4 & 26.1 & \[
602,328
\] & 72.9 & 71.3 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,073 \\
& 0,738
\end{aligned}
\] & 2 & 2.3 \\
\hline 33 years & 795,555 & 171,147 & 21.5 & 22.2 & \[
602,059
\] & 75.7 & 75.1 & 20,738 & 2.6 & 2.5 \\
\hline 34 years. & 7 827,280 & 166,874 & 20.2 & 21.3 &  & 76.9 & 75.9 & \[
22,464
\] & 2.7 & 2.6 \\
\hline 35 to 44 years. & 7,359,904 & 1,188,586 & 16.1 & 16.7 & \[
5,873,308
\] & 79.8 & 79.2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 284,292 \\
& 38 \& \\
& \hline 128
\end{aligned}
\] & 3.9 & 3.9 \\
\hline 45 to 54 years. & 5,653,095 & \[
677,420
\] & 12.0 & 11.1 & \[
4,580,056
\] & 81.0 & 81.5 & \[
386,138
\] & 6. & 7.2 \\
\hline 55 to 64 ycars.... & 3,461,805 \(2,483,071\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 337,592 \\
& 182,211
\end{aligned}
\] & 9.8
7.3 & 8.3 6 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,697,429 \\
& 1,607,187
\end{aligned}
\] & 77.9 & 79.0
65.6 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 420,836 \\
& 687.162
\end{aligned}
\] & 12. & 12.5 \\
\hline 65 ycars and over. & \(2,483,071\)
92,875 & 182,211 & 29.9 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6.2 \\
25.7
\end{array}
\] & \(1,607,187\)
29,113 & 64.7
31.3 & 65.6
23.9 & 687,162 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
\(27: 7\) \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 27.8
4.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Population total first column includes persons for whom marital condition was not reported
Where percentage is absent it is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
MARITAL CONDITION, BY AGE, FOR FEMALE POPULATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{AGE.} & \multirow{3}{*}{Total Female Population at Specif'd Agc: 1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SINGLE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Married.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WIDOWED OR DIVORCED} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number: 1920.} & Pct. Total at Spec.Age & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Number: } \\
& 1920 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & Pct. at Spe & Age & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Number: } \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pct. Tòtal at Spec. Age} \\
\hline & & & 1920.1910. & & 1920. & 910. & & 1920 & 0. \\
\hline Tot. 15 yrs. \& over & 35,177,515 & 9,616,902 & \(\begin{array}{lll}27.3 & 29.7\end{array}\) & 21,318,933 & 60.6 & 58.9 & 4,190,929 & \(11: 9\) & 11.2 \\
\hline 15 years......... & 935,766 & 922,433 & 98.6 .98.3 & 12,834 & 1.4 & & -100,929 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\
\hline 16 years. & 996,124 & 953,230 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
95.7 & 95.5
\end{tabular} & 41,626 & 4.2 & 3.7 & 1,268 & 0. & 0.1 \\
\hline 17 years. & 929,140 & 835,418 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
89.9 & 90.5
\end{tabular} & 90,930 & 9.8 & 8.7 & 2,792 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\
\hline 18 years. & 971,400 & 776,931 & 80.0882 .1 & 186,645 & 19.2 & 17.0 & 5,554 & 0.6 & 0.5 \\
\hline 19 years & 924,334 & 649,638 & \(70.3{ }^{73.2}\) & 264,507 & 28.6 & 25.7 & 8,143 & 0.9 & 0.7 \\
\hline 20 years & 937,601 & 562,965 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
60.0 & 62.4
\end{tabular} & 360,112 & 38.4 & 35.2 & 12,385 & & 1.1 \\
\hline 21 years. & 900,933 & 473,019 & 52.5054 .9 & 412,235 & 45.8 & 43.5 & 14,020 & & 1.3 \\
\hline 22 years. & 968,431 & 434,966 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
44.9 & 47.3
\end{tabular} & 512,587 & 52.9 & 50.7 & 19,141 & 2.0 & 1.7 \\
\hline 23 years & 969,884 & 371,616 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
38.3 & 40.6
\end{tabular} & 574,133 & 59.2 & 57.2 & 22,726 & 2.3 & 2.0 \\
\hline 24 year: & 973,127 & 321,485 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
33.0 & 35.5
\end{tabular} & 624,630 & 64.2 & 62.0 & 25,724 & 2.6 & 2.3 \\
\hline 25 year & 990,831 & 287,842 & \begin{tabular}{l}
29.0 \\
25.0 \\
\hline 1.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 672,240 & 67.8 & 65.7 & 29,541 & 3.0 & 2.7 \\
\hline 26 year & 937,840 & 236,899 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
25.3 & 27.1 \\
22.0
\end{tabular} & 669,638 & 71.4 & 69.9 & 30,197 & 3.2 & 2.8 \\
\hline 27 year & 880,836 & 194,201 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
22.0 & 23.8 \\
20
\end{tabular} & 655,125 & 74.4 & 72.9 & 30,610 & 3.5 & 3.1 \\
\hline 28 year & 942,759 & 190,285 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
20.2 & 21.9
\end{tabular} & 715,183 & 75.9 & 74.4 & 36,375 & 3.9 & 3.6 \\
\hline 29 years & 795,932 & 139,058 & 17.518 .6 & 624,315 & 78.4 & 77.6 & 31,907 & 4.0 & 3.7 \\
\hline 30 years & 995,298 & 184,062 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|}
18.5 & 20.4
\end{tabular} & 762,156 & 76.6 & .74.7 & 48,033 & 4.8 & 4.8 \\
\hline 31 years & 681,985 & 98,967 & 14.515 .2 & 552,979 & 81.1 & 80.7 & 29,517 & 4.3 & 4.0 \\
\hline 32 ycars & 812,005 & 119,743 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|}
14.7 & 15.8 \\
12.7 & 13.
\end{tabular} & 651,391 & 80.2 & 79.4 & 40,202 & 5.0 & 4.7 \\
\hline 33 years & 726,524 & 92,550 & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
12.7 & 13.6
\end{tabular} & 597,208 & 82.2 & 81.5 & 36,197 & 5.0 & 4.9 \\
\hline 34 years. & 724,598 & -92,797 & \begin{tabular}{ll|l|}
12.8 & 13.8 \\
11.4 & 11.
\end{tabular} & 592,120 & 81.7 & 80.9 & 560,132 & 5.4 & 5.3
8.4 \\
\hline 35 to. 44 yea & 6,700,934 & 767,882 & 11.411 .4 & 5,425,434 & 80.3 & 80.1 & 560,520 & 8.3 & 8.4 \\
\hline 45 to 54 years & 4,845,398 & 464,838 & 9.68 & 3,587,794 & 74.0 & 74.8 & 787,620 & 16.3 & \\
\hline 55 to 64 years. & 3,069,807 & 257,029 & 8.4 & 1,878,478 & 61. 2 & 62.2 & \(\begin{array}{r}929,813 \\ 1,440 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 30.3 & \begin{tabular}{l}
30.7 \\
58 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 65 years and over. & 2,450,144 & 173,442 & \begin{tabular}{r|r|r|}
7.1 & 6.3 \\
28.0 & 26.9
\end{tabular} & 830,160 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
33.9 \\
42.0
\end{tabular} & 35.0
38.5 & \(1,440.230\)
8.783 & 58.8 & 58.4
17.3 \\
\hline Age unknown. & 55,824 & 15,606 & \(\begin{array}{lll}28.0 & 26.9\end{array}\) & 23,473 & 42.0 & 38.5 & 8,783 & 15.7 & 17.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Popuiation total first column includes persons for whom marlial condition was not reported.

MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES IN U. S., 1920.
(15 Years of Age and Over.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Division and State. & Total. & Single. & Marrled. & Widowed. & Divorced. & Marital Condition Not Reported. \\
\hline - United States.............. & 36,920,663 & 12,967,565 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
21,849,266 \\
166.171
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 235,284 & 110,240 \\
\hline new england:
Maine. & 279,478 & - 92,085 & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nain Hampshire} & 161,931 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{92,085
54,688
41,894} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
166,171 \\
94,791
\end{array}
\]} & 10,324 & & \\
\hline & 127,905 & & & 8.372 & \begin{tabular}{l|l}
\hline 1,762 & 366 \\
1,171 & 158
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline Massachuset & 1,347,788 & 496,697 & 775,687 & 67.582 & 5,825 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,997} \\
\hline Rhode Islan & 210,543
486,474 & 77.269
173,286 & 121,208
288,047 & 10,711
22,195 & 1,226
1,796 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{midde ATlantic:} \\
\hline New York. & \(3,732,828\)
\(\mathbf{1}, 110.387\) & \(1,350,088\)
382,481
1,050 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,183,536 \\
-672,749
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
173,113 \\
50,577
\end{array}
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
15,925 \\
1,987
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 3,020,287 & \(1,382,481\)
\(1,056,294\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
672,749 \\
1,802,422
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
50,577 \\
144,894
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,593 \\
10,978
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} & \\
\hline Indiana & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\(2,125,426\)
\(1,059,899\)
\(2,347,493\)
\(1,371,116\)
940,800} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 712,996 \\
& 327,582 \\
& 830,251 \\
& 474,065 \\
& 359,883
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,290,796 \\
663,577 \\
1,387,092 \\
820,071 \\
531,148
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
17,225 \\
10,339 \\
16,587 \\
12,358 \\
5,475
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,813 \\
& 2,852 \\
& 6,359 \\
& 2,204 \\
& 2,704
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Illinois.. & & & & & & \\
\hline Michigan & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Iowa.. & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
868,738 \\
865,407 \\
1,216,243 \\
214,001 \\
224,873 \\
461,298 \\
630,130
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
365,880 \\
303,626 \\
406 ., 75 \\
87,934 \\
89,984 \\
169,428 \\
210,101
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 460,829 \\
& 512,060 \\
& 733,960 \\
& 116,254 \\
& 123,995 \\
& 267,199 \\
& 382,569
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
35,687 \\
40,763 \\
62,793 \\
7,765 \\
9,000 \\
19,715 \\
30,744
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,134 \\
& 6,944 \\
& 9,895 \\
& 815 \\
& 1,272 \\
& 3,231 \\
& 5,244
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\(\mathbf{2 , 2 0 8}\)
\(\mathbf{2}, 014\)
3,320
1,233
1,232
1,725
1,472} \\
\hline Missouri. & & & & & & \\
\hline North Dak & & & & & & \\
\hline Nebraska. & & & & & & \\
\hline Kansas. & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{south athantic:} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Maryland District of Columbia} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{81,611
512,513
159,013
751,890
487,684
756,631
492,228
884,801
332,678} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{27,815
184,547
60,976
275,096
172,948
257,881
168,536
283,338
107,201} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
48,850 \\
297,995 \\
88,698 \\
437,986 \\
291,096 \\
463,809 \\
300,701 \\
554,356 \\
203,029
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,264 \\
& 26,771 \\
& 7,616 \\
& 34,381 \\
& 19,674 \\
& 31,539 \\
& 21.413 \\
& 42,314 \\
& 19,131
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
307 \\
2,440 \\
884
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 760 \\ 839 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{West Virginia.} & & & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
884 \\
2,940
\end{array}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,487
1,532} \\
\hline & & & & & \(\stackrel{2}{2,434}\) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{South Car} & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,322 \\
& 397 \\
& 3,242
\end{aligned}
\]} & 1,532
2,080 \\
\hline & & & & & & 1,981
1,551 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.
Flo.}} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Tentucky & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 705.50 \div \\
& 745,280 \\
& 710,229 \\
& 548,321
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 260,277 \\
& 235,742 \\
& 226,392 \\
& 171,768
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 487,561 \\
& 465,672 \\
& 4444,168 \\
& 344,614
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{41,289
38,823
34,420
27,769} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,138 \\
& 3,971 \\
& 3,486 \\
& 2,665
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1,237
1,072
1,763
1,505} \\
\hline Alabama. & & & & & & \\
\hline Mississippi . . . . . . . & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Louisiana & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
555,957 \\
575,500 \\
671,835 \\
1,571,981
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 171,241 \\
& 201,248 \\
& 219,012 \\
& 554,494
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 349.040 \\
& 342,062 \\
& 412,202 \\
& 923,968
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,594 \\
& 27,170 \\
& 32,252 \\
& 75,984
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,954 \\
2,519 \\
5,423 \\
10,967
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1,128
\(\mathbf{2}, 501\)
2,946
\(\mathbf{6 , 5 6 8}\)} \\
\hline Oklahom & & & & & & \\
\hline Texas..: & & & & & & \\
\hline MOUNTAIN: & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
209,491 \\
156,167 \\
79,366 \\
350,813 \\
123,167 \\
127,117 \\
146,262 \\
36,464
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
84,007 \\
59,795 \\
33,171 \\
123,473 \\
45,425 \\
51,329 \\
53,294 \\
16,851
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
113,159 \\
87,969 \\
41,408 \\
200,800 \\
68,973 \\
67,735 \\
86,397 \\
16,723
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,590 \\
6,409 \\
3,180 \\
17,592 \\
7,583 \\
6,182 \\
5,078 \\
1,560
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,324 \\
1,667 \\
1966 \\
944 \\
9,444 \\
1,166 \\
1,246 \\
1,24 .
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{1,411
327
641
4,570
242
705
247
589} \\
\hline Idaho. & & & & & & \\
\hline Wyoming & & & & & & \\
\hline Colorado.
New Mexic & & & & & & \\
\hline Arizona & & & & & & \\
\hline Utah & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} & & & & & \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 212,021 \\
& 112,181 \\
& 535,419
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 298,950 \\
& 175,423 \\
& 765,451 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 23,915 \\
& 14,474 \\
& 67,626
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,602 \\
5.633 \\
21,568 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,531 \\
415 \\
10.908 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES IN U. S., 1920.
(15 Years of Age and Over.)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Division and State. & Total. & Single. & Married. & Widowed. & Divorced. & Marital Condition Not Reported. \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{sotr} \\
\hline Delaware. & 777,105 & 19,962 & \(\begin{array}{r}47,469 \\ 294 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & & \\
\hline District of Columbia. & 506,569 & 147,204 & 294,043
88,602 & 62,087
27 & 2,700 & 535
392 \\
\hline Virginia.. & 730,985 & 211,140 & 432,557 & 82,483 & 3,898 & 907 \\
\hline West Virgi & 431,564 & 110,169 & 280,811 & 36,995 & 2,635 & 954 \\
\hline North Carolina & 769,185 & 225,149 & 460,742 & 79,118 & 2,325 & 1,851 \\
\hline South Caroina & 504,018
900,117 & 143,457
225,856 & 298,648
551.522 & 59,865
115,829 & 1,325
5,926 & 753
984 \\
\hline Georgia. & 900,117 & 225,856
69,294 & -551.522 & 115.829
40,565 & 2,926
\(\mathbf{2 , 5 6 2}\) & 985 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:} \\
\hline Kentucky . . . . . . . . & 770,695
749,045 & 195,055
190,536 & 481,060 & 87,378
89 & 6,392
6,676 & 810 \\
\hline Alabama. & 720,780 & 182,268 & 440,207 & 90,369 & 6,649 & 1,287 \\
\hline Mississippi... & 554,325 & 138,410 & 342,029 & 67,665 & 5,197 & 1,024 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:} & & \\
\hline Lduisiana. & 571,339 & 155,276 & 838,897 & 71,278 & 4,416 & 1,472 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 594,679 & 132,818 & 402,863 & 51,984 & 5,886 & 1,128 \\
\hline Texas. & 1,439,534 & 361,939 & 902,689 & 157,022 & 16,564 & 2,320 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|} 
\\
MONTA1A
\end{tabular} & 160,625 & 37,036 & 108,119 & 13,388 & 1,821 & \\
\hline Idaho. & 123,257 & 28,124 & 84,554 & 9,391 & 1,146 & 72 \\
\hline Colorado & 307,458 & 73,098 & - 1958193 & 34,186 & 4,058 & 923 \\
\hline New Mexico & 103,503 & 24,993 & 66,577 & 16,832 & 942 & 159 \\
\hline Arizon & 95,671 & 20.170 & 63,685 & 10,808 & 852 & 156 \\
\hline Utah & 133,642 & 35,127 & 83,713 & 13,168 & 1,531 & 103 \\
\hline PACIFIC: & 21,731 & 4,196 & 14,463 & 2,415 & & \\
\hline Washingtor & 438,357 & 100,343 & 287,871 & 41,889 & & \\
\hline Oregon. \({ }_{\text {California. }}\) & 261,847
\(1,210,607\) & 60,142
289,196 & 170,069
733,632 & 26,514
162,871 & \(\begin{array}{r}4,888 \\ 43,105 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
134 \\
1,803
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THE SPAN OF LIFE 18 CROWING IN THE \(U . S\).
Data is official and is based on the 1920 Federal Census. The figures in the columns headed "males" and "females" show to what age the average perison in the state named may expect to live.

WHITE (EXCEPT IN HAWAII).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RANK. & Area. & Males & Rank: & Area. & Females \\
\hline 1 & Kansas & 59.73 & 1 & Kan & 60.89 \\
\hline \(\stackrel{2}{3}\) & Wlisconsin & 58.77 & & Wiscorisin & 60.70 \\
\hline 4 & Tennessee & 58:49 & 4 & Washligton & 60.44 \\
\hline 5 & \{ Oregor. & 57.82 & 5 & Oregon. & 60.31 \\
\hline 6 & Kentucky & 57.61 & 7 & Missouri.... & 59.83 \\
\hline 7 & North Car & 57:55 & 8 & Tennesse & 58.42 \\
\hline 8 & Indiana. & 56.84 & 9 & Utah & 58.41 \\
\hline 9 & Virginia & 56:75 & 10 & Virginia. & 58.35 \\
\hline 10 & Missour & 56.74
56.18 & 112 & Oniliforni & 58:32 \\
\hline 12 & South Caro & 55:76 & 13 & North Carol & 57.87 \\
\hline 13 & Utah. & 55.31 & 14 & Ilihioils & 57.57 \\
\hline 14 & Aggregate & 55.23 & 15 & Kentucky & 57.53 \\
\hline 15 & Mlchigan. & 55.07
55.01 & 16 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Los Angeles } \\ \text { South Caro }\end{array}\right.\) & \} 57.51 \\
\hline 17 & Calitornia & 54:36 & 17 & Indiana. & 57.45 \\
\hline 18 & Massachusetts. & 54.00 & 18 & Aggregate. & 57:41 \\
\hline 19 & Original registration States & 53.98 & 19 & Contiecticut. & 56:76 \\
\hline 20 & Connecticut. & 53.84
53.83 & 20 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Massachusett } \\ \text { San Francisco }\end{array}\right.\) & 56.50 \\
\hline 22 & New Jersey & 53.77 & 21 & New Jersey. & 56.47 \\
\hline 23 & Maryland. & 53.57 & 22 & Origlial registi & 56.33 \\
\hline 24 & Los Angeles & 53.35 & 23 & St. Louis. & 56.14 \\
\hline \(\stackrel{25}{26}\) & Pennsylvani
New & 53.16
52.74 & 24 & Michigan. & 55.94 \\
\hline 27 & St. Louis. & 52.46 & 25 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cleveland. } \\ \text { Pennsylvania }\end{array}\right.\) & 55.85 \\
\hline 28 & Cleveland & 52.44 & 26 & Maryland. & 55.82 \\
\hline 29 & Chicago. & 52.19 & 27 & New York & 55.66 \\
\hline 30
31 & Philadiclp & 52.08
52.03 & \(\stackrel{28}{29}\) & Chicago. & 55.33
54.83 \\
\hline 32 & San Francisco & 51.68 & 30 & Aggregate in cities & \\
\hline 33 & Aggregatc in citie & 51.65 & 31 & New York City. & 52.72 \\
\hline 34 & New York City & 51.32 & 32 & Baltimore. & 54:24 \\
\hline 35
36 & Baltimore & 51.11 & 33
34 & New Orleans & 54:01 \\
\hline 37 & Buctalo & 49.53 & 35 & Boston. & \begin{tabular}{l}
53.43 \\
53 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 38 & New Orleans & 49.39 & 30 & Buffalo & 52.98 \\
\hline 39
40 & Japanese in Hawa & \begin{tabular}{l}
49.30 \\
47 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 37
38 & Pittsburgh. & 50.42
47 \\
\hline 40 & Hawaii (all races) & \begin{tabular}{|l}
47.60 \\
47.16
\end{tabular} & 38
39 & Japanese in Hawai
Hawall (all races). & 47.70
47.31 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{NEGRO.} \\
\hline 42 & States with more than 5 per cent.
Negro population............................... & \[
40.25
\] & 40
41 & States with more than 5 per cent. Negro population & 45.38 \\
\hline 43 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { States } \\ \text { Negro population. } \\ \text { a }\end{array}\right.\) & 40.14 & 41 & States with less than 4 per cent. & 42.46 \\
\hline & Original registration States.... & & 42 & Orlglnal reglstration States. & 42.16 \\
\hline 44 & Large citless. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 37.96 & 43 & Large citles:. . . . . . . . & 40.28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Orlginal registration States include the New England States, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbla.

According to the above table a person born in Kidnsas has the best, chance for a long life.

\section*{U. S. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1880-1920.}
(Official revised U. S. Census figures.)

The total population according to the census, \(105,710,620\), included \(11,573,230\) children under 5 years of age, of whom \(2,257,255\) were infants under 1. The percentage for infants under 1 was 2.1 in 1920, as against 2.4 in 1910. The decrease in the proportions of young children and infants between 1910 and 1920 is doubtless due, in whole or in large part, to the decline in the birth rate

The projortion of persons at and above the age of 25 . has become larger from census to census since 1880, the increase between 1910 and 1920 having been especially noteworthy in the case of persons aged 45 and over.

The number of centenarians reported in 1920 was 4,267 , as against 3,555 in 1910 . Of the persons reported as centenarians in 1920, 1,561 were men and 2,706 were women. The greater longevity of women is also shown by the fact that, although the males outnumbered the females in the population as a whole, the women predominated in each of the 5-year age periods above 75, in both 1920 and 1910. The census takers had no means of verifying the ages of the persons enumerated by them, and consequently the age returns, especially for centenarians, are not absolutely accurate. It is probable that the number of centenarians has been somewhat overstated at every census.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Ade Period.} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Population.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & 1890. & 1880. \\
\hline All ages, number. & 105,710,620 & 91,972,266 & 75,994,575 & 62,622,250 & 50,155,783 \\
\hline Under 5 years. & 11,573,230 & 10,631,364 & 9,170,628 & 7,634,693 & 6,914,516 \\
\hline 5 to 14 years. & 22,039,212 & 18,867,772 & 16,954,357 & 14,607,507 & 12,194,846 \\
\hline 15 to 24 years & 18,707,577 & 18,120,587 & 14,891,105 & 12,754,239 & 10,099,187 \\
\hline 45 to 64 years. & 17,030,165 & 13,424,089 & 10,399,976 & \(16,858.085\)
\(8,188.272\) & -12,9184.981 \\
\hline 65 yea-s and over & 4,933,215 & 3,949,524 & 3,080,498 & 2,417,288 & 1,723,459 \\
\hline Age unknown. & 148,699 & 169,055 & -200,584 & ,162,165 & 1,723,4. \\
\hline All ages, per cent & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline Under 5 years. & 10.9 & 11.6 & 12.1 & 12.2 & 13.8 \\
\hline 5 to 14 years. & 20.8
17.7 & 20.5
19.7 & 12.1
19.6 & 23.3
20.4 & 24.3
20.0 \\
\hline 25 to 44 years. & 29.6 & 29.1 & 28.0 & 26.9 & 25.8 \\
\hline 45 to 64 years. & 16.1 & 14.6 & 13.7 & 13.1 & 12.6 \\
\hline 65 years and over. & 4.7 & 4.3 & 4.1 & 3.9 & 3.4 \\
\hline Age unknown....... & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS FOR EACH SEX, 1920 AND 1910.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Age Period.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Male.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Female.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910.} \\
\hline & Number. & Pct Distribution. & Number. & Pct. Distribution & Number. & Pct Distribution. & Number. & Pct Distribution. \\
\hline Total & 53,900,431 & 100.0 & 47,332,277 & 100.0 & 51,810,189 & 100.0 & 44,639,989 & 100.0 \\
\hline Under 5 & 5,857,461 & 10.9 & 5.380,596 & 11.4 & 5,715,769 & 11.0 & 5,250,768 & 11.8 \\
\hline Under & 1,141,939 & & 1,123,409 & & 1,115.316 & 2.2 & & \\
\hline 5 to & 5,753,001 & 10.7 & \(4,924,123\) & 10.4 & 5,645,074 & 10.9 & \(4,836,509\) & 10.8 \\
\hline 10 to 14 & \(5,369,306\)
\(4,673,792\) & 10.0
8.7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(4,601,753\) \\
\(4,527,282\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 9.7
9.6 & \(5,271,831\)
\(4,756,764\) & 10.2 & \(4,505,387\)
\(4,536,321\) & 10.1 \\
\hline 20 to 24 & \(4,527,045\) & 8.4 & \(4,580,290\) & 9.7 & \(4,749,976\) & 9.2 & 4,476,694 & 10.0 \\
\hline 25 to 29 & 4,538,233 & 8.4 & \(4.244,348\) & 9.0 & 4,548,258 & 8.8 & 3,935,655 & 8.8 \\
\hline 30 to 34 & 4,130,783 & 7.7 & 3,655,768 & 7.7 & 3,940,410 & 7.6 & 3,315,417 & 7.4 \\
\hline 40 to 44 & 3,285,543 & 6.1 & \(3,786,350\)
2, & 5.9 & 3, 3 3,060,014 & 5.9 & -3,475,237 & 6.8
5.5 \\
\hline 45 to 49. & 3,117,550 & 5.8 & 2,378,916 & 5.0 & 2,646,070 & 5.1 & 2,090,281 & 4.7 \\
\hline 50 to 54 & 2,535,545 & 4.7 & 2,110,013 & 4.5 & 2.199328 & 4.2 & 1,790,778 & 4.0 \\
\hline 55 to 59 & \(1,880,065\)
\(1,581,800\)
\(1,079,81\) & 3.5
2.9 & 1,488,437 & 3.1 & 1,669,059 & 3.2
2
2 & 1,298,514 & 2.9 \\
\hline 65 to 69. & 1,079,817 & 2.0 & 1, 863,994 & 1.8 & 1,400,658 & 1.9 & 1,081, 81509 & 1.8 \\
\hline 70 to 74. & 706,301 & 1.3 & 561,644 & 1.2 & 688,735 & 1.3 & 552,084 & 1.2 \\
\hline 75 to 79 & 419,965 & 0.8 & 331,280 & 0.7 & 436,595 & 0.8 & 336,022 & 0.8 \\
\hline 80 to 84 & 185,903 & 0.3 & 153,745 & 0.3 & 216,876 & 0.4 & 168,009 & 0.4 \\
\hline 85 to 89. & 69,272
16,383 & -0.1 & 56,335
14,553 & 0.1 & 83,597 & 0.2 & 66,483
18,920 & 0.1 \\
\hline 95 to 99 & 1,3,869 & & 14,045 & & 5,710 & & +4,346 & \\
\hline 100 and over & 1,561 & & 1,380 & & 2,706 & & 2,175 & \\
\hline Age unknown.. & 92,875 & 0.2 & 114,443 & 0.2 & 55,824 & 0.1 & 54,612 & 0.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. where there are no percentage figures given.
U. S. POPULATION OF MILITARY AGE, 1920-18 TO 44 YEARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Males. & Females. \(\mid\) & State. & Males. & Females. & State. & Males. & Females. \\
\hline \(\overline{\text { Ala }}\) & 423,075 & 468,559 & M & 148,430 & 147,501 & Okla & 414,772 & 393,626 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Ariz}^{\text {ariz }}\) & 84,965
330,492 & 66,240 & Md & 309,676 & 307,313 & & 1,853,038 & 161,054 \\
\hline Cal & 330,492
829,998 & 734,965 & Mich & 854,578 & 738,522 & R. & 1,853,465 & 1,131,333 \\
\hline Col & 206,979 & 190,616 & Minn & 526,532 & 485, 140 & S. & 306,292 & 334,837 \\
\hline Con & 299,902 & 293,609 & Miss & 327,251 & 360,345 & S. Da & 140,030 & 123,268 \\
\hline Del. & 48,236 & 45,809 & Mo. & & 718,234 & Tenn & & 473,299 \\
\hline Dia. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 102,670
197,886 & 125,147 & Mob & 132,569 & 108,708 & Tex. & 995,938
92,645 & 955,294
85,337 \\
\hline Ga. & 542,136 & 589,643 & Nev & 22, 256 & 14,297 & Vt. & 66,736 & 65,970 \\
\hline Id\& & 1,95,705 & 80,611 & N H & 86,923 & 87,608 & Va & 454,990 & 457,603 \\
\hline III & 1,449,872 & 1,405,936 & N. J & 697,019 & 684,123 & Wash & & \\
\hline Ind & 602,798
501,040 & 594,839
488,301 & N. M & 2,313,848 & 67,225
\(2,343,885\) & W is V & \begin{tabular}{l}
305,695 \\
\(\mathbf{5 5 6 , 5 1 8}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 275,802
523,456 \\
\hline Kan & 365,403 & 354, 153 & N. C & 2,355,568 & -491,837 & Wyo & 54,037 & +38,429 \\
\hline Ky & 469,119 & 470, 32 & N. Da & 133,575 & 119,733 & & & \\
\hline La. & 362,226 & 375,6971 & Ohio. & 1,296,399 & 1,203,564 & U. ST. & 22,401,211 & 21,895,312 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AMERICAN CITIZENS, 21 YEARS OF ACE AND OVER, 1920.}
(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1922.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Division and State.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{MALC CITIZENS (ALIL RACES).} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FEMALE CICIVENS (ALL RACES.)} \\
\hline & Totăl. & Native. & ForeignBorn Naturailaed. & Total. & Native: & ForelgnBorn Naturailzed. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United Statés. GEOTRAPHIC DIVISIONS: Now England} & 27,661,880 & 24,339,776 & 3,322,104 & 26,759,952 & 23,860,351 & 2,899,601 \\
\hline & 1,762,381 & 1,393,931 & 368,450 & 1,867,136 & 1,478,195 & 38§,941 \\
\hline Middle Atlantic & 5,436,531 & 4,368,532 & 1,067,999 & 5,523,938 & 4,562,701 & 961,237 \\
\hline East North Central & 5,928,668 & 6,083, 61 & -844,90, & 5,688,735 & 4,955,092 & 733,643 \\
\hline West North Central & 3,548,598. & 3,064,7/1 & 483,827 & 3,309,510 & 2,918, 458 & 390,852 \\
\hline South Atlantic. & 3,541,813 & 3,468,301 & 73,512 & 3,504,289 & 3,444, 783 & 59,506 \\
\hline East South Centr & 2,204,324 & 2,242,135 & 22,189 & 2,229,936 & 2,213,597 & 16,339 \\
\hline West South Cent & 2,609,270 & 2,541,435 & 64,835 & 2,387,553 & 2,¢37,631 & 49,922 \\
\hline Mountai & -926.030 & 805,724 & 120,306 & 767,348 & 676,442 & 91,106 \\
\hline Pacific & 1,644,265 & 1,368,186 & 276,079 & 1,481,507 & 1,273,452 & 208,055 \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND: & 210,233 & 192,163 & 18,073 & 210,79s & 188,292 & 22,506 \\
\hline New Hamps & 110,059 & -98,656 & 17,403 & 119,407 & 100,175 & 19,232 \\
\hline Vermont. . . & 99,440 & 89,895 & 9,545 & 99,173 & 88,884 & 10,289 \\
\hline Massachusett & 888,782 & 674,635 & 214:147 & 966,468 & 737,841 & <28,627 \\
\hline Rhode Istand & 138,721 & 100,391 & 38,330 & 149,839 & 109,799 & 40,040 \\
\hline Connecticut & 309,143 & 238,191 & 70,952 & 321,451 & 253,204 & 68,247 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{MiddLe ATLANTIC:
New York......
New Jersey....
Pennsylvania.} & 2,521,382 & 1,915,309 & 606;073 & 2,587,163 & 2,036,121 & 551,042 \\
\hline & 2,750,600 & 1,597,607 & 158,993 & 2,768,590 & -621,548 & 147,042 \\
\hline & 2,158,549 & 1,855;616 & 302,933 & 2,168,185 & 1;905,032. & 263,153 \\
\hline EASP NORTH CENTRAL: & 1,639,619 & 1,482,578 & 157,041 & 1,588,675 & 1,451,760 & 136,915. \\
\hline Indiana & 1,860,834 & 1,825,916 & 34,918 & 1,841,818 & 1,813,093 & 28,725 \\
\hline Itlinois. & 1,754,451 & 1,412,206 & 342,245 & 1,708,428 & 1,410,649 & 297,779 \\
\hline Michigan & 984.715 & 808,778 & 175,938 & 896,881 & 741,128 & 155,753 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 689,048 & 554,283 & 134,765 & 652,933 & 538,462 & 114,471 \\
\hline WEST NORIH CENTRAL:
Minnesota. . . . . . & 648,433 & 471,006 & 177,427 & 588,770 & 446,6i0 & 142,100 \\
\hline Iowa. & 700,356 & 616,167 & 84,189 & 666,856 & 597;734 & 69; 19 \\
\hline Missouri & 998,139 & 940,503 & 5'7,636 & 970,947 & - 924,017 & 46,930 \\
\hline North Dakot & 159,282 & 107,863 & 51,396 & 133,568 & -93,689 & 39,899 \\
\hline South Dako & 174,486 & 143;435 & 31;051 & 147;397 & 123;253 & 24;144 \\
\hline Nebraska & 358,789 & 309,731 & 49,058 & 327,558 & 286,767 & 40,791 \\
\hline Kánsas & 509,133 & 476,063 & 33,070 & 474,414 & 446,548 & 27,866 \\
\hline SOUTH ATLANTIC: & 64,232 & 59,895 & 4,337 & 62,001 & 58;296 & 3;705 \\
\hline Maryland & 408,887 & 382,671 & 26,216 & 408,867 & 385,143 & 23,724 \\
\hline District of Columbia & 132,988 & 125,137 & 7,851 & 159;949 & 152,981 & 6,968 \\
\hline Virginia. & 603,898 & 595,439 & -8,459 & 588,652 & 582.915 & 5,737 \\
\hline West Virginia & 373,288 & 364,94i & 8,341 & 337,596 & 331,759 & 5,837 \\
\hline North Caroina & 601,422 & 599,515 & 1,907 & 605,921 & 604,562 & 1,359 \\
\hline South Carolina & 387,149 & 385,211 & 1,938 & 389,820 & 388,676 & 1,144 \\
\hline Georgia & 707,198 & 702,125 & 5,073 & 707,574 & 704,266 & 3,308 \\
\hline Florida. & 262,751 & 253,361 & 9,390 & 243,909 & 236,185 & 7,724 \\
\hline EASS SOUTH CENTRA会: & & & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky. & 651,260 & \[
640,987
\] & 10,293 & 627,158 & \[
618,930
\] & \[
8,228
\] \\
\hline Tennessee.
Alabama. & \[
605,445
\] & \[
600,988
\] & 4,457
5,078 & 602,774
566,643 & \[
599,480
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,294 \\
& 302
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Alabama... & 568,886 & 563,808 & 5,078 & 566,643
433,361 & 563,150
432,037 & 3,493 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:} & 438,733 & 436,372 & 2,361 & 433,861 & 432,037 & 1,024 \\
\hline & 448,497 & 443,883 & 4,614 & 413,078 & 410.092 & 2,986 \\
\hline Louisiana. & 453,051 & 443,021 & 9,430 & 443,827 & 437,930 & 5,897 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 538,299 & 526,998 & 11,301 & 466,217 & 458,066 & 8,151 \\
\hline Texas.. & 1,169,423 & 1,129,933 & 39,490 & 1;064;431 & 1,031,543 & 32,888 \\
\hline MOUNTAIN: & 163,057 & 128,907 & 34,090 & 126,774 & 104,080 & 22,694 \\
\hline Idaho. & 122,475 & 108,272 & 14,203 & 97,705 & 87,991 & 9,714 \\
\hline Wyoming & 60,293 & 52,986 & 17,307 & 43,186 & 38,461 & 4,725 \\
\hline Colorado & 274,921 & 240,249 & 34,672 & 244,993 & 217,276 & 27,717 \\
\hline New Mexlco & 92,254 & 88,831 & 3,423 & - 76,354 & 73,843 & 2,511 \\
\hline Arizona & -80,387 & 74,298 & 6,089 & - 60,431 & 55,629 & 4,802 \\
\hline Utah. & 106,448 & 90,058 & 16,390 & 100,681 & 83,857 & 16,824 \\
\hline Nevada & 26,195 & 22,083 & 4,132 & 17,824 & 15,105 & 2,119 \\
\hline PACIFIC: & 406,087 & 328,805 & 77,282 & 340,871 & 284,009 & 56,862 \\
\hline Oregon... & 240,083 & 208,129 & 31,954 & 210,484 & 186,866 & 23,618 \\
\hline Callifornia. & 998,095 & 831,252 & 166,843 & 930;152 & 802,577 & 127,575 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DEFINITION OF THE TERM "CITIZEN."}

The total number of citizens, maie and female, in the äbove tăble, is \(54,421,832\). The citizens comprise all native persons and all naturalized loreign-born persons.

Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the 1910 census was taken, the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (but if the husband had taken outt his fiaturalization papers oniy, his wife was elassined in the census returns as an ailen) for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man; a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of a citizen of the United States retained the citizenship status of her former husband so long as stie continued to reside in this country; ath f foreign-borh widow or foreign-born divorded wife of an ailen cóuld become naturalized in the same manner as a man.

\section*{WOMEN LEAD IN NATURALIZATION.}

In general, the citizenship returñs of 1920 show a greater proportion of women naturaiized than of men. The proportion of women showd as baving taken out first papers was very much smailer than the proportion shown for men. This is due to the fact that a foreign-born married woman whose husband has taken out his first papers is herself treated as an alien, so that this classlfication in the case of women reiates oniy to those who are not married.
U. S.-Population, Foreign-Born Whites of Voting Age.

333
FOREICN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U. S. OF VOTING ACE.
(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Division and State.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Males.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Females.} \\
\hline & Total. & Naturalizcd. & \begin{tabular}{l}
First \\
Papers.
\end{tabular} & Aiien. & Totai. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Natural- } \\
& \text { ized. }
\end{aligned}
\] & First
Papers. & Alien. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United states. GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: Nur} & 6,928.452 & 3,314,910 & 1,116.749 & 2.138,237 & 5,570,268 & 2,893,787 & 77,532 & \(\overline{2,226,672}\) \\
\hline & 866,043 & 367,479 & 128,790 & 343,403 & 839,238 & 388,039 & 1 & \(\frac{2,226,672}{405,169}\) \\
\hline Middie Atlantic & 2,406,973 & 1,065,415 & 374,400 & 871,498 & 2,070,839 & 954,218 & 27,693 & 956,203 \\
\hline East North Centra & 1,687,305 & 843,626 & 362,390
100,226 & 388,790
98,487 & 1,290,845 & 732,715
390,615 & \(\begin{array}{r}23,179 \\ 7 \\ \hline 1572\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
441,002 \\
105 \\
\hline 135
\end{tabular} \\
\hline South Atlantic & 170,407 & 72.664 & 20,816 & 63,077 & 116,810 & -58,761 & 1,461 & 46,150 \\
\hline East South Central & 39,697 & 22,056 & 3,683 & 8,079 & 27,545 & 16,279 & 297 & 6,283 \\
\hline West South Centrai Mountain & 208,433 & 64,503
119,979 & \begin{tabular}{l}
13,516 \\
30.452 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 111,738 & 148,791 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
49,755 \\
90,885 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1,219 & 84,505 \\
\hline Pacific.. & 569,178 & 275,354 & 82,425 & 176,379 & 37v,445 & 207,518 & 5,802 & 130,944 \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND: & 49, & 18,028 & 82,525
6.553 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,676 \\
& 17,723 \\
& 7,88
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 44,974 \\
& 39,617
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,451 \\
& 19,217
\end{aligned}
\]} & 189 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,751 \\
& 16,874
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline New Hamp & 42,432 & 17,395 & 4, 839 & & & & 201 & \\
\hline Vermont. & 20,462 & \(\begin{array}{r}9,540 \\ \hline 13\end{array}\) & -2,106 & & 17.770 & 10.285 & 117 & 6,377 \\
\hline Mhode Issand & 491.118 & 2138,478 & 73.725
13.521 & 193,845
23,562 & 497,804 & 227,938 & 5,232 & 248,506
33,445 \\
\hline Connecticut & 184,568 & 70,826 & 28,046 & 78.711 & 160,334 & 68,185 & 1,227 & 81,216 \\
\hline middle atlantic: & 1,318.883 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 604,251 \\
& 158,727 \\
& 302,437
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
214,958 \\
60,708
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 446,859 \\
& 129,137
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
1,209,614 \\
314.320
\end{array}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 549,557 \\
& 146,789
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
19,142 \\
3,185
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 564,261 \\
& 145,890
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline New Jersey & 360,902 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 727,194 & & 98,734 & 295,499 & 546,844 & 262,855 & 5,366 & 246.010 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Pennsylvania...........
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:} \\
\hline Indiana & 82,908 & 34.871 & 23,563 & 15,980 & 57,465 & 28,696 & 1,353 & 19,682 \\
\hline Illinois.. & 613.797 & 341,910 & 125,752 & 111,348 & 504,131 & 297,536 & 8.386 & 161.042 \\
\hline Michigan & 381,808 & 175,631 & 86,460 & 101,206 & 281,352 & 155.327 & 4,553 & 103,343 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Minnesota. . . . & 266,856 & 177,355 & 40,727 & 35,245 & 195,726 & 142.035 & 3,211 & 37,404 \\
\hline Iowa & 121,392 & 84,160 & 11,109 & 15,384 & 93.087 & 69,111 & 781 & 13,686 \\
\hline Missouri & 97345 & 57,561 & 13,765 & 17,240 & 76.206 & 46,887 & 993 & 19,853 \\
\hline North Dai & 70,043 & 51,350 & 6,558 & 7,017 & 51,004 & 39,837 & 407 & 6.702 \\
\hline South Dak & 45,340 & 31,027 & 6,318 & 3,103 & 32,687 & 24,134 & 433 & 4,397 \\
\hline Nebraska & 79,821 & 49,012 & 13,868
7,881 & 9,490 & 61,078
43,333 & 40,771 & 1,119 & 12,705 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Deiaware & 10,614 & 4.329 & 1,539 & 4,033 & 7.631 & 3.698 & 67 & 3,131 \\
\hline Marylan & 50,363 & 26,077 & 8,720 & 13,720 & 43,261 & 23.687 & 647 & 16,914 \\
\hline District of & 14,042 & 7,786 & 1,775 & 2,842 & 12,334 & 6926 & 324 & 3,491 \\
\hline Vest Virgia. & 17,431 & 8,356 & 2,294 & \(\begin{array}{r}4,792 \\ 23 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & 10,422 & 5.703 & 108 & 3,327 \\
\hline Nest North Caroin & 38.471 & 8,315 & 3,105 & 23,996
1,124 & \(\begin{array}{r}16,994 \\ 2,453 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 5.826
1,349 & 100
10 & 9,386 \\
\hline South Carol & 3.850 & 1,924 & 417 & ,921 & 2,091 & 1,138 & 21 & 583 \\
\hline Georgia........... & 9,319 & 5,023 & 958 & 2,340 & 5,536 & 3,293 & 73 & 1,533 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Kentucky........... & 16,827 & 10,273 & 1,472 & 3,060 & 12,661 & 8.220 & 159 & \\
\hline Tennesse & 8,428 & 4,430 & 739 & 1,821 & 5,891 & 3.278 & 62 & 1,535 \\
\hline Alabama. & 9,814 & 5,031 & 1,125 & 2,030 & 6,291 & 3.472 & 59 & 1,639 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Arkansas............ & 8,166 & 4,593 & 753 & 1,319 & 5,000 & & 64 & \\
\hline Louisiana & 24,848 & 9,350 & 2,121 & 10,708 & 16,380 & 5,846 & 82 & 7,586 \\
\hline Oklahoma & 22.817 & 11,239 & 1,777 & 6,233 & 13,290 & 8,133 & 124 & 3,265 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Montana & 54,250 & 34,009 & 8,714 & 7,636 & 31,459 & 22,618 & 479 & \\
\hline Idaho & 23,366 & 14,186 & 3,156 & 4,489 & 12,804 & 9,708 & 139 & 2,217 \\
\hline Wyoming & 15,796 & & & 4,791 & 7.261 & 4,719 & 72 & 1,965 \\
\hline Colora & 62,089 & 34,630
3,381 & 8,648 & 15,696
8,390 & 42.928 & 27,688 & \(\begin{array}{r}603 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 12,446 \\
\hline Arizon & 33,582 & 5,986 & 1,801 & 24,147 & 22,391 & 4,722 & 79 & 16.638 \\
\hline Utah. & 28,791 & 16,377 & 3,563 & 7.664 & 23,463 & 16,815 & 348 & 5,320 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Oregon & 58,580 & 31,899 & 11,255 & 12,800 & 36,227 & 23,581 & 726 & 10,326 \\
\hline California. & 367,340 & 166,299 & 42,862 & 134,007 & 247,041 & 127,176 & 3,633 & 97,664 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The totais in the above tabie include 358,547 malcs and 372,276 females whose citizenship was not
reported to the Census Burcau
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE.
(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY. & Maies. & Females & Country. & Males. & Females. & Country. & Males. & Females. \\
\hline Africa & 2,191 & 1,407 & Finlan & 80,407 & 59,606 & Pola & 602,918 & 32 \\
\hline Albania. & 4,543 & 1,547 & France & 73,937 & 66,959 & Port & 33.837 & \\
\hline America, & 9,215 & 5,331 & Ge & 873,231 & 775,653
26,308 & Roussi & 52,979
682,208 & 39,138
529,129 \\
\hline Armenia. & 23,746 & 9,780 & Hungary & 196,093 & 157,699 & Scotl & 122,568 & 108,966 \\
\hline Asla Minor & 1,513 & 627 & Ireland & 448.573 & 573,104 & Spain & 31,540 & 9,896 \\
\hline Asia, other & 4,450 & 2,096 & Italy & 858.111 & 550.822 & Sweden & 334.849 & 270,700 \\
\hline Atlantic Isles & 18,393 & 15,164 & Jugo-Slav & 107.974 & 47,982 & Switzcrian & 65,656 & 48.736 \\
\hline Austraila. & 5,370 & 4,352 & Lithuania & 79,308 & 48,334 & Syria & 28.478 & 18,097 \\
\hline Austria & 300899 & 227,262 & Luxembur & 77,484 & 4,697
129 & Turkey, Asia : & 5,870 & 1,753 \\
\hline Belgium. & 31,811 & 22,531 & Mexico. & 189,974 & 129,723
49 & Turkey, Eur'pe Wales & 3,311 & 1,290 \\
\hline Bulgaria....i. & 9.219
141.514 & 745
132662 & Netheriands \({ }^{\text {Newfoundiand }}\) & 67.901
5.689 & 49,276
6,571 & Wales Indies... & 34,806
11,690 & 29,429
9,969 \\
\hline Canada, others & 349,404 & 377,936 & Norway ..... & 195,101 & 153,784 & Ali other & 6,295 & 4,420 \\
\hline Czecho-Slovak & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 182,913 \\
& 109,754
\end{aligned}
\] & 152,417
71,044 & Pacestine & 1,761
1,703 & 1,436
836 & Totai & 6,928,452 & 5,570,268 \\
\hline England...... & 392,116 & 353,282 & & & & & 0,028,152 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for West Indles do not include Porto Rico.

\section*{COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN－BORN WHITE， 1920.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Division and State．} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
Foreign－ Born White．
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Northwestern Europe．} \\
\hline & & Eng land． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Scot－ \\
－land．
\end{tabular} & Wales & Ire－ & Nor－ way． & Swe－ & Den－ mark． & Nether－ lands． & Bel－ & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lux- } \\
\text { emp- } \\
\text { burg. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline United States． & 13，712，754 & 812，828 & 254，567 & 67，066 & 1，037，233 & 363，862 & 625，580 & 189，154 & 131.766 & 62，680 & 12，585 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
GEOGRAPHIC D \\
New England．
\end{tabular} & 1，87 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Middle Atlentic． & 4，912，5 & 272， 7 & 83，883 & 29，185 & 472，319 & 35，362 & 83,547 & 22，991 & 27，847 & 12，478 & 1，017 \\
\hline East No．Central & \(3,223,27\)
\(1,371,96\) & 163，89 & 51,650
17,196 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
15,226 \\
5,693 \\
1
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}135.147 \\ 49,858 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 82,137
166,280 & 165,388
187,625 & 43，018 & 59,863
24,399 & 29 706 & 5,093
4,846 \\
\hline South Atlantic． & 315，920 & 24，269 & 7，455 & 1，773 & 20，145 & 16，259 & 18，418 & 2，123 & 1，459 & 1，547 & , 846
87 \\
\hline East So．Central． & 71，939 & 6，060 & 2，093 & & 5，934 & 450 & & & ， 322 & & 1 \\
\hline West So．Central & 459，333 & 18，327 & 3，711 & 763 & 8，330 & 2，691 & 6，320 & 2，580 & 1，106 & 1，180 & 127 \\
\hline Mountain & ＋453，225 & 44,576
87331 & 12，986 & 4，907 & 19，634 & 17，400 & 32，232 & 17，023 & 5，252 & 1,608 & 372
898 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pacific． \\
NEW ENGL
\end{tabular} & 1，033，868 & 87，331 & 28，092 & 6，065 & 58，438 & 48，719 & 77，250 & 30，682 & 8，606 & 4.362 & 898 \\
\hline Maine． & 107，349 & 5，149 & 2，171 & 137 & 5,748 & 581 & 2,026 & 1，065 & 50 & 51 & \\
\hline New Hampshire． & 91，233 & & & & & 427 & & & 77 & & \\
\hline Massachuset & 1，077， & 86，895 & 28， & 1，367 & 183， 271 & 91 & 38，012 & ，629 & 2，071 & 2，497 & \\
\hline Rhode Island & 1，173，499 & 25，782 & 5，692 & 245 & 22，253 & 545 & 6，542 & ， & 138 & 968 & \\
\hline Connecticut． & 376，513 & 22，708 & 7，487 & 650 & 45，464 & 1，414 & 17，697 & 3，040 & 444 & 402 & \\
\hline New York． & 2，786，112 & 135 & & & 4，7 & 27. & 53， & 14，2 & 13，772 & & \\
\hline New Jersey & 738，613 & 46，781 & 17，781 & 1，255 & 65，971 & ， & 10，675 & 5，704 & 12，737 & 2，483 & 67 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 1，387，850 & 90，666 & 28，448 & 21，167 & 121，601 & 2，446 & 19，847 & 3，065 & 1，338 & 4，695 & 286 \\
\hline EASTNO．CENTRA & 678，697 & 43，140 & 12，148 & 7，772 & 29，262 & 1，487 & 7，266 & 2，353 & 2，529 & 1，902 & \\
\hline Indiana & 150，868 & 8，522 & 3，707 & 1，106 & 7，271 & 544 & 4，942 & & 2，018 & 2，530 & 1 \\
\hline Illinois & 1，206，951 & 54，247 & 19，598 & 3，444 & 74，274 & 27，785 & 105，577 & 17，098 & 14，344 & 11，329 & 3，211 \\
\hline Michigan & 726，635 & 47，149 & 13，175 & 1，154 & 16，531 & 6，888 & 24，707 & 7，178 & 33，499 & 10，501 & 477 \\
\hline Wisconstn． & 460，128 & 10，834 & 3，022 & 1，750 & 7，809 & 45，433 & 22，896 & 15，420 & 7.473 & 3，444 & 1，031 \\
\hline Wi No．Ceintra & 486 & & 3，9 & 85 & 10，289 & 90，188 & 112，117 & 16，904 & & 2，056 & 1，782 \\
\hline Iowiva & 225，64 & 13，03 & 3，967 & 1，753 & 10，686 & 17，344 & 22，493 & 18，020 & 12，471 & 1，232 & 1，630 \\
\hline Missouri & 186，026 & 10，400 & 2，969 & 903 & 15，022 & 610 & 4，741 & 1，688 & 906 & 1，113 & 140 \\
\hline North Dakota & 131，503 & 2，287 & 1，229 & 120 & 1,660 & 38，190 & 10，543 & 4，552 & 903 & 456 & 229 \\
\hline South Dakota & 82，391 & 2，943 & ， 832 & 346 & 1，954 & 16，813 & & 5，983 & 3，218 & 251 & 480 \\
\hline Nebriaska & 149,652
110,578 & 6,000
7,899 & 2，695 & 1， 547 & 5,422
4,825 & 2，165 & 18,821
10,337 & 12,338
2,263 & \(\begin{array}{r}846 \\ 675 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1，500 & 301
284 \\
\hline gouth ati & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Maryl & & & & 析 & & 65 & 316 & 77 & & 24 & \\
\hline Maryland & 102,177
28,548 & 5，095
2,990 & 1，692 & 499
106 & 6,580
4,320 & 536
219 & \begin{tabular}{l}
630 \\
481 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{237} 23\) & \({ }_{127} 12\) & 76 & 3 \\
\hline Virginia & 30，78 & 3，7 & 1，327 & 163 & 1，732 & 491 & 664 & 459 & 335 & 122 & \\
\hline West Virginia & 61，906 & 3，433 & 998 & 704 & 1，459 & 51 & 326 & 121 & 68 & 938 & \\
\hline Norti Carolina & 7，099 & 析 & 140 & 25 & 301 & 70 & 170 & 69 & 11 & 6 & \\
\hline South Carolina & 6，401 & 91 & 190 & 10 & 442 & 132 & 133 & 兂 & & 5 & \\
\hline Florida & 16,186
43,008 & 4，451 & 1，068 & 136 & 1，304 & 610 & 1，399 & 575 & 57 & 0 & \\
\hline EAST So．Ce & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Tennessee & & 1，863 & & 149 & 1，291 & 75 & 214 & 138 & & & \\
\hline Alabama & 17，662 & 1，942 & 975 & 145 & 809 & 215 & 748 & 191 & 83 & 3 & \\
\hline Mississippi & 8，019 & 0 & 144 & 18 & 412 & 97 & 247 & 113 & 31 & 6 & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { W. so. CEAN } \\
& \text { Arkansas }
\end{aligned}
\] & 13，9 & & 316 & 90 & 676 & 99 & 331 & 180 & 116 & 4 & \\
\hline Louisiana & 44，87 & 1，819 & 447 & 76 & 2，000 & 555 & 522 & 331 & 60 & 350 & \\
\hline Oklah na & 39，968 & 2，686 & 1，120 & 319 & 1，321 & 1.740 & 931 & 1.508 &  & & 58 \\
\hline Texas & 300，519 & 7，685 & 1，828 & 278 & 4，333 & 1，740 & 4，536 & 1，508 & 4 & 447 & 58 \\
\hline Montan & 93，62 & 8，15 & 3，279 & 879 & 7，260 & 9，962 & 7，179 & 2，990 & 1，675 & & 153 \\
\hline Idaho & 38， & 4，45 & 1，228 & 575 & 1，410 & 2，482 & 5，112 & 2，240 & 439 & 123 & 0 \\
\hline Colorado & 116，2 & & 1，439 & 1，482 & & 1，525 & －10，112 & & 130 & ， & 8 \\
\hline New & 29, & & 40 & 78 & 43 & 12 & 310 & 11 & 70 & 76 & 6 \\
\hline Arizon & 78，099 & 2，882 & & 192 & 1，206 & 337 & 859 & & & & \\
\hline Utah． & 56，455 & 14，836 & 2，310 & 1，304 & 1，207 & 2，109 & 6，073 & 6，970 & 1，980 & 0 & 8 \\
\hline Nevada & 14，802 & 1，271 & 338 & 100 & 970 & 206 & 545 & 551 & 36 & 27 & \\
\hline Washingt & & & & 40 & & 30，30 & 34，793 & 8，359 & 3，097 & 1，438 & \\
\hline Oregon & 102，151 & 7， & ，609 & & 4,203 & 6，955 & 10，532 & 3，602 & 917 & 722 & 140 \\
\hline Californi & 681，662 & 58，572 & 16，597 & 3，433 & 45，308 & 11，460 & 31，925 & 18，721 & 4，592 & 2，202 & 443 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The foreign－born population in 1910 totalled \(13,345,545\) ．
TOTAL FOREIGN－BORN POPULATION OF U．S．， 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STATE． & Total． & State． & Total． & State． & Total． \\
\hline Alabama． & 18，027 & Maine． & 107，814 & Oklahoma． & 40，432 \\
\hline Arizona & 80，566 & Maryland & 103，179 & Oregon． & 107，644 \\
\hline Arkansas & 14，137 & Massachusetts & 1，088，548 & Pennsylvania & 1，392，557 \\
\hline California & 757，625 & Michigan & 729，292 & Rhode Island & 175，189 \\
\hline Colorado & 119138 & Minnesota & 486，795 & South Carolina． & 6，882 \\
\hline Connectic & 378，439 & Mississippi & 8，408 & South Dakota． & 82，534 \\
\hline Delaware．\({ }^{\text {District }}\) of & 19，901 & Missouri． & 186，835 & Tennessee & 15，648 \\
\hline District of Col & 29，365 & Montana & 95，591 & Texas． & 363，832 \\
\hline Florida． & 53，864 & Nebraska & 150，665 & Utah． & 59，200 \\
\hline Cleorgia & 16，564 & Nevada． & 16，003 & Vermont & 44，558 \\
\hline Idaho & 40，747 & New Hampshire & 91，397 & Virginia． & 31，705 \\
\hline 1111nois． & 1，210，584 & New Jersey．．． & 742，486 & Washington & 265，292 \\
\hline Indiana & 151，328 & New Mexico & 29，808 & West Virginia & 62，105 \\
\hline Iowa． & 225，994 & New York． & 2，825，375 & Wisconsin & 460，485 \\
\hline Kansas． & 110，967 & North Carolina & 7，272 & Wyoming & 26，567 \\
\hline Louisiana． & 30,906
46,427 & North Dakota & 131,863
680,452 & Total U．S． & 13，920，692 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the forelgn－born population of the United States on Jan． 1,1920 ，those at that time naturalized

\section*{COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, 1920-Continued.}


\section*{COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN U. S.}
(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

By Foretgn White Stock is meant the foreign-born, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.


The total includes \(1,502,457\) whose parents were born in different foreign countries.
"All other Asia." means Asla other than Turkey. The classification by countries is pre-war. West Indies does not include Porto Rico.

Population of forelgn white stock in 1910 totalled 32,243,382.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, 1920-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Eastern Europe.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{SOUTHERN EUROPE.} \\
\hline Division and
State. & Russia. & Lithuania، & Finland. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rou- } \\
\text { mania. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bul- } \\
\text { garla. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Tur- } \\
\text { key } \\
\text { in } \\
\text { Eur. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Greece. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Al- } \\
\text { ban- }
\end{array}\right|
\]
ia. & Italy. & Spain. & Portugal. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Oth- } \\
\text { er } \\
\text { Eu- } \\
\text { rope. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \\
\hline United States & 1,400,489 & 135,068 & 149,824 & 102,823 & 10,477 & 5,284 & 175,972 & 5,608 & 1,610,109 & 49,247 & 67,453 & 5,901 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
GEOGRAPH.DIV.: \\
New England.
\end{tabular} & 147,371 & 35,36 & 19,543 & 3,128 & 214 & 631 & 32,186 & 2,819 & 238,508 & 856 & 38,426 & 209 \\
\hline Mid. Atlantic & 763,891 & 48,594 & 17, 431 & 55,910 & 1,336 & 2,534 & 44,531 & 1,156 & 925,222 & 16,731 & 2,84,8 & 1,412 \\
\hline E. No. Central. & 236,022 & 44,307 & 46,576 & 29,338 & 5,806 & 1,035 & 45,135 & 1,019 & 203,180 & 3,008 & , 354 & 2,211 \\
\hline W. No. Central. & 110,766 & 2,008 & 31,635 & 6,950 & 1,095 & , 124 & 11,236 & -262 & 34,488 & -775 & 56 & -465 \\
\hline South Atlantic & 48,362 & 3,245 & 1,281 & 2,163 & 161 & 203 & 11,449 & 19 & 40,267 & 6,523 & 436 & 355 \\
\hline E. So. Central. & 7,408 & 76 & 219 & 441 & 51 & 50 & 2,014 & 23 & 8,584 & 212 & 20 & 89 \\
\hline W. So. Central. & 14,652 & 219 & 455 & 663 & 241 & 101 & 3,483 & 12 & 27,724 & 2,495 & 183 & 336 \\
\hline Mountain & 26,690 & 280 & 7,718 & 1,053 & 821 & 72 & 9,483 & 143 & 28,497 & 4,561 & 332 & 106 \\
\hline Pacifle ...... & 45.327 & 888 & 24,966 & 3,177 & 752 & 534 & 16,455 & 155 & 103,639 & 12,086 & 24,798 & 718 \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND:
Maine \(\quad . . .\). & 3,763 & 1,032 & 1,393 & 67 & 5 & 66 & 1,228 & 403 & 2,797 & & 43 & 10 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 3,467 & 1,017 & 1,558 & 25 & 5 & & 5,280 & 118 & 2,074 & 18 & 115 & 2 \\
\hline Vermont & 1,333 & 67 & 476 & 19 & 3 & & 167 & 6 & 4,067 & 661 & 29 & 4 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 92,034 & 20,789 & 14,570 & 1,445 & 120 & 451 & 20,441 & 1,947 & 117,007 & 824 & 28,315 & 100 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 8,055 & 794 & 320 & 370 & 45 & 45 & 1,219 & 142 & 32,241 & 87 & 8,624 & 11 \\
\hline Connecticut. & 88,719 & 11,662 & 1,226 & 1,202 & 33 & 69 & 3,851 & 203 & 80,322 & 1,233 & 1;200 & 82 \\
\hline MID. ATLANTIC: New Yorli. & 52 & 12,121 & 12,504 & 40,116 & 614 & 2,050 & & 415 & & 12,548 & 1,404 & 842 \\
\hline New Jersey & 73,527 & 6,246 & 2,109 & 4,564 & 66 & 195 & 4,521 & 54 & 157,285 & 2,000 & 646 & 170 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 161,124 & 30,227 & 2,818 & 11,230 & 656 & 289 & 18,893 & 687 & 222,764 & 2,183 & 798 & 400 \\
\hline E. NO. CENTRAL: Ohlo & & 4,0 & ,406 & 13,068 & 2,53 & 569 & 0 & 432 & & 1,280 & 146 & 351 \\
\hline Indiana & 7,673 & 1,445 & 237 & 2,731 & 431 & 70 & 4,182 & 74 & 6,712 & 467 & 14 & 75 \\
\hline Illinois & 117,899 & 30,358 & 3,080 & 6,238 & 940 & 181 & 16,465 & 151 & 94,407 & 746 & 110 & 524 \\
\hline Michigan & 45,313 & 5,475 & 30,096 & 6,331 & 1,692 & 179 & 7,115 & 261 & 30,216 & 441 & 67 & 813 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 21,447 & 2,934 & 6,757 & 970 & 208 & 36 & 3,833 & 101 & 11,187 & 74 & 17 & 448 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
W. NO. CENTRAL: \\
Minnesota.
\end{tabular} & & 7 & 29,108 & 2, & 456 & 30 & 2,391 & 41 & & 36 & 7 & 49 \\
\hline Iowa. & 18,319 & 687 & 107 & 2,297 & 269 & 18 & 2,884 & 7 & 4,956 & 41 & 14 & 78 \\
\hline Missouri. & 18,769 & 417 & 98 & 1,647 & 145 & 44 & 3,022 & 202 & 14,609 & 435 & 12 & 76 \\
\hline North Dakota & 29,617 & 32 & 1,108 & 1,811 & 31 & 17. & 420 & & 176 & 6 & 3 & 25 \\
\hline South Dakota & 11,193 & 14 & 1,085 & 154 & 97 & 5 & 375 & - & 413 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 15,718 & 139 & 73 & 371 & 61 & 4 & 1,504 & & 3,547 & 38 & 8 & 3 \\
\hline Kansas...... & 12,050 & 68 & 56 & 285 & 36 & 6 & 640 & 2 & 3,355 & 214 & 11 & 57 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
SO. ATLANTIC: \\
Delaware.
\end{tabular} & & 90 & 52 & & & 3 & 286 & & & & 18 & 7 \\
\hline Marylana & 24,791 & 2,206 & 175 & 537 & 18 & 19 & 964 & \(\cdots\) & 9,543 & 221 & 21 & 79 \\
\hline Dist. of Col & 5,181 & 38 & 104 & 86 & 5 & 72 & 1,207 & . 8 & 3,764 & 108 & 11 & 17 \\
\hline Virginia. & 5,421 & 71 & 240 & 165 & 17 & 32 & 1,796 & 4 & 2,435 & 263 & 95 & 82 \\
\hline West Virginia & 3,911 & 717 & 289 & 625 & 98 & 23 & 3,186 & 2 & 14,147 & 1,540 & 14 & 71 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 932 & 29 & 15 & 31 & 1 & 17 & 551 & & 453 & 16 & 10 & 7 \\
\hline South Carolina. & 1,187 & 9 & 53 & 26 & 1 & 10 & 578 & & 344 & 19 & 6 & 10 \\
\hline Georgia & 3,452 & 72 & 42 & 111 & & 21 & 1,473 & - 1 & 700 & 123 & 39 & 60 \\
\hline Florida. & 1,243 & 13 & 311 & 472 & 16 & 6 & 1,408 & 3 & 4,745 & 4,091 & 222 & 22 \\
\hline E. So. Central & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Kentucky & 2,736 & 56 & 50 & 192 & 28 & 22 & 401 & 1 & 1,932 & 68 & & 30 \\
\hline Tennessee & 2,262 & 3 & 33 & 93 & 18 & 9 & 491 & 22 & 2,079 & 14 & 6 & 16 \\
\hline Alabama & 1,582 & 12 & 74 & 120 & 18 & 22 & 915 & & 2,782 & 70 & \(\therefore 4\) & 33 \\
\hline Mississippl
W. SO. CENTRAL: & 828 & 5 & 62 & 36 & & 1 & 207 & & 1,841 & 60 & 4 & \\
\hline Arkansas. & 662 & 27 & 18 & 62 & 17 & 1 & 277 & 1 & 1,314 & 22 & 4 & 10 \\
\hline Louisiana & 1,928 & 23 & 147 & 93 & 49 & 14 & 610 & 2 & 16,264 & 1,268 & 100 & \\
\hline Oklahot & 5,005 & 132 & 101 & 65 & 105 & 11 & 619 & & 2,122 & 124 & 13 & 49 \\
\hline Texas. . \({ }^{\text {MOUNTAIN: }}\) & 7,057 & 37 & 189 & 443 & 70 & 75 & 1,977 & 8 & 8,024 & 1,081 & 66 & 203 \\
\hline Montañá.... & 5,203 & 80 & 3,577 & 344. & 264 & 28 & 1,465 & 38 & 3,842 & 68 & 80 & 13 \\
\hline Idaho. & 1,458 & 9 & -989 & 104 & 39 & & 1716 & 42 & 1,223 & 1,416 & 39 & 6 \\
\hline Wyoming & 1,482 & 33 & 856 & 71 & 72 & 2 & 1,236 & 5 & 1,948 & 138 & 29 & \\
\hline Colorado & 16,669 & 115 & 879 & 394 & 349 & 12 & 1,802 & 11 & 12,579 & 297 & 33 & 48 \\
\hline New Mex & 254 & 8 & 49 & 8 & 18 & 2 & 288 & & 1,678 & 198 & 18 & 8 \\
\hline Arizona & 816 & 16 & 407 & 51 & 28 & 10 & 329 & 6 & 1,261 & 1,013 & 30 & 8 \\
\hline Utah. & 684 & 12 & 779 & 69 & 30 & 12 & 3,029 & 41 & 3,225 & 250 & 4 & 19 \\
\hline Nevada & 124 & & 182 & 12 & 21 & 1 & 618 & & 2,641 & 1,180 & 149 & \\
\hline PadiFIC: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Washington. & 11,124 & 527 & 11,863 & 422 & 267 & 229 & 4,214 & 93 & 10,813 & 410 & 156 & \\
\hline Oregon.... & 67,979 & 101 & 6,050 & -352 & 214 & 41 & 1,928 & 13 & 4,324 & 563 & 125 & 34 \\
\hline California & 27,224 & 260 & 7,053 & 2,403 & 271 & 264 & 10,313 & 49 & 88,502 & 11,123 & 124,517 & 609 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U. S. TOTAL FOR OTHER FOREIGN-BORN. NOT IN 3 PRECEDING TABLES.

Asia-Armenia, 36,626; Asla Minor, 2,404; Palestine, 3,202; Syria, 51,900; Turkey in Asia, 8,610.
America-Canada (French), 307,786; Canada (other), 810,092; Newfoundland, 13,242; Mexico, 478.9 383; West Indies, except Porto Rico, 26,369 ; Central and . South America, 20,929.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN U. E., 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Mother Tongue. & Number. & Mother & Number. & Mother Tongut. & Number. \\
\hline All mother tongues & 36,398,958 & French. & 1,290,110 & Serbian & 52,208 \\
\hline English and Celtic..... & 9,729,365 & Spanish & -850,848 & Montene & 4,535 \\
\hline Germanic... & 8,622,498 & Portugues & 215,728 & Bulgarian. & 14,420 \\
\hline Scandlinavia & 2,972,796 & Roumania & 91,683 & Lithuanian \& Lettio. & 336,600 \\
\hline Latin and G & 6,036,003 & Greek & 221,770 & Unclassified: & \\
\hline Slavic and 1 & 5,270,581 & Slavic \& Lettic: Polish & 2,436,895 & Yiddish \& Hebrew .. & 2,043,618 \\
\hline Unclassined & 2,956,321 & Czech. & 622,796 & Magyar. & 473,538 \\
\hline Germanic: Germ & 8,164,109 & Slovak & 619,866 & Finnish. & 265,472 \\
\hline Dutch an & 370,499 & Russian & 731,949 & Armenian & 52,840 \\
\hline Flemish & \[
87,890
\] & Ruthenia & 95,458 & Syrian \& & 104,139 \\
\hline Scandinavian: Swedish. & \[
1,486,662
\] & Slovenlan & 208,552 & Turkish: & \[
8,505
\] \\
\hline Norweglan Danish & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,020,788 \\
466,946
\end{array}
\] & Serbo-Croati & & Albanian.......... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,426 \\
61.058
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Latin \& Greek: İtalian & 3,365,864 & Dalmatian & \[
\begin{array}{r}
10,559 \\
3,110
\end{array}
\] & & 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{INTERSTATE MIGRATION IN THE U. S.}

\section*{(By the Bureau of the Census.)}

The total population of continental United States (Jan. 1, 1920), 105,710,620, comprised 71,071,013 persons who were living in the States in which they were born, \(20,274,450\) who were living in other States than those in which born, \(13,920,692\) who werc born in forelgn countries, and a group of 444,465 natives consisting of persons for whom the State of birth was not reported, persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under the United States fiag, and American citizens born abroad. Of the total population, 67.2 per ceat. were living in the States in which born, 19.2 per cent. were living in other States, 13.2 per cent. were forcign born, and four-tenths of 1 per cent. were Inciuded in the group of 444,465 above mentioned. Of the total native population, 77.8 per cent. were iiving in the States in which born and 22.2 per cent. were living in other States.

These figures do not indicate the amount of interstate migration within any definite period. They simply show, as regards the popuiation of any State, the total net gain or loss up to the date of the census of 1920 resulting from the interstate migration of people ilving on that date.

On the basis of nativity the population of any State may be divided into three component parts. comprising natives of the State, natives of other States, and natives of foreign countries. The contrast between Eastern and Western States in this classifiration ls rather striking. Thus, whlle the population of NeN York State is 63.9 per cent. native of the State, 8.3 per cent native of other States, and 27.2 per cent foreign born, the population of Calfornia is only 37 per cent. native of that State but is 39.8 per cent. native of other States and 22.1 per cent. foreign born. In the cases of severai Western States besides California the population born in the State is less than the population born in other States.

The first of the accompanying tables shows, as regards any Statc, what proportion of the natives of that State have gone to other States to live, and also what proportion of the native American population resident in that State came from other States; the second lable shows the number and proportlon of the population of each State born in that State, in other States, and in foreign countries, respectiveiy.

NATIVE POPULATION BY STATE OF BIRTH AND STATE OF RESIDENCE: 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BORN IN SPECIFIED
STATE.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Born and Living in Specified State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Living IN Specified
State.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gain }(+) \\
& \text { or Loss }(-) \\
& \text { Through } \\
& \text { Interstate } \\
& \text { Migration. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & Total. & Living in & & Total. & Oorn in & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{UNITED STAE
NEW ENGLAND:
Maine......} & 91,345,463 & 20,274,450 & 71,071,013 & 91,345,463 & 20,274,450 & \\
\hline & 807,012 & 208,667 & 598,3 & 0 & 58,475 & 150,192 \\
\hline New Hamps & 391,862 & 134,788 & 257,074 & 349,024 & 91,950 & - 42,838 \\
\hline Vermont & 406,955 & 156,417 & 250,538 & 305,286 & 54,748 & - 101,669 \\
\hline Massachusett & \(2,693,737\)
417,677 & 428,450
92,885 & 2,265,287 & \(2,752.529\)
427.582 & 487,242
102,790 & a
\(+\quad 58,792\)
\(+\quad 9605\) \\
\hline Rhode Island Connecticut. & 417,677
942,870 & 92,885
186,658 & 3246792
\(\mathbf{7 5 6 , 2 1 2}\) & 427,582
998,017 & 102,790
241,805 & [
\(+\quad 9,905\)
\(+\quad 55,147\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Middle ATLANTIC:
New York.....} & & & & & & \\
\hline & 8,086,198
\(2,025,396\) & 1,451,729 & 6,634,469
\(1,693,459\) & \(7,499,992\)
\(2,404,990\) & 865,523 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
586,206 \\
+\quad 379594
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & 7,907,934 & 1,342,946 & 6,564,988 & 7,309,242 & 744,254 & - 598,692 \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRA & 5,223,474 & 1,143,7 & 4,079,7 & 5,062,775 & & 160,699 \\
\hline Indiana & 3,060,703 & 1,851,255 & 2,209,448 & 2,770,506 & 561,058 & 290,197 \\
\hline Illinois & 5,606,383 & 1,515,465 & 4,090,918 & 5,247,603 & 1,156,685 & - 358.780 \\
\hline Michigan & 2,711,479 & 488,146 & 2,223,333 & 2,920,698 & 697,365 & \(+\quad 209,219\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 2,460,101 & 607,527 & 1,852,574 & 2,162,383 & 309,809 & - 297,718 \\
\hline & 1,817,102 & 424,926 & 1,392,176 & 1,891,760 & 489,5 & + 74,658
\(+\quad 31503\) \\
\hline Iowa. & 2,544,207 & 919,601 & 1,624,606 & 2,168,171 & 543,565 & - 376.036 \\
\hline Missouri & 3,518,892 & 1,136,610 & 2,382,282 & 3,203,657 & 821,375 & - 315,235 \\
\hline North Dak & 405.379 & 100,700 & 304,679 & 508,771 & 204,092 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 103.392 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline South Dak & 1,066,914 & 331,472 & 735,442 & 1,138,118 & 402,676 & + 71204 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Kansas.......
soUTH ATLANTC:
Delaware} & 1,535,540 & 567,702 & 967,838 & 1,649,023 & 681,185 & + 113.483 \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline - Melaware. & 1,416,193 & 64,841
308,903 & 142,963
\(1,107,290\) & 1,343,424 & 239,045 & 5.796
72.769 \\
\hline District of Coiu & ,226,066 & 65,957 & 160,109 & 1,404,331 & 244,222 & + 178265 \\
\hline Virginia. & 2,661,359 & 682,419 & 1,973,940 & 2,272,433 & 293,493 & 388926 \\
\hline West Virgini & 1,378,424 & 265,081 & 1,113,343 & 1,396,895 & 28353 & + 18.471 \\
\hline North Carolina & 2,835,102 & 443,844 & 2,391,258 & 2,549,254 & 157,996 & - 285,848 \\
\hline South Car & 1,870,809 & 305,018
533,563 & 2,595,423 & +2,874,669 & 109,369
279.246 & - 1954,649 \\
\hline Florlda. & - 652,352 & -92,249 & 2,560,103 & 2,909,727 & 349,624 & + 257,375 \\
\hline EAST SOUTH CENTRAL & 2,930,790 & & 2,134,989 & 2,382,721 & & 548.069 \\
\hline Tennessee & 2,743,221 & 748,641 & 1,994,580 & 2,316,909 & 322,329 & 426,312 \\
\hline Alabama & 2,607,273 & 552,000 & 2,055,273 & 2,325,254 & 269,981 & 282,019 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & 492,422 & 1,595,136 & 1,778,541 & 183,405 & 309,017 \\
\hline & 1,640,814 & 443,884 & 1,196,930 & 1,730,078 & & + 89,264 \\
\hline Louisian & 1,782,749 & 260,134 & 1,522,615 & 1,745,628 & 223,013 & 37,121 \\
\hline Oklahom & 1,050,159 & 230,930 & 819,229 & 1,975,109 & 1,155,880 & 924,950 \\
\hline Texas. & 3,865,863 & 559,552 & 3,306,311 & 4,274,693 & 968,382 & 408,830 \\
\hline mountain: Montana & & & 172,818 & 447,695 & 274,877 & 207,182 \\
\hline Idaho & 210,106 & 62,078 & 148,028 & 388,341 & 240,313 & + 178,235 \\
\hline Wyoming & 81,540 & 32,558 & 48,982 & 165, 812 & 116,830 & 84,272
\(+\quad 33621\) \\
\hline Colorad & 473,372 & \(\begin{array}{r}155,866 \\ 59,258 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 209,234 & 829,111 & 119,877 & 336, 613 \\
\hline Nrizona & 139,386 & 29,610 & 109,776 & 247,349 & 137,573 & 107,963 \\
\hline Utah & 408,838 & 94,832 & 314,006 & 388,005 & 73,999 & - 20,833 \\
\hline Nevada & 48,232 & 23,471 & 24,761 & 60,495 & 35,734 & 12,26 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{PACIFIC:
Washington
Oregon....} & 517,036 & & 410,175 & 1,072,626 & & 55 \\
\hline & 400,453 & 104, 730 & 295,723 & 670,015 & 374,292 & 269,562 \\
\hline Oregor & 1,409,467 & 141,224 & 1,268,243 & 2,632,194 & 1,363,951 & +1,222,727 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GROWTH OF BICGEST U. S. CITIES 1860-1920.
(Revised United States Census Figures.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & 1890. & 1880. & 1870. & 1860. \\
\hline New York & 5,620,048 & 4,766,883 & 3,437,202 & 2,507,414 & 1,911,698 & 1,478,103 & 1,174,779 \\
\hline Chlcago & 2,701,705 & 2,185,283 & 1,698,575 & 1,099,850 & -503,185 & 298,977 & 109,260 \\
\hline Philadelp & 1,823,779 & 1,549,008 & 1,293,697 & 1,046,954 & 847,170 & 674,022 & 565,529 \\
\hline Detrolt. & -993,678 & - 465,766 & 285,704 & 205,875 & 116,340 & 79,577 & 45,619 \\
\hline Clevelan & 796, 841 & 560,663 & 381,768 & 261,353 & 160,146 & 92,829 & 43,417 \\
\hline St. Louls & 772,897 & 687,029 & 575,238 & 451,770 & 350,518 & 310,864 & 160,773 \\
\hline Boston & 748,060 & 670,585 & 560,892 & 448,477 & 362,839 & 250,526 & 177,840 \\
\hline Baltimore & 733,826 & 558,485 & 508,957 & 434,439 & 332,313 & 267,354 & 212,418 \\
\hline Pittsburgh & 588,343 & 533,905 & 451,512 & 343,004 & 235,071 & 139,256 & 77,923 \\
\hline Los Angeles & 576,673 & 319,198 & 102,479 & 50,395 & 11,183 & 5,728 & 4,385 \\
\hline Buffalo & 506,775 & 423,715 & 352,387 & 255,664 & 155,134 & 117,714 & 81,129 \\
\hline San Francl & 506,676 & 416,912 & 342,782 & 298,997 & 233,959 & 149,473 & 56,802 \\
\hline Milwaukee & 457,147 & 373,857 & 285,315 & 204,4•3 & 115,587 & 71,440 & 45,246 \\
\hline Washington, & 437,571 & 331,059 & 278,718 & 230,392 & 177,624 & 131,700 & 75,080 \\
\hline Newark.. & 414,524 & 347,469 & 243,070 & 181,830 & 136,508 & 105,059 & 7,941 \\
\hline Cinclnnati & 401,247 & 363,591 & 325,902 & 295,908 & 255,139 & 216,239 & 161,044 \\
\hline New Orleans & 387,219 & 339,075 & 287,104 & 242,039 & 216,090 & 191,418 & 168,675 \\
\hline Mlnneapolis. & 380,582 & 301,408 & 202,718 & 164,738 & 46,887 & 13,066 & 2,564 \\
\hline Kansas Clty, & 324,410 & 248,381 & 163,752 & 132,716 & 55,785 & 32,260 & 4,418 \\
\hline Seattle & 315,312 & 237,194 & 80,671 & 42,837 & 3,533 & 1,107 & \\
\hline Indianapol & 314,194 & 233,650 & 169,164 & 105,436 & 75,056 & 48,244 & 18,611 \\
\hline Jersey City & 298,103 & 267,779 & 20c,433 & 163,003 & 120,722 & 82,546 & 29,220] \\
\hline Rochester & 295,750 & 218,149 & 162,608 & 133,896 & 89,360 & 62,386 & 48,204 \\
\hline Portland, & 258,288 & 207,214 & 90,426 & 46,385 & 17,577 & 8,293 & 2,874 \\
\hline Denver & 256,491 & 213,381 & 133,859 & 106,713 & 35,629 & 4,759 & \\
\hline Toledo & 243,164 & 168,497 & 131,822 & 81,434 & 50,137 & 31,584 & 13,768 \\
\hline Providence, & 237,595 & 224,326 & 175,597 & 132,140 & 104,857 & 68,904 & 50,660 \\
\hline Columbus, & 237,031 & 181,511 & 125,560 & 88,150 & 51,647 & 31,274 & 18,554 \\
\hline Louisville & 234,891 & 223,928 & 204,731 & 161,129 & 123,758 & 100,753 & 68,033 \\
\hline St. Paul & 234,698 & 214,744 & 163,065 & 133,156 & 41,473 & 20,030 & 10,401 \\
\hline Oakland, Cal & 216,261 & 150,174 & 66,960 & 48,682 & 34,555 & 10,500 & 1,543 \\
\hline Akron, Ohlo & 208,435 & 69,067 & 42,728 & 27,601 & 16,512 & 10,006 & 3,477 \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga & 200,616 & 154,839 & 89,872 & 65,533 & 37,4UY & 21,789 & 9,554 \\
\hline Omaha, Neb & 191,601 & 124,096 & 102,555 & 140,452 & 30,518 & 16,083 & 1,883 \\
\hline Worcester, Ma & 179,754 & 145,986 & 118,421 & 84,655 & 58,291 & 41,105 & 24,960 \\
\hline Birmingham, Ala & 178,800 & 132,685 & 38,415 & 26,178 & 3,080 & & \\
\hline Syracuse, N. & 171,717 & 137,249 & 108,374 & 88,143 & 51,792 & 43,051 & 28,119 \\
\hline Rlchmond, Va & 171,667 & 127,628 & 85,050 & 81,388 & 63,000 & 51,038 & 37,910 \\
\hline New Haven, Con & 162,537 & 133,605 & 108,027 & 81,298 & Not separa & tely return & ed \\
\hline Memphis, Tenn & 162,351 & 131,105 & .102,320 & 64,495 & 33,592 & 40,226 & 22,623 \\
\hline San Antonio, Tex & 161,379 & 96,614 & 53,321 & 37,673 & 20,559 & 12,256 & 8,235 \\
\hline Dallas, Tex & 158,976 & 92,104 & 42,638 & 38,097 & 10,358 & & \\
\hline Dayton, Ohi & 152,559 & 116,577 & 85,333 & 61,220 & 38,678 & 30,473 & 20,081 \\
\hline Bridgeport, Con & 143,355 & 102,054 & 70,996 & 48,836 & 27,643 & 18,969 & no sep.fig. \\
\hline Houston. Tex & 138,276 & 78,800 & 44,633 & 27,557 & 16,513 & 9,382 & 4,845 \\
\hline Hartforà, Con & 138,036 & 98,915 & 79,850 & 53,230 & 42,015 & 37,180 & no sep.1ig. \\
\hline Scranton, Pa. & 137,783 & 129,867 & 102,026 & 75,215 & 45,850 & 35,692 & 9,223 \\
\hline Grand Rapids, & 137,634 & 112,571 & 87,565 & 60,278 & 32,016 & 16,507 & 8,085 \\
\hline Paterson, N. J & 135,875 & 125,600 & 105,171 & 78,347 & 51,031 & 33,579 & 19,586 \\
\hline Youngstown, Ohio & 132,358 & 79,066 & 44,885 & 33,220 & 15,435 & 8,075 & 2,759 \\
\hline Sprlngfield, Mass. & 129,614 & 88,926 & 62,059 & 44,179 & 33,340 & 26,703 & 15,199 \\
\hline Des Moines, Iowa & 126,468 & 86,368 & 62,139 & 50,693 & 22,408 & 12,035 & 3,965 \\
\hline New Bedford, Mass & 121,217 & 96,652 & 62,442 & 40,733 & 20,845 & 21,329 & 22,300 \\
\hline Fall River, Mass. & 120,485 & 119,295 & 104,8 3 & 74,398 & 48,961 & 25,766 & 14,026 \\
\hline Trenton, N. J & 119,289 & 96,815 & 73,307 & 57,458 & 29,910 & 22,874 & 17,228 \\
\hline Nashvlle, Tenn & 118,342 & 110,364 & 80,835 & 76,168 & 43,350 & 25,965 & 16,988 \\
\hline Salt Lake Clty & 118,110 \({ }^{\text {² }}\) & 92,777 & 53,531 & 44,843 & 20,768 & 12,854 & 8,236 \\
\hline Camden, N. & 115,309 & 94,538 & 75,935 & 58,313 & 41,659 & 20,045 & 14,358 \\
\hline Norfolk, Va & 115,777 & 67,452 & 46,624 & 34,871 & 21,966 & 19,229 & 14,620 \\
\hline Albany, N. Y & 113,344 & 100,253 & 94,152 & 94,923 & 90,758 & 69,422 & 62,367 \\
\hline Lowell, Mass & 112,759 & 105,294 & 94,969 & 77,696 & 59,475 & 40,928 & 36,827 \\
\hline Wllmington, Del & 110,168 & 87,411 & 70,508 & 61,431 & 42,478 & 30,841 & 21,258 \\
\hline Cambridge, Mass & 109, 94 & 104,839 & 91,886 & 70,028 & 52,669 & 39,634 & 26,060 \\
\hline Readlng, Pa. & 107,784 & 96,071 & 78,951 & 58,361 & 43,278 & 33,930 & 23,162 \\
\hline Fort Worth, Tex & 106,482 & 73,312 & 26,r88 & 23,076 & 6,663 & & \\
\hline Spokane, Wash & 104,437 & 104,402 & 36,848 & 19,922 & & & \\
\hline Kansas City, Kan & 101,177 & 82,331 & 51,418 & 38,316 & 3,200 & & \\
\hline Yonkers, N . & 100, 176 & 79.803 & 47,931 & 32,033 & 18,892 & & \\
\hline Lynn, Mass & 99,148 & 89,336 & 68,513 & 55,727 & 38,274 & 28,233 & 19,083 \\
\hline Duluth, Minn & 98,917 & 78,466 & 52,969 & 33,115 & 3,483 & 3,131 & 80 \\
\hline Tacoma, Wash & 96,975 & 83,743 & 37,714 & 36,000 & & & \\
\hline Elizabeth, N.J & 95,783 & 73,409 & 52,130 & 37,764 & 28,229 & 20,832 & 11,567 \\
\hline Lawrence, Ma & 94,270 & 85,892 & 62,559 & 44,654 & 39,151 & 28,921 & 17,639 \\
\hline Utlca, N. & 94,156 & 74,419 & 56,383 & 44,007 & 33,914 & 28.804 & 22,529 \\
\hline Erle, Pa \({ }^{\text {Sorvilie }}\) - & 93,372 & 6r,525 & 52,733 & 40,634 & 27,737 & 19. 546 & 9,419 \\
\hline Somervllie, Mass & 93,091 & 77.236 & 61,643 & 40,152 & 24,933 & 14.685 & 8.025 \\
\hline Flnt, Mich. .fia & 91,599 & 38,550 & 13,103 & 9.803 & 8,409 & 5.385 & 2,950 \\
\hline Wacksonvllle, Fla. & 91,558 & 57,699 & 28,429 & 17,201 & 7,650 & 6.912 & 2,118 \\
\hline Waterbury, Conn & 91.715 & 73,141 & 45,859 & 28,646 & 17.806 & 10.826 & \\
\hline Oklahoma Clty. & 91,295 & 64,205 & 10,037 & 4,151 & & & \\
\hline Schenectady, N. Y & 88,723 & 72,826 & 31, 982 & 19.902 & 13.655 & 11.026 & 9,579 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Brooklyn, now a Borough, was a separate city untll Jan. 1, 1898. Its population has been: (1860) 279,122 ; (1870) 419,921 ; (1880) 599,495 ; (1890) 838,547 ; (1900) 1,166,582; (1910) 1,634,351; (1920) 2,-018,356.

\section*{AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.}

THE following data, complled and made public by the U. S. Census Bureau, shows the population of the chlef American cities with their suburbs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{District.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Area in Acres. 1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Population.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pct. of } \\
\text { crease, } \\
\text { 1910- } \\
1920 .
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{District.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Arca in Acres, 1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Population.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
Pct. of \\
In- \\
crcase, \\
\(1910-\) \\
1920.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & 1920. & 1910. & & & & 1920. & 1910. & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
NEW YORK. \\
Met'p'litan dlst
\end{tabular} & & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
LOS ANGELES. \\
Met'p'lltan dlst
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline Met'p'litan dist Clty proper.. & 751,887 & 5,610,415 & \(6,566,859\)
\(4,766,883\) & 20.5 & Met'p'lltan dlst
City proper.. & 831,605.0 & 879,008
576,673 & 464,841
319,198 & 89.1 \\
\hline Outside & & 2, & 1,799,976 & & Outsi & 597,568.0 & 302,335 & 145,643 & 107.6 \\
\hline City, adj. ter't'y
Adj. ter't'y.. & & \(8,034,349\)
\(2,414,301\) & 6,657,946 & 27.7 & PHILADELPHIA. & & & & \\
\hline Adj. ter t'y
BALTIMORE. & & & & & Met'p'litan dist & \[
\begin{array}{r}
483,439.4 \\
81,920.0
\end{array}
\] & 2,407,234 & & \\
\hline Met'p litan dist & 24 & & & & Outsl & \(401,519.4\) & 583,455 & 434,298 & \\
\hline Clty prope & 50,560 & 73 & & & Clty, adj.ter' & \(64-329.8\) & 2,428,728 & 2,004,185 & 21.2 \\
\hline Outslde. & \[
193,600.0 \mid
\] & & 105,325 & 4.9 & Adj. ter't'y & 563,409.8 & 604,949 & 455,177 & . 9 \\
\hline City, adj.te
Adj. ter't & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
432,448.0 \\
381
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
814,395
\] & 689,841 & 18.1 & PITTSBURGH. & & & & \\
\hline AOSTO & & & & & Metity proper .. & 422,517.2 & 588,343 & 533,905 & 16.9 \\
\hline Met'p'litan dist & 365,v73.3 & 1,7 & 1,53 & & Outside & 396,522.7 & 619,161 & 499,147 & 24.0 \\
\hline City proper & 27,870.0 & 748,060 & -670,585 & 11.6 & City, adj. ter't'y & 499,223.9 & 1,216,464 & 1,041,385 & 8 \\
\hline Outside... & 392,016.6 & 1,024,194 & & & & 473,706.7 & & & \\
\hline Adj. ter't'y & 364,146.6 & 1,053,260 & -886,086 & 18.9 & Met'p'lltan dist & 197,757.1 & 952,012 & 828,733 & \\
\hline chicag & & & & & Clty p & 39,040.0 & 772, 897 & & \\
\hline Met'p'litan dist & 469,569.6 & 3,178,924 & 2,455 & & Outsic & 158,717.1 & 179,115 & 141,704 & 26.4 \\
\hline City & \(123,382.9\) & 2,701,705 & 2,185,283 & 23.6 & City, adj. ter't'y & 456,357.4 & 1,014,457 & 881,925 & 15.0 \\
\hline Outside. \({ }^{\text {O }}\) '; & 346,186.7 & 3,201,301 & 2,472,712 & & Adj. ter't'y & 417,317.4 & & & \\
\hline Adj. ter't'y & 471,027.5 & -499,596 & 287,429 & 73.8 & Met'p'litan dist & 286,500. & 891,477 & 686,873 & 9.8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
DETROIT. \\
Met'p'litan dist
\end{tabular} & ,253.8 & 1,165,153 & 514,086 & 126.6 & City proper & 26,880 & 506,67 & 16 & . 5 \\
\hline City p & 49,839.0 & & 465,766 & & City proper & & & & \\
\hline Outside & 125,414.8 & 171,475 & & 25 & Oakland). & 29,248.0 & 216,261 & 150,174 & 7 \\
\hline Adj. ter' & 248,9067.6 & 1,181,057 & 522,974 & 228.9 & Cit's adj.te & 3ヶ1,880.0 & 900,921 & 692, & 40.7
30.1 \\
\hline Ad. & 24,067.6 & 187,3 & & & Adj. ter't' y & 325,752.0 & 177,984 & 125,568 & 41.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW YORK CITY'S SUBURBAN DISTRICT.
In another part of the Almanac will be found a detalled table showing the population in the Metropolitan Zone including the City of New York.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN BIG U. S. CITIES:
(U. S. Census Figures as of Jan. 1, 1920).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{CITY.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1920.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{City.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1920.} \\
\hline & Population. & Dwellings. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fami- } \\
& \text { lies. }
\end{aligned}
\] & & Population. & Dwelllngs. & Families. \\
\hline Akron, Ohlo & 208,435 & 32,030 & 44,195 & New Orleans, La & 387,219 & 76,969 & \[
85,188
\] \\
\hline Albany, N. & 113,344 & 18,402 & 28,097 & New York, N. Y & 5,620.048 & 365,963 & \[
1,278,341
\] \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga & 200,616 & 38,098 & 49,523 & Brofx & 732,016 & 33,985 & 166,260 \\
\hline Baltlmore, M & 733,826 & 136,324 & 166,857 & Brooklyn & 2,018,356 & 173,847 & 453,587 \\
\hline Birmlngham, A & 178,806 & 35,100 & 43,040 & Manhatt & 2,284,103 & 75,534 & 525,154 \\
\hline Boston, Mass & 748,060 & 79,597 & 164,785 & Queens. & 469,042 & 64.323 & 109,559 \\
\hline Bridgeport, C & 143,555 & 22,328 & 31,994 & Richmond & 116,531 & 18.274 & 23,781 \\
\hline Buffalo, N. Y & 506,775 & 73,880 & 116,201 & Newark, N. & 414,524 & 41,535 & 93,274 \\
\hline Cambrldge, Mas & 109.694 & 15,113 & & Norfolk, Va & 115,777 & 19,934 & 26,732 \\
\hline Camden, N. J & 116,309 & 24,921 & 26,645
623,912 & Oakland,
Omaha, & 216,261
191,601 & 47,297
37,997 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 55,793 \\
& 44,499
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Chicago, Cl (11 & 2,701,705 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
335,777 \\
62,885 \\
116,54
\end{tabular} & 623,912
106,239 & Omaha, Neb & 191,601 & 37,997
18,769 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 44,499 \\
& 32,186
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Cleveland, Oh & 796.841 & 116,545 & 182,692 & Philadelphia & 1,823.779 & 352,944 & 402,946 \\
\hline Columbus, Oh & 237,031 & 51,663 & 58,913 & Plttsburgh. & 588,343 & 93.890 & 130,274 \\
\hline Dallas, Tex. & 158,976 & 30,860 & 36,754 & Portland, Or & 258,288 & 54,664 & 67.045 \\
\hline Dayton, Ohlo & 152,559 & 33.918 & 38,138 & Providence, R & 237,595 & 35,634 & 54,726 \\
\hline Denver, Colo & 256,491 & 50,636 & 61,916 & Reading, Pa & 107,784 & 22,759 & 25,202 \\
\hline Des Moines, Iow & 126,468 & 27,127 & 31,644 & Richmond, V & 171,667 & 30,753 & 39.191 \\
\hline Detroit, Mich. & 993,678 & 153,206 & 218,973 & Rochcster, \({ }^{\text {N }}\) & 295,750 & 56,502 & 68.247 \\
\hline Fall River, Mass & 120,485 & 13,807 & 26,399 & St. Louls, Mo. & 772,897 & 118,102 & 190.640 \\
\hline Fort Worth, Tex & 106,482 & 19,679 & 25,052 & St. Paul, Minu & 234,698 & 42,462 & 54,409 \\
\hline Grand Rapids, Mic & 137,634 & 29,157 & 33,703 & Salt Lake Clty. & 118,110 & 23,685 & 28.216 \\
\hline Hartiord, Conn. & 138,036 & 16,495 & 30,813 & San Antonio, Tex & 161,379 & 30,264 & 36,405 \\
\hline Houston, Tex & 138,276 & 28,452 & 33.932 & San Francisco & 506,676 & 90,132 & 123,349 \\
\hline Indlanapolls, Ind & 314,194 & 71.648 & 81,256 & Scranton, Pa & 137,783 & 23,952 & 29,768 \\
\hline Jerscy Clty, N. J & 298,103 & 31,145 & 67,288 & Seattle, Wash & 315,312 & 60,516 & 80,048 \\
\hline Kansas City, Kan & 101,177 & 22,641 & 25,009 & Spokane, Wash & 104.437 & 22,389 & 27,178 \\
\hline Kansas Clty, Mo & 324.410 & 61,321 & 82,056 & Springfleld, Ma & \[
129.614
\] & \[
18.945
\] & \[
30,361
\] \\
\hline Los Angeles, Cal & 576.673 & 125,004 & 159,476 & Syracuse, N. Toledo Ohlo & \[
171,717
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 28.725 \\
& 49.501
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
41,558
\] \\
\hline Loulsvllle, Ky & 234,891 & 47,449 & 60,490 & Tolcdo, Ohl & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 243,164 \\
& 119.289
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 49.501 \\
& 22,373
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 57,951 \\
& 25,319
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Lowell, Mass. & 112,759 & 17,488 & \[
25,034
\] & Trenton, N. J. . Washington, D. & \[
119,289
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22.373 \\
& 72.175
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,319 \\
& 96,194
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Memphis, Tenn & 162,351 & 35,295 & \[
42,369
\] & Washington, D. Wilmington, Del & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 437,571 \\
& 110,168
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 72,175 \\
& 20,876
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 96,194 \\
& 24,488
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Milwaukee, Wis & 457,147 & 66,915 & \[
106,101
\] & Wilmington, Del Worccster, Mass & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 110,168 \\
& 179,754
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20,876 \\
& 19,337
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24,488 \\
& 39,230
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Mlnneapolis, M
Nashvile, Tenn & 380,582 & 65,568 & 91,843 & W orcester, Mas Yonkers, N. Y & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 179,754 \\
& 100,176
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,337 \\
& 10,302
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Nashvile Tenn & 118,342 & 24,992 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,220 \\
& 26,858
\end{aligned}
\] & Yonkers, N. Y. Youngstown, Oh & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 100,176 \\
& 132,358
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,302 \\
& 24,007
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,126 \\
& 28,699
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline New Haven, Conn. & 162,537 & 22,536 & 36,257 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS.
The table above shows for every large clty ill the country an cxcess of familles over dwellings, which is most marked in New York City and least marked in Philadelphia.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Ciry.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Females.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Ciry.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Males.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Females.} \\
\hline & Total. & Nat-uralized. & Total. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nat- } \\
& \text { ural- } \\
& \text { ized. }
\end{aligned}
\] & & Total. & Natural ized. & Total. & Nat-uralized. \\
\hline Akro & 22,642 & 5,951 & 11,270 & &  & 14,304 & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
9,510 \\
870140
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline Alban & \[
\begin{gathered}
8,0,392 \\
8,396
\end{gathered}
\] & 5,083 & 7,596 & 5,025 & New & 927,742 & \[
|405,009|
\] & \[
870,140
\] & 360,255 \\
\hline Baltimo & 40,496 & 20,944 & 36,151 & 19,693 & Bronx Borou & 124,230 & 65.022 & 118.863 & \\
\hline Birming & 3,199 & 1,564 & 2,271 & 1,227 & Brooklyn Bor & 309.815 & 140,340 & 1183,453 & \\
\hline & & & & & Manhatta & 423,541 & 160,174
31,524 & 403,879
51,070 & 30,015 \\
\hline B & 123,292 & 81,342 & 19,016 & 7,544 & Richmond & 16,214 & 7,949 & 12,877 & 6,301 \\
\hline Buffa & 60,068 & 31,184 & 51,648 & 29,391 & & & & & \\
\hline Cambri & 14,000 & 6,512 & 15,490 & 7,058 & Newa & 56,524 & 24,026 & 49,435 & 22,019 \\
\hline Camde & 10,177 & 3,764 & 8,203 & 3,537 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nor } \\
& \text { Oak }
\end{aligned}
\] & - 4,059 & \[
\begin{gathered}
1,702 \\
12,190
\end{gathered}
\] & 18,046 & 10,467 \\
\hline Chicag & 401,965 & 214,854 & 341,838 & 192,341 & Oma & 18,520 & 12,320 & 14,065 & 1,890 \\
\hline Cincin & 20,588 & 14,036 & 19,761 & 13,511 & Pate & 21,102 & 10,708 & 19,644 & 9,992 \\
\hline Clevelan & 122,646 & 50,535 & 95,147 & 45,650 & & & & & \\
\hline Colum & \begin{tabular}{|c}
8,402 \\
4,484 \\
\hline 6,863
\end{tabular} & 4,489 & 6,324
3,011 & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,931 \\
1,455 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Philanelphi & 188,025 & 92.819
31,217 & 173,623 & 85,864 \\
\hline & & & & & Portland, & 25,409 & 13,094 & 17,724 & 10,782 \\
\hline D & , 86 & 3,520 & 5,197 & 3,115 & Providen & 31,410 & 15,217 & 32,031 & 16,051 \\
\hline Den & 19,72 & 12,300 & 15,554
4,605 & 10,948
3,143 & Reading & 5,009 & 1,861 & 3,684 & 1,429 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Detro }}\) & 153,144 & 52,557 & 104, 366 & 4, & Richmo & & 1,175 & & \\
\hline Fall & 18,377 & 7,205 & 19,768 & 7,654 & Rochest & 33,316 & 17,681 & 30,352 & 16,835 \\
\hline & & & & & St. Loul & 52,701 & 30,562 & 43,015 & 25,868 \\
\hline Grand R & 13,948 & 7,6 & 12,23 & 7,111 & Salt & 26,947 & 5, & 1 & \\
\hline Hartior & 19,759 & 8,381 & 17,262 & 7,904 & & & & & \\
\hline Houston & & 2,626 & 4,245 & 2,020 & San Antoni & 14,810 & 3,056 & 12,299 & 2.873 \\
\hline Indian & 8,860 & 4,30 & 7,140 & 3,905 & San Fran & 78,211 & 39,677 & 52,656 & 28,099 \\
\hline sey & & & & & Scr & +14,247 & 20,546 & 12,440 & \\
\hline Kansas City, Kän & 6,190 & 2,160 & 4,144 & 1,896 & Spo & 8,837 & 5,555 & 6,646 & 4,692 \\
\hline Kansas City, Mo. & 14,096 & -7,706 & 10,632 & & & & & & \\
\hline Los Angele & 53,626 & 24,605
3,967 & 45,084
5,503 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
22,943 \\
3,656
\end{array}
\] & Springf & 14,674
16,213 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,206 \\
& 7,853
\end{aligned}
\] & 14,050 & 7,559 7 \\
\hline & & & & & Toledo & 20,281 & 10,383 & 15,030 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Lowell. \\
Memph
\end{tabular} & 17,119
3,024 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,090 \\
& 1,343
\end{aligned}
\] & 17,904
2,270 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,628 \\
& 1,053
\end{aligned}
\] & Trent & 15,075 & 5,951
\(\mathbf{7 , 7 8 6}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,16 \\
& 12,334
\end{aligned}
\] & 5,274
6,926 \\
\hline Milwauk & 56,586 & 27,448 & 45,098 & 25,481 & & & & & \\
\hline Mlnnea & 45,854 & 28,261 & 36,881 & 23,972 & Wilmin & 8,77 & 3,4 & 6,296 & 2,982 \\
\hline Nashville & 1,185 & 738 & 1,012 & \[
626
\] & & 25,91 & 10, & & \\
\hline New Bedfor & 20,980 & & & & Yonkers. & 12,176 & 6,649
6,106 & 11,661 & 6,11 \\
\hline New Have & 21,594 & 9,107 & 20,040 & 8,603 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOREICN-BORN WHITES IN U, S. CITIES-COUNTRY OF BIRTH:
(Chief natlonalities only. For detalled table on New York City's foreign-born, see Index.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ITY.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ger- } \\
\text { many. } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Italy.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Russia.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Poland.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Crench. Other.}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ireland.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Eng-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Swe-
den.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
Aus- \\
tria. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline ittmo & \({ }^{17} 5\) & 38,179 & 238,202 & & & \({ }_{40,2}^{1,0}\) & 57,071 & 12,408 & & \\
\hline idgedo & & & & & & & 5 & & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Burialo }}\) & 2 & & & & & 15,6 & & & & \\
\hline Chicag & & 59,21 & 102 & 137 & 2,432 & 23,6 & & 26 & 58, & \\
\hline - & 26 & 18 & & 35,'024 & 282 & 8,21 & & 11,0 & 2, & \\
\hline Hum & & 2,290 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 129 & 2,973 & 3,221 & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 3,678 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 10,73 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & 857 & & 0,1 & 2,0 & & \\
\hline 1-1a & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline sey & 11,1 & 14, & & 12, & & & 12, & & & \\
\hline nsas & & & & & & & 2, & & & \\
\hline Angeles, & & & & & 19 & 13,1 & \({ }_{1}^{4,932}\) & & 4,99 & \\
\hline ell & & & & & 10,180 & & & 3,6 & & \\
\hline Iwaulse & & & & & & 1.830 & & & & \\
\hline Minneapo & & & & & 1,016 & 6,445 & 2,066 & & & \\
\hline W & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline H & & & & & & & & & 1,266 & \\
\hline New & 194, & 390.8 & 479,7 & 145 & 1,757 & 23,514 & 203,4 & 71,4 & 33,70 & \\
\hline Bronx Borou & 2 & 139,2 & & 19 & 164 & & 18 & & & \\
\hline & & 138,2 & 193,7 & 61,9 & & \({ }_{1}^{71,}\) & 116,7 & 29,8 & & \\
\hline leens & & & & & & & , & & & \\
\hline & 14, & & & & & & 8,84 & & & \\
\hline Oakland, Ca & 4,66 & 5,094 & 1,062 & 503 & 17 & 3,608 & 3,65 & 4,5 & 2,6 & \({ }^{74}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{City．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ger－ many} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Itaiy．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Russia．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Poland．} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Canada．} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ireland} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{－Swe－}} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aus- } \\
& \text { tria. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & Fr & Other． & & & & & \\
\hline Oma & 4，2 & & 1 & 3，825 & 2，374 & 65 & & & & & ， & 1，610 \\
\hline Paterson & & & 11.5 & 95，744 & 31.12 & 09 & & & & & 121 & 754 \\
\hline Philadeip & & & 63,723
15,371 & 95，744 & 31,112
15,537 & 209
45 & 1，927 & \(7{ }^{7} 13.5\) & & 844 & ， 6541 & 13，387 \\
\hline Portiand， & & & 2，847 & 5，161 & 909 & 28 & 6,152 & & & 21 & 5，069 & 1，599 \\
\hline Providenc & 1，3 & & 19，239 & 5，610 & 2，289 & 3，436 & 3，583 & 11，90 & & 740 & 2，709 & 19 \\
\hline Reading， & & & 1，810 & 843 & 2，542 & & 5 & & & 334 & 25 & 684 \\
\hline Richmon & & 41 & & 1，054 & 140 & － 7 & 217 & & & 497 & 42 & 28 \\
\hline Rochest & 10,7
30,0 & & 19,468
9,067 & 6，871 & 4，590 & 188 & 9，317 & 4,3 & 85 & 980 & 447 & 536 \\
\hline St．Paul，Min & 30 & 24 & 1，685 & 13,067
4,228 & 5,224
2,555 & 587 & －1，\({ }^{1,342}\) & 3，0 & & 析 & 898
9,912 & 5，587 \\
\hline Salt Lake City， & 2，0 & ， & 496 & 430 & 132 & 25 & ， 727 & & 74 5， & 24 & 2，258 & 213 \\
\hline San Antonio，Te & 2，5 & & 575 & 732 & 249 & 51 & 347 & & 0 & 795 & 94 & 311 \\
\hline San Francisco & 18，5 & & 23，924 & 5，752 & ，152 & 346 & 6，737 & 18，2 & & 107 & 6，468 & ，694 \\
\hline Scranton， & 2,6
4,8 & 127 & 3,433
3,094 & 3，415 & ＋881 & 11 & 13，2201 & 3，3 & & \％13 & － 78.258 & 1，863 \\
\hline Spokane， & 1 & & 922 & & 154 & 144 & 3，69 & & & ， & 2，580 & 通 \\
\hline Springhe & 1, & 52 & 4，491 & 3，852 & 2，442 & 3，719 & 2，078 & 6 & & ， 47 & 1，221 & 10 \\
\hline Syracus & 4.7 & & 6，756 & 2，791 & 4，571 & 357 & 3，1 & & & 321 & 166 & 86 \\
\hline Toledo， & & & 50 & 2，069 & 10，283 & 392 & 2，745 & & & 816 & 27 & 1，063 \\
\hline Trenton & & & \(\begin{array}{r}6,617 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }_{5}^{2,710}\) & 4，423 & 57 & 203 & & & & & 1，010 \\
\hline ming & & & 3.444 & 1.982 & 3．742 & 17 & 205 & & & 32 & 223 & 525 \\
\hline Worceste & & 67 & 3,444
4,296 & 4，778 & ，632 & ，292 & 3，833 & & & 343 & 7，751 & 189 \\
\hline Yonkers， & 2，1 & & 4，507 & 1，987 & 2，56 & 45 & & & & ， & 362 & 2，917 \\
\hline Youngs & 1，4 & & 5，538 & 2，214 & 2，601 & 16 & 493 & 1 1，5 & & 536 & 769 & 3，160 \\
\hline Cit & Hun－ gary． & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jugo- } \\
& \text { Sla- } \\
& \text { via. }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ru- } \\
& \text { mar } \\
& \text { nia. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Greec & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Czecho- } \\
\text { sio- } \\
\text { vakia. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nor- } \\
& \text { way. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Scot－ land． & e． & Snain & Den－ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{Neth}^{-} \\
& \text {er- } \\
& \text { lands. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & 1，93 & & 145 & & & 1 & 205 & 66 \\
\hline Albany & & & 9 & & 434 & ， & 32 & 31.5 & 98 & & \(\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 29\end{array}\) & 17 \\
\hline Atlanta & 2 & & & 32 & 434 & 42 & 21 & & 8 & & & 17 \\
\hline Baltimo & 1，393 & 251 & 114 & 459 & 695 & 2，985． & 421 & 736 & 438 & 145 & 45 & 193 \\
\hline Boston，\({ }^{\text {Bridgepo }}\) & 6，230 & & 562 & 673 & 3，054 & 256 & 1，875 & 5，079 & 1，008 & & & 69 \\
\hline Brigep & 6，736 & \({ }_{361}\) & 163 & 58 & 574 & 514 & 325 & 1，98．4 & & 140 & 308 & 435 \\
\hline Camden， & 197 & 172 & 2107 & 7 & 77 & ， 85 & 205 & 359 & 25 & & & \\
\hline Chicago，Il & 26，106 & 9，693 & 1，577 & 5，137 & 11，546 & 0，392 & 20，481 & 9，910 & 3，378 & 374 & 11，268 & 8，843 \\
\hline Cincinnati，Obio & 2，873 & ＋ 763 & 8 13 & 687 & & & & & & & & ＋ 314 \\
\hline Cleveland，Ohio & 29，724 & 15.898 & \(\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 1,122 \\ 64\end{array}\) & ［ 4,377 & 1,605
415 & 3，907 & 596
35 & 3，418 & 644
190 & 6 & 420 & 1，039 \\
\hline Colutnbus， & 878 & \({ }_{411} 17\) & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|} 
\\
1 & 64 \\
\hline 14
\end{tabular} & 176 & 355 & 195 & 9 & 183 & 116 & & & 53 \\
\hline Denver，Coio & ＋ 487 & 238 & \(1{ }^{1} 10\) & 277 & 768 & 301 & 536 & 1，090 & 430 & 5 & 922 & 416 \\
\hline Des Moines， & 50 & & 1 & 1.88 & 230 & 62 & 393 & 838 & 106 & & 528 & 113 \\
\hline Detroit，Mich & 13，564 & 3，702 & 1，785 & 4，668 & 4，628 & 3，351 & 861 & 6，933 & 1，400 & 258 & 1，505 & 1，861 \\
\hline Fort Worth，\(T\) & 18 & & & 1.36 & 240 & 120 & 63 & 111 & 7 & 49 & 30 & 1 \\
\hline Hartiord，Conn & 272 & & & 347 & 32 & 179 & 100 & 937 & 158 & 位 & 619 & 35 \\
\hline Indianapoils， & 313 & 558 & － 30 & 701 & 564 & 58 & 11 & 445 & 222 & 7 & 込 & 149 \\
\hline Jersey Clity， & 1，258 & & 787 & 301 & 357 & 400 & 1，211 & 1，460 & 562 & 227 & 392 & 274 \\
\hline Kansas City，Kns． & 106 & 1，419 & & 18 & 273 & 383 & 51 & 127 & 1 & 14 & 196 & \\
\hline Kansas City， & 335 & 68 & － 35 & 191 & 570 & 161 & 183 & 658 & 351 & 47 & 437 & 107 \\
\hline Los Angeles， & ，706 & 1，453 & 530 & 927 & 1，036 & 824 & 1，669 & 2，802 & ， 349 & 810 & ，003 & 797 \\
\hline Louisvilie． K & 90 & & 5 & 析 & & 3 & 68 & 1.55 & 192 & 17 & & 6 \\
\hline oweli，M & 19 & & 30 & 0 & & 15 & & & 9 & & & 7 \\
\hline Milwaukee，Wl & 4，803 & 4，164 & 147 & 7633 & 1，815 & 4，497 & 1，852 & 589 & 261 & & 732 & 528 \\
\hline Mine＇pilis，Min & ＋ 571 & 163 & 1，120 & 1，484 & 873 & 1，828 & 16，389 & 1，141 & 274 & 7 & 2，531 & 407 \\
\hline New Bedf＇d，Mass． & 49 & & 13 & \(3{ }^{17}\) & 58 & 181 & 71 & 541 & 385 & 37 & 5.5 & 15 \\
\hline New Hav＇n，Co & 421 & & 691 & 198 & 314 & 100 & 161 & 858 & 85 & 34 & 246 & 3 \\
\hline New Orieans， & 64 & & 885 & 5 & 432 & & 50 & & & 1，128 & 227 & \\
\hline New York，N．Y． & 64，393 & 5，271 & 110,240 & 38， 139 & 21，455 & 26，437 & 24，500 & 21，545 & 19，452 & 10，980 & 9，092 & 4，750 \\
\hline Bronx Boroug & 10， & 1 & ［ 1,309 & 9 \({ }^{8} 8.519\) & 2， 9500 & 1，878 & 17.505 & 2，511 & & ， 2502 & 4， 297 & ． 471 \\
\hline Manhat＇ Bo & 40.644 & 3，350 & & 16，714 & 7，209 & 18，681 & ， 5 & 8，68 & 12，89 & 7，502 & 2，942 & 1，672 \\
\hline Queens Borough & 3，555 & 14 & 455 & 5734 & 401 & 2，958 & 844 & 2，060 & 1，569 & 157 &  & 329 \\
\hline Richmond B & 755 & 148 & 872 & & 188 & 281 & 1，582 & 753 & 385 & 162 & 357 & 114 \\
\hline Newark， & 4，278 & 269 & 9 & 1，307 & 1，039 & 2，158 & 173 & 2，170 & 63 & 5． & 37 & 272 \\
\hline Nortolk． & 44 & 17 & \(7 \quad 99\) & 95 & 667 & 15 & 193 & 160 & 58 & 195 & （173 & 118 \\
\hline Oakland， & 388 & 866 & 390 & －96 & 928 & 170 & 1，163 & 1，700 & 1，322 & 49. & 1，764 & 309 \\
\hline Omaha，Ne & 534 & 351 & 1 & 28 & 423 & 4，305 & 388 & 1 & 126 & 19 & 2，875 & \({ }^{126}\) \\
\hline aterson， & \({ }_{513} 616\) & & & 5.645 & 1.814 & 211 & 1.255 & 1.86 & 742 & 638 & 131 & 3,604
480 \\
\hline Plttsburg & 4，323 & 3，784 & 4109 & 1，493 & 1，363 & 3，607 & 100 & 2，758 & 913 & 53 & 104 & 0 \\
\hline Portiand & 519 & 472 & 2 1，394 & & 896 & 330 & 2，915 & 1，809 & 419 & 7 & 1，365 & 365 \\
\hline Providence， P & 98 & 33 & 83 & 28 & 432 & 91 & 291 & 1，735 & 356 & 32 & 146 & 64 \\
\hline Reading，Pa． & 135 & & \(1 . . .\). & － 13 & 579 & 238 & 16 & 83 & 4 & 34 & & 17 \\
\hline Richm & 42 & & & － 39 & 208 & 32 & 1 & 191 & 75 & & ， & \\
\hline Rochest & 398 & 177 & 7 & 146 & 2049 & \(\begin{array}{r}70 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\) & 167 & 11.142 & 1.040 & 341 & 174 & 891 \\
\hline St．Laui，Min & 1，792 & 1，686 & \({ }^{4}{ }^{3} 97\) & 1， 559 & 2，049 & 1，797 & 3，818 & 1， 712 & 221 & & 1，364 & 256 \\
\hline S．Lake City， & 93 & & 56 & 47 & 548 & 48 & 870 & 977 & 104 & 50 & 1，611 & 7 \\
\hline San Francisco & 1，390 & 1，320 & 1，810 & 765 & 3，204 & 757 & 3，121 & 3，569 & 6，375 & 2，500 & 3，389 & 788 \\
\hline Scranto & 888 & 52 & 2 & 942 & 161 & 117 & & 480 & 88 & & 21 & \\
\hline Seattle，Was & 350 & 654 & 2，256 & 150 & 1，399 & 302 & 9，118 & 3，195 & 608 & 7 & 228 & 25 \\
\hline Spokane， & 89 & 113 & 157 & 7 & 107 & 111 & 33 & 570 & 15 & 7 & 7 & 83 \\
\hline Springfeid， & 115 & & 180 & 0 & 939 & 111 & & 1，309 & 16 & 5 & 8 & 38 \\
\hline Syracuse， & 45 & 7 & 77 & 52 & 433 & 155 & 45 & 467 & 171 & 18 & 177 & \({ }_{7} 6\) \\
\hline Trent & 3，042 & 501 & 11 & 395 & 127 & 1，599 & 15 & 511 & 140 & 13 & 58 & 20 \\
\hline Washington，D & 219 & 43 & 104 & 86 & 1，207 & 122 & 219 & 793 & 605 & 108 & 237 & 27 \\
\hline Wlimingto & 162 & & 46 & 101 & 267 & 34 & 48 & 278 & 108 & & 4 & 15 \\
\hline orcester，M & & & 2，175 & & 720 & 析 & 334 & 36 & 108 & & 27 & 69 \\
\hline Yonkers， N ． Y & 1，162 & & \(88 \quad 65\) & & 121 & 736 & 137 & 1，259 & 201 & 25 & 595 & 104 \\
\hline Youngstown，Ohlo & 2，684 & 2，579 & 9 22 & 1，375 & 1，297 & 2，096 & 51 & 1，024 & 92 & 83 & － 47 & 45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for France do not inciude Alsace－Lorraine．

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE. INHABITANTS.
(U. S. Census of Jan. 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ALABAMA.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{COLORADO.} \\
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Alabama City. & 5,432 & 4,313 & 2,276 & Boulde & 11,006 & 9,539 & 50 \\
\hline Albany & - 77.662 & r \(\begin{array}{r}6,118 \\ 12\end{array}\) & \({ }_{9}^{4,437}\) & Colorado Springs & 256, \({ }^{3105}\) & 213,078 & 21,085
133,859 \\
\hline Bessem & 18,674 & 10, 564 & 6,358 & Furt Colinin & 256,491 & 213,3810 & 13,859
3,053 \\
\hline Birmingh & 178, 806 & 132,685 & 38,415 & Grand Junction & 8,665 & 7,754 & 3,503 \\
\hline Dothan. & 10,034 & 7,016 & 3,275 & Greeley & 10,958 & 8,179 & 3,023 \\
\hline Florence & 10,529 & 6,689
10,557 & 6,478
4,282 & Longmo & 5,848 & 4,256 & 2,201 \\
\hline Huntsvl & 8,018 & 7,611 & 8,008 & Pueblo & 45,581 & 44,395 & 28,157 \\
\hline Mobile & 60,777 & 51,521 & 38,469 & Sterling & 6,415 & 3,044 & 998 \\
\hline Montgo & 43,464 & 38,136 & 30,346 & Trin & 10,906 & 10,204 & 5,345 \\
\hline Sclma & 15,589 & 13,649 & 8,713 & CONNL & CTICUT. & & \\
\hline Talladeg & 6,546 & 5,854 & 5,056 & Ansonia & 17,643 & 15,152 & 12,681 \\
\hline Troy & 5,696 & 4,961 & 4,097 & Branfordt & 6,627 & 6,047 & 5,706 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & - & 143,555
20,620 & 102,054 & 70,996 \\
\hline & & & & Bristbui & 20,620 & - 20,534 & 6,268
16,537 \\
\hline Bisbee & 9,205 & 9,019 & & Derby & 11,238 & 8,991 & 7,930 \\
\hline Dougla & 9,916 & 6,437 & & East Ha & 11,648 & 8,138 & 6,406 \\
\hline Globe. & 7,044 & 7,083 & & Enirfield & 11,745 & 9,134 & 6,699 \\
\hline Mogales & 5,199 & 3,5ix & 1,761 & Greenwle & 5,939 & 3,886 & 2,420 \\
\hline Phoenix & 29,053 & 11,134 & 5,544 & Hamdeń. & 8,611 & 5,850 & 4,626 \\
\hline Presco & 5,010 & 5,092 & 3,559 & Hartford.............. & 138,036 & 98,915 & 79,850 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Huntington (Shelton).. \\
Killingly
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
9,475 \\
8,178 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 6,545 & 5.572
6,835 \\
\hline & & & & Manchester & 18,370 & 13,641 & 10,601 \\
\hline Blytheville & 6,447 & 3,849 & 302 & Meriden & 29,867 & 27,265 & 24,296 \\
\hline Fayettevill & 5,362 & 4,471 & 4.061 & Middleto & 13,638 & 11,851 & 9,589 \\
\hline Fort Smith & 28,870 & 23,975
8,772 & 11,587 & Naugatue & 10,193 & 11,366
12,722 & 3,783
10,541 \\
\hline Hetena. & 11,695 & 14,434 & 9,973 & New Brital & 59,316 & 43,916 & 28,202 \\
\hline Jonesboro. & 9,384 & 7,123. & 4,508 & New Have & 162,537 & 133,605 & 108,027 \\
\hline Little Roc & 65,142 & 45,941 & 38,307 & New Lond & 25,688
4
4 & 19,659 & 17,548 \\
\hline North Little & 14,048
6,306 & 11,138 & 3,324 & New Mlil & - 27,743 & 24,211 & 4,804
19,932 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Paragaud }}\) Pine Bluff & 19,280 & 15,102 & 11,496 & Norwich & 22,304 & 20,367 & 17,251 \\
\hline Texarcana & 8,257 & 5,655 & 4,914 & Plainfield & 7,926 & 6,719 & 4,821 \\
\hline Van Buren & 5,224 & 3,878 & 2,573 & Plymout & 5,942 & 5,021 & 2,828 \\
\hline West Hele & 6,226 & & & Putnam & 77,711 & 6,637
7,977 & 6,667 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{GALIFORNIA.} & Seymbur & 6,781 & 4,786 & 3,541 \\
\hline Alameda. & 28,806 & 25,383 & 16,464 & Southlngton...... & 5,085 & 3,714 & 3,411 \\
\hline Alhambra & 9,096 & 5,021 & & South Nořwalk. . (See & N'rwalk) \({ }_{\text {5,407 }}\) & 8,968 & 6,591 \\
\hline Anaheim & 5,526 & +2,628 & 1,456 & Stamford & 35,4096 & 25,138 & 15,997 \\
\hline Bakersfic & 18,638 & \({ }_{40,434}^{12,}\) & & Stonington & 10,236 & 9,154 & 8,540 \\
\hline Berkeley & 56,036 & 40,434 & 13,214 & Stratiord & 12,347 & 5,712 & 3,657 \\
\hline Calexico & 5,389
6,223 & & & Torrington (boro) & 20,623 & 15,483 & 8,360 \\
\hline Chico & 9,339 & 3,750 & 2,640 & Wallingfor & 9,648 & 8,690 & 6,737 \\
\hline El Centr & 5,464 & 1,610 & & Watetbur & 91,715 & 73,141 & 51,139 \\
\hline Eureka & 12,923
45,086 & 11,845 & 12,470 & Williman & 12,230 & 11,230 & 8,937 \\
\hline Gresndal & 13,536 & 2, 2,746 & & Whasted & 8,248 & 7,754 & 6,804 \\
\hline Hanford & 5,888 & 4,829 & 2,929 & DEL & AWARE. & & \\
\hline Long Beac & 55,593 & 17,809 & 2,252 & Wilmington. & 110,168 & 87,411| & 76,508 \\
\hline Maryst & \(\begin{array}{r}576,673 \\ 5,461 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 319,198 & 102,479
3,497 & DISTRICT & OF COLU & MBIA. & \\
\hline Modesto & 9,241 & 4,034 & 2,024 & Washington. & 437,571| & 331,069 & 278,718 \\
\hline Monrovi & 5,480 & 3,576 & 1,205 & & ORIDA. & & \\
\hline Montere & 5,479 & 4,928 & 4,036 & & & & \\
\hline Napa. & 6,757 & + 515,781 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,036 } \\ \hline 68960\end{array}\) & Daytonal & 5,445 & 3,082 & 1,690 \\
\hline Ontario & 27,280 & 150,274 & -722 & Gernandi & 6,457 & 3,482 & 3,245
3,633 \\
\hline Palo Alto & 5,900 & 4,486 & 1,658 & Jacksonvi & 91,558 & 57,699 & 28,429 \\
\hline Pasadena & 45,354 & 30,291 & 9,117 & Key West & 18,749 & 19,945 & 17,114 \\
\hline Petaluma & \({ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 226\) & 5,880 & & Lakelath & 7,062 & 3,719 & 1,180 \\
\hline Pomona & 13,505 \({ }^{9}, 571\) & 10,207
10,449 & 5,526
4,797 & Miaml. & 29,571 & 5,471 & 1,681 \\
\hline Redianu & 16,843 & 10,802 & 4,79 & Orlando & 9,282
5,102 & 3,894 & 2,481 \\
\hline Riverside & 19,341 & 15,212 & 7,973 & Pensacol & 31,035 & 22,982 & 17,747 \\
\hline Sacramento & 65,908 & 44,696 & 29,282 & St. Augustine & 6,192 & 5,494 & 4,278 \\
\hline San Bernar & 18,721 & 12,779 & 6,150 & St. Petersburg & 14,237 & 4,127 & 1,575 \\
\hline San Diego. & 74,683 & & 17,700
342182 & Sanford. & 5,588 & 3,570 & 1,450 \\
\hline San Francis & 500,642 & 410,912
28,946 & 31,500 & Tampa. & 51,637 & 37,782 & 15,839 \\
\hline Sain Leandro & 5,703 & 8,471 & 2,253 & West Palin Beach & 8,659 & 1,743 & 1,864 \\
\hline S. L. Oblspo & 5,895 & 5,157 & 3,021 & West Tampá. . . . . . . . & 8,463 & 8,258 & 2,355 \\
\hline San Mateo. & 5,979 & 4,384 & 1,832 & - GEO & ORGIA. & & \\
\hline San Raphael & [5,512 & 5,934 & 3,879 & Albany & 11,555 & 8,190 & 4,606 \\
\hline Santa Barbar & 19,441 & 11,659 & 6,587 & Americus & 9,010 & 8,063 & 7,674 \\
\hline Santa Clara & 5,220 & 4,348 & 3,650 & Athens. & 16,748 & 14,913 & 10,245 \\
\hline Santa Cruz & 10,917 & 11,146 & 5,659 & Atlarita. & 200,616 & 154,839 & 89,872 \\
\hline Santa Monica & 15,252 & 7,847 & 3,057 & Augusta & 52,548 & 41,040 & 39.441 \\
\hline Santa Ros & 8.758 & 7,817 & 6,673 & Brunsw & 14,413 & 10,182 & 9,081 \\
\hline Stockton. & 40,206 & -4,649 & 17,006 & Cordele & 6,538 & 5,883 & 1,6173 \\
\hline Vallejo & 21,107 & 11,340 & 7,965 & Dalton & 5,222 & 5,324 & 4,315 \\
\hline Venice & 10,385 & 3,119 & & Decatur & 6,150 & 2,466 & 1,418 \\
\hline Vlsalla & 5,753 & 4,550 & 3,085 & Dublln & 7,707 & 5,795 & 2,987 \\
\hline Whittier. & 7,997 & 4 & 1,590 & Elberton................ & 6,475 & 6.483 & 1,834 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
U. S.-Population of Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants. 349
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{GEORGIA-Continued.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ILLINOIS-Continued.} \\
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Fitzgerald & 6,870 & 5,795 & 1,817 & Rockford & 65,651 & 45,401 & 31,051 \\
\hline Gainesville & 6,272 & 5,925 & 4,382 & Rock Isla & 35,177 & 24,335 & 19,493 \\
\hline La Grifin.... & r 8,240 & 7,478
5,587 & 6,857
4,274 & Savanna & 5, 237
59,183 & +3,691 & 13,325
34,159 \\
\hline Macon. & 52,995 & 40,665 & 23,272 & Spring Valle & 6,493 & 7,035 & 6,214 \\
\hline Marietta & 6,190 & 5,949 & 4,446 & Staunton & 6,027 & 5,048 & 2,786 \\
\hline Mouitrie & 6,789 & 3,349 & 2,221 & Sterling & 8,182 & 7,467 & 6,308 \\
\hline Newman & 7,037 & 5,548 & 3,654 & Streator & 14,779 & 14,253 & 14,079 \\
\hline Rome. & 13,252 & 12,099 & 7,291 & Taylorv & 5,806 & 5,446 & 4,246 \\
\hline Savannah & 83,252 & 65,064
6,727 & 54,244 & Urbana. & 10,244 & 8,245 & 5,728
0,426 \\
\hline Valdosta & 10,783 & 7,656 & 5,613 & West Fra & 8.478 & \(1{ }_{2} \mathbf{1}, 111\) & 9,426 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} & West Hamr & 7,492 & 4,948 & \(2,93 \dot{5}\) \\
\hline & & & & Willmette & 7,814 & 4,943 & 2,300 \\
\hline ols & & & & Winnetka & & ,168 & \\
\hline urle & 5,408 & 17, & 5,957 & Zion & 5,5 & 4, & 02 \\
\hline Caldwell & 5,106 & 3,543 & 997 & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{INDIANA.}} \\
\hline Cour d'Alen & 6,447 & 7,291 & 508 & & & & \\
\hline Idaho Falls. & 8,064 & 4,827 & 1,262 & Alcxandria & 4,172 & 5,096 & \\
\hline Lewiston. & 6,574 & 6,043
4,205 & \[
2,425
\] & Anderson & 29,767 & 22,476 & \[
20,178
\] \\
\hline Pocate & 15,001 & 9,110 & 4,046 & Bickneil. & 7,635 & & \\
\hline Twin & 8,324 & 5,258 & & Bioomingt & 11,595 & 8,838 & 6,460 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ILLINOIS.} & Biuffton. & 5,391 & 4,987 & 4,479 \\
\hline Alton, & | 24,682 & 17,528 & 14,210 & Cilinton & 9,293
10,962 & 9,340
6.229 & \(\mathbf{7 , 7 8 6}\)
\(\mathbf{2 , 9 1 8}\) \\
\hline Aurora & 36,397 & 29,807 & 24,147 & Columbus & 8,990 & 8,813 & 8,130 \\
\hline Beardstow & 7,111 & 6,107 & 4,827 & Connersvill & 9,901 & 7,738 & 6,836 \\
\hline Believille & 24,823 & 21,122 & 17,484 & Crawfordsvil & 10,139 & 9,371 & 6,649 \\
\hline Belvider & 7,804 & 7,253 & 6,937 & East Chicago & 35,967 & 19,098 & 3,411 \\
\hline Benton & 7,201 & 2,675 & 1,341 & Elkhart & 24, 277 & 19,282 & 15,184 \\
\hline Berwyn Bloomin & 14,150
28.725 & 5,841
25,768 & 23,286 & Elwood. & 10.790
85,264 & 11,028 & 12,950
59,007 \\
\hline Blue Isla & 11,424 & 8,043 & 6,114 & Fort Wayn & 86,549 & 63,933 & 45,115 \\
\hline Calro. & 15,203 & 14,548 & 12,566 & Frankfort & 11,585 & 8,634 & 7,100 \\
\hline Canton & 10,928 & 10,453 & 6,564 & Gary. & 55,378 & 16,802 & \\
\hline Carbonda & 6,267 & 5,411 & 3,318 & Goshen. & 9,525 & 8,514 & 7,810 \\
\hline Carlinville & 5,212 & 3,616 & 3,502 & Greenburg & 5,345 & 5,420 & 5,034 \\
\hline Centralia & 12,491 & 1,680 & 6,721 & Hammond & 36,004 & 20,925 & 12,376 \\
\hline Champaig Charlesto & 15,873 & 12,421 & 9,098 & Hartiord & 6,183 & 6,187 & 5,912 \\
\hline Chicago & 2,701,705 & 2,185,283 & 1,698,575 & Indianapoli & 314,194 & 233,650 & 169,164 \\
\hline Chicago Heigh & 19,653 & 14,525 & 1, 5,100 & Jeffersonvili & 10,098 & 10,412 & 10,774 \\
\hline Cicero. & 44,995 & 14,557 & 16,310 & Kokomo. & 30,067 & 17,010 & 10,609 \\
\hline Clinton & 5,898 & 5,165 & 4,452 & Lafayette & 22,486 & 20,081 & 18,116 \\
\hline Collins & 9,753 & 7,478 & 4,021 & Laporte & 15,158 & 10,525 & 7,113 \\
\hline Danville & 33,776 & 27,871 & 16,354 & Lebanon & 6,257 & 5,474 & 4,465 \\
\hline Decatu & 43,818 & 31,140 & 20,754 & Linton. & 5,856 & 5,906 & 3,071 \\
\hline DeKal & 7,871 & 8,102 & 5,904 & Loganspo & 21,626 & 19,050 & 16,204 \\
\hline Dixon & 8,191 & 7,216 & 7,917 & Madison. & 6,711 & 6,934 & 7,835 \\
\hline Duquoin & 7,285 & 5,454 & 4,353 & Marion. & 23,747 & 19,359 & 17,337 \\
\hline East Moli & -8,675 & 2,665 & & Michigan C & 19,457 & 19,027 & 14,350 \\
\hline East St. L & 66,767 & 58,547 & 29,655 & Mishawaka & 15,195 & 11,886 & 5,650 \\
\hline Edwardsvi & 5,336 & 5,014 & 4,157 & Mt. Verno & 5,284 & -5,563 & 5:132 \\
\hline Eldorado & 5,004 & -3,366 & 22,433 & Muncle & 36,524 & 24,005
20,629 & 20,942 \\
\hline Evinst & 27,454
37 & 24,978 & 19,259 & New Cast & 14,458 & 20,44 & 3,406 \\
\hline Forest P & 10,768 & 6,594 & 4,085 & Peru. & 12,410 & 10,910 & 8,463 \\
\hline Freeport & 19,669 & 17,567 & 13,258 & Portland & 5.958 & 5,130 & 4,798 \\
\hline Galesbur & 23,834 & 22,089 & 18,607 & Princeton. & 7,132 & 6,448 & 6,041 \\
\hline Granite & 14,757 & 9,903 & 3,122 & Richmond & 26,765 & 22,324 & 18,226 \\
\hline Harrisbur & 7,125 & 5,309 & 2,202 & Rushville & 5,498 & \(\cdot 4,925\) & 4,541 \\
\hline Harvey. & 9,216 & 7,227 & 5,395 & Seymour & 7,348 & 6,305 & 6,445 \\
\hline Herrin.... & 10,986 & 6,861 & 1.559 & Shelbyvill & 9,701 & 9,500 & 7,169 \\
\hline Highland & 6,167 & 4,209 & 2,806 & South Bend & 70,983 & 53,684 & 35,999 \\
\hline Hillsboro. & 5,074 & 3,424 & 1,937 & Terre Haute & 66,083 & 58,157 & 36,673 \\
\hline Hoopeston & 5,451 & 4,698 & 3,823 & Valparalso & 6,518 & 6,987 & 6,280 \\
\hline Jacksonv & 15,713 & 15,326 & 15,078 & Vincennes & 17,160 & 14,895 & 10,249 \\
\hline Johnst & 7,137 & 3,248 & 787 & Wabash. & 9,872 & 8,687 & 8,618 \\
\hline Joliet. & 38,442 & 34,670 & 29,353 & Warsaw & 5,478 & 4,430 & 3,987 \\
\hline Kankake & 15,753 & 13,986 & 13,595 & Washingt & 8,743 & 7,854 & 8,551 \\
\hline Kewanee & 16,026 & 9,307 & 8,382 & Whiting & 10.145 & 6,587 & 3,983 \\
\hline La Gran & 6,525 & 5,282 & 3,969 & & WA. & & \\
\hline La Salle & 13,050 & 11,537 & 10,446 & & & & 2,889 \\
\hline Lincoln & 11,882
6,215 & & 8,918 & Ames. & 6,270 & 4,223 & 2,422 \\
\hline Macomb & 6,714 & 5,774 & 5,375 & Atlant & 5,329 & 4,560 & 5,046 \\
\hline Marion. & 9,582 & 7,093 & 2,510 & Boone. & 12,451 & 10,347 & 8,880 \\
\hline Matoon & & 11,456 & \(\mathbf{9}, 622\)
4,532 & Burrington & 24, 616 & 24,324 & 23,2019 \\
\hline Maywood & 12,072 & 8,033
4,806 & 4,592 & Cedar Rapids & 45,586 & 32,811 & 25,656 \\
\hline Metropolis & 5,055 & 4,555 & 4,069 & Centerville & 8,486 & 6,936 & 5,256 \\
\hline Moilne. & 30,734 & 24,199 & 17,248 & Charito & , 7,175 & 3,794 & 3,989 \\
\hline Monmout & 8,116 & 9,128
6,934 & 7,460 & Clinton.. & 24,151 & 2, 25,577 & - 22,698 \\
\hline Mt. Verno & 9,815 & 8,007 & 5,216 & Council Bluffs & 36,162 & 29,292 & 25,802 \\
\hline Murphysb & 10,703 & 7,485 & 6,463 & Creston & 8,034 & 6,924 & 7,752 \\
\hline North Chicag & 5,839 & +3,306 & 1,150 & Davenport. & - 56,727 & 43,028 & 35,254 \\
\hline Oak Park & 39,858
10,816 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
19,444 \\
9,535
\end{tabular} & 10,588 & Dubuque. & 129,141 & 38,494 & 26,297 \\
\hline Pana & 6,122 & 6,055 & 5,530 & Fairfleld & 5,948 & 4,970 & 4,689 \\
\hline Parls & 7,985 & 7,664 & 6,105 & Fort Dodge & 19,347 & 15,543 & 12,162 \\
\hline & 12,086 & 9,897 & 8,240 & Fort Madison & 12,066 & 8,900 & 9,278 \\
\hline Peorl & 76,121 & 66,950
7,984 & 56,100 & Grinnell & 11,267 & 10,091 & 7,987 \\
\hline Peru. & 8,869
6,664 & 7,984 & 6,863
4,266 & Iowa & 14,423 & 14,008 & 14,641 \\
\hline Quincy. & 35,978 & 36,587 & 36,252 & Marshalitown & 15,731 & 13,374 & 11.544 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

344 U. S. - Population of Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants.


MASSACHUSETTS-Continued.


Adrian
Alma.
Alpena.
Ann Arbor.
Bay City
Benton Harbor
Bessillac
Charlotte.
Coldwater
Dowagiac

\section*{Flint}

Grand Haven
Grand Rapids
Hamtramck
Hastings
Highland Park
Hillsdale
Ionia
Iron Mountaín
Ironwood
Jackson
Kalamazo
Lansing.
Ludington.
Manistec.
Marquette.
Midland...
Monroe.
Mt. Clemens
Muskegol
Muskegon Heights.
Negaunee.

\section*{Owasso}

Petoskey
Port Huron
River Rouge
Saginaw
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgis.
Threc Rivers.
Traverse City
Wyandott

\section*{MICHIGAN.}
\begin{tabular}{|c}
19 \\
\hline 19 \\
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47 \\
28 \\
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129
6,8
37
5
13
5,138
13,384
5,025
30,
8,525
21,457
13,258
13,258
6,2
13,443
18,604
15
18,057
7,147
5
5,104
10,485
15,455
16,574
179,754
\begin{tabular}{|r}
\hline 1910 \\
\hline 15 \\
32 \\
12 \\
32 \\
5 \\
18 \\
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43 \\
8 \\
77 \\
12 \\
4 \\
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11 \\
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5 \\
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\end{tabular}

IINNESOTA.

\(\left|\frac{1910}{6,192}\right|-190\)
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(
\begin{tabular}{r}
1920. \\
\hline 8,056 \\
10,118 \\
7,086 \\
9,591 \\
9,039 \\
5,127 \\
6,825 \\
98,917 \\
7,205 \\
11,089 \\
7,581 \\
15,089 \\
5,500 \\
12,469 \\
380,582 \\
5,720 \\
6,745 \\
7,252 \\
8,637 \\
13,722 \\
15,873 \\
234,698 \\
6,660 \\
7,735 \\
14,022 \\
5,892 \\
19,143
\end{tabular}

\section*{MISSISSIPPI.}
\begin{tabular}{l|l}
6,044 & 12,310 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
12,895 \(\quad 11,324\) \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\mathbf{5}, 678\) & 5,001 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 9,309 10,132
15,308
145,986
iloxi.
Clarksdale
Corinth
Greenwood
Hatticsburg
Jackson
Laurel.
McComb.
Natchez
Pascago
Vicksburg.
Yazoo.
.....
MISSOURI.
Brookfleld. . .
\begin{tabular}{c|r}
..... & 6,304 \\
... & 10,252 \\
10,068
\end{tabular} Carthage
Chillico
Columbia
De Soto
Flat Riv
Hannibal
Independence
Joplin
Kansas City.
Kirksville.
Maplewood
Mexico
Moberly
Nevada
Poplar Biuifi.
St. Charles.
St. Joseph
St. Louis.
Sedalía
Springfieio
Trenton
University.
Wcbb City.
Webb City........
Webster Groves

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MONTANA.
11,668

NEBRASKA.
9,664
\begin{tabular}{|r|r|} 
& \\
10,937 & 8,049 \\
7,652 & 4,079 \\
10,501 & 8,988 \\
5,498 & 5,020 \\
11,560 & 9,610 \\
7,793 & 5,836 \\
8,157 & 6,386 \\
13,270 & 11,733 \\
22,817 & 21,262 \\
13,037 & 8,465 \\
7,775 & 6,237 \\
23,399 & 23,285 \\
12,608 & 11,791 \\
6,082 & 3,379 \\
5,055 & 3,881 \\
18,072 & 20,814 \\
5,244 & 6,796
\end{tabular}

5,467
\(\mathbf{5}, 467\)
\(\mathbf{1}, 773\) 6,484
3,661 3,661
7,642 3,026 1,060
4,175 4,175
7,816 3,193
4,477 4,477
14,050 12,210 2,118 14,834
4,944

\begin{tabular}{rr}
10,134 \\
10,031 & 9,453 \\
5,107 & 3,229 \\
39,165 & 30,419 \\
13,948 & 14,930 \\
3,624 & 1,033 \\
12,515 & 10,770 \\
5,549 & 2,526 \\
2,992 & 1,096 \\
5,359 & 2,778 \\
4,697 & 1,938 \\
12,869 & 4,306
\end{tabular}

9,350
7,875
3,522
3,140
3,140
7,241
7,51

\section*{346 U. S.-Population of Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{NEBRASKA-Continued.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{NEW JERSEY-Continued.} \\
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Hasting & 11,647 & 9,338 & 7,188 & Union & 20,651 & 21,023 & 15,187 \\
\hline Kearney & 7,702 & 6,202 & 5,634 & Vineland & 6,799 & 5,282 & 4,370 \\
\hline Lincoln & 54,948
6,279 & 43,973
5,488 & 40,169
7,380 & Wallington (bor) & -5,715 & -3,448 & 23,812 \\
\hline Norfolk & 8,634 & 6,025 & 3,883 & W. New York (town) & 29,926 & 13,560 & 5,267 \\
\hline North P & 10,466 & 4,793 & 3,640 & W . Orange (to & 15,573 & 10,980 & 6,889 \\
\hline Omaha & 191,601 & 124,096 & 102,555 & Westfield (to & & 6,420 & \\
\hline Scotts Bluff. South Omah & 6,912 & 1,746 & & Woodbury . & 5,801 & 4,642 & 4,087 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
South Omal \\
York. .....
\end{tabular} & (Omaha)
5,388 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,259 \\
6,235
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,001 \\
5,132
\end{array}
\] & NEW & MEXICO & & \\
\hline & VADA. & & & Albuque & 15,157 & 11,0 & 6,238 \\
\hline R & 12,016 & 10,867 & 4,500 & Raton & 5,544 & 4,5 & 3,540 \\
\hline NEW & MPSHIR & E. & & & 7,033 & 6,172 & 2,049 \\
\hline Berlin. & 16,104 & 11,780 & 8,886 & & YORK & & \\
\hline Claremo & 9,524 & ,529 & 6,498 & & & & \\
\hline Concord & 22,167 & 21,497 & 19,632 & (Cities are in Italics. & Empire St & tate, see & the 1922 \\
\hline Derry & 5,382
13,029 & 13,247 & 13,207 & Almanac.) & & & \\
\hline Frank & 6,318 & 6,132 & 5,846 & Albany & 113,344 & 100,253 & 94,151 \\
\hline Keene & 11,210 & 10,068 & 9,165 & Amsterd & 33,524 & 31,267 & 20,929 \\
\hline Laconia & 10,897 & 10,183 & 8,042 & Аuburn & 36,192 & 34,668 & 30,345 \\
\hline Lebanon & 6,162 & 5,718
70,063 & 4,965
56 & Batavia & 13,541 & 11,613 & 9,180 \\
\hline Nashua. & - 28,379 & 70,063
26005 & -56,987 & Beacon. & 10,996 & 10,629 & 9,480
39 \\
\hline Portsmo & 13,569 & 11,269 & 10,637 & Butfalo. & 506,775 & 423,715 & 352,387 \\
\hline Roches & 9,673 & 8,868 & 8,466 & Cananda & 7,356 & 7,217 & 6,151 \\
\hline Somers & 6,688 & 6,704 & 7,023 & Cohoes. & 22,987 & 24,709 & 23,910 \\
\hline NEW & JERSEY & & & Cornin & 15.820 & 13,730 & 11,061 \\
\hline (For population of & incorporat & aces & in the & Cortlo & \(\begin{array}{r}13,294 \\ 5,850 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) & 11,504 & 9,014 \\
\hline State, see the 1922 Alm & nac.). & & & Dunkir & 19,336 & 17,221 & 11,616 \\
\hline Asbury Park & 12,400 & 10,150 & 4,148 & Elmira & 45,393 & 37,176 & 35,672 \\
\hline Atlantic & 50,707 & 46,150 & 27,838 & Endlcot & 9,500 & & \\
\hline Bayonne & 76,754 & 55,545 & 32,722 & Fredonla & 6,051 & 5,285 & 4,127 \\
\hline Bellevllle (town) & 15,660
22,019 & 15,070 & & Freeport & 8,599 & 4,836
10,480 & 2,612
5,281 \\
\hline Boonton (to & 5,372 & 4,930 & 3,901 & Geneva & 14,648 & 12,446 & 10,433 \\
\hline Bound Broo & 5,906 & 3,970 & 2,622 & Glen Cov & 8,664 & & \\
\hline Bridgeton & 14,323 & 14,209 & 13,913 & Glens Fall & 16,638 & 15,243 & 12,613 \\
\hline Burlingto & 9,049 & 8,336 & 7,392 & Gloversoill & 22,075 & 20,642 & 18,349 \\
\hline Camden & 116,309 & 94,538 & 75,935 & Hastings & 5,526 & 4,552 & 2,002 \\
\hline Cliffside Par & 5,709 & 3,394 & 968 & Haverstraw & 5,226 & 5,669 & 5,935 \\
\hline Cliiton & 26,470 & & & Hempstead & 6,382 & 4,964 & 3,582 \\
\hline Collingswood & 8,714 & 4,795 & 1,633 & Herklme & 10,453 & 7,520 & 5,555 \\
\hline Dover (town) & 9,803 & 7,468 & 5,938 & Hornell. & 15,025 & 13,617 & 11,918 \\
\hline East Orang & 50,710 & 34,371 & 21,506 & Hudson & 11,745 & 11,417 & 9,528 \\
\hline E. Rutherfo & 5,463 & 4,275 & 2,640 & Huds & 5,761 & 5,189 & 4,473 \\
\hline Elizabeth & 95,783 & 73,409 & 52,130 & Ilion & 10,169 & 6,588 & 5,138 \\
\hline Englewoo & 11,627 & 9,924 & 6,253 & Ithac & 17,004 & 14,802 & 13,136 \\
\hline Fort Lee (b & 5,761 & 4,472 & & Jamestown & 38,917 & 31,297 & 22,892 \\
\hline Garfield & 19,381 & 10,213 & 3,504 & Johnson & 8,587 & 3,775 & \\
\hline Gioucester & 12,162 & 9,462 & 6,840 & Johnstown & 10,908 & 10,447 & 10,130 \\
\hline Guttenberg (town.) & 6,726 & 5,647 & 3,825 & Kingston. & 26,688 & 25,908 & 24,535 \\
\hline Hackensack (town) & 17,667 & 14,050 & 9,443 & Lackawan & 17,918 & 14,549 & \\
\hline Haddonffield (bor).. & 5,646 & 4,142 & & Lancaster & 6,059 & 4,364 & 3,750 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Hammonton (town) \\
Harrison (town).
\end{tabular} & r,417 & 5,088
14,498 & 3,481
\(\mathbf{1 0 , 5 9 6}\) & Little Fal & 13,029
21,308 & 12,273 & 10,381 \\
\hline Haw thorne (bor) & 5,135 & 3.400 & 2,096 & Malone & 7,556 & 6,467 & 5,935 \\
\hline Huboken. & 68,166 & 70,324 & 59,364 & Mamar & 6,571 & 5,699 & \\
\hline Irvington (to & 25,480 & 11,877 & 5,255 & Massena & 5,993 & 2,951 & 2,032 \\
\hline Jersey City & 298,103 & 267,779 & 206,433 & Mechantc & 8,166 & 6,634 & 4,695 \\
\hline Kearny '(tow & 26,724 & 18,659 & 10,896 & Medina & 6,011 & 5,683 & 4,716 \\
\hline Lodi (bor) & 8,175 & 4,138 & 1,917 & Middletown & 18,420 & 15,313 & 14,522 \\
\hline Long Branch & 13,521 & 13,298 & 8,872 & Mi. Verno & 42,726 & 30,919 & 21,228 \\
\hline Madison (bor) & 5,523 & 4,658 & 3,754 & New Roch & 36,213 & 28,867 & 14,720 \\
\hline Millville & 14,691 & 12,451 & 10,583 & New York & 5,620,048 & 4,766,883 & 3,437,202 \\
\hline Montclair (town) & 28,810 & 21,550 & 13,962 & Bronx & 732,016 & 430,980 & 200,507 \\
\hline Morristown (town) & 12,548 & 12,507 & 11,267 & Brooklyn & 2,018,356 & 1,634,351 & 1,166,582 \\
\hline New Brunswic & 32,779 & 23,388 & 20,006 & Manhatta & 2,284,103 & 2,331,542 & 850,093 \\
\hline Newark. & 414,524 & 347,469 & 246,070 & Queens & 469,042 & 284,041 & 152,999 \\
\hline No. Plalnfield & 6,916 & 6,117 & 5,009 & Richmo & 116,531 & 85,969 & 67,021 \\
\hline Nutley (town) & 9,421 & 6,009 & & Newark & 6,964 & 6,227 & 4,578 \\
\hline Orange. & 33,258 & 29,630 & 24,141 & Newburgh & 30,366 & 27,805 & 24,943 \\
\hline Passaic & 63,841 & 54,773 & 27,777 & Nıagara Fall & 50,760 & 30,445 & 19,457 \\
\hline Paterson & 135,875 & 125,600 & 105,171 & North Tarryto & 5,927 & 5,421 & 4,241 \\
\hline Pennsgrove & 6,060 & 2,118 & 1,826 & North Tonawa & 15,482 & 11,955 & 9,069 \\
\hline Perth Amboy & 41,707 & 32,121 & 17,699 & Norwich. & 8,268 & 7,422 & 5,766 \\
\hline Phlliipsburg (t & 16,923 & 13,906 & 10,052 & Ogdensbu & 14,609 & 15,933 & 12,633 \\
\hline Plainfleld & 27,700
5,887 & 20,550
4,390 & 15,369 & Olean & 20,506 & 14,743 & 9,462 \\
\hline Princeton & 5.817 & \({ }_{5,136}^{4,390}\) & 3,899 & Oneida & 10,541 & 8,317 & 6,364 \\
\hline Rahway & 11,042 & 9,337 & 7,935 & Osslning & 10,739 & 11,480 & 7,939 \\
\hline Red Bank (bor) & 9,251 & 7,398 & 5,428 & Oswea & 23,626 & 23,368 & 22,199 \\
\hline Ridgefield P'k. (village) & 8,575 & & & Peekskill & 15,868 & 15,245 & 10,358 \\
\hline Ridgewood (village).. & 7,580 & 5,416 & 2,685 & Plattsburg & 10,909 & 11,138 & 8,434 \\
\hline Roosevelt (bor). & 11,047 & 5,786 & & 'Port Chest & 16,573 & 12,809 & 7,440 \\
\hline Roselle (bor) \({ }_{\text {Roselle P' }}\) (bor) & 5,737 & 2,725 & 1,652 & Port Jervis. & 10,171 & 97564 & 9,385 \\
\hline Roselle P'k. (bor) & \(\stackrel{5}{9} 438\) & 7,138 & 4,411 & Poughkeeps & 35,000 & 27,936 & 24,029 \\
\hline Salem & 7,435 & 6,614 & 5,811 & Roche & 295,750 & 218,149 & 162,608 \\
\hline Secaucus (town) & 5,423 & 4,740 & 1,626 & Roc & 6,262 & 3,667 & 1,884 \\
\hline Somerville (bor) & 6,718 & 5,060 & 4,8 83 & Rom & 26,341 & 20,497 & 15,343 \\
\hline South Amboy & 7,897 & 7,007 & 6,349 & Rye & & 3,964 & \\
\hline So. Orange (viliag
So. Rlver (bor)... & 7,274 & 6,014 & 4,608 & Salamanca & 9,276 & 6,322 & 4,734 \\
\hline So. Rlver (bor) & 6,596 & 4,772 & 2,792 & Saranac Lak & 5174 & 4,983 & 2,594 \\
\hline Summit. & 10,174 & 7,500 & 5,302 & Saratoga Spring. & 13,181 & 12,693 & 12,409 \\
\hline Trenton & 119,289 & 96,815 & 73,307 & Schenectady. & 88,723 & 72,826 & 31,682 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW YORK-Conlinued.
PLAC
Seneca Falls.
Solvay. ...
Syracuse...
Tonawánda
Troy.
Walden.
Waterlown
Waverly
White Platns
Whltenall Yonkets
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline ACE. \\
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\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|r|r|}
\multicolumn{1}{|c}{1920.} & 1910. \\
\hline 6,389 & 6,588 \\
7,352 & 5,139 \\
171,717 & 137,249 \\
5,807 & 5,600 \\
10,068 & 8,290 \\
72,013 & 76,813 \\
94,156 & 74,419 \\
5,493 & 4,004 \\
31,285 & 26,731 \\
16,073 & 15,074 \\
5,270 & 4,855 \\
21,031 & 15,949 \\
5,258 & 4,917 \\
100,176 & 79,803
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOR'TH CAROLINA}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Asheville & 28,5041 & 18,762 \\
\hline Burlington & 5,952 & 4,808 \\
\hline Charlotte & 46,338 & 34,014 \\
\hline Concord & 9,903 & 8,715 \\
\hline Durham & 21,719 & 18,241 \\
\hline Elizabeth Cit & 8,925 & 8,412 \\
\hline Fayettevllc & 8,877 & 7.045 \\
\hline Gastonia. & 12,871 & 5,759 \\
\hline Goldsboro & 11,296 & 6,107 \\
\hline Greensboro & 19,861 & 15,895 \\
\hline Greenville & 5,772 & 4,101 \\
\hline Henderson & 5,222 & 4,503 \\
\hline Hiekory & 5,076 & 3,716 \\
\hline High Poi & 14,302 & 9,525 \\
\hline KInston & 9,771 & 6,995 \\
\hline Lexington & 5,254 & 4,163 \\
\hline Newber & 12,198 & 9,961 \\
\hline Ralelgh & 24,418 & 19,218 \\
\hline Reidsville & 5,333 & .4,828 \\
\hline Rocky Moun & 12,742 & 8,051 \\
\hline Salem. & Salem) & 5,533 \\
\hline Salisbury & 13,884 & 7,153 \\
\hline Statesville & 7,895 & 4,599 \\
\hline Thomasville & 5,676 & 3,877 \\
\hline Washingtón & 6,314 & 6,211 \\
\hline Wilmington & 33,372 & 25,748 \\
\hline Wilson & 10,612 & 6,717 \\
\hline Winston. & 48,395 & 22,700 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NORTH DAKOTA.

Äkron.
Alliance
Ashtabul
Barberton
Bellare. .
Bellane
Bellevue. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Bowling } \\ & \text { Gueen }\end{aligned}\)
Bucyrus.
Cambrldge
Canal Dov
Canton
Chillicothe
Circleville
Columbus
Conneaut
Dayton.
Delaware
Dennlson
East Liverpool
Elyrla.
Fostorla
Gremon
Galllpolis
Greenville
Ironilton.
Jackson.
Kent.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Bismarek, . . . . . . . . . \\
\hline & Devil's Lake . . . . . . . . . \\
\hline & Fargo . . \\
\hline & Grand Forks. \\
\hline & Jamestowh. \\
\hline & Minot. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cleveland Helghts.

Coshoeton Cuyahoga Falls.

East Cleveland
East Palestine. . E .
\begin{tabular}{|r|r|}
7,122 & 5,443 \\
5,140 & 5,157 \\
21,961 & 14,331 \\
14,010 & 12,478 \\
6,627 & 4,358 \\
10,476 & 6,188
\end{tabular}

\section*{OHIO.}

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39,675
14,007
5,842
12,683
7,070
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1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
\begin{tabular}{r}
1900. \\
\hline 6,519 \\
3,493 \\
108,374 \\
4,770 \\
7,431 \\
60,651 \\
56,383 \\
3,147 \\
21,696 \\
14,32 \\
4,46 \\
7,89 \\
4,37 \\
47,
\end{tabular}

7,931

\section*{14,694}

3,692
18,091
7,910 6,679
6,348 4,670
4,610 4,610

4,106
9,090
13,643
3,262 3,262
2,937 3,642
6,277 6,277
3,141 7,751
4,842
20,976

13,650


3,31
1,7
9,58
7,6
2,8
1,2
3,319
1,729
, 589
, 652
, 853
, 277
42,728

325,902
6,991
381,768

125,560
6,473
3,186
85
85,333
7,579
7
7,579
7,940

OHIO-Continued.

5,077 St. Bernatd 2,565 Salem. 2,565 Sandusky

\section*{2,535 Sidney}

Ada.: :
OKI

4
Bartlesvil
Chiekasha.
Cushing .
Durant.
Enid.
Guthrie. .
Henryetta
Hugo.
McAlester
Míatri
Nuskogee
\begin{tabular}{l} 
O \\
Ok \\
P \\
P \\
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\end{tabular}
okmula City.
Pawhuska

Sapulpa.
Shawnee.


348 U. S.-Population of Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PENNS YLVANIA-Continued.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PENNS YLVANIA-Continued.} \\
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Arnold & 6,120 & 1,818 & 1,426 & Mt. Carmel & 17,469 & 17,532 & 13,179 \\
\hline Ashlan & 6,666 & 6.855 & 6,438 & Mt . Ollver & 5,575 & 4,241 & 2,295 \\
\hline Ashley & 6,520
5,277 & 5.601
4.317 & 4,046
2,130 & Mt. Pleasan & 5,862
6,418 & \(\begin{array}{r}5,812 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline 185\end{array}\) & 4,745 \\
\hline A Bango & 5.402 & 5,369 & 4,106 & Nanticoke & 22,614 & 18,877 & 12,116 \\
\hline Beaver & 12,802 & 12,191 & 10,054 & Nantyglo & 5,028 & & \\
\hline Bellevue & 8.198 & 6.323 & 3,416 & New Brighto & 9,361 & 8,329 & 6,820 \\
\hline Berwick & 12,181 & 5,357 & 3.316 & New Castle & 44,938 & 36,280 & 28,339 \\
\hline Bethlehe & 50,358 & 12,837
5,345 & 7,293 & New Kensing & 11,987
32,319 & 7,707
\(\mathbf{2 7 , 8 7 5}\) & -4,665 \\
\hline Blakely \({ }_{\text {Bloomsburg }}\) & 6.564
7,819 & 5,345
\(\mathbf{7 , 4 1 3}\) & 3,915
6,170 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Norristown. \\
North Braddo
\end{tabular} & 32,319
14,928 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 27,875 \\
& 11,824
\end{aligned}
\] & 22,265
6,535 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bloomsbur \\
Braddock
\end{tabular} & 20,879 & 19,357 & 15,654 & Northampton. & 14,928
9,349 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
11,824 \\
-8,729
\end{array}
\] & 6,535 \\
\hline Bradfor & 15,525 & 14,544 & 15,029 & Oil City. & 21,274 & 15,657 & 13,264 \\
\hline Bristol & 10,273 & \(\begin{array}{r}9,256 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 7,104 & Old Forge & 12,237 & 11,324 & 5,630 \\
\hline Butler & 23,778
10,632 & 20,728
3,81 & 10,753 & Olyphant & 10,236
7,168 & 8,505 & 6,180 \\
\hline Carbond & 18,640 & 17,040 & 13,536 & Parsons. & 5,628 & 4,338 & 2,529 \\
\hline Carlisle & 10,916 & 10,303 & 9,626 & Philadelph & 1,823,779 & 1,549,008 & 1,293,697 \\
\hline Carnegie & 11,516 & 10,009 & 7,330 & Phoenixv1 & 10,484 & 10,743 & 9,196 \\
\hline Carrick. & 10,504 & 6,117 & & Pitcairn. & 5,738 & 4,975 & 2,601 \\
\hline Chambersburg (boro). & 13,171 & 11.800 & 8.864 & Pittsburgh & 588,343 & 533,905 & 451.512 \\
\hline Charlerol & 11,516 & 9,615
8,434 & 5,930 & Pittston.
Plymouth & 18,497 & 16,267
16,996 & 12,556
13,649 \\
\hline Cheste & 58,030 & 38,537 & 33,988 & Pottstown & 17,431 & 15,599 & 13,696 \\
\hline Clairto & 6,264 & 3,326 & & Pottsville & 21,785 & 20,236 & 15,710 \\
\hline Clearflel & 8,529 & 6.851 & 5,081 & Punxsut & 10,311 & 9,058 & 4,375 \\
\hline Coaldale & 6,336. & 5,154 & & Rankin. & 7,301 & 6,042 & 3,775 \\
\hline Coatesvil & 14,515 & 11,084 & 5,721 & Reading & 107,784 & 96,071 & 78,961 \\
\hline Columbla & 10,836 & 11,454 & 12,316 & Renovo & 5,877 & 4,621 & 4,082 \\
\hline Connellsv & 13,804 & 12,845 & 7,160 & Ridgway & 6,037 & 5,408 & 3,515 \\
\hline Conshohoc & 8.481 & 7,480 & 5,762 & Rochester & 6,957 & 5,903 & 4,688 \\
\hline Coraopolis & 6,152 & 5,252 & 2,555 & St. Clair & 6,585 & 5,640 & \\
\hline Corry & 7,228 & 5,991 & 5,369
1
1827 & St. Mary & 6,967 & 6,346 & 4,295 \\
\hline Crafto & 5,954 & 7,517 & 8,042 & Schuyikil & 5,437 & 6,426 & 5,243 \\
\hline Darby & 7,922 & 6,305 & 3,429 & Scottdale & 5,768 & 5,456 & 4,261 \\
\hline Dickson & 11.049 & 9,331 & 4,948 & Scranto & 137.783 & 129,867 & 102,026 \\
\hline Donora. & 14,131 & 8,174 & & Shamo & 21,204 & 19,588 & 18,202 \\
\hline Dormon & 6,455 & 1,115 & & Sharon & 21,747 & 15,270 & 8,916 \\
\hline Dorrance & 6,334 & 4,046 & 2,211 & Sharpsburg & 8,921 & 8,153 & 6,842 \\
\hline Dubols & 13,681 & 12,623 & 9,375 & Shenandoah & 24,726 & 25,774 & 20,321 \\
\hline Dun & 20,250 & 17,615 & 12,583 & South Bet'lehem. . (Be & thlehem) & 19,973 & 13,241 \\
\hline Duqu & 19,011
7,776 & \(\begin{array}{r}15,727 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4}\) & 9,036 & Steuth Shar & (Sharon) & 10,190 & \\
\hline East Conemaug & 5,256 & 5,046 & 2,175 & Stroudsbur & 5,278 & 4,379 & 3,450 \\
\hline East Pittsburgh & 6,527 & 5,615 & 2,883 & Summithi & 5,499 & 4,209 & 2,986 \\
\hline Easton & 33.813 & 28,523 & 25,238 & Sunbury & 15,721 & 13,770 & 9,810 \\
\hline Edwardsville. & 9,027 & & 5,165 & Swlssvale. & 10,908 & 7,381 & 1,716 \\
\hline Elwood City (boro) & 8,958 & 3,902
66525 & 2,243
52,733 & Swoyersvil & 6,876 & 5,396 & 2,264 \\
\hline Erie. & 93,372 & 66,525
5,830 & 52,384
5 & Tarentua & 12,363 & 9,462 & 7,267 \\
\hline Farre & 15,586 & 10.190 & S. Sharon & Taylor. & 9,876 & 9,060 & -4,215 \\
\hline Ford City & 5,605 & 4,850 & 2,870 & Throop & 6,672 & 5,133 & 2,204 \\
\hline Forest City & 6,004 & 5,749 & 4,279 & Titusville & 8,432 & 8,533 & 8,244 \\
\hline Frackville & 5,590 & 3,118 & 2.594 & Turtle Cre & 8,138 & 4,995 & 3,262 \\
\hline Frankllı. & 9,970 & 9.767 & 7,317 & Tyrone. & 9,084 & 7,176 & 5,847 \\
\hline Freeland & 6,666 & 6,197 & 5,254 & Uniontow & 15,692 & 13,344 & 7,344 \\
\hline Glassport & 6,059 & 5,540 & & Vandergr & 9,531 & 3,876 & 2,076 \\
\hline Greater Punxsutawney & 10,311 & 9,058 & 6,746 & Warren. & 14,272 & 11,080 & 8,043 \\
\hline Greensburg & 15,033 & 13,012 & 6,508 & Washington & 21,480 & 11,778 & 7,670 \\
\hline Greenville & 8,101 & 7,909 & 4,814 & Waynesboro. & 9,720 & 7,199 & 5,396 \\
\hline Hanover & 8,664 & 7,057 & 5,302 & West Chester. & 11,717 & 11,767 & 9,524 \\
\hline Harrisburg & 75,917 & 64,186 & 50,167 & West Hazelton & 5,854 & 4,715 & 2,516 \\
\hline Homestea & 20,452 & 18,713 & 12,554 & Wilkinsburg. & 24,403 & 18,924 & 11,886 \\
\hline Huntlingd & 7,051 & 6,861 & 6,053 & Willamsport & 36,198 & 31,860 & 28,757 \\
\hline Indlana. & 7,043 & 5,749 & 4,142 & Wilmerding & 6,441 & 6,133 & 4,179 \\
\hline Jeannette & 10,627 & 8.077 & 5,865 & Windber & 9,462 & 8,013 & \\
\hline Jersey Shore & 6,103 & 5,381 & 3,070 & Winton. & 7,583 & 5,280 & 3,425 \\
\hline Johnsonburg & 5,400 & 4,334 & 3,894 & Woodla & 12,495 & 1,396 & \\
\hline Johnstown & 67,327 & 55,482 & 35,936 & Y & 47,512 & 44,750 & 33,708 \\
\hline Juniata & 7,660
7,283 & 5,285
6,626 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,709 \\ 5 \\ \hline 296\end{array}\) & RHO & E ISLAN & & \\
\hline Kingston & 8,952 & 6,449 & 3,846 & Bristol & 11,375 & & \\
\hline Kittanning & 7.153 & 4,311 & 3,902 & Burrillville & 8,606 & 7,878 & 6,317 \\
\hline Knoxville & 7,201 & 5,651 & 3,511 & Central Fal & 24,174 & 22,754 & 18,167 \\
\hline Lancaste & 53,150 & 47,227 & 41,459 & Coventry & 5,670 & 5,848 & 5,279 \\
\hline Lansford & 9,625 & 8.321 & 4,888 & Cranston & 29,407 & 21,107 & 13,343 \\
\hline Larksvil & 9,438 & 9,288 & & Cumberland & 10,077 & 10,107 & 8,925 \\
\hline Latrobe & 9,484 & 8,777 & 4,614 & East Provid & 21,793 & 15,808 & 12,138 \\
\hline Lebanon & 24,643 & 19,240 & 17,628 & Johnston & 6,855 & 5,935 & 4,305 \\
\hline Lehighton & 6,102 & 5,316 & 4,629 & Lincoln. & 9,543 & 9,825 & 8,937 \\
\hline Lewlstow & 9,849 & 8,166 & 4,451 & Newport & 30,255 & 27,149 & 22,441 \\
\hline Lock Ha & 8,557 & 7,772 & 7,210 & North Prov & 7,697 & 5,407 & 3,016 \\
\hline Luzerne. & 5,998 & 5,426 & 3,817 & Pawtucket & 64,248 & 51,622 & 39,231 \\
\hline Marcus Hook & 5,324 & 1,573 & 1,209 & Providence. & 237,595 & 224,326 & 175,597 \\
\hline McKees Rock & 16,713 & 14,702 & 6,352 & South Kings & 5,181 & 5,176 & 4,972 \\
\hline McKeespor & 46,781 & 42,694 & 34,227 & Warren & 7,841 & 6,585 & 5,108 \\
\hline Mahanoy C & 15,599 & 15,936 & 13,504 & Warwick & 13,481 & 26,629 & 21,316 \\
\hline Meadvllle. \({ }^{\text {Mlddletow }}\) (boro) & 14,568 & 12,780 & 10,291 & West W & 15,461 & & \\
\hline Midland......... & 5,452 & 1,244 & 5,608 & Woonsocket & & 38,125 & 28,204 \\
\hline Millvale & 8,031 & 7,861 & 6,736 & & 43,406 & 38,125 & 28,204 \\
\hline Milton & 8,638 & 7,460 & 6,175 & SOUTH & CAROLI & INA. & \\
\hline Minersvil & 7,845 & 7,240 & 4.815 & Anderson & 10,570 & 9,654 & 5,498 \\
\hline Monessen & 18,179 & 11,775 & 2,197 & Charleston & 67,957 & 58,833 & 55,807 \\
\hline Monongahe & 8,688 & 7,598 & 5,173 & Chester. & 5,557 & 4,754 & 4,075 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SOUTH CAROLINA-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Plack \\
\hline Columbia..... \\
Florence..... \\
Gaffney \\
Greenvill....... \\
Greenwood.... \\
Newberry.... \\
Orangeburg.. \\
Rockinill..... \\
Spartanburg. \\
Sumter....... \\
Union.......
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline 37,524 & 26,319 & 21,108 \\
\hline 10,968 & 7,057 & 4,647 \\
\hline 5,065 & 4,767 & 3,937 \\
\hline 23,127 & 15,741 & 11,850 \\
\hline 8,703 & 6,614 & 4,824 \\
\hline 5,894 & 5,028 & 4,607 \\
\hline 7,290 & 5,906 & 4,455 \\
\hline 8,809 & 7,216 & 5,485 \\
\hline 22,638 & 17,517 & 11,395 \\
\hline 9,508 & 8,109 & 5,673 \\
\hline 6,141 & 5,623 & 5,400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Abilene....
Amarlllo..
Austin.
Beaumont.
Belton....
Belton...
Brenham
Brownwood
Bryan.
Cleburne
Clsco... . . . .
Corpus Christi.
Corpus Ch.
Dallas.
Denison
Eagle Pas
Eastland
Ennis
Gainesville
Galveston.
Greenville
Houston
Houston
Laredo.
Marshall.
McAllen...
McKinney.
Mineral Weils.

\section*{Orange. \\ Palestis.}

Part Arthur
Ranger
San Angelo.
San Antonio
San Benito.
Sherman
Suiphur springs.
Taylor.
Taylor.
Terrell....
Tyler.
Vernon.
Waco.
Waxahachie.
Wichita Falls
Yoakum

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16,205
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161,379
161,379
5,070
5,031
15,031
5,558
5,558
5,965
11,033
1,840
11,480
12,035
5,142
\(-5,957\)
38,500
38,500
7,958
6,203
6,203
40,070
6,184

\section*{SOUTH DAKOTA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Aberdeen & 14,537 & 10,753 \\
\hline Huron & 8,302 & 5,791 \\
\hline Lead. & 5,013 & 8,392 \\
\hline Mltchell & 8,478 & 6,515 \\
\hline Rapid City & 5,777 & 3,854 \\
\hline Sloux Falls & 25,202 & 14,094 \\
\hline Watertown & 9,400 & 7,010 \\
\hline Yankton & 5,024 & 3,787 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

UTAH.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{UTAH.} \\
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Brigham & 5,282 & 3,685 & 2,859 \\
\hline Logan. & 9,439 & 7,522 & 5.451 \\
\hline Ogden & 32,804 & 25,580 & 16,313 \\
\hline Provo & 10,303 & 8,925 & 6,185 \\
\hline Salt Lake City & 118,110 & 92,777 & 53,531 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{VERMONT.} \\
\hline Barr & 10,008 & 10,734 & 8;448 \\
\hline Bennington (town) & 9,982 & 8,698 & 8,034 \\
\hline Bennlngton (village) & 7,230 & 6,211 & 5,656 \\
\hline Brattleboro (town).. & 8,332 & 7,541 & 6,640 \\
\hline Brattieboro (village) & 7,324 & 6,517 & 5,297 \\
\hline Burllngton. & 22,779 & 20,486 & 18,640 \\
\hline Coichester & 6,627 & 6,450 & 5,352 \\
\hline Montpelier & 7,125 & 7,856 & 6,266 \\
\hline Rockingham & 6,231 & 6,207 & 5,809 \\
\hline Rutland & 14,954 & 13,546 & 11,499 \\
\hline St. Albans & 7,588 & 6,381 & 6,239 \\
\hline St. Johnsbury (town).. & 8,708 & 8,098 & 7.010 \\
\hline St. Johnsbury (village) & 7,163 & 6,693 & 5,666 \\
\hline Springfield.. & 5,283 & 3,250 & 2,040 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VIRGINIA.

4,087
2,793
6,210
4,055
1,342
1,342
10,266
10,266
3,352
4,
3,352
4,125
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Alexandria. \\
\hline Bristol. \\
\hline Chariottesville. \\
\hline Clifton Forge. \\
\hline Covington. \\
\hline Danville. \\
\hline Fredericksburg \\
\hline Hampton. \\
\hline Harrisonburg \\
\hline Lynchburg. \\
\hline Newport News \\
\hline Norfolk. \\
\hline Petersburg \\
\hline Portsmouth \\
\hline Pulaski. \\
\hline Richmond \\
\hline Roanoke. \\
\hline South Norfolk. \\
\hline Staunton \\
\hline Suffolk. \\
\hline Winchester \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
18,060
6,729
10,688
6,164
5,623
21,539
5,882
6,138
5,875
30,070
35,596
115,777
31,012
54,387
5,282
171,667
50,842
7,724
10,623
9,123
6,883
\begin{tabular}{r|r}
15,329 & 14,528 \\
6,247 & 4,579 \\
6,765 & 6,449 \\
5,748 & 3,579 \\
49,234 & 2,950 \\
19,020 & 16,520 \\
5,874 & 5,068 \\
5,505 & 2,764 \\
4,879 & 3,521 \\
29,494 & 18,891 \\
20,205 & 19,635 \\
67,452 & 46,624 \\
24,127 & 21,810 \\
33,190 & 17,427 \\
4,807 & 2,813 \\
127,628 & 85,050 \\
34,874 & 21,495 \\
\(\cdots 10,604\) & \(\cdots\) \\
7,008 & 7,289 \\
5,864 & 3,827 \\
& 5,161
\end{tabular}

WASHINGTON.

7,148
44,604
8,548
5,549
5,754
4,149
15,779
8,502
36,346
131,105
4,007
4,679
110,364
9,204 9,957
29,860
20,640
4,164
4,844
4,718
10,517
6,967
4,132
10,364
3,818
2,410
8,222
9,749
92,104
13, \(\dot{6} \dot{3} \dot{2}\)
4,732
3,536
39,279
5,669
5,669
73,312
7,624
36,981
6,115
78,800
6,984
6,984
14,855
5,155
\(4,71 \dot{1}\)
3,950
3,284
10,482
11,269
7,663
10,321
96,614
\(12, \dot{4} \dot{1} \dot{2}\)
5,151
5,314
10,993
10,993
7,050
9,790
10,400
3,195
26,425
6,205
5,074
8,200
4,657
\begin{tabular}{r}
5,27 \\
30,15 \\
9,43 \\
3,85 \\
6,05 \\
3,64 \\
14,51 \\
4,64 \\
\hline 32,63 \\
102,32 \\
2,97 \\
3,99 \\
\hline 80,86
\end{tabular}

3,411
22,258
3,700
5,042
Winchester.

15,337
5,284
25,585
8,918
7,549
27,644
10,058
7,795
5,351
6,323
315,312
104,437
96,965
12,637
15,503
6,324
18,539

3,747
1,476 1,062

WEST VIRGINIA.
26,688
7,874
37,789
6,860
5,346
44,634
13,420
3,591
7,855
\(\ldots 9,342\)
42,048
3,857
3,835
8,297
9,358
900
13,660
4,168
24,298
2,993

1,600
7,838
2,608
3,863
2,321
1,884
80,671
36,848
37,714
3,126
10,049
4,151

Charleston
larksburg
Grafton
Huntlngtò.
Keyser.
Morgantown
Parkersburg
Princeton
Williamson
15,282
39,608
27,869
6,788
17,851
8,517
50,177
6,003
12,515
12,127
10,669
20,050
6,224
56,208
6,819
\(\begin{array}{rr}11,188 \\ 22,996 & 4,644 \\ 9,201 & 11,099 \\ 5,260 & 4,050 \\ 9,711 & 5,655 \\ 7,563 & 5,650 \\ 31,161 & 11,923 \\ 3,705 & 2,536 \\ 10,698 & 7,564 \\ 9,150 & 1,895 \\ 8,918 & 5,362 \\ 17,842 & 11,703 \\ 31,0271 & \ldots 38,878 \\ 41,641 & 38,8\end{array}\)
WISCONSIN.

\section*{53,321}

\section*{10,243}

10,243
3,635
3,635 Beaver Dam.
7,065 Chippewa Fails.
5,256 De Pere.
8,069 Eau Claire.
1,393 Fond du Lac
20,686 Jancsville.
4,215 Kaukauna
4,786 Kenosha.
\begin{tabular}{l|l}
2,480 & La Crosso. \\
3,499 & Madison..
\end{tabular}

8,451 19,561
11,334
7, 5
21,284
9,130
6,725
5,165
20,906
23,427 31,017 18,293
6,951
40,472
30,421
38,378
\begin{tabular}{r|r}
7,196 & 5,145 \\
15,773 & 15,085 \\
11,594 & 13,074 \\
6,324 & 5,751 \\
6,758 & 5,128 \\
15,125 & 10,436 \\
8,893 & 8,094 \\
3,691 & 1,366 \\
4,477 & 4,038 \\
18,310 & 17,517 \\
18,797 & 15,110 \\
25,236 & 18,684 \\
13,894 & 13,185 \\
4,717 & 5,115 \\
21,371 & 11,606 \\
30,417 & 28,895 \\
25,531 & 19,164
\end{tabular}

WISCONSIN-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Place. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline Manitowoc & 17,563 & 13,027 & 11,786 \\
\hline Marinette & 13,610 & 14,610 & 16,195 \\
\hline Marshfield & 7,394 & 5,783 & 5,240 \\
\hline Menasha & 7,214 & 6,081 & 5,589 \\
\hline Menomone & 5,194 & 5,035 & 5,655 \\
\hline Merrill & 8,008 & 8,589 & 8,537 \\
\hline Milwaukee & 457,147 & 373,857 & 285,315 \\
\hline Neenah & 7,171 & 5,734 & 5,954 \\
\hline Oconto. & 4,920 & 5,629 & 5,645 \\
\hline Oshkosh & 33,152 & 33,062 & 28,284 \\
\hline Portage & 5,582 & 5,540 & 5,459 \\
\hline Racine. & 58,593 & 38,002 & 29,102 \\
\hline Rhinelander & 6,654 & 5,637 & 4,998 \\
\hline Sheboygan. & 30,955 & 26,398 & 22,952 \\
\hline South Milwauke & 7,598 & 6,092 & 3,392 \\
\hline Stevens Point. . & 11,370 & 8,692 & 9,524 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WISCONSIN-Continued.


PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISEASES IN INSTITUTIONS IN U. S.
(From a Census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JUNE 1, 1890.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JAN. 1, 1894.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JıN. 1, 1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JAN. 1, 1920.} \\
\hline & No. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Rate per } \\
100,000 .
\end{array}\right|
\] & No. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Rate per } \\
100,000 .
\end{array}\right|
\] & No. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Rate per } \\
100,000
\end{array}\right|
\] & No. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Rate per } \\
100,000 .
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \\
\hline Unlted States. & 106,485 & 170.0 & 150,151 & 183.6 & 187,791 & 204.2 & 232,680 & 220.1 \\
\hline Alabama.... & 1,469 & 197.1 & 1,603 & 82.6 & 18,039 & 95.4 & 2,238 & 95.3 \\
\hline Arizona. & \(\begin{array}{r}1,464 \\ \hline .64\end{array}\) & 107.3 & 1,224 & 146.9 & +337 & 164.9 & +469 & 140.5 \\
\hline Arkansas & 790 & 70.0 & 667 & 47.4 & 1,092 & 69.4 & 1,456 & 83.1 \\
\hline Callforni & 3,736 & 309.2 & 5,717 & 316.0 & 6,672 & 279.8 & 10,184 & 297.2 \\
\hline Colorado & 326 & 79.1 & 754 & 119.0 & 1,199 & 150.1 & 1,680 & 178.8 \\
\hline Connectic & 2,056 & 275.5 & 2,831 & 287.9 & 3,579 & 321.1 & 4,387 & 317.8 \\
\hline Delaware & 197 & 116.9 & 353 & 184.7 & 441 & 218.0 & 491 & 220.2 \\
\hline Dist. of Columbia & 1,578 & 684.9 & 2,453 & 823.9 & 2,890 & 872.9 & 3,342 & 763.8 \\
\hline Florida & 351 & 89.7 & 713 & 116.9 & 849 & 112.8 & 1,226 & 126.9 \\
\hline Georgia & 1,815 & 98.8 & 2,839 & 120.4 & 3,132 & 120.0 & 3,754 & \[
129.6
\] \\
\hline Idaho. & 83 & 98.4 & 255 & 115.3 & +388 & 119.2 & . 545 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 126.2 \\
& 229.5
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Illinols. & 6,641 & 173.6 & 9,607 & 187.7 & 12,839 & 227.7 & 14,884 & \[
229.5
\] \\
\hline Indiana & 3.91 & 150.1 & 4,358 & 168.7 & 4,527 & 167.6 & 5,599 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 191.1 \\
& 248.1
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Iowa & 3.197 & 167.2 & 4,385 & 196.7 & 5,377 & 241.7 & 5,964 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 248.1 \\
& 172
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Kansas & 1,794 & 125.7 & 2,460 & 158.7 & 2,912 & 172.2 & 3,054 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 172.6 \\
& 171
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Kentucky & 2,729 & 146.8 & 3,058 & 139.1 & 3,538 & 154.5 & 4,154 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 171.9 \\
& 130.7
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Louisian & 910
1.299 & 81.4 & 1,585 & 107.0 & 2,158 & 130.3 & 2.351 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 130.7 \\
& 214.4
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Maine. & 1,299 & 196.5 & 2.885 & 124.3 & 1,258 & 169.5
248 & 1,647
3.973 & 214.4 \\
\hline Maryland. & 1,646 & 157.9
272.6 & 2,505 & 204.2
288.4 & 3,220
11,601 & 248.6
344.6 & 3.973
14,399 & 274.1
373.8 \\
\hline Massachus & 6,103
3,725 & 172.6
177 & 8,679
5,430 & 288.4 & 11,601
6,699 & 344.6
238.4 & 14,399
7,733 & 373.8
210.8 \\
\hline Minnesota & 2,205 & 169.4 & 4,070 & 217.8 & 4,744 & 228.5 & 5,964 & 249.8 \\
\hline Mississipp & 1,104 & 85.6 & 1,493 & 91.0 & 1,978 & 110.1 & 1,809 & 101.0 \\
\hline Missouri & 3,418 & 127.6 & 5,103 & 160.8 & 6,168 & 187.3 & 6,946 & 204.1 \\
\hline Montana & 192 & 145.3 & 543 & 186.3 & 697 & 185.3 & 1,102 & 200.8 \\
\hline Nebraska & 932 & 88.0 & 1,536 & 138.1 & 1,990 & 166.9 & 2,624 & 202.4 \\
\hline Nevada. & 183 & 399.9 & 200 & 352.8 & 230 & 280.9 & 220 & 284.2 \\
\hline New Hamps & 961 & 255.2 & 496 & 118.5 & 909 & 211.1 & 1,223 & 276.0 \\
\hline New Jersey & 3,163 & 218.9 & 4,865 & 229.4 & 6,042 & 238.1 & 7,398 & 234.4 \\
\hline New Mexjco & 66 & 43.0 & 113 & 46.5 & 219 & 66.9 & 356 & 98.8 \\
\hline New York & 17,846 & 297.5 & 26,176 & 329.7 & 31,280 & 343.2 & 38,903 & 374.6 \\
\hline North Carolina & 1,725 & 106.6 & 1,883 & 93.8 & 2,522 & 114.3 & 3,180 & 124.3 \\
\hline North Dakota & 221 & 121.0 & 446 & 108.1 & 628 & 108.8 & 1,243 & 192.5 \\
\hline Ohio & 7,600 & 207.0 & 8,621 & 196.9 & 10,594 & 222.2 & 12,217 & 212.1 \\
\hline Oklahom & 7 & 11.3 & 413 & 37.4 & 1,110 & 67.0 & 1,990 & 98.1 \\
\hline Oregon. & 640 & 204.0 & 1,285 & 253.2 & 1,565 & 232.6 & 2,437 & 311.1 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 8,482 & 161.3 & 11,521 & 169.5 & 15,058 & 196.4 & 18,764 & 215.2 \\
\hline Rhode Island & -795 & 230.1 & 1,077 & 229.2 & 1,243 & 229.1 & 1,528 & 252.8 \\
\hline South Carolina & 912 & 79.2 & 1,156 & 82.3 & 1,541 & 101.7 & 1,894 & 112.5 \\
\hline South Dakota & 310 & 94.3 & 595 & 127.2 & 864 & 148.0 & 1,182 & 185.7 \\
\hline Tennessee & 1,845 & 104.4 & 1,713 & 82.3 & 2,204 & 100.9 & 2,605 & 111.4 \\
\hline Texas & 1,670 & 74.7 & 3,345 & 99.7 & 4,053 & 104.0 & 5,586 & 119.8 \\
\hline Utah & 166 & 79.8 & 344 & 110.3 & 342 & 91.6 & 534 & 118.8 \\
\hline Vermont & 823 & 247.6 & 887 & 254.8 & 990 & 278.1 & 1,095 & 310.7 \\
\hline Vlrginia & 2,407 & 145.4 & 3,137 & 162.6 & 3,635 & 176.3 & 4,250 & 184.0 \\
\hline Washington & 380 & 108.8 & 1,178 & 158.2 & 1,987 & 174.0 & 3,423 & 252.3 \\
\hline West Vlrginia & 1,079 & 141.5 & 1,475 & 139.9 & 1,722 & 141.0 & 1,808 & 123.5 \\
\hline Wlsconsin. & 3,513 & 208.3 & 5,023 & 232.0 & 6,587 & 282.2 & 7,912 & 300.6 \\
\hline Wyoming. & 40 & 65.9 & 96 & 85.8 & 162 & 111.0 & 248. & 127.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Social Conditlon of Mental Patients First Admitted to 72 State Hospitals, Year Endlng June 30, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Psychoses.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TOTAL} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Single.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Married.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WIDOWED.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SEPA-
RATED.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{DIVORCED.} \\
\hline & No. & Pct. & No. & Pct. & No. & Pct. & No. & Pct. & No. & Pct. & No. & Pet. \\
\hline Senile. & 2,477 & 100.0 & 364 & 14.7 & 838 & 33.8 & 1,209 & 48.8 & 25 & 1.0 & 41 & 1.7 \\
\hline Wlth cerebral arte & 1,362 & 100.0 & 189 & 13.9 & 684 & 50.2 & 448 & 32.9 & 24 & 1.8 & 17 & 1.2 \\
\hline General paralysis. & 2,188 & 100.0 & 485 & 22.2 & 1,354 & 61.9 & 221 & 10.1 & 55 & 2.5 & 73 & 3.3 \\
\hline Alcoholic... & - 474 & 100.0 & 185 & 39.0 & 1,228 & 48.1 & 43 & 9.1 & 6 & 1.5 & 11 & 2.3 \\
\hline Manic-depressive & 3,338 & 100.0 & 1,108 & 33.2 & 1,874 & 56.1 & 232 & 7.0 & 65 & 1.9 & 59 & 1.8 \\
\hline Involution melanc & 5.625 & 100.0 & 3127 & 20.3 & . 385 & 61.6 & 91 & 14.6 & 95 & 1.4 & 13 & 2.1 \\
\hline Dementla præcox. Paranoia or paranoid & \(\begin{array}{r}5,749 \\ \hline 496\end{array}\) & 100.0 & 3,501 & 60.9
30.6 & 1,780
242 & 31.0
48.8 & 263 & 4.6
13 & 95 & 1.7 & 110 & 1.9 \\
\hline Paranoia or paranoid & 493 & 100.0
100.0 & 152 & 30.6
59.3 & 242 & 48.8
29.9 & 69 & 13.9
6.2 & 15 & 3.0
1.9 & 18 & 3.6
2.7 \\
\hline Psychoneuroses and neuroses & 433 & 100.0 & 164 & 37.9 & 224 & 51.7 & 29 & 6.7 & 1 & 0.7 & 13 & 3.0 \\
\hline With psychopathic personalit & 486 & 100.0 & 289 & 59.5 & 152 & 31.3 & 19 & 3.9 & 16 & 3.3 & 10 & 2.1 \\
\hline With mental deficlency & 677 & 100.0 & 517 & 76.4 & 118 & 17.4 & 24 & 3.5 & 13 & 1.9 & 5 & 0.7 \\
\hline All other psychoses & 1,928 & 100.0 & 540 & 28.0 & 1,094 & 56.7 & 219 & 11.4 & 41 & 2.1 & 34 & 1.8 \\
\hline Tota & 20,798 & 100. & 7,956 & 38.3 & 9,142 & 44. & 2902 & 14.0 & 79 & 1.8 & 19 & 2.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AMERICAN HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE STATISTICS.}
(Complled by F. L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)
HOMICIDE RATE, PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN 28 CITIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cities.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Rate Per 100,000 Pop.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cities.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Rate Per 100,000 Pop.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1911- \\
& 1915 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1916- \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 1921. & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1911- \\
& 1915 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1916- \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 1921. \\
\hline Baitimore, Md & 5.8 & 7.9 & 11.3 & Newark, N. J & 4.0 & 4.9 & 4.7 \\
\hline Boston, Mass. & 4.6 & 4.6 & 13.7 & New Orleans, La. & 24.0 & 21.2 & 20.0 \\
\hline Bulfalo, N. Y & 5.1 & 5.4 & 4.8 & New York, N. Y. & 5.9 & 5.0 & 6.2 \\
\hline Chicago, 111.. & 9.1 & 10.7 & 118 & Philadelphia, Pa. & 4.4 & 6.6 & 6.1 \\
\hline Cincinnatl, Ohio & 12.2 & 11.6 & 15. & Plttsburgh, Pa. & 6.2 & 9.2 & 9.4 \\
\hline Cicveland, Ohio & 6.6 & 12.7 & 10.3 & Providence, R. I & 5.1 & 4.4 & 5.0 \\
\hline Dayton, Ohio.. & 6.7
3 & 7.8 & 101 & Reading, Pa.... & 2.4 & 1.9 & 4.6 \\
\hline Hartiord, Conn. & 3.9
9.8 & 4.2 & \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 12 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & Rochester, N. Y. & 3.5
13.0 & 2.7
11.4 & 4.2 \\
\hline Indianapolis, 1nd. & 9.8
10.9 & 9.1
10.1 & 12.9 & San Francisco, Ca & 13.0
9.6 & 11.4 & 9.8
7.0 \\
\hline Los Angeles, Cal & 10.9 & 10.0 & 13.6 & Scattle, Wash. & 9.6
9.9 & 7.7 & 7.0
8.6 \\
\hline Memphis, Tenir & 16.9
69.7 & 60.9 & 16.5
56.8 & St. Louls. Mo. & 14.3 & 4.6
16.8 & 17.2 \\
\hline Mllwaukee, VIs. & 3.7 & 3.6 & 3.6 & Washington, \(\mathbf{D}\). & 7.8 & 12.0 & 12.6 \\
\hline Minneapolis, Minn
Nashville, Tenn... & 5.3
35.9 & 5.3
21.0 & 7.1
35.1 & Total 28 cities. & 8.1 & 8.5 & 9.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF HOMICIDE DEATHS IN ABOVE 28 CITIES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Y'EAR. & & Population. & "Homlcides. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rate } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& 100,000 \\
& \text { Pop. }
\end{aligned}
\] & YEAR. & Population. & Homicides. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rate } \\
& \text { Per } \\
& 100,000 \\
& \text { Pop. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & & 11,981,034 & 609 & 5.1 & 1912. & 17,613,045 & 1,464 & 8.3 \\
\hline 1901 & & 12,351,665 & 603 & 4.9 & 1913. & 17,982,950 & 1,575 & 8.8 \\
\hline 1902 & & 12,611,765 & 621 & 4.9 & 1914. & 18,352,856 & 1,566 & 8.5 \\
\hline 1903. & & 12,970,877 & 690 & 5.3 & 1915. & 18,722,762 & 1,614 & 8.6 \\
\hline 1904 & & 12,956,583 & 729 & 5.6 & 1916 & 19,092,668 & 1,742 & 9.1 \\
\hline 1905 & & 14,024,422 & 931 & 6.6 & 1917 & 19,462,572 & 1,777 & 9.1 \\
\hline 1906 & & 14,851,65U & 1,148 & 7.7 & 1918 & 19,832,478 & 1,672 & 8.4 \\
\hline 1907 & & 15,648,584 & 1,338 & 8.6 & '1919. & 20,202,383 & 1,831 & 9.1 \\
\hline 1908 & & 16,056,800 & 1,272 & 7.9 & 1920 & 20,571,897 & 1,756 & 8.5 \\
\hline 1909 & & 16,465,016 & 1,196 & 7.3 & 1921 & 20,588,770 & 1,910 & 9.3 \\
\hline 1910 & & 16,873,233 & 1,365 & 8.1 & 1911-191 & 89,914,751 & 7,648 & 8.5 \\
\hline 1911 & & 17,243,138 & 1,429 & 8.3 & 1916-1920 & 99,161,998 & 8,778 & 8.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HOMICIDES, 1916-1920, BY STATES.
(Rate per 100,000 population is in parentheses.)
Cal., 1,640 (10.1); Col., 408 (8.9) ; Conn., 266 Mont., 325 (12.5) ; N. H., 33 (1.5); N. J., 718 (4.7) ; (4.0): Del., 26 (5.8); Fia., 368 (19.0), Ill., 1,445 (7.6); Ind., 721 (5.0) ; Kan., 558 (6.3); Ky., 1,186 (10.0) ; La., 897 (16.7); Me., 49 (1.3); Md., 421 (5.9) ; Mass., 499 (2.6) ; Mich., 790 (4.5) ; Minn., 368 (3.1); Miss., 695 (19.4); Mo., 1,690 (10.0);
N. Y., 2,222 (4.4); N. C., 1,038 (8.7); Ohio, 2,224 (7.9) :'Ore., 101 (4.4); Pä., 2,663 (6.2); R. I. 89 (3.0) ; S. C., 1,058 (12.8) ; Tenn., 1,197 (12.9) ; Ưtah, 108 (4.9); Vt., 37 (2.1); Va., 1,184 (10.4); 'Wash., 367 (5.5); Wis., 267 (2.1).

SUICIDES IN 95 AMERICAN CITIES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Population. & Suicides. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rate Per } \\
100,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{gathered}
\] & YEAR. & Population. & Suicides. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rate Per } \\
100,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & 16,561,949 & 2,585 & 15.6 & 1913 & 23,576,978 & 4,655 & 19.7 \\
\hline 1901 & 17,109,426 & 2,686 & 15.7 & 1914 & 24,091,752 & 5,056 & 21.0 \\
\hline 1902 & 17,656,899 & 2,969 & 10.8 & 1915 & 24,604,467 & 5,153 & 20.9 \\
\hline 1903. & 18,204,372 & 3,317 & 18.2 & 1916 & 25,119,320 & 4,552 & 18.1 \\
\hline 1904 & 18,750,843 & 3,547 & 18.9 & 1917 & 25,633,103 & 4,316 & 16.8 \\
\hline 1905 & 19,299,318 & 3,509 & 18.2 & 1918 & 26,146,388 & 3,839 & 14.7 \\
\hline 1906 & 19,846,591 & 3,360 & 16.9 & 1919 & 26,660,671 & 3,825 & 14.3 \\
\hline 1907 & 20,394,263 & 3,854 & 18.9 & 1920 & 27,164,071 & 3,366 & 12.4 \\
\hline 1905 & 20,941,736 & 4,522 & 21.6 & 1921 & 27,677,955 & 4,332 & 15.7 \\
\hline 1909 & 21,489,209 & 4,391 & 20.4 & 1901-1905 & 91,020,858 & 16,028 & 17.6 \\
\hline 1910 & 22,036,60S & 4,322 & 19.6 & 1906-1910 & 104,708,407 & 20,449 & 19.5 \\
\hline 1911 & 22,550,310 & 4,623 & 20.5 & 1911-1915 & 117,921,964 & 24,001 & 20.4 \\
\hline 1912. & 23,098,457 & 4,514 & 19.5 & 1916-1920 & 130,724,053 & 19,898 & 15.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The rates of suiclde per 100,000 populatlon, \(\ln \mid\) Southern, 15.7 ; Central, 15.7; Rocky Mountain 1921, in the cities above, grouped geographlcaliy, 18.5; Pacific Coast. 28.7-General average for all werc: New England, 12.0; Middle Atiantic, 13.7; the cltles, 15.7.

SUICIDES BY METHOD AND SEX IN U. S. REGISTRATION AREA, 1916-1920
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline METHOD. & Malc Sulcides. & Per Cent. & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Rate } \\
\text { Per } \\
100,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Female Suicides. & Per Cent. & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Rate } \\
\text { Per } \\
100,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Total Suicides. & Per Cent. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rate } \\
\text { Per } \\
100,000
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Poison & 4,487 & 12.5 & 2.2 & 3,810 & 30.3 & 1.9 & 8,297 & 17.1 & 2.1 \\
\hline Asphyxia & 3,999 & 11.1 & 2.0 & 2,605 & 20.7 & 1.3 & 6,604 & 13.6 & 1.6 \\
\hline Hanging. & 6,386 & 17.8 & 3.1 & 1,678 & 13.4 & 0.9 & 8,064 & 16.7 & 2.0 \\
\hline Drowning & 1,826 & 5.1 & 0.9 & 1,288 & 10.3 & 0.7 & 3,114 & 6.4 & 0.8 \\
\hline Firearms. & 14,631 & 40.8 & 7.2 & 1,845 & 14.7 & 0.9 & 16,476 & 34.1 & 4.1 \\
\hline Cutting and piercing instr. & 3,058 & 8.5 & 1.5 & 439 & 3.5 & 0.2 & 3,497 & 7.2 & 0.9 \\
\hline Jumping from high places. & 817 & 2.3 & 0.4 & 5.52 & 4.4 & 0.3 & 1,369 & 2.8 & 0.3 \\
\hline Crushing . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 383 & 1.1 & 0.2 & 105 & 0.8 & 0.05 & 488 & 1.0 & 0.1 \\
\hline Other. & 292 & 0.8 & 0.1 & 239 & 1.9 & 0.1 & 531 & 1.2 & 0.1 \\
\hline Tota & 35,879 & 100.0 & 17.6 & 12,561 & 100.0 & 6.4 & 48.440 & 100.0 & 12.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885:}
(Compiled for the Almanac by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record Department, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book.)
The two tables that follow include both white and colored vlctims.
LYNCHINGS BY ASCRIBED CAUSES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. &  &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{ \pm}{ \pm} \\
& \text { E. } \\
& \text { Hen }
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  &  & Year. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 号 } \\
& \text { d } \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  &  & 䔍 &  &  &  \\
\hline 1889 & 41 & & 34 & 4 & 19 & & 29 & 127 & 1906 & 24 & 7 & 16 & 14 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 67 \\
\hline 1890 & 25 & 2 & 26 & 2 & 5 & & 16 & 76 & 1907 & 20 & 7 & 13 & 11 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 63 \\
\hline 1891 & 52 & 2 & 38 & 2 & 28 & & 45 & 122 & 1908 & 30 & 10 & 14 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 19 & 86 \\
\hline 1892 & 88 & 4 & 37 & 12 & 38 & 2 & 27 & 208. & 1909 & 28 & 12 & 3 & 18 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 70 \\
\hline 1893 & - 56 & 2 & 34 & 4 & 10 & 2 & 31 & 139 & 1910 & 38 & 6 & 16 & 8 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 74 \\
\hline 1894 & 73 & 2 & 42 & 10 & 16 & 6 & 43 & 192 & 1911 & 37 & 4 & 9 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 10 & 71 \\
\hline 1895 & 71 & 1 & 29 & 13 & 20 & 1 & 41 & 176 & 1912 & 37 & 6 & 10 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 64 \\
\hline 1896 & 42 & 9 & 29 & 6 & 14 & & 22 & 122 & 1913 & 20 & 11 & 5 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 8 & 52 \\
\hline 1897 & 68 & 5 & 25 & 23 & 2 & 2 & 30 & 155 & 1914 & 30 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 1 & & 6 & 52 \\
\hline 1898 & 74 & 5 & 11 & 7 & 8 & & 12 & 110 & 1915 & 26 & 10 & 11 & & & 3 & 10 & 69 \\
\hline 1899 & 56 & & 5 & 6 & 6 & . & 27 & 100 & 1916 & 20 & 7 & 3 & 9 & 8 & 2 & 5 & 54 \\
\hline 1900 & 43 & 10 & 18 & 13 & 7 & & 23 & 114 & 1917 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 & 2 & 14 & 38 \\
\hline 1901 & 48 & 9 & 21 & 8 & 21 & 1 & 27 & 135 & 1918 & 28 & 2 & 10 & 6 & 2 & & 16 & 64 \\
\hline 1902 & 43 & 7 & 19 & 11 & , & & 15 & 95 & 1919 & 21 & 14 & 9 & 10 & 1 & 6 & 22 & 83 \\
\hline 1903 & 53 & 8 & 16 & 7 & i & 1 & 17 & 102 & 1920 & 22 & 9 & 15 & 3 & & 3 & 9 & 61 \\
\hline 1904 & 36 & 4 & 14 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 24 & 87 & 1921 & 23 & 7 & 16 & 3 & & 3 & 12 & 64 \\
\hline 1905. & 34 & 4 & 15 & 4 & 2 & .. & 7 & 66 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-In theft arc included robbcries of all kinds. Insults include "back talk," and quarrelsome language wlth white persons, resulting in lynching. In "all other causes" are included fighting with whites over matters not concerning women alleged to have been attacked.

LYNCHINGS, BY STA TES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Ala. & Arli. & Fla. & Ga. & Ky. & La. & |Miss. & Mo. & N. C. & Okla. & S. C. & Tenn. & Tex. & Va. & W.Va \\
\hline 1882... & 5 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 10 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline 1883.... & 4 & 7 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 10 & + 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 13 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1884. & 3 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 10 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 15 & 5 & 2 \\
\hline 1885. & 5 & 12 & 5 & 9 & 4 & 3 & 16 & 10 & 5 & 7 & 4 & 12 & 43 & 4 & 2 \\
\hline 1886 & 6 & 4 & 9 & - 6 & 8 & 6 & 17 & 4 & 2 & 14 & 4 & 8 & 17 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline 1887. & 5 & 8 & 4 & 4 & 7 & 9 & 14 & 2 & 5 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 15 & 1 & 6 \\
\hline 1888. & 11 & \(\stackrel{2}{8}\) & 2 & 12 & 7 & 8 & 10 & 3 & 10 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 15 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline 1889 & 7 & 8 & 0 & 11 & 8 & 8 & 24 & 8 & 4 & 10 & 12 & 8 & 14 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline 1890 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 16 & 5 & 7 & 12 & 1 & 2. & 3 & 3 & 6 & 21 & 6 & 3 \\
\hline 1891. & 25 & 12 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 29 & 23 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 13 & 16 & 5 & 2 \\
\hline 1892. & 24 & 26 & 8 & 14 & 10 & \(27^{\prime}\) & 15 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 4 & 22 & 12 & 7 & 5 \\
\hline 1893. & 25 & 11 & 7 & 15 & . 11 & 19 & 15 & 5 & 3 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 8 & 12 & 0 \\
\hline 1894 & 19 & 10 & 8 & 20 & 20 & 15 & 16 & 5 & 1 & 13 & 4 & 15 & 12 & 7 & 2 \\
\hline 1895. & 16 & 9 & 12 & 14 & 15 & 4 & 13 & 3 & 1 & 11 & 6 & 11 & 24 & 3 & 0 \\
\hline 1896. & 13 & 4 & 10 & 8 & 8 & 24 & 6 & 6 & 1 & 11 & 4 & 14 & 7 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline 1897 & 18 & 10 & 11 & 14 & 7 & 13 & 15 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 7 & 24 & 5 & 0 \\
\hline 1898 & 11 & 17 & 1 & 12 & 6 & 9 & 14 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 14 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline 1899 & 6 & 11 & 6 & 26 & 3 & 13 & 14 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 7 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline 1900 & 8 & 6 & 9 & 16 & 1 & 20 & 20 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 7 & 4 & 6 & 2 \\
\hline 1901. & 16 & 5 & 7 & 13 & 6 & 14 & 18 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 11 & 12 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline 1902.. & 5 & 6 & 4 & 9 & 8 & 10 & 10 & 6 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\
\hline 1903. & 5 & 9 & 8. & 12 & 2 & 10 & 17 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1904. & 6 & 17 & 4 & 15 & 4 & 3 & 18 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\
\hline 1905. & 3 & 5 & 1 & 11 & 4 & 4 & 17 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 11 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1906. & 6 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 12 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1907. & 11 & 3 & 0 & 9 & 1 & 11 & 13 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1908 & 4 & 2 & 8 & 16 & 9 & 8 & 20 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 18 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1909 & 8 & 3 & 8 & 15 & 4 & 11 & 7 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 12 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline 1910 & 8 & 9 & 17 & 12 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 7 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1911. & \(\stackrel{2}{8}\) & 3 & 7 & 21 & 8 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline 1912. & 8 & 3 & 5 & 12 & 0 & 8 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1913. & 2 & 2 & 4 & 10 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1914. & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 12 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1915 & 9 & 5 & 5 & 18 & 5 & 2 & 9 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1916 & 1 & 4 & 8 & 14 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 1917. & 4 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1918. & 3 & 3 & 2 & 18 & 1 & 9 & 6 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1919 & 7 & 12 & 5 & 21 & 0 & 7 & 12 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & - 2 \\
\hline 1920. & 7 & 1 & 7 & 9 & 1 & 0 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 10 & 1 & \\
\hline 1921. & 2 & 6 & 6 & 11 & 1 & 5 & 14 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Total.. & 335 & 278 & 227 & 481 & 209 & 370 & 486 & 112 & 91 & 159 & 158 & 235 & 437 & 99 & 49 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Totals for other States, 1882-1921: Arizona, 31; California, 48; Colorado, 48; Connecticut 1 (in 1886); Delaware, 1 (in 1903); Idaho, 25 ; 1llinois, 30 ; Indiana, 48 ; Iowa, 18 ; Kansas, 40 ; Maine, 3 (in 1885); Maryland, 28; Massachusetts, 0; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 9; Montana, 53; Nebraska, 46; Nevada, 12 ; New Hampshire 0; New Jersey, 1 (in 1886); New Mexico, 34, New Yock, 2 ( 1892 and 1896); North Dakota 11; Ohio, 19; Oregon, 19; Pennsylvania, 6 ; Rhode Island, 0; South Dakota, 29 ; Utah, 5; Vermont, 0; Washington, 27; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 45.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921.
According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Instltute, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In \(1 y^{\prime} 20\) there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern Statcs. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed icree was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynchings, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jull, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 64 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 63 were in the South and 1 in the North. Thls is three more than the number, 61, for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 5 were. Whites.

Two of those put to death were Negro women. Ninetecn, or less than one-third, of those put to death wêre charged wlth rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges agalnst those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 4; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3 ; rape, 15 ; attempted rape, 3 ; killing men \(\ln\) altercation, 4 ; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2 ; charge not reported, 3 ; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1 ; making improper remarks to woman, 1 ; threatening to kill another, 1 ; entering young woman's room, 1 ; Insulting woman, 1 ; writing note to woman, 1 ; attacking a man and woman, 1 .

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Misssisippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Oarolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

\section*{NEGRO MIGRATIONS}

The total number of Negroes for whom the State of birth was reported comprised at the U.S. Census of 1920 , as shown in the table above, \(8,288,492\), or 80.1 per cent., who were llving in the States in which born, and \(2,054,242\), or 19.9 per cent., who were living in other States. In 1910 the percentage living in other States was 16.6, and \(\ln 1900\) it was 15.6.

The total number of Negroes reported as born in the South (that part of the country lying south of the southern boundaries of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas) was \(9,600,943\). Of these, \(7,751,301\), or 80.7 per cent.. were living in their native States in \(1920 ; 1,058,788\), or 11.1 per cent. Were living in other Southern States; and 780,794 , or 8.1 per cent \({ }_{\text {. }}\). Were living in the North or West. The total number of Negroes reported as born in the North or West was 741,791, of whom 537,131 , or 72.4 per cent., were llving in thelr native States in 1920; 157,437, or 21.2 per cent., were living in other Northern or Western States; and 47,223 , or 6.4 per cent.. Were llving in the South. Thus the proportion of Southern-born Negroes who migrated to the North or West, 8.1 per cent., was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of the Negroes who were born in the North or West and migrated to the South, 6.4 per cent.

The number of Negroes born in the South and living in the North or West less the number born in the North or West and living in tLe South was 733,571. These may be termed the survivors of the net migration of Negroes from the South to the net migration of Negroes from the south to the North and west. The Number on South west Increased from 440,534 in 1910 to 780,794 in 1920, forming 40.9 per cent. of the total Negro population of the North and West in the earlier year and 50.3 per cent. in the later.

The mlgration of Southern Negroes to Northern and Western States undoubtedly took place to a
materialiy greater extent between 1910 and 1920 than durlng the preceding decade. While it is impossible to calculate exactiy the extent of this migration during the recent decade, the available data indicate that approximately 400,000 , or someWhat more than one-half, of the 733,571 survivors of the net Negro migration from the South to the North and West prior to Jan. 1, 1920, left the South subsequently to April 15, 1910.
In general, the Negroes born in the North and West and in the northern part of the South have migrated to a much greater extent than those born in the far South. Considering as one group all the Negroes born ln the Northern and Western States, the percentage living, in 1920, in other States than those In which born was 27.6 ; considering as another group those born in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Okla-homa-i. e., the northern part of the South-the corresponding percentage was 24.8 ; but for the Negroes born in the iar Southern States of South, Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississlppi Louislana, and Texas, the percentage living ln States other than those in which born was only 16.2 . Although migration to the North and West has not taken place among the far Southern Negroes to the same extent, relatively to their total numbers as among the Negroes in the northern part of the South, there was nevertheless a pronounced increase In auch migration from the far South during the past decade. For example: The Negroes who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that State to Pennsylvania increased from 2,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those from Georgia to Pennsylvania increased from 1,578 to 16,196 ; those from Florida to Pennsylvania, from 393 to 5.370 : those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588 ; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4,612 to 19,485 ; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1,609 to 8,078; and those from Texas to Missouri, from 1,907 to 4,344 .

NEGRO MIGRATION, BY STATES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Total Born in Specifled State, 1920. & Born and Living in Speclfied State, 1920. & State. & Total Born in Specified State, 1920. & Born and Living ln Specified State, 1920. \\
\hline United States . . . . & 10,342,734 & 8,288,492 & Virginia West Virginia. . . . . . & 883,140 & 617.324. \\
\hline NEW ENGLAND: & & & West Virginia. . . . . . & + 45.117 & 33,347
714,449 \\
\hline Maine & 1,497 & 717 & North Carolina. . . . & 876,128 & 714,449 \\
\hline New Hampshire. & 1.575
1.329 & 268 . & South Carolina. . . . . & 1,016,276 & 847,026
\(1,123,394\) \\
\hline Vermont. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ( & 1,329
23,386 & 17,931 & Georgia. . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,325,652 & 1,123,394 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 23,386
6,602 & 17,931
4,430 &  & 253,655 & 217,229 \\
\hline Rhode Islant. & 6,602
11,397 & -7,4888 & EAST SOUTH Certraz: & 303,606 & 201,335 \\
\hline MIDDLE ATLANTIC: & & & Tennessee. & 512,872 & 365,769 \\
\hline New York. & 77,751 & 62,369 & Alabnūa. & 1,032,321 & 841,668 \\
\hline New Jersey. & 54,015 & 42,797 & Mississippi......... & 1,071,919 & 861,340 \\
\hline Pennsylvania....... & 126,537 & 100,500 & WHST SOUTH CENTRAL: & & \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRAL: & & & Arkansas: & 362,543 & 311,247 \\
\hline Ohio... & 88,394 & 66,836 & Louisiana. & 749,704 & 634,353 \\
\hline Indiana & 40,799 & 27,540 & Oklahoma & 78,026 & 64,079 \\
\hline Mllinois. & 62,727 & 44,130 & Texas. \({ }_{\text {Mouvtain: }}\) & 732,810 & 655,065 \\
\hline Mlchigan. & 14,677 & 10,382 & MoUntain: & & \\
\hline Wisconsin erobe & 2,483 & 1,204 & Montana & 859 & 345 \\
\hline WEST NORTH CEETRAL: & 3,326 & 1,838 & IVahoming & 335
429 & 123 \\
\hline Iown... & 11,584 & 6,132 & Colorado & 4,676 & 2,335 \\
\hline Missourl & 146,635 & 101,702 & New Mexico & 1,273 & 467 \\
\hline North Dakota & . 536 & 101 & Arizona. & 1,227 & 524 \\
\hline South Dakota & 833 & 244 & Utals. & 691 & 189 \\
\hline Nebraska.. & 4,155 & '2,155 & Novada. & 181 & 53 \\
\hline Kansas.. . . . . . . . . & 38,784 & 23,687 & PACIFIC: & & \\
\hline South attantic: & & & Washington. . . . . . . . & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,731 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1.106
397 \\
\hline Delaware. & 30,910
263,899 & 20,438
196,729 & Californla. . . . . . . . . . . & - 10,771 & S,366 \\
\hline Maryland. Columbial & 263,899
62,356 & 196,729
46,569 & Californa. & 10,771 & 8,306 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.}
(By W. W. Husband, U.S. Commissioner General of Immigration. Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850 and 1857 represent respectively \(15-\mathrm{month}, 9-\mathrm{month}, 15-\mathrm{month}\), and 6 -month periods.)

TOTAL ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Number. & YEAR. & Nu & YEAR. & Number. & Year. & Number. & Year. & Number. \\
\hline 1820. & 8,385 & 1841 & 80,289 & 1862 & 72,183 & 1883. & 603,322 & 1904 & 812,870 \\
\hline 1821 & 9,127 & 1842 & 104,565 & 1863 & 132,925 & 1884 & 518,592 & 1905 & 1,026,499 \\
\hline 1822 & 6,911 & 1843 & 52,496 & 1864 & 191,114 & 1885 & 395,346 & 1906 & 1,100,735 \\
\hline 1823 & 6,354 & 1844 & 78,615 & 1865 & 180,339 & 1886 & 334,203 & 1907 & 1,285,349 \\
\hline 1824 & 7,912 & 1845 & 114,371 & 1866. & 332,577 & 1887 & 490,109 & 1908. & 782,870 \\
\hline 1825 & 10,199 & 1846 & 154,416 & 1867. & 303,104 & 1888. & 546,889 & 1909 & 751,786 \\
\hline 1826 & 10,837 & 1847 & 234,968 & 1868 & 282,189 & 1889 & 444,427 & 1910. & 1,041,570 \\
\hline 1827 & 18,875 & 1848 & 226,527 & 1869 & 352,768 & 1890 & 455,302 & 1911 & 878,587 \\
\hline 1828 & 27,382 & 1849 & 297,024 & 1870 & 387,203 & 1891 & 560,319 & 1912 & 838,172 \\
\hline 1829 & 22,520 & 1850 & 369,980 & 1871. & 321,350 & 1892 & 579,663 & 1913 & 1,197,892 \\
\hline 1830 & 23,322 & 1851 & 379,466 & 1872 & 404,806 & 1893 & 439,730 & 1914 & 1,218,480 \\
\hline 1831 & 22,633 & 1852 & 371,603 & 1873 & 459,803 & 1894 & 285,631 & 1915 & 326,700 \\
\hline 1832 & 60,482 & 1853 & 368,645 & 1874 & 313,339 & 1895 & 258,536 & 1916 & 298,826 \\
\hline 1833 & 58,640 & 1854 & 427,833 & 1875 & 227,498 & 1896 & 343,267 & 1917 & 295,403 \\
\hline 1834. & 65,365 & 1855 & 200,877 & 1876. & 169,986 & 1897 & 230,832 & 1918 & 110,618 \\
\hline 1835 & 45,374 & 1856 & 195,857 & 1877 & 141,857 & 1898 & 229,299 & 1919 & 141,132 \\
\hline 1836 & 76,242 & 1857 & 112,123 & 1878 & 138,469 & 1899 & 311,715 & 1920 & 430,001 \\
\hline 1837 & 79,340 & 1858 & 191,942 & 1879 & 177,826 & 1900 & 448,572 & 1921 & 805,228 \\
\hline 1838 & 38,914 & 1859 & 129,571 & 1880 & 457,257 & 1901 & 487,918 & 1922 & 309,556 \\
\hline 1839 & 68,069 & 1860 & 133,143 & 1881 & 669,431 & 1902 & 648,743 & & \\
\hline 1840. & 84,066 & 1861. & 142,877 & 1882 & 788,992 & 1903 & 857,046 & Total. & 134,744,888 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above table covers only immigrant aliens and does not include non-immigrant aliens.
In the year ending June 30,1922 , alien immigrants to the number of 13,731 were debarred, and 4,353 others were deported. Of those debarred 5,529 were paupers; 1,249 unable to read; 672 diseased; 176 criminals.

Of the immigrants deported, 434 were criminals.
ALIEN IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1907.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
(\text { FISCAL) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{NEW YORK.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Philadelphia.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{BCETON.} \\
\hline & U. S. Citizens Returning & Immigr'nt Aliens. & Immigrants. & U. S. Citizens Return'g & \begin{tabular}{l}
Non- \\
Immig. \\
Aliens.
\end{tabular} & Immigrants. & U. S. Citizens Returning & \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { Non- } \\
\text { Immigr'nt } \\
\text { Aliens. }
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] & Immigrants. \\
\hline 1907 & 146,747 & 111,539 & 1,004,756 & 3,258 & 1,008 & 30,501 & 12,420 & 12,558 & 70,164 \\
\hline 1908 & 158,619 & 111,539 & 1, 585,970 & 3,158 & 1,433 & 16,458 & 11,745 & 11,002 & 41,363 \\
\hline 1909 & 169,820 & 144,140 & 580,617 & 3,252 & 789 & 14,294 & 11,284 & 11,577 & 36,318 \\
\hline 1910 & 170,210 & 109,921 & 786,094 & 2,905 & 2,030 & 37.641 & 9,244 & 8,458 & 53,617 \\
\hline 1911 & 182,724 & 100,059 & 637,003 & 3,527 & 1,271 & 45,023 & 11,019 & 8,423 & 45,865 \\
\hline 1912 & 179,358 & 112,268 & 605,151 & 3,983 & 3,606 & 43,749 & 10,517 & 10,008 & 38,782 \\
\hline 1913 & 166,686 & 139,937 & 892,653 & 3,999 & 4,271 & 59,466 & 11,894 & 11,649 & 54,740 \\
\hline 1914 & 168.912 & 114.521 & 878,052 & 3,114 & 2,672 & 56,857 & 14,816 & 11,085 & 69,365 \\
\hline 1915 & 132,983 & 62,738 & 178,416 & 1,868 & 1,108 & 7,114 & 10,634 & 5,385 & 15,983 \\
\hline 1916 & 49,733 & 32,721 & 141,390 & 93 & 34 & 229 & 1,243 & 1,129 & 12,428 \\
\hline 1917 & 39,958 & 29,100 & 129.446 & 125 & 42 & 274 & 790 & 528 & 11,828 \\
\hline 1918. & 21,739 & 26,387 & 28,867 & 30 & 26 & 386 & 419 & 215 & 3,392 \\
\hline 1919 & 31,546 & 35,026 & 26,731 & 196 & 69 & 333 & 528 & 294 & 374 \\
\hline 1920 & 85173 & 105,343 & 225,206 & 1,694 & 640 & 4,205 & 2,089 & 1,187 & 15,820 \\
\hline 1921 & 141,482 & 87,682 & 560,971 & 2,227 & 1,187 & 24,432 & 5,116 & 1,827 & 51,565 \\
\hline 1922 & 162,389 & 65,962 & 209,778 & 588 & 275 & 3,257 & 2,675 & 838 & 4.924 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1907 ...} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{BALTIMORE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{San Francisco.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Total UnIted States.} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,074
653} & 66,910 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
4,567 & 2,283 & 3,539
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1908. & 1,484 & & 66,910
\(-31,489\) & 5,303 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,283 \\
& 2,976
\end{aligned}
\] & 3,608 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
191,797 \\
200,447 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 153,120 & \(1,285,349\)
782,870 \\
\hline 1909 & 1,121 & 1,546 & 18,966 & 6,351 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,273 \\
4,273
\end{array}
\] & 3,103 & 217,173 & 192,449 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{751,786} \\
\hline 1910 & 1,030 & -682 & 30,563 & 5,818 & 4,387 & 4,233 & 243,191 & 156,467 & \\
\hline 1911 & 1,290 & 593 & 22,866 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,249 \\
& \mathbf{5}, 567
\end{aligned}
\]} & 4,417 & 3,419 & 269,128 & 151,713 & 1,041,570 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,136 & 814 & 21,667 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,168
3,381} & 3,958 & 280,801 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{178,983
229,335} & 878,587
838,172 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,104 & 763 & 32,833 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,567 \\
& 5,909
\end{aligned}
\] & & 5,554 & 286,604 & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
838,172 \\
1,197,892
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 1914 & 1,071 & 956 & 39,048 & -5,404 & 3,084 & 6,716 & 286,586 & 184,601 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,197,892 \\
& 1,218,480
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1915 & 204 & 166 & 3, 3 ,017 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 0,444 \\
& 6,168 \\
& 6,254
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,013 \\
& 3,674
\end{aligned}
\]} & 8,055 & 239,579 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
107,544 \\
67,922
\end{array}
\]} & 1,218,700 \\
\hline 1916 & 52 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{52} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}124 \\ -\quad 231 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & & & 7,955 & 121,930 & & 298,826 \\
\hline 1917 & 47 & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,254 \\
& 5,032
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,674 \\
& 3,245
\end{aligned}
\] & 7,269 & 127,420 & 67,474 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 295,403 \\
& 110,618
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 1918 & 49 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22
25} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{268
260} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,547
5,299} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,116} & 9,812 & 72,867 & 101,235 & \\
\hline 1919 & 30 & & & & & 9,121 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
96,420 \\
157,173 \\
222,712 \\
243,563
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
95,889 \\
191,575 \\
172,935 \\
122.949 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 141,132 \\
& 430,001 \\
& 805,228 \\
& 309,556
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 1920 & 133 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{54
29} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 301 \\
& 265
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,273 \\
& 7,402 \\
& 7,339
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{13,868
14,102
6,986} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,141 \\
& 8,3361 \\
& 6,724
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & \\
\hline 1921 & 81 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1922 & 117 & 60 & 163 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NET INCREASE OF U. S.' POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ADMITTED.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Departed.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Increase.} \\
\hline & Immigrant. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Non-Im- } \\
& \text { migrant. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total. & Emigrant. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Non- } \\
\text { Emigrant. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Total. & \\
\hline 1909 & 751,786 & 192,449 & 944,235 & 225,802 & 174,590 & 400,392 & 543,843 \\
\hline 1910 & 1,041,570 & 156,467 & 1,198,037 & 202,436 & 177,982 & 380,418 & 817,619 \\
\hline 1911 & 878,587 & 151,713 & 1,030,300 & 295,666 & 222,549 & 518,215 & 512,085 \\
\hline 1912 & 838,172 & 178,983 & 1,017,155 & 333,262 & 282,030 & 615,292 & 401,863 \\
\hline 1913 & 1,197,892 & 229,335 & 1,427,227 & 308,190 & 303,734 & 611,924 & 815,303 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,218,480 & 184,601 & 1,403,081 & 303,338 & 330,467 & 633,805 & 769,276 \\
\hline 1915 & 326,700 & 107,544 & 434,244 & 204,074 & 180,100 & 384,174 & 50,070 \\
\hline 1916 & 298,826 & 67,922 & 366,748 & 129,765 & 111,042 & 240,807 & 125,941 \\
\hline 1917 & 295,403 & 67,474 & 362,877 & 66,277 & 80,102 & 146,379 & 216,498 \\
\hline 1918 & 110,618 & 101,235 & 211,853 & 94,585 & 98,683 \({ }^{\prime}\) & 193,268 & 18,585 \\
\hline 1919 & 141,132 & 95,889 & 237,021 & 123,522 & 92,709 & 216,231 & 20,790 \\
\hline 1920 & 430,001 & 191,575 & 621,576 & 288,315 & 139,747 & 428,062 & 193,514 \\
\hline 1921 & 805,228 & 172,935 & 978,163 & 247,718 & 178,313 & 426,031 & 552,132 \\
\hline 1922. & 309,556 & 122,949 & 432,505 & 198,712 & 146,672 & 345,384 & 87,121 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

YEARLY AND MONTHLY QUOTAS UNDER RESTRICTION ACT
(EXTENDED TO JUNE 30, 1924).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country or Region of Birth. & Annuaily. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Month } \\
\text { ly. }
\end{array}
\] & Country or Region of birth. & Annually. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Month- } \\
& \text { ly. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Albania. & 288 & 58 & Spain (in & 2 & 182 \\
\hline Armenia & 230 & 46 & Sweden & 20,042 & 4,008 \\
\hline Austria. & 7,451 & 1,490 & Switzerland. & 3,752 & 750 \\
\hline Belgium. & 1,563
102 & 313
61 & United Kingdo & 77,342
6,426 & 15,468
1,285 \\
\hline Czechosio & 14,357 & 2,871 & Other Europe (incl. Andorra, Gi- & & \\
\hline Danzig, Free City & +301 & & braltar, Liechtenstein, Maita, & & \\
\hline Denmark & 5,619 & 1,124 & \(\underset{\text { Palestine }}{\text { Mond }}\) and San Marino)....... & 86 & 17 \\
\hline Finland Flume, & 3,921 & 784 & Palestine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 928 & 186 \\
\hline France: & 5,729 & 1,146 & Turkey (European andisiatic; incl. & & \\
\hline Germany & 67,607 & 13,521 & Smyrna region and Turkish-Ar- & & \\
\hline Greece. & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,294 \\
5,638 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1,128 & mentan region)............... & 2,388 & 47 \\
\hline Iceland & & & Iraq (Mesopotamia), Persia, & & \\
\hline Italy & 42,057 & 8,411 & Rhodes, and any other Asiatic & & \\
\hline Luxemburg & 150 & 19
30 & territory not included in the & & \\
\hline Memel Reg Netherlands & 150
3.607 & 721 & Barred Zone. Persons born in
Asiatic Russia are included in the & & \\
\hline Norway. & 12,202 & 2,440 & Russia quota) & 1 & 16 \\
\hline Poland & 21,076 & 4,215 & Africa. & 2 & 5 \\
\hline Eastern Galin & \begin{tabular}{l}
5,786 \\
4.284 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & 1,157 & \begin{tabular}{l}
A tlantic Islands (other than Azores, \\
Canary Islands, Madeira and is-
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline Portugal (incl Azores and Mädera) & 2,465 & 493 & lands adjacent to the American & & \\
\hline Roumania & 7,419 & 1,484 & continent). & 121 & 24 \\
\hline Russia (European and Asiatic) & 21,613 & 4,323 & New Zealand and Paciac & 80 & \\
\hline Esthonian region & 1,348 & \begin{tabular}{l}
270 \\
308 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Latvian region.... & 1,540
2,310 & \(\begin{array}{r}308 \\ 462 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & Total. & 357,803 & 71,561 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

IMMIGRATION BY RACES (FISCAL YEARS).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RACES. & 1914. & 1915. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. & 1922. \\
\hline African (black) & 8.447 & 5,660 & 4,576 & 7,971 & 5,706 & 5,823 & 8,174 & 9,873 & 5,248 \\
\hline Armenian. . & 7,785 & 932 & 964 & 1,221 & 221 & 282 & 2,762 & 10,212 & 2,249 \\
\hline Bohemian and Moravian & 9,928 & 1,651 & 642 & 327 & 74 & 105 & 415 & 1,743 & 3,086 \\
\hline Bulgarian, Serb'n, Montenegrin. & 15,084 & 3,506 & 3,146 & 1,134 & 150 & 205 & 1,064 & 7,700 & 1,370 \\
\hline Chinese. . . . & 2,354 & 2,469 & 2,239 & 1,843 & 1,576 & 1,697 & 2,148 & 4,017 & 4.465 \\
\hline Croatian a & 37,284 & 1,942 & 791 & 305 & 33 & 23 & 493 & 11,035 & 3,783 \\
\hline Cuban & 3,539 & 3,402 & 3,442 & 3,428 & 1,179 & 1,169 & 1,510 & 1,523 & 698 \\
\hline Dalmat'n, Bosn'n, Herzeg & 5,149
12,566 & 305
6,675 & 114
6.443 & 94 & 15 & 735 & 63 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
930 \\
813
\end{tabular} & 307 \\
\hline Dutch a & 12,566 172 & 6,675 & 6,443
\(\cdot 80\) & 69 & 61 & ,735 & 160 & ,813 & +749 \\
\hline English & 51,746 & 38,662 & 36,168 & 32,246 & 12,980 & 26,889 & 58,366 & 54,627 & 30,429 \\
\hline Finnish & 12,805 & 3,472 & 5,649 & 5,900 & 1,867 & 968 & 1,510 & 4,233 & 2,506 \\
\hline Frenc & 18,166 & 12,636 & 19,518 & 24,405 & 6.840 & 12,598 & 27,390 & 24,122 & 13,617 \\
\hline Germ & 79,871 & 20,729 & 11,555 & 9,682 & 1,992 & 1,837 & 7,338 & 24,168 & 31,218 \\
\hline Greck & 45,881 & 15,187 & 26,792 & 25,919 & 2,602 & 813 & 13,998 & 31,828 & 3,821 \\
\hline Hebre & 138,051 & 26,497 & 15,108 & 17,342 & 3,672 & 3,055 & 14,292 & 119,036 & 53,524 \\
\hline Irlsh. & 33,898 & 23,503 & 20,636 & 17,462 & 4,657 & 7,910 & 20,784 & 39,056 & 17,191 \\
\hline Itailan (nort]) & 44,802 & 10,660 & 4,905 & 3,796 & 1,074 & 1,236 & 12,918 & 27,459 & 6,098 \\
\hline Italian (sout & 251,612 & 46,557 & 33,909 & 35,154 & 5,234 & 2,137 & 84,882 & 195,037 & 35,056 \\
\hline Japanese. . & 8,941 & 8,609 & 8,711 & 8,925 & 10,168 & 10,056 & 9,279 & 7,531 & 6,361 \\
\hline Korean. & 152 & 146 & 154 & 194 & 149 & 77 & 72 & 61 & 88 \\
\hline Lithu & 21,584 & 2,638 & 599 & 479 & 135 & 160 & 422 & 829 & 1,602 \\
\hline Magyar & 44,538 & 3.604 & 981 & 434 & 32 & 52 & 252 & 9,377 & 6,037 \\
\hline Mexican & 13,089 & 10,993 & 17,198 & 16,438 & 17,602 & 28,344 & 51,042 & 29,603 & 18,246 \\
\hline Pacinc I & & & & 10 & 17 & 6 & 17 & 13 & \\
\hline Polish & 122,657 & 9,065 & 4,502 & 3,109 & 668 & 732 & 2,519 & 21,146 & 6,357 \\
\hline Portugue & 9,647 & 4,376 & 12,208 & 10,194 & 2,319 & 1,574 & 15,174 & 18,856 & 1,867 \\
\hline Roumani & 24,070 & 1,200 & 953 & . 522 & 155 & 89 & 898 & 5,925 & 1,520 \\
\hline Russtan & 44,157 & 4,459 & 4,858 & 3,711 & 1,513 & 1,532 & 2,378 & 2,887 & 2,486 \\
\hline Ruthenian (Russniak) & 36,727 & 2,933 & 1,365 & 1,211 & 49 & 103 & 258 & 958 & 698 \\
\hline Scandinavia & 36,053 & 24,263 & 19.172 & 19,596 & 8,741 & 8,261 & 16,621 & 25,812 & 16,678 \\
\hline Scotch & 18,997 & 14,310 & 13,515 & 13,350 & 5,204 & 10,364 & 21,180 & 24,649 & 15,596 \\
\hline Siovak & 25,189 & 2,069 & - 577 & - 244 & - 35 & 85 & 3,824 & 35,047 & 6,001 \\
\hline Spanish & 11,064 & 5,705 & 9,259 & 15,019 & 7,909 & 4,224 & 3,594 & 27,448 & 1,879 \\
\hline Spanish-America & 1,544 & 1,667 & 1,881 & 2,587 & 2,231 & 3,092 & 3,934 & 3,325 & 1,446 \\
\hline Syrian & 9,023
2,693 & 1,767
273
1,390 & 676
216 & 976
454 & 210 & 231
18 & 3,047 140 & 5,105 & 1,334
40 \\
\hline Welst & 2,558 & 1,390 & 983 & 793 & 278 & 608 & 1,462 & 1,748 & 956 \\
\hline West Indian (except Cuban) & 1,396 & 823 & 948 & 1,369 & 732 & 1,223 & 1,546 & 1,553 & 976 \\
\hline Other peoples & 3,830 & 1,877 & 3,388 & 2,097 & 314 & 247 & 1,345 & 3,237 & 743 \\
\hline Total.... & 1,218,480 & 326,700 & 298,826 & 295,403 & 110,618 & 141,132 & 430.001 & 805,228 & 309,556 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EMIGRATION FROM THE U. S. BY CHIEF RACES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline race or People. & No. & Race or People. & No. & Race or People. & NO. \\
\hline African (black) & 2,183 & Greek. & 7,649 & Scandinavian (Norwegi- & \\
\hline Czech & 4,246 & Hebrew & 830 & ans, Danes, and Swedes) & 4,417 \\
\hline Bulgarian, Serbian, and & & Irshh...... & 2,485 & Scotch. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,659 \\
\hline Montenegrin. . . . . . . . . & 5,877 & Italan (north) & 7,448 & Slovak & 3,451 \\
\hline Crotiai and Slovenian & 3,997 & Jananese & 4,353 & Spanish American & 1,838 \\
\hline Dalmatian, Bosnian, and & & Lithuania & 4,606 & Syrian. & 1,396 \\
\hline Merzegovinian......... & 549 & Magyar. & 4,758 & Turkish. & 272 \\
\hline Dutch and Flemi & 2,157 & Mexlcan & 5,770 & West Indian (other than & \\
\hline English & 9,668 & Polish... & 31,004 & Cub & 820 \\
\hline French & \begin{tabular}{|l}
1,254 \\
3,464
\end{tabular} & Portuguese & 6,052
4,219 & Other and total....... & 2 \\
\hline German & 5,715 & Russian. & 2,891 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

356 U. S.-Immigr. and Emigr.; Naturalization; Death Rate.
IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30. 1922. BY OCCUPATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline OCCUPATION. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Immi- } \\
& \text { grant. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Emi- } \\
& \text { Erant. }
\end{aligned}
\] & OCCUPATION. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Immi- } \\
& \text { grant. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Emi- } \\
& \text { grant. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline PROFESSIONAL. & & & M & 600 & 52 \\
\hline Actors. & 704 & 158 & Miners & 2,227 & 3,257 \\
\hline Architec & 127 & 63 & Painters and glaziers & 881 & 346 \\
\hline Editors & 1,264 & 23 & Photographers & 198 & 54 \\
\hline Electrician & 713 & 131 & Plasterers. & 170 & 39 \\
\hline Engineers (professional) & 1,103 & 379 & Plumbers. & 219 & 5 \\
\hline Lawyers.. & 131 & \(\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & Printers & 409
96 & 7 \\
\hline Musicians & 714 & 229 & Seamstresses & 1,972 & 134 \\
\hline Officials (Government) & 744 & 258 & Shoemakers & 2,287 & 826 \\
\hline Physicians. & 458 & 157 & Stokers. & 348 & 195 \\
\hline Sculptors & 164 & 111 & Stonecutter & 162 & 93 \\
\hline Teachers & 1,118 & 456 & Tailors. & 4,331 & 981 \\
\hline Other professio & 2,317 & 611 & Tanners and cu & 99 & 28 \\
\hline Tota & 10,955 & 3,313 & Tinners. & 176 & 0 \\
\hline Bakers . . Skilled. & & & Tobacso wor & 0 & \\
\hline Bakers. & 1,629 & 547 & Upholsterers & 78 & 9 \\
\hline Barbers and & 1,168 & \(\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 302 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & Weatch and clock mand spinn & 1,262 & 532 \\
\hline Bookbinders & 97 & 18 & Wheelwrlghts. & & \\
\hline Brewers. & 35 & 21 & Woodworkers (not specified) & 89 & 28 \\
\hline Butchers. & 1,059 & 373 & Other skilled & 2.472 & 1,250 \\
\hline Carpenters and join & 3,930 & 1,184 & Totai & 51,588 & 17,958 \\
\hline Cigarette makers & & & miscellaneous. & & \\
\hline Cigar makers & 147 & 215 & Agents & 611 & 207 \\
\hline Cigar packers & & &  & \(\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 308 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 136
84 \\
\hline Dressmakers & 9,444
3,726 & 2,027 & Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters. & 10,529 & 134
2,690 \\
\hline Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary) & & & Fisherme & 7,676 & 5,036 \\
\hline Furriers and fur workers... & 131 & & Fishermen & 164 & 154
97 \\
\hline Gardeners. & 431 & 221 & Laborers. & 32726 & 100,058 \\
\hline Hat and cap makers & 165 & 20 & Manufacturer & 202 & 152 \\
\hline Iron and stcel worker & 751 & 195 & Merchants & 7, \(\mathbf{7}^{2} 781\) & 4,328 \\
\hline Lewelersmiths & 146 & 86 & Other miscel & 44.531
11.172 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.212 \\
& 4.343
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Machinists. & 1,291 & 948 & & & \\
\hline Mariners. & 2,845 & 1,224 & Tota & 115,963 & 122,497 \\
\hline Masons.................... & 1,411 & 359 & & & \\
\hline Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin) & 1,58
187 & 58 & and chiidren) & 131.050 & 54,944 \\
\hline Miliers........................ & 177 & 79 & Grand total... & 309,556 & 198,712 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{UNITED STATES NATURALIEATION STATISTICS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. (FISCAL). & Declarations Filed. & Petitions Filed. & Certificates Issued. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { (FISCAL) }
\end{gathered}
\] & Declarations Filied. & Petitions Filed. & Certificates Issued. \\
\hline 1908. & 137,229 & 44,029 & 25,963 & 1915 & 245,815 & 106,317 & 96,390 \\
\hline 1909 & 145,794 & 43,161 & 38,372 & 1916 & 207,935 & 108,009 & 93.911 \\
\hline 1910 & 167,226 & 55,038 & 39,206 & 1917 & 438.748 & 132320 & 94,897 \\
\hline 1911 & 186.157 & -73,644 & 56,257 & 1918 & 335,069 & 110,416 & *151,449 \\
\hline 1912 & 169,142 & 95.627 & 69,965 & 1919 & 346,827 & 107,559 & *217,358 \\
\hline 1913 & 181,632 & 95,186 & 82,017 & 1920 & 300,106 & 166,925 & 125.711 \\
\hline 1914 & 214,016 & 123,855 & 105,439 & 1921. & 304,481 & 180,894 & 163.656 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NO. OF PERSONS GRANTED OR DENIED CITIZENSHIP DURING FISCAL YEARS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1910. & 1911. & 1912. & 1913. & 1914. & 1915. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. \\
\hline Granted. & 39.206 & 56,257 & 69,965 & 82.017 & 105,439 & 96,390 & 93,911 & 94,897 & *151.449 & *217,358 & 125.711 & 163,656 \\
\hline Denied. & 7,781 & 9,017 & 9.635 & 10,891 & 13,133 & 13,691 & 11,927 & 9.544 & 12,182 & 13,119 & 15,586 & 18,981 \\
\hline Total. & 146,987 & |65,274 & 79,600 & 92.908 & 118,572. & 110,081 & 105,838 & 104,441 & 163,631 & 230,477 & 141,297 & 1182637 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Includes miiitary naturalizations which in 1921, not included in table, totalied 261,936.

DEATH RATE IN UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1900-1920.
(By the United States Census Bureau. Exclusive of still-births.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Population. & Deaths. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
1,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & YEAR & Popula-
tion. & Death & 1.000
Pop. & R. & Population. & Deaths. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,000 \\
& \text { Pop. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 19 & & & & 1908 & 46,789,913 & 691,574 & 14.8 & 1915 & 67,093,621 & 909,155 & 13 \\
\hline 1902 & 32,029,815 & 508,640 & 15 & 1909 & 50,870,518 & 732,538 & 14.4 & 1916 & 71,339,485 & 1,001,921 & 14 \\
\hline 1903 & 32,701,083 & & 16 & 1910. & 53,843,896 & 805,412 & 15.0 & 1917 & 74,972,798 & 1,068,932 & 14.3 \\
\hline 1904 & 33,345,163 & 551,354 & 16 & 1911 & 59,182,100 & 839,284 & & 1918 & 81,371,863 & 1,474,841 & 18.1 \\
\hline 19 & 34,052,201 & 545,533 & 16 & 1912 & 60,358,203 & 838,251 & 13.9 & 1919 & 85, 147,822 & 1096,436 & 12.9 \\
\hline 1906 & 41,983,419 & 658,105 & 15 & 1913 & 63,197,158 & 890,848 & 14.1 & 1920 & 87,486,713 & 1,142,558 & 13.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DEATHS BY AGES IN 1920.}

Under 1 year, 174.710 ; 1 yr.. 36,986; 2 yrs., 16,892; 3 yrs., 11,369 ; 4 yrs., 8,475 ; under 5 yrs., \(248.432 ; 5\) to 9 yrs., 27,051; 10 to 14 yrs., 19,450; 15 to 19 yrs., 31,\(259 ; 20\) to 24 yrs., 43,\(892 ; 25\) to 29 yrs., 49,\(753 ; 30\) to 34 yrs., 50,\(050 ; 35\) to 39 yrs., 52,\(093 ; 40\) to 44 yrs., \(47,609,45\) to 49 yrs., 51,959 ;

50 to 54 yrs.. 58,\(072 ; 55\) to 59 yrs., 61,678 : 60 to 64 yrs., 72,780: 65 to 69 yrs., 76,\(564 ; 70\) to 74 yrs., 79,\(584 ; 75\) to 79 yrs., 73,995 ; 80 to 84 yrs., 53,474 : 85 to 89 yrs. 29,\(403 ; 90\) to 94 yrs., 10,\(376 ; 95\) to 99 yrs., 2,\(459 ; 100\) yrs. and over, 961 ; deaths at age unknown, 1,664.

DEATHS IN U. S. REGISTRATION AREA IN 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline REGISTRATION
AREA. & All & Total
White
Deaths. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Natlve } \\
& \text { White } \\
& \text { Deaths. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Foreign- } \\
& \text { Born } \\
& \text { White } \\
& \text { Deaths. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Nativity } \\
\text { Un- } \\
\text { known } \\
\text { Deaths. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Negro
Deaths. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Jap- } \\
\text { anese } \\
\text { Deaths }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Other Deaths. \\
\hline REdISTRATION STATES. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline California & 47,196 & 44,223 & 30,593 & 12,752 & 878 & 779 & 1,006 & 1,188 \\
\hline Colorado. & 13,71 & 13,31 & 10,3 & 2,48 & 436 & & 46 & 53 \\
\hline Deiaware. & 3,265 & 2,593 & 2, 240 & 334 & 19 & & & 9
3 \\
\hline Florida. & 12,720 & 7,581 & 6,556 & 713 & 312 & 5,134 & & \\
\hline Il lnois. & 82;296 & 78,299 & 55,080 & 22,248 & 971 & 3,925 & & 68 \\
\hline Indian & 39,430 & 37,623 & 33,776 & 3,546 & 301 & 1,802 & & \\
\hline Kansas & 20,267 & 19,038 & 16,141 & 2,515 & 382 & 1,189 & 1 & 39 \\
\hline Kentucky & 28,564 & 24,004 & 22,656 & 1,015 & 333 & 4,560 & & \\
\hline Louisiana & 21,553 & 10,805
11,833 & 9,436
9,915 & 1,074
1,797 & 121 & 10,722 & & 22 \\
\hline Marylañ & 21,362 & 16,152 & 13,892 & 2,107 & 153. & 5,198 & 3 & \\
\hline Massachuse & 53,498 & 52,438 & 35,447 & 16,755 & 236 & , 993 & & 66 \\
\hline Michigan. & 51,549 & 49,834 & 35,696 & 13,320 & 818 & 1,529 & 1 & 185 \\
\hline Minnesota & 25,722 & 25,309 & 15,467 & 9,652 & 190 & 188 & 1 & 224 \\
\hline Missourl. & 42,638 & 38,862 & 33,372 & 4,497 & 993 & 14,092 & & 13 \\
\hline Montana & 5,289 & 4,968 & 3,517 & 1,320 & 131 & 41 & , & 271 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 12,976 & 12,579 & 9,402 & 2,975 & 202 & 228 & 12 & 157 \\
\hline New Hamp & -6,764 & & 5,168 & 1,384 & 201 & \({ }^{11}\) & & \\
\hline New Jersey & 41;326 & 38,851 & 27,254 & 11,329 & 268 & \(\begin{array}{r}2,460 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & 13 \\
\hline New York & 144,508 & 140,374 & 94,466 & 45,100 & 808 & 3,938 & 32 & 214 \\
\hline North Car & 32,654
74,341 & 20,189
70,313 & \begin{tabular}{l}
19,624 \\
56,938 \\
\hline 68
\end{tabular} & 12,423 & \({ }_{952}\) & 12,315
4,010 & & 17 \\
\hline Oregon & 9,246 & 8,923 & 6,894 & 1,821 & 208 & 4, 33 & 58 & 232 \\
\hline Pennsylvanla & 120,902 & 114,800 & 90;378 & 23,480 & 942 & 6,065 & 3 & 34 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 8,696 & 8,422 & 5,517 & 2,846 & 59 & 270 & & 4 \\
\hline South Caro & 23,767 & 9,425 & 9,149 & 169 & 107 & 14,338 & & 4 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 28,396 & 20,226 & 19,299 & 394 & 533 & 8,169 & & , \\
\hline Utah. & 5,198 & & 3,614 & 1,368 & 83 & 29 & 42 & 62 \\
\hline Vermon & 5,536 & 5,530 & +4,586 & \[
889
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 193 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & & \\
\hline Washing & 15,164 & 14,330 & 10,110 & 3,736 & 484 & 12,143 & 268 & 425 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 29,675 & 29,349 & 18,917 & 10,161 & 271 & 116 & & 210 \\
\hline - regletration area & 1,142,558 & 1,007,117 & 769,822 & 223,013 & 13,382. & 130,147 & 1,511 & 3,783 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DEATHS BY MONTHS IN 1920 .
Jan.; 111,919; Feb., 167,164; March, 116,379; April, 93,474; May, 91,189 ; June, 79,924; Juily, 77,442; Aug., 77,809; Sept., 76,821; Oct., 80,452 ; Nov., 82,223 ; Dec., 87,762 .

DEATHS FROM ĆHIEF CAUSES IN 1920.
Organic heart discases, 124,143; pneumonia (all|and typhlitis, 11,702; bronchitls, 11,609; puerperal forms), 120,108; tuberculosis of the lungs, 88,195; (other than septleemia), 10,976; whooplng cough, acute nephritis and Bright's disease, 78,192 ; cancer 10,968 ; resplratory deseases (other than pneumonia), and other malignant. tumors, 72,931; cerebral hemorrhage and brain softening, 71,618; violent deaths (excluding suicide), 68,697; influenzà, 62,097; congenital debility and malforinations, 61,080; diarrhoea and enterltis (under 2 yrs.), 38,514; unknown or ill defned diseases, 15,505 ; diabetes, 14,062; diphtheria and croup; 13,395 ; appendicitls malaria, 3,136 ; erysipelas, 2,721 ; small pox, 508 ,

DEATHS IN CHIEF U. S. CITIES, 1921.


\section*{BIRTH RATE IN U. S. BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1915-1920. \\ (By the United States Census Bureau.)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Population. & Births. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Per } \\
1,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Year. & Population. & Births. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Per } \\
1,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Year. & Population. & Births. & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Per } \\
1,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 1915 & \(\underline{30,936,179}\) & 776.304 & 25.1 & 1917... & \(\overline{54,771,416}\) & \(\overline{1,353,792}\) & 24.7 & 1919... & 61483,423 & \[
1,373,438
\] & 22.3 \\
\hline 1916.. & 32,788,670 & 818,983 & 25.0 & 1918... & 55,515,241 & \[
|1.363,649|
\] & 24.6 & 1920. & 63,659,441 & \[
1,508,874
\] & 23.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Births are exclusive of still births. The birth registration area was established in 1915.

The birth rate in 1920 among the general population in the birth registration area was, as shown in the above table, 23.7 per 1,000 population. The white birth rate was 23.5; colored, 27.0. The Negro birth rate in 1920 was 26.3 per 1,000 Negro population; the death rate, 18.4 per 1,000 negro population.
The Japanese birth rate in 1920 in the birth registration area of the United States was 65.0 per 1,000 Japanese population; the deauh rate was 13.9 per \(1,00 \mathrm{C}\) Japanese population.
"It is not to be expected," says the Census Bureau, "that this rate of natural increase will be maintained year after year by the Japanese in this country. At present he age constitution of the Japanese in this country is undoubtedly most favorable for a very rapid natural increase of population, but as the years go by and our Japanese grow older this rate will undoubtedly decrease, together with the birth rate, till the latter approximates the birth rate of Japan itself, where in 1917 the official rate is given as 32.4."

ESTIMATED POPULATION, NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILL
BIRTHS) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Area.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Popula- } \\
& \text { tion } \\
& \text { Estimated } \\
& \text { as of July } \\
& 1,1920 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths.)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Deaths (Exclusive of Sti 1births.)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RATE PER 1,000
POPULATION.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Births
Per 100 Deaths} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEATHS OF IN- } \\
& 1 \text { FANTS UNDER } \\
& 1 \text { YEAR OF AGE }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & Births. & Deaths. & & Total. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per } \\
\text { 1,000 } \\
\text { Births. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Sue registration area (total) & 63,659,441 & 1,508,874 & 836,13 & & & 180 & & \\
\hline White... & 59,468,918 & 1,395,523 & 759,014 & 23.5 & 12.8 & 184 & 114,603 & 82 \\
\hline Color & 4,190,523 & 113,351 & 77,120 & 27.0 & 18.4 & 147 & 14,928 & 132 \\
\hline Cities in registration area (total) & 32,006,328 & 763,209 & 448657 & 23.8 & 14.0 & 170 & 69,474 & 91 \\
\hline White. & 30,422,053 & 725.136 & 413.686 & 23.8 & 13.5 & 175 & 63,440 & 87 \\
\hline Rural part registret' \({ }^{\text {area }}\) (tot’l) & 31,653,113 & 748,573 & 387.477 & 24.0
23.6 & 12.2 & 109 & 6,034
60,057 & 158
81 \\
\hline White. & 29,046,865 & 670.387 & 345.328 & 23.1 & 11.9 & 194 & 51,163 & 76 \\
\hline Colored. & 2,606 248 & 75,278 & 42,149 & 28.9 & 16.2 & 179 & 8,894 & 118 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1920, BY STATES.
(Rates are per 1,000 population.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Area. &  &  & Area. & 践这 &  & Area. &  &  \\
\hline & & & Maryland (total) & & & Oregon (to & 8.9 & 11.7 \\
\hline area (total)....... White. & 23.7 & 13.1 & White. . . . . . & 24.8 & 13.3 & White. & 18.8 & 11 \\
\hline Color & 27.0 & 18.4 & Massachus & 23.6 & 13. & Pennsylva & 25.1 & 23 \\
\hline & & & White & 23.6 & 13. & & 25. & 13 \\
\hline California (total) & & & Michigan & & 13 & Rhode Isla & 22 & 14.9 \\
\hline White. . . . . & 18.3 & 13.3 & White.. & 25.1 & 13.7 & White... & & 14.1 \\
\hline Color & 39.3 & 18.1 & Colored & 20.9 & 24.9 & Colore & & 26.3 \\
\hline Connecticut (to & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
24.5 \\
24.5
\end{array}\right|
\] & & Minnesota (total) & 23.3 & 10.7 & South Car & 28.9 & 14 \\
\hline White & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
24.4 \\
25.4
\end{array}\right|
\] & 13.4
22.6 & Whi e & 23. & \({ }_{22}^{10.6}\) & White & & 11 \\
\hline Dist. of Col. (tota & 19.9 & 14.6 & Nebraska (tot & 23.7 & 10.0 & Utah (tota & 31.2 & 11 \\
\hline White. & & 12.6 & White. & 23.8 & 9.8 & White. & 31.2 & 11 \\
\hline Colore & & 20.6 & Color & 21.0 & 22.8 & Color & 37.2 & 17 \\
\hline White. & & 13.2 & New Hhite & 22.4 & 15.2 & Vermont & & 15 \\
\hline Color & 18.3 & 21.9 & & 10.6 & 14.5 & Colo & 3.6 & 10 \\
\hline Kanzas (t & 22.3 & 11.4 & New Yo k (total) & 22.5 & 13.8 & Virginia (tot & 28.3 & 13.1 \\
\hline White & & 11.1 & White & 22.5 & 13.7 & White & 27.8 & 11.3 \\
\hline Kentucky (total & 26.0 & 11.8 & North Car & & 12.7 & & 19.8 & \\
\hline White.. . . . . & 26.8 & 11.0 & White.. & 31.7 & 11.2 & White... & 19. & 10.8 \\
\hline Coored & 17.6 & 19.4 & Colored & 31.3 & 16.0 & Color & 39.5 & 22. \\
\hline Maine (tota & 22.5 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
15.4 \\
15.4
\end{tabular} & Ohio (tota & 21.3 & 12.8 & Wisconsin (tot
White. & 22.2 & 11.2 \\
\hline Color & & 15.8 & Whitered & & & \(\xrightarrow[\text { White. }]{\text { Whirad }}\) & & 111.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Rhode Isiand was dropped from the death registration area in 1919.}

In 1920, in the registration area. 82 whit3 babies and 132 colored babies out of 1,000 of cach color born died \(n\) their first year of life. In Vew York City the numbrr dving in the fir tyear of life was 83 white and 157 colored. The greatest white infant mortality was in Richmond Borough; the greatest colored, on the Bronx

\section*{ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.}

The percentage of iliegitimate births in 1920 in the United States was 2.27 per 100 births; percentage of white illegitimates, 1.42; percentage of native White illegitimates, 1.67; percentage of illegitimate births by foreign mothers, . 052 ; percentage of Negro illegitimate births, 12.56 .
The average number of chiidren ever born to mothers of 1920 was 3.3; the average number of these children living was 2.9. Italian, Austrian and \#ungarian mothers of 1920 had an average of 4.0
to 4.5 children each, of which 3.4 to 3.9 were still living.
The largest number of children are born to miners, metal mill workers, guards, watchmen, janitors and sextons; the smallest number to soldlers, sailors, marines, bookkeepers, policemen, designers, tenhnical engineers, chemists, actors, architects, artists, lawyers, doctors, druggists, teachers, authors, reporters, editors, bankers and brokers, chauffours and electricians.
One birth in every 100 is of twins or triplets, etc.

\section*{BIRTH RATES AMONG ALIEN WHITE MOTHERS IN U. S.}
(Per 1,000 enumerated female population, by country of birth in the registration area and each registrition State, 1920).
(Rates are shown in talacs when the number of births is less than 5.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{AREA.} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{COUNTRY OF BIRTH.} \\
\hline & United States. & Canada & Denmark, Norway, Sweden. & England, Sco and, Wales & Ireland. & Italy. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Other } \\
\text { Foreign } \\
\text { Countries. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline The registratlon area... & 42.8 & 47.3 & 39.4 & 38.2 & 41.5 & 160.0 & 85.2 \\
\hline Callfornia & 34.7 & 25.8 & 33.0 & 33.8 & 34.5 & 92.1 & 73.7 \\
\hline Connectlcut: & 31.2 & 55.8 & 44.9 & 36.7 & 39.0 & 177.2 & 117.2 \\
\hline District of Colum & 33.9 & 23.4 & 43.0 & 32.9 & 31.2 & \(137: 9\) & 68.2 \\
\hline Indiana. . & 43.8 & 28.3 & 34.9 & 41.6 & 29.2 & 137.8 & 83.0 \\
\hline Kansas & 46.4 & 15.5 & 20.6 & 18.8 & 14.1 & 96.1 & 58.8 \\
\hline Kenrucky & 55.1 & 12.8 & 44.6 & 21.3 & 13.1 & 124.3 & 29.6 \\
\hline Maine. & 41.3 & 72.1 & 41.9 & 42.7 & 48.9 & 231.2 & 103.9 \\
\hline Maryland & 47.1 & 44.8 & 52.8 & 43.3 & 28.2 & 160.0 & 72.9 \\
\hline Massachuset & 33.2 & 54.7 & 42.7 & 42.0 & 50.1 & 175.7 & 116.9 \\
\hline Michigan. & 47.7 & 41.2 & 37.5 & 52.3 & 35.5 & 203.2 & 98.8 \\
\hline Minnésota & 48.5 & 29.4 & 41.9 & 43.9 & 26.1 & 166.3 & 63.5 \\
\hline Nebraska. & 49:8 & 12.0 & 33.3 & 25.2 & 21.0 & 180.4 & 52.8 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 37.0 & 71.4 & 34.9 & 34.6 & 34.5 & 176.4 & 130.6 \\
\hline New York. \(\therefore\). & 33.5 & 39.0 & 41.5 & 36.0 & 42.6 & 150.8 & 72.9 \\
\hline Notth Carolina & 64.2 & 47.5 & 78.4 & 48.2 & 33.1 & 52.3 & 92.0 \\
\hline Ohio.. & 39.9 & 32.7 & 41.8 & 35.8 & 31.4 & 178.0 & 82.5 \\
\hline Oregon. & 39.5 & 33.3 & 37.6 & 41.5 & 27.0 & 112.5 & \$1.6 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 42.0 & 40.5 & 40.5 & 36.0 & 39.2 & - 188.8 & 118.1 \\
\hline Soutli Carolinä & 59.1 & 51.7 & 90.8 & 70.4 & 19.1 & 97.2 & 12.5 \\
\hline Utah. & 64.5 & 57.3 & 46:4 & 44.5 & 42.4 & 151.5 & 110.9 \\
\hline Vermont. & 39.1 & 61.1 & 35.0 & 43.7 & 24.8 & 107.8 & 144.4 \\
\hline Vloginia. & 56.7 & 46.3 & 54.7 & 47.6 & 34.9 & 124:2 & 90:6 \\
\hline Waskington. . . & 41.0 & 36.6 & 43.4 & 40.3 & 140.8 & 109.0 & 57.3 \\
\hline Wisconsin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 45.4 & 25.7 & 32.8 & 28.7 & 19.4 & 191.2. & 51.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Birth rates of colored per 1,000 enumerated femaie population, in the reg\&stratioh area, \(1920-\) Negro, 52.8; Indian, 48.3; Japanese, 188.5; Chinese, 116.4; other colored, 126.8.

\section*{NATIONAL GEOCRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINCTON, D. C.}
(By the President, Gilbert Grosvenor:)

FOUNDED in 1899, "for the increase and dititusion of geographic knowledge," the National Geographic Society has flled such an important role in the encouragement of science and lts appllcation to the needs of mankind that its meribership now exceeds 750,000 . In the promotion of its work of increasing geographic knowledge the society pioneered in the study of Alaska and the encouragement of the opening up of that territory; supported Peary in his Polar work; investigated the problems of vulcanism and seisinology at Mont Pelee, Messina and in Alaska; explored the ruins of the Inca country of the high Andes, unearthing its holy city, Machu Plechu, and the staircase farms of the Incas, which far eclipse the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; studled the history of the Ice Age, as exemplified in the glaciers of Alaska; discovered the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. It is now engaged in a series of excavatons in chaco Canyon, with a vlew to reconstructing, as far as possible, the primitive history of the pre-Columbian pcople of that reglon.

In lts recognition of the services to mankint of those who labor to push back the horizons of geography, the soclety lias a warded the Hibbard Gold Medal to Peary for hls furthest North in 1906; to Amundsen for achieving the Northwest Passage and locat fig the North Maghetic Pole to Gilbert ior his phyisiographic researches; to Shackleton for his Antarctic explorations; and to Stefansson for his discovery of hundred thousend square thiles of territory in the Canadian Arctlc. It also abarded special gold medals to Pcary and Amilindsen for their attainment of the North and South Poles respectively; and to Gen. George W. Gocthais in recognition of his service to the world in the bullding of the Panama Canal. In its work of diffusing geographic knowiledge the society relles principally on its leading puiblicaton; the Natlonal Gcographic Magazine. The magazine contalns sothe 1,400 pages of text and illustratlons in the twelve numbers of cach year. Some of these numbers are monographic, and have become the recognized hahdbook on the subjects witli whlch they dell -like Nelson's "Larger and Smailer Mammals of Nortll America;" McCandless 4nd Grosvenor's "Flag Number," Fucrtes's "Dog Number," and Wyllle's "Romance of Military Insighia.'

Through the columns of more than 500 leading Amerlcan dafly newspapers and the large plate matter syndicates the society's geographic nows bullotins are reaching into more than half the homes of the Uuited States. These bulletins are furnished
gratis to the press, and through them the soclety is able to interpret the geographic and historical backgrounds that give significance to the noys despatches from every corner of the globe. The United States Bureau of Education, in its promotion of the inteiligent study of current events in the schools of the country, has co-operated with the society in placing illustrated editions of thege bulletins in the hands of the teachers of the United States. Many State Superintendents liave requested that they be furnished to every teacher ln their jurisdiction.

A further educational activity undertaken by the society in recent monthis is its Pictorial Geography. By means of a continuing series of loose-leaf geographic text and pictures, prepared in recognition of the fact that the average map and the technical phraseology of geographies mean little to children, the society ls aiming to bring them thental pletures of busy places, living peoples and beâutiful landscapes and to portray to them natire's moods and procesises in terms they understatid and formis they enjoy. Another activity of the society in the diffu sion of geographic knowledge is the publication of books, maps and monographs on subjects of first interest. its map of the war zone in France was readlly used by American officers at homé and abroad; and the War Départment has adopted its map of Mexico as the base for the army's military map of that turbulent country. It has recently published new maps of Europe, Africa, South America and of the world, In 1917 the society approprlated \(\$ 20,000\) and in \(1920 \$ 13,500\) out of its reserve fund the money hecessary to save form destruction the privately owned "Blg Trées" In Sequía National Park, Californla, and had the ground they occupy deeded in perpetuity to the United States for the benent of posterity. More recently the sodety and a group of its members ddacd a fund of nedrly \(\$ 100\); 000 for the preservation of another large group of these blg trees.

For a review of the society's scientinc work in the past ycar" reference is inade to the article on "Scientince Progress in 1921 " elscwhere in this ALMANAC Tlie omecrs and editorial staff are: Presldent and Editor; Gllbert Grosvenor; Vide-President, Henry Wh!tc; Vice-Dlrector and Assoclate Etlitor, John Ollỹer La Gorce; Secretary, O. P. Austln; Assoclate Secretary, Geolge W. Hutchison; Treasurcr, Joht Joy Edson; Assistant Editors, Willark J. Showalter and Ralpli A. Graves; Chlef of Iliustrations Division, Franklln I. Fisher: Chlef of School Betvice, J.ə R: Hildebrand.

\section*{CARNECIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.}

During the fifteen years of its existence the Carnegie Foundation has distributed (these data are from the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1922) \(\$ 9,929,066\) in retiring ailowances and pensions to 1,000 persons. Of this sum \(\$ 625,000\) has been paid to former teachèrs of Harvard, \$548,000 to former teachers of Yale, and \(\$ 464,000\) to former teachers of Columbia University. Sixteen other universities have each received between one and two hundred thousand dollars. The remainder has gone to eighty different institutions. There are now operative 511 retiring allowances and 98 widows' pensions, entailing an annual expenditure of \(\$ 1,008,000\). The average retiring allowance paid is \(\$ 1,649\).

The total resources of the Carnegie Foundation
amount to \(\$ 26,223,000\), of which \(\$ 15,192,000\) beiong to the permanent generai endowment; \(\$ 8,535,000\) to a reserve fund to be spent in the retirement, during the next sixty years, of teachers now in associated institutions; \(\$ 1,250,000\) to the endowment of the Division of Educational Enquiry, and \(\$ 612,000\) to a reserve fund to be expended in alding universities and colleges to adopt the new plan of contractual annuities.
The Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America, which was established by the foundation through a gift of \(\$ 1,000,000\) to provide insurance and annuity protection for college teachers without overhead charges, has written 1,095 insurance policies covering \(\$ 5,578,000\) of insurance and 947 annuity contracts providing \(\$ 1,165,000\) annual income at retirement.

\section*{RUSSELL SACE FOUNDATION.}

\section*{(Official statement for The Aimanac, as of August 1, 1922.)}

The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22d Street, New York City, was organized in 1907 for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The endowment, about \(\$ 15,-\) 000,000 , was given by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her husband. The Foundation is primarily an educational institution. It docs not attempt to relieve individual or family need or to duplicate the work of existing social agencies. It studies and interprets facts with regard to social conditions and methods of social work, makes this information available by publications, conferences and other means of public education.

The work of the Foundation is carried on through a central office, through nine departments and through a limited number of subsidies to other organizations. The departments of the Foundation have been developed to meet the particu.ar sociai needs and opportunities or to give permanent form to investigations or undertakings begun experimentally.

The Department of Recreation has worked in co-
operation with the National Community Center Association, the Recreation Committee of New York City, the Boy Scouts, Giri Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, National University Extension Association and the New York Drama League to carry out its purpose, which is that of aiding in constructive social organization of leisure time. Assistance in promoting better motion pictures, both for commercial purposes and for school, club and army and navy service has been continued.

Advisory work has been given in many States, in Canada, China, India, Japan, Cuba, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Serbia, Uruguay and Argentina.
A free public library containing about 20,000 books and 56,000 pamphlets on social problems, is maintained by the Foundation.

The trustees of the Foundation are: Robert W. de Forest, President; Mrs. William B. Rice, Vice President; Charles D. Norton. Treasurer; Jonn H. Finley, Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Finiey J. Shepard, John M. Glenn, who is also General Director of the Foundation, Frederick A. Delano, and Dwight Morrow.

\section*{NATIONAL SHORTHAND CONTEST.}
(New London, Conn., Aug. 24, 1922.)
Held under the auspices of the National Short- jury, and 280 a minute, court testimony. In the hand Reporters' Association, John R. Gregg, President.

To qualify for the World's Championship, the writers must qualify with at least \(95 \%\) accuracy in the three individual speeds- 200 words a minute, soiid matter; 240 a minute, judge's charge to the
contest held in 1922 only six writers qualified for the championship, which trophy was won by Nathan Behrin. Charles Lee Swem, former official reporter and personal stenographer to President Wilson, and Albert Schneider won second and third places respectively.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Names of Contestants. & \begin{tabular}{|c|}
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\hline John J. Daly & 3 & 25 & 38 & 66 & 98.17 \\
\hline Solomon Powsner & 19 & 30 & 26 & 75 & 97.92 \\
\hline Neale Ransom. & 50 & 42 & 19 & 111 & 96.92 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
as follows: To writers of the Gregg' system, 24; to writers of the Pitmanic systems, 25.
speed certificates were awarded to all writers who qualified on any of the speeds with less than \(5 \%\) of errors; forty-nine certificates were awarded

\section*{JOHN FRITZ MEDAL WINNERS.}

The John Fritz Medal Board of Award-Societies represented: Amer. Soc. of Civ. Engineers, Amer. Inst. of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Amer. Soc. of Mech. Engineers, Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engineers. Office, 29 West 39th St., New York.

The first award of the medai was made to John Fritz at a dinner given to him on his eightieth birthday. Aug. 21, 1902. The other awards have been as follows: 1905, to Lord Keivin, for work in cable telegraphy; 1906, to George Westinghouse for invention and development of airbrake; 1907, to Alexanuer Graham Bell, for invention and introdisction of telephone; 1908, to Thomas Alva Edison, for invention duplex and quadruplex telegraph, phonograph, development of a commercially practical incanoescent lamp, the development of a complete system of electric lighting, inciuding dynamos, regulating devices, und arground system protective devices and meters; 1909, to Charies T. Porter, for a dvancing knowledge of steam engineering and improvements in engine construction; 1910, to Alfred Nobie, for
notable achievements as a civil engineer; 1911, to Sir William H. White, for notabie achievements in naval architecture; 1912, to Robert W. Hunt, for contributions to eariy development of Bessemer steel process; 1913, no awaru; 1914, to Prof. John E. Sweet, for achievements in machine design, and pioneer work in construction and uevelopment of high-speed steam engine; 1915, to Dr. James Douglas, for achievements in mining metaliurgy, education, and industrial welfare; 1915, to Dr. Elihu Thomson, for achievement in electricai invention, in eiectrical engineering and industrial development \({ }_{2}\) and in scientific research; 1917, to Dr. Henry M. Howe, for his investigations in metallurgy; 1918, to J. Waldo Smitn, for providing New York with water; 1918, to Gen. George W. Goethails, as builder of the Panama Canal; 1920, to Orville Wright, tor deveiopment of the airpiane: 1921, to sir Robert Hadfield, for invention of manganese steel; 1922 , to Eugene Schneiuer, for deveiopment of ordnance ( \(75-\mathrm{m}\). gun) ; 1923 , to Guglielmo Marconi, for the invention of wireless telegraphy.

\section*{EDISON COLD MEDAL WINNERS.}

1909, to Elihu Thomson; 1910, to Frank J. Sprague; 1911, to George Westinghouse; 1912, to William Stanley; 1913, to Charies F. Brush; 1914, to Alexander Graham Bell; 1916, to Nikola Tesla; 1917,to

John J. Carty; 1918 to. Benjamin G. Lamme; 1919, to W. I. R. Emmet; 1920 to Michael I. Pupin; 1921, to Cummings C. Cnesney.

\section*{METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.}

THe Metropolitan Museum of Art, In Central Park, opposite East 80 th- 85 th, Streets, New York Clty, was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining
a rauseum and a library of art, of encouraging and deveioping the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowiedge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After one-haif century of growth, it has to-day, through bequests, gifts, and purchases, coilections of incaiculable vaiue, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objccts in almost every material-marbie, stone, wood, pottery, porceiain, giass, metals, lace textiies, \&c.-and embody man's attempts throughout the ages to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from \(3000 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}\). to the twentieth century and represent the ancient worid-Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the Orient, inciuding China, Japan, Corea, India, Persia, and Asia Minor; Europe from the Eariy Christian and Byzantine Art through the Romanesque, Gothic. Renaissance, and iater periods; and our own country.

\section*{TOMBS AND ANTIQUITIES.}

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city, in Centrai Park, affording 280,000 square feet of exhlbition floor space. Among the more noteworthy individual objects or coilections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its orlginai form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace In Nimrod of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze charlot of tile slxth century B. C., the oniy complete anclent bronze chariot knowl; the Cesnoia antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreaie, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubicuium (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient giass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near Eastern Art of speclal interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recentiy lnstalled, the glft of Robert W. and Lockwood de Forest, which represcnts tile Nood carving of India and is suppiemented by an extensive collection of Indlan and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian minlatures in the Alexander Smlth Cochran Coiiection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stonc carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection;' twenty-four manuscripts and a number of singie sheets represent such masters of decoration as Behzad and Mirak, and some of the greatest names in Persian caligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far Eastern objects include the well-isnown Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Heber R. Blshop assemblage of jades.
The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Fiemish, French, English and American schoois. There is an unusual showing of the works by Rembrandt, twenty in all, thirteen reccived in the bequest of the late Benjamin Aitman. Through the glit of J Pierpont Morgan the Museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Coionna Altarpiece. a Virgin and Chiid Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditlons under which they were received are: the George A. Hearn Collection, prlncipaily American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but inciuding four Mcmiings, a Durer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velasquezes, and other works of rare excellence; the Mlchael Dreicer Collection
of Itailian and northern primitives, in which such artists as Memiling, Roger van der Weyden, Schongauer, and Plero di Cosimo are represented; and the Catherine Lorillard Woife Collection, consistlng largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century.

Others of speclal note are the William H. Riggs Collection of Arms and Armor, which in its scope and quaiity ranks with European national coilections and, wlth the Eilis and Dino Coliections, gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; the Croshy Brown gatherlng of 3,600 speclmens, inciuding representative instruments of ail nations, among them the earlier of the two existing pianos by Bartoiommeo dl Francesco Cristofori, the Inventor of the pianoforte; the James F. Ballard Coilcetion of rugs, Turkish, Persian, Indian, and Spanish, of the sixteenth and seventcenth centuries; and the Wiliam H. Huntington assemblage of portralts of Washington, Frankiln, and Lafayette in ail materials.

\section*{THE MORGAN COLLECTION.}

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entlre wling and is a priceiess gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from Gallo-Roman and Merovinglan perlods to the end of tile eighteenth century. The rarest ana most precious section of the collectlon represents the supreme work of the goidsmlths, Byzantine and mediaeval enamellers, and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brougit together by Georges Hoentschei of Paris. the coilector, and consisting of two parts; sculpture, furniture, textiles, iyorles, woodwork, and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Fiemish, Dutch, German Spanish, and Itailan origin, and Frencli decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuriesfurniture and woodwork, many samples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormoiu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Coilection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the Sacrament set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pieta, from the famous Chateau de Biron in southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique coliection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles, and dance programmes, signed by famous jeweilers of the eighteenth century; and a large coilection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nlnetcenth century. The Drelcer Collection aiso contalns vaiuable examples of Gothic and Renaissance scuipture and deoorative arts.

\section*{SERVICEABLE TO THE PUBLIO.}

To make the museum coliections servlceabie to the pubiic. to manufacturers and designers, to artists and art students, and to the pupils in the pubiic and private schools of New York City and vicinity is the constant effort of the members of the museum staff, working on behalf of the trustees.

A reference library and a collection of photographs are open to the pubiic and a large collection of lantern sides, photographs, post cards, etc. is available on easy terms for lectures given anywhere east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy the objects in the collections themseives is granted with reasonable restrictions. A study room of textiies has been fitted up with every facility for the use of the iarge collection of laces and textiles, and other study rooms in different, parts of the building are intended for the convenience of those who wish to study the various coilectlons at length.

\section*{THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.}

\section*{(15 South Seventh Strcet, Phliadelphia, Pa.)}

Tee Franklin Instltute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotlon of the Mechanic Arts was organlzed in the year 1824 , to meet a demand in America for an instltution similar to that founded by Count Rumford in London in 1799. The founders Intended it not only as an approprlate memoriai to the name of Franklin, but as a means of continuing for ali time a work which throughout his long ilfe he perhaps regarded as his best, nameiy, tise discovery of pliysical and natural laws and their aijpllcation to fncrease the weli-bcing and comfort of mankind. Membershlp, 1,500.

Weckiy lectures on solentific and technicai subjects are glven throughout the winter season; th: Journal of the Franikiin Institute has been Dublished monthly
since 1826; monthiy meetlngs are held at whlch rediscoveries in physical scicnce and mportant engincering achlevements are discussed, and major inventions described. The Committce on Sclence and the Arts examines and makes reports upon all new and useful machines, inventlons and discoveries submitted to it. The membership is divided into the loiiowlng sections, each group devoting lts attention to the branch of technology for which it is organlzed: Ciemistry, Electriclty, Mlning, Metallurgy, Astronomy, Photography, Physlos, and Engincering.
Library.-75,912 volumes, 18,254 pamphlets, 2,292 maps and charts, and 1,349 plotograpins. Compiets sets of over 780 of the leading sclentific and technical publleations of tine worid.

\section*{AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.}

THe American Museum of Natural History, located at 77 th Street and Central Park West, N. Y. Clity, was founded and chartered in 1869 for the purpose of encouraging and developing the study of natural science, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction. It is open free every day in the year; on weekdays and holidays from \(9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). to 5 . P M., on Sundays from 1 to 5 P . M.
The constitution provides for a self-perpetuating board of trustees, not to exceed twenty-five in number, Who hold office for terms of five years, with the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Park Board serving as trustees ex-officio.
The building, which is the property of the city, is one of the largest municipal structures in the city, and has cost over \(\$ 5,000,000\). At present only eight sections of the building have been erected, which when completed will cover the entire area of Manhattan Square. The city makes an annual maintenance appropriation for heating, lighting, repair ing and supervising the building, caring for its collections, the construction of cases, and other maintenance work. All the collections, however, are the property of the corporation and are acquired by gift of the trustees and members and other friends and supporters. The funds from which the trustees purchase and prepare specimens, carry on explorations in all parts of the world, pubiish the results of its research work and enlarge its present library of natural history of over 70,000 volume 3 are raised by the museum and its friends, and derived from by the museum and its friends, and derived from
the income of an endowment amounting to \(\$ 9,603\),952.57 .

\section*{NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITS.}

The American Museum is famous as possessing the largest collection in the world of gems and gem material, the finest and most complete exhibits illustrating the evolution of the horse, the finest series of bird habitat groups, an extensive collection of meteorites, and the largest and best collections of fossil vertebrates and material showing all phases of the life of primitive man.

First Floor-Collections illustrating the life of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast, the Eskimo, Indlans of the woodlands, plains and Southwest. Two new and large groups (Hopi and Apache) in the Southwest Hall. Forestry Hall-Sections of trees, including one from a big tree of California which measures 16 feet in diameter and is 1,341 years old. Natural woods. with specimens of their leaves and flowers. and sections of the finished woods. Exhibits in food needs and economics (temporarily placed in this hall). Darwin Hall-Specimens, models and groups showing invertebrate life, the Nahant Tide-Pool and the Wharf-Pile Groups being particularly interesting. New exhibit representing a two-inch section of sea-bottom, with its characteristic microscopic plant and animal life, magnified more than 15,000 times.
Second Floor-Collections from Africa. Material illustrating the life of prehistoric man of Notial America. Ancient monuments of Mexico and Central America. Birds of the world. Recent fishes. Mammals of North America. Akeley group of Arrican elephants. Extensive reptile and amphiblan material, including a number of beautiful groups (Lower California Lizard, Bul'frog, Great Salamander and New England Spring Groups). The most recent, finest and largest of the groups is the Florida Group. This reproduces a portion of a cypress swamp, with a stretch of sandy lowlands, teeming with characteristlc animal life.
Third Floor-Shells. Collections from the living tribes of Asia. Including Chinese bamboos, porce-
lain, basketry inlaf work, embroidery, clolsonne enamel, agricultural implements, carvings in wood, ivory and stone and an especially valuable collection of ancient bronzes and pottery; material illustrating the mode of living, costumes and war implements of Siberia. Large and fine collections from the Indians of South America. Hall of Pri-mates-Monkeys, apes and primitive man. Mammals of the world, including whales. Insect life. Birds of North America (the famous habitat groups). Public health exhibits dealing with problems of water supply, disposal of wastes, bacteria, insects and diseases, military hygiene.

\section*{GEMS AND FOSSILS.}

Fourth Floor-Collections from the Philippine Islands and the South Seas. Mineral and Gem collections. Hall of Gems, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan-Collections including practically every variety of known gem, cut and uncut, some of remarkable size and purity of color; largest perfect crystal in the world, mounted on bronze base supported by three Chinese figures; exceptionally fine cameos, carved jade, etc. Hall of Fossil Invertebrates and-Historical Geology-Large collections and models of caves and of Copper Queen Mine, showing cross sections and surrounding country. Halls of Fossil Vertebrates devoted to the great col ections of the remains of creatures which lived from 30,000 to \(20,000,000\) years ago. These collections, by right of extent, variety, quality and me hods of preparation and exhibition, are the finest in the world. The collections illustrating the evolution of the horse approach in importance and value the combined collections of thls sort to be found in all other institutions. Hall of the Age of Man-Casts of prehistoric men and skeletons of the animals of their time (mammoths, mastodons and giant ground sloths). In the adjoining hall are fossil camels, giant pigs, a pigmy hippopotamus and primitive rhinoceros-like animals; fossil lemurs and monkeys which have an important bearing on the ancestry of man. Dinosaur Hall-Remains of fossil reptiles and flshes which lived from three million to ten million years ago. "Mummy" of dinosaur (trachodon) in which the texture of the skin has been preserved. Fossil aquarium reproducing a number of the earliest known fishes, with typical marine surroundings-all prepared on the basis of recovered specimens illustrating the animal and plant life of the time.
Fifth Floor-Public reference library. Osborn library of Vertebrate Paleontology. Offices. Labratories. Studios.

\section*{EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.}

In addition to its work in securing and exhibiting natural history specimens, the institution maintains a Department of Public Education, which works in conjunction with the city's public schools and institutions for the blind, giving lectures, and circulating loan collections, slides and motion picture films. In 1921, 869 natural history collec ions were served to 477 schools and 209,451 slides were circulated. For teaching the blind, special apparatus, including relief globes and maps, are used. On December 26, 1921, the City Administration appropriated \(\$ 1,500,000\) for the construction of the Southeast Wing on Central Park West, and the Southeast Court Building, and on April 21, 1922, it appropriated \(\$ 570,000\) for the construction of the School Service Building
While the institution is forced, through lack of building space, to keep the great majority of its collections in storage rooms, this material is available for study by persons interested.

\section*{BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY:}

The Buffalo Fine. Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862, and incorporated December 4 same year. The building occupied by the organization was a gift from Mr. John Joseph Albright. It is a white marble structure two hundred and fifty feet long (north and south) and one hundred and fifty feet deep (east and west). Its central feature is based on the east porch of the Erectheum, on the Acropolis at Athens-perhaps the purest type of Ionic architecture The City of Buffalo has been contributing toward the support of the "institute since 1909, The permanent collection of the academy consists of 315 paintings, 803 cngravings and etchings, and 57 sculptures, including casts.

The total membership is 610. During each year several special exhibitions are given; a semi-annual art journal is published. Lectures are given. Special efforts are made to interest the public and the school children. Several for ign exhibits brought over by the director, Cornelia B. Sage Quinton, and passed on to other museums after being first shown at the Albright Art Galiery, have made Buffalo noted in art circles. They included: Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Societe Nouvelle of France, of which Rodin was President; exhibition of French textiles; exhibition of the work (sculpture) by Constantin Meunier; collections of the French artists G. La Touche and M. B. de Monvcl; the exhibition of American sculpture, held at Albright Art Gallery in 1916.

\section*{SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.}

THE Smithsonian Institution is legaliy an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vlce President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senale, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is its executive officer and the director of its activities.

The institution at Washington, D. C., was estabIlshed by statute in 1846, under the terms of the wili of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a buiiding. known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The institution malntains a library, numberlng about 300,000 volumes, which is deposited in the Library of Congress and which consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicais. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the institution. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress in furtherance of the purposes of the inst1 tution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The institution has charge of the National Mu seum, the National Gallery of Art, the Internatlonal Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Nationai Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regionai Bureau for the International Cataiogue of Scientific Liters ature.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the nationai collections. It is rich in the
natural history, geoiogy, paieontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has collectlons of American history (including iarge war colcctions illustrative of the part taken by the United States in the recent conflict), as well as many series relating to the arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and a rescarch museum, and issues scientific publications. The National Gallcry of Art consists of the collections of etchings and engravings of George \(P\). Marsh, the colicetions of Charles L. Freer, containing paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnson collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collectlon of Whliam \(T\). Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing one hundred and six American artists. The National Museum occupies two speciai structures, built in 1881 and 1911, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space. There are 6,274 articles in the Freer coilection. The amount of the annuai appropriations made by Congress for the support of the museum for the fiscal year 1920 was \(\$ 307,500\). In addition there was appropriated for publications, binding of books, etc., \(\$ 37,500\). The buildings are opened to the public \(9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). to 4.30 P . M., week days, and in addition the new building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Bureau of American Ethnology, for the study of the American Indlan; the Internatlonal Exchanges, for the exchange of governmental and scientinic pubileations between the Unlted States and foreign countries; the Astrophysical Observatoreign countries; the Astrophysical Observathe National Zooioglcai Park, at Washington, containing about 1,400 animais and the Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Llterature, for the preparation of a classitied index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are aiso branches of the institution.

\section*{NATIONAL. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; WASHINGTON, D. C.}
- THERE are 186 living members, comprising investlgators in many departments of science. The geographical distribution of members covers the United States, but is not considered in their election. The Nationai Academy has often been calied Into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees of Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. Froin time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medais or to
grants for research. The will of Alexander Dailas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of hls wlfe, should be paid over to the Nationai Acaderiny of Sciences for the "prosecuition of researches in physlcal and natural science by assisting experimentaiists and observers." Other trusts have 'been left to the Academy. Several hundred thousand doilars have been disbursed by the academy from the income of trust funds in direct aid of scientific research. A recent gift was that of the Carnegle Corporation, \(\$ 5.000,000\), for a suitable bullding for the academy and the National Research Councii, and for the endowment of the council.

MOUNT VERNON MUSEUM, AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON,
"MOUNT VERNON," on the west shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles beiow Washington, belongs to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. It was built ln 1743 by Lawrence, half brother of George Washington. On the death of Lawrence and of his oniy daughter, George Washington inherited the estate and went there to iive soon after his marriage in 1759. He dled and was buried there in 1799. In 1855 John Augustine Washington offered it for sale. A patriotic daughter of South Caroilna, Ann Pamela Cunningham, devoted herseif to ralsing \(\$ 200,000\) required for the purpose. In 1858 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was organlzed, with Miss Cunningham as regent, and vice regents repre-
senting 12 States. Contributlons wére sollcited and popular support was enilsted. The full sum was in hand before the end of 1859 , and in 1860 Mount Vernon became the property of the association. A further fund, was provided for permanent care and maintenance. Portions of the orlginal estate that had been soid havc been acquired again; buildings Which had failen into ruin have been restored; the deer park under the hill has been restocked: the mansion has been repaired; many articies of furniture and adornment have been restored to the several rooms; numbers of valuabie relics and mementoes of George and Martha Washington and of their time have been deposited here.

\section*{CORCORAN CALLERY OF ART, WASHINCTON, D. C.}

THE Corcoran Galicry of Art, at Washington, D C., founded and endowed by the iate William Wilson Corooran in 1869 , solely for cneouraglng Amcrican genius in the fine arts, is a private corporation controlled by a self-perpetuating board of nlne trustees. The originai home of the institution was at Pennsylvania Avcnue and 17 th Street; but in 1897 its coilections werc transferred to the present building, designed by Ernest Flagg of Ncw York, and located at New York Avenue and 17 th Strcet, N. W. The value of the building and grounds connected therewith is \(\$ 1,000,000\), and the present vaiue of the col-
lectlons is estimated at \(\$ 1,500,000\). The endowment fund amounts to \(\$ 1,000,000\).

The collection of paintings is particularly representative of Anerican artists. In addition the gailery has examples of the French, Dutch, English, and other schoois. The sculptures include casts from the antique and the Renaissance, and modern works, as well as original works in marbie and bronze. There are over 100 original bronzes by Antoine-Louis Barye, French sculptor of animals. It is open to tine public: Mondays, 12 M . to \(4.30 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). ; other wcek days, 9 A . M. to 4.30 P . M. ; Sunday's, 1.30 to 4.30 P. M.

\section*{THE HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM}

The Haskeil Orientai Museum was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Caroline E. Hasieil. Its colfections, now excceding 16,000 orlginal objects, are intended to exhibit as systematleally as possibic the cariy civlizations of the Near East. Egypt is most largeiy represented. Both the Egyptian and the Assyro-babylonian sectlons have been augmented in part by cxpeditions of the university's Oricntai Expioration Fund in 1903-7 and by its

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICACO.
Oriental Institute in 1919-20. The iatter organizatlon is a recent expression of the interest of Mr. John D. Rookefelier, Jr. It supplements the muscum not oniy by adding to its colicetions but by cataloguing and co-ordnating in research the materials there assembied, both originals and reproductions, wlth the library incllities of tho university. The museum houses aiso some materlals for the study of Paiestlne and of the rellgions of the Far East.

\section*{INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.}
(Data Supplied by Wilfred Jordan, the Curator.)

Independence Hall was at first called "The State House of Pennsyivania." It now comprises the main or central buiiding (Independence Hali), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings or Province Halls, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Oid City Hall, one on the corner of Fifth Street and the other on the corner of Sixth Street, facing on Chestnut Strect, Philadelphia. The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land, for which he created a trust. Congress and City IIalls were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution. The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original buliding (Independence Hall) in the group was bcgun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736 , when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadeiphia, gave a dinner to the citizens. In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as the "East Room." In June, 1753, Pass \& Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bcli, weighing 2,080 pounds. In 1752 a clock was ordered, and in 1759 it was placed and paid for. The State House was practically completed in the latter year. Here are some of the historical cvents that have taken place in Independence Hall: June 15, 1775, Washington accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army.

July 4, 1776, Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence.

July 15, 1776, convention to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania met here.

September 11 and October 4, 1777, American offlcers captured ac the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown were held prisoners in the building by the British.

Congress, which had ieft Philadeiphia in September, 1777, and which convened in Independence Hall March 4, 1777, left again on September 18, 1777 ; returned Juiy 2, 1778 , and continued to sit there until the close of the Revolution.

July 9, 1778, the Articles of Federation and Union between the States were signed in Declaration Chamber by eight States. The flve remaining States signed later, the last, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.

May 14. 1787, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States assembled, sitting until September.

December 13, 1787, the Pennsylvania Convention met to ratify the Philadelphia Constitution.

In 1824 Lafayette was given a reception there.
December 6, 1790 the Congress of the United States occupied the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and remained there until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800.

March 4, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated in Congress Hall, at the beginning of his second term as President: and John Adams was inaugurated there March 4, 1797: The House of Representatives occupled the lower floor and the Senate the second floor.

February 7, 1791, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, now known as Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hali group, and stayed there until August 15, 1800. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat on the second floor of the building aiso. The City Building was used as the municipal headquarters until March 27, 1895.
In 1816 the City of Philadelphia bought the entire property.

There are many historic oll portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including. Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formaliy thrown open as a public historicai museum July 4, 1876, although parts of this building were used as a museum as early as 1790. Cost of its annual upkeep is \(\$ 25,000\). Its art collection, made up in the main of original pictures of celebrities of Coloniai and Revolutionary times, is worth over \(\$ 500,000\). The museum collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missiles, maps, colns, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparei, utensils, and books.

There are no pay days. The National Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 A. M. to 4 P M., Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M., except Christmas and Thanksgiving. The National Museum, Independece Hall group, is located on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and can be reached from the central hotel district and the rallroad stations by trolleys or subway trains. A series of free bulletins are issued, which will be mailed upon request.

\section*{THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART.}

THE Cleveland Museum of Art. incorporated in 1913, was opened to the public on June 6, 1916. It is situated in Wade Park on iand given by J. H. Wade. The building cost about \(\$ 1,250.000\), was made possible through the wills of John Huntington and Horace Keliey, and the main income is derived from The John Huntington Art \& Polytechnic Trust and The Horace Kciley Art Foundation. The Museum is open free on Sundays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and holidays, an admission fee of twenty-flve cents being charged on other days. The hours on Sunday are 1 to 10 P . M., on Wedne day, 9 A . M. to 10 P. M., and on other week days and holidays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The membership is approximateiy 5,0 30 .

Exhibition space comprises a central rotunda, opening on one side into the Court of Tapestries and Armor, and on the other into the Garden Court, and around these as a central axis are arranged fourtcen exhibition galieries. The collection of American Colonial art was instalied in a gallery directly oppositc the main entrance so that the first emphasis for the entering visitor might be on the artistic production of our own country. This has been of aid in developing in the foreign-born visitor the realization of America's traditional and cultural background. The Court of Tapestries and Armor houses an important and striking collection of arms and armor,
and a series of eight tapestries depicting the story of Dido and Aeneas. The museum is especially rich in its oriental collections, and has developed other important groups iliustrating the art of various countries from ancient to modern times.

The educational work of The Cleveland Museum of Art is being developed along various lines. The conference room is available at all times for clubs or groups desirous of studying art subjects or the museum's coliections. Lectures and museum talks are given on request by members of the staff. The Children's Museum is becoming an important factor of the museum's activities. An appeal is made to the child mind by exhibits of suitable works of art, including series of ethnologicai models and natural history groups. Drawing materials are placed at the disposal of the children and sympathetic assistance is glven them by the attendants, every effort being made to create an interest in and an appreciation of beauty and art. Classes of sixth, seventh and eighth grade public school children work in the museum each day under a supervisor empioyed by the Board of Education. Classes from the public and private schools and from the colleges come for general tours of the gaileries and for correlative study. A department of musical arts was established in 1920. The museum's reference ilbrary contains 5.000 books on art, etc., magazines, and over 7,000 lantern slides.

\section*{THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.}

Tre City Art Museum of St. Louls was established in 1879, and became a municipal institution in 1909 . The building is in Forcst Park, 160x350 feet, with 44 gallerles on three floors. The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, ceramics, metal work, furniture and other objects. The modern work, iurniture and other objects, The modern France, Holland, Spain, England, Russia, Sweden, Beiglum and other countries. There is a smail group of Old Masters. In the print department are etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters. The sculptures are chlefly examples by

American artists, supplemented by collections of casts from the antique and from masterpieces of the Renaissance. Among the Chinese ceramics are specimens from the Han Dynasty downward, and examples of the Sung, Ming, and K'ang-Hsi periods. There are groups of Chinese paintings, bronzes, jades and other carved stones, lacquer, glass, textiles, \&cc., as well as objects iilustrative of the decorative arts of ancient Greece and Egypt, of Japan, Korea and Persia. The museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's Days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admis sion frea.

\section*{FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORेV, CHICACO.}

Freld Museim of Natural History, éstablistiêd 1893, at the elose of the World's Columblan Exposltion of 1893 , removed June 1,1920 , to its new bullding in Grant Park. The founding of a scientific Institution of this eharacter ln Chicago was made possible by a glft of \(\$ 1,000,000\) by Marshall Fleld, whose name the institutlon bears, and who on his deäth, January 6, 1906, bequeathed a further \(\$ 8,-\) 000,000 , of whlch \(\$ 4,000,000\) was for the erection of a permanent building, and \(\$ 4,000,000\) for endowment. The sum of \(\$ 1,200,000\) has been contributed by others, and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of approxlmately \(\$ 120,000\).

\section*{FIVE MAIN DEPARTMENTS.}

The nuicleus of the exhlbltion material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columblan Exposition. Several departments created at the organizatlon have been abandoned, until, after a lapse of twenty-seven years and expenditure of over \(\$ 7,000,000\), the museum is now divided lnto five departments: Anthropology, botany, geology, zoology, and the N. W. Harris Publie School Extension. Many expeditlons for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition, and exchange material and data have been dlspatched to all parts of the world. The results have been published by the
múseum rom time to tlme. It has a working library of 78,000 titles, an extènsive excharge system, fully equipped departmental laboratories; an herbarlum of 560,000 sheets, study collectlons of mammals, birds, flshes, reptlles and insects reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidermy section, a printling shop, illustration studio, assaylng and lapidary rooms, ete. In North America, Philipplne, Chinese and Tibetan ethnology, in meteorites, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals and birds and plant reproduction furnish examples of advanced museum practice. The institution is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thánksglving. A small admission fee is charged except on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, when it is free to all Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free at all times.

\section*{COVERS ELEVEN ACRES.}

The museum ls incorporated under Illinols State law, and the administrative control rests ln a board of twenty-one trustees. The building is 750 feet by 350 feet, but with the exterior outer lines, including entrances and terrace. the structure covers about eleven acres of ground. President, Stanley Field; Secretary and Director, D. C. Davles.

\section*{THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICACO.}

THE institute is on the lake front at the loot of Adams Street, faclng Michigan Avenue. Building constructed of Bedford llmestone in Itallan Renaissance style, 320 feet long wlth 120,000 square feet of floor space. The institute has about 150 galleries, school rooms, offles and studios; also Fullerton (lecture) Hall, wlth seating capacity of 500 ; the Burnham Library of 3,000 volumes on architectural subjects, and the Ryerson Library, 14,500 volumes on art, one of the few llbrarles in the world devoted exclusively to art. During the fall, wlinter and spring months 80 to 100 lectures on art and related subjects are given in Fullerton Hall, also an orchestra eoncert each Sunday afternoon and evening, and occasionally a pageant or dramatlc presentation.

\section*{1,800 PAINTINGS; 1,100 SCULPTURES.}

The museum contalins more than 1,800 paintings, 1,000 casts of sculpture, 100 original marble statues and fragments of all periods, 3,500 prints, etchings engravings and lithographs, 1,500 textiles of anclent and modern times, Peruvian and Egyptian to the Elghteenth Century, and extensive collections of potteries, poreelains, china, etc., a great part of the last nained being asscmbled in Gunsaulus Hall among them the Blanxius collectlon of English potterles and porcelains, one of the finest extant The institute was incorporated in 1879 and aehleved International lmportance with the purchase of fifteen old Dutch Masters of the Demidoff collection, in 1890. These paintings, with other important canvases of their school, hang in the Charles Lawrence Hutchinson Gallery of Old Masters, named in honor of Mr: Hutchinson, who has been President of the instltute for over forty years. Rembrandt, Rubens,

Van Dyck, Hans Holbein, Hobbema, Von Ostade ter Borch, Jan Steen. Teniers, Ruysdael Van de Velde, are represented ln this gallery. The Henry Fleld, A. A. Munger and Nickerson memorläl collections include painters of the Barbizon school, the earlier American painters of landscape and figures, the Potter Palmer collections, paintings of modern European impressionists.

\section*{MODERN AMERICAN ART}

Modern American art is ehiefly represcnted in the collection now numbering over one hundred canvases and other works presented by The Frlends of American Art. One of the features of the institute is the serles of temporary exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, architecture and applied arts whlch are held during the year. Annual and speclal exhibitions and collections of various kinds from America and abroad to the number of slx to ten at a glven time keep the constituency of the Art Instltute aware of current achlevement in art Attendance (1921), 1,224,894. Free days for public-Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. The institute's sources of income are bequests, gifts, membership dues (total paid membership, Jan. 1, 1922), 18,196, income from 1ts endowment of about \(\$ 3,000,000\) both restricted and frec, and a small tax from the South Park Board of the Clty of Chlcago. The buildlng has a valie between a million and a half and two million dollars The collections have a commercial worth far beyond five million dollars. The art school of the institute has an annual attendance of about 4,600 students often referred to as the largest art school in the world. It has a faculby of about two score teachers and lnstructors.

\section*{THE CINCINNATI MUSEUM OF ART.}
(By the Director, J. H. Gest.)

The Cincinnati Museum Assoclatlon, organized In 1880, and lncorporated in 1881, gives exlibitions during the year, and has collections of modern Ainerican art which Include the pictures, sculpture and etchlngs of Frank Duveneck; paintings, studies, drawings and etchings by Robert Blum; as well as a representation of the other leading Ainorican painters and sculptors; and a considerable number of modern French paintings. Casts of Creek sculpture and of carved lvory from the Roman to the Renalssance perlod are installed in the Sclimiddlapp \({ }^{\circ}\) Building,
and there is a large group of American archaeology The decorative arts are represented, the department of metal work inicluding, besides the Elkingtoi reproductions, a group of original armor and the Conner collection of original sllver. The museunt holds also the Doane collection of musleal instruments, the Longworth historical exhibition of Indla shawls, and the exhibition of Rookwood pottery the Clnclnnati art industry with which the muscun and its school, the Art Acadeiny of Cincinnati, are closely connected. There is a reference library.

\section*{BROOKS MEMIORIAL ART GALLERY, MEMPHIS, TENN.}

The Brooks Memorlal Art Gailery, a gift to Momphis by Mrs. Samuei Hamilton Brooks, in memory of her husband, was dedleated May 25, 1916. It is of pure Grecian architccture, of Georgian marble, costing \$115,000. Situated in Overton Park It is under the supervlsion of the Park Commission, one of which body is chairinan of the Art Gallery

The extension work in the scliools is one of the injortant. activities of the Gallery, and is supported by the Memphls Art Association. There is inn annual exhibit of local artists' work and students from the schools and studlos, every spring. Prizes
are given by the Art Assoclation, including one for the best essay by any one from the Englisli classes The Junior Art Association is the centre of school Interest. Several of the schools have aready begut to buy good pletures. There are also garden clubs ote. Fach school has a branch of the Junior Art Assoclation with its own offlcers and plan of work There are three joint meetings a year, the chairmat of which makes a report to the Senior Art Association, thereby forming a circle of work around the Art Gallery. At statea times lecturers are brought to the clt:r.

\section*{TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, SAVANNAH, GA.}

Founded 1875, under will of Mary Teifair (daughter of Edward Telfair, revoiutionary patriot, signer of the Articics of Confederation, and eariy Governor of Georgia), and last of her name. She devised to a Trustce the Teifair residence and contents, and an endowment of \(\$ 100,000\). By additions and alterations, the residence was converted into an art gallery, containing: (1) Specimens of Coionial furniture and
furnishings of the Telfair family, displayed in the dining room, which is unchanged;' (2) Oid books and manuscripts found in the residence; (3), a collection of casts of classical statues; (4), about seventy modern paintings by artists of America, England, France, Germany, Holland, Beigium and Italy. Open seven days a week; no pay days. Gives miscellaneous art exhibitions, chiefly from American Federation of Arts, exhibitions of individual painters and etchers, and lectures.

\section*{ISAAC DELGADO MUSEUM}

The Isaac Delgado Museum of Art was dedicated on December 16, 1911. The building was the gift of Isaac Delgado to the City of New Orieans, and is malntalned by the city. The Museum is free to the pubilc; except Fridays, 25 cts. The Curator, C. W. Boyle. It is open on Sundays, but ciosed every Monday. Mr. Delgado was born in 1839, at KIngston, Jamaica, and came to New Orleans when a young man, and became associated with his uncle,

OF ART, NEW ORLEANS.
Samuei Delgado, in the sugar and molasses business. He died Jahuary 4, 1912. Permanent collection includes the Chapman H. Hyams collection of paint ings and statuary; the Morgan Whitney collection of lade and other hard stones; the Alvin Howard collection of Etruscan glassware and Greek pottery; the B. M. Harrod collection of paintings and old silverware; the John G. Agar coilection of paintings, bronzes and ceramics, and the Eugene Lacosst coilection of bronzes and ceramics.

\section*{UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM.}

\section*{(At the University, Philadelphia.)}

Director, George Byron Gordon. The collections include Egyptlan, Babylonian, Graeco-Roman, Chinese, Mohammedan, Aboriginai America. Africa, the South Seas, Primitive Asia, Ancient Art, Industrial Art the Decorative Arts. There is a ilbrary of 10,000 volumes relating to subjects illustrated in the exhibits.

The most-important accessions during the ycar have been an ancient royal feather cloak and cape from Hawaii; a collection of South Sea Island carvings: a coll ction of ancient Benin carved eiephant tusks and bronzes; a Chinese gilt bronze statuette of the period of the Six Dynasties. The number of visitors during the year was 94,056 . The expenses of administration amounted to \(\$ 83,74203\) and the sum of \(\$ 151,092.95\) was spent for expeditions and coliections. The interest on the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr. Endowment of \(\$ 500,000\) is available for Egyptian explorations. The city ampropriated \(\$ 30,000\). The
entire income of the museum, including saies of photographs, publications, etc., was \(\$ 324,854.47\).
The museum maintains expeditions in Alaska, Central America, South America, Egypt and Palestine. Open daiiy throughout the ycar from \(10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). until 5 P. M. Sundays 2 untii 6 . Organized 1889. First section of the museum opened in 1889, second section opened in 1916. Annual meeting in December. Board meets third Friday of each month, except July and August. Expert guidance is free to all visitors. The Museum Journal is published quarterly, giving accounts of expeditions In the field and of exhibits in the museum. Four series of pubications are issued containing studies and investigations in archaeology and ethnology: Anthropological Series, Babylonian Series, Egyptian Series, Mediterranean Scries. The pubilic schoois are especially looked after in the way of lectures at the institution.

MUSEUM OF HISTORIC ART
The Museum of Historic Art was founded in the year 1889. It contains the notable T umbuil-Prlme collection of pottery and porcelain, a few Assyrian, Greek and Roman scuiptures, Cypriote and later Greek pottery, and a quantity of Syrian glass from the Princeton expeditions. In the mediaval and Renaissance field there are sculptures and paintings, few but of good quality. The cast collection comprises the his ory of sculpture in epitome from early Egyptian times through the Italian Renais-

AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.
sance. A new hail of architectural casts is in preparation under the care of the School of Architecture.

A distinctive and probabiy unique exhibition is the series of full size arch tectural casts taken from Syrian buildings of late classical and eariy Christian periods by Prof. Howard Crosby Butier.

The museum, which for a year wili be in process of rearrangement, is regularly open to the pubiic from 2 to 5 P. M. Sunday afternoons, and generaliy on week days during the term on application to the custodian.

\section*{BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.}

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was incorporated February 4, 1870. The first section of the Museum buiiding in Copley Square, was dedicated Juiy 3,1876 , and the next day it was opened to the public. The original building was twice enlarged. The first section of the present building on Huntington Avenue was opened November 15, 1909. The total cost of iand, buliding, and instaliation was \(\$ 2,900\),000 . The second section of the proposed completed building, the Robert Dawson Evans Galleries for Paintings, the gift of Mrs. Evans, was opened February 3, 1915. It cost \(\$ 1,000,000\). The annual running expenses are about \(\$ 200,000\). The Museum receives no city or State aid, lts funds for running expenses and for purchases being derived entirely from private gifts and bequests. Admission is free whenever the Museum is open: 10 A . M. to 5 P . M.
week days (Nov. 1 to March 1, 4 P. M.), 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays.
The Museum possesses collections illustrating the art of Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the art of mediaeval, Renaissance and modern Europe, American art, and the art of Asia. Its coliection of Egyptian and Greek scuipture and Greek vases and terra cottas is the finest in this country; its coliection of the art of China and Japan is unrivalled; its collection of the art of India ls the only one in this country; and its collection of paintings and drawings from India is superior even to the one in the British Museum; the textiies, numbering over 7,000 pleces, are recognized as the best comprehensive representative coliection in this country; the paintings, of which over 700 are exhibited, include, besides exampies of the oid masters, a large collection of French paintings of the nineteenth century and also of early American paintings.

\section*{WORCESTER ART MUSEUM.}

\section*{(By the Director, Raymond Wyer.)}

The Worcester, Mass., Art Museum was founded and incorporated in 1896. It was a gift from the late Mr. Stephen Salisbury who left his entire estate for its maintenance and the formation of a permanent coilection. One of the significant collections of eariy Italian paintings and sculpture in the country has been assembled as wcii as important examples of painting and sculpture of other schoois and periods. Coilections of textiles, furniture, ceramics, woodwork, silver and bronzes are being made. Also of
speciai note are the Bancroft Coilection of Japanese Prints and the Goodspeed Coliection of Engravings by American Artists. Another important feature is the Educational Department, which gives courses of instruction in coior and design to school children and iectures on the same subject to adults. It has an important art library. A series of free concerts is given each year to the public as well as a number of translent exhibitions. There is a Worcester Art Museum Arts and Crafts Schooi in a separate building.

\section*{THE MUSEUMS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.}

The William Hayes Fogg Art Museum was founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg of New York in memory of her husband, whose name it bears. Mrs. Fogg bequeathed for this purpose \(\$ 220,000\), of which \(\$ 150,000\) was expended on the fireproof building, completed In 1895, in the College Yard. The bullding is two stories high with a lecture room. Admission to the Museum is free. The hours of opening are: week-days, 9 A. M. to 5 P . M.; Sundays during the coilege year 12 M . to 5 P . M. The Museum ls closed on legal holidays and on Saturday afternoons during the summer vacation of the University.

The coliections include original works of ancient sculpture, among them a marble statue of Meleager (possibly a fourth century copy of the original by Scopas; moulds and fragments of Arretine pot-
tery; Greek vases, coins and figurines; a s ries of Gandhara sculptures; a notable collection of Romanesque sculpture, principally composed of 16 capitals representing the finest type of twelfth century French work; Orlental works of art, including Chinese, Japanese and Thibetan paintings, Persian minlatures and callig raphy, pottery, jade and bronze; textiles; a few American paintings, among them works by Sargent, Winslow Homer and Dodge Macknight; about one hundred Byzan ine. Italian, Spanish, Flemish and German paintings of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centurles; original drawings and water color drawingis by masters of the French, Italian, Northern and Eng lish schoois; and a large collection of prlnts, chiefly the work of the German and Italian wood and metal engravers and etchers. The Museum aiso has a library and a collection of photographs and slides.

\section*{SEMITIC AND GERMANIC MUSEUMS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.}

The Semitlc Museum at Harvard University was founded by Jacob H. Schiff, Esq., in 1899. The objects aimed at have been to aid the regular instruction given in the departments; to furnish the means of research; to iliustrate the manners, customs and history of the Semitic peoples and thus to show, as far as may be, what the Semites have contributed to civilization. The Museum building on Divinity

\section*{PEABODY MUSEUM AT}

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University was founded by George Peabody in 1866 . Its purpose was the forming and preserving of collectlons of antiquities and objects relating (1) to the native people of the American continent, and (2) to the varlous primitive peopies of the world in general. The collections are housed in the Peabody Museum building of five stories which forms the southern wing of the University Museum structure. The five stories have more than 53,000 square feet of floor space for exhibition purposes, and about 18,000 square feet for offices, laboratories and storage.

The collections relatlng to prehistoric American tribes have been brought together largely by explorations under the auspices of the Museuin, those reiating to Middle America belng unusually compiete. In the halls devoted to the Mayan region are grouped the reproductions " of the great stone stelae and altars which adorn the plazas and stand before the

Avenue, Cambrldge, completed \(\ln 1902\), is likewise the gift of Mr. Schiff.

The object of the Germanic Museum is to illustrate by means of plaster casts and other klnds of reproduction the outward aspect of the development of Germanic Cultire. The new Museum building, erected in 1916 at the corner of Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, is cailed, in honor of its donor, Adolphus Busch Hall.

\section*{HARVARD UNIVERSITY.}
ruined tempies of the great Maya cities. Collections relatling to historic American tribes contaln rare objects obtained by well-known early expiorers.

The materlal relating to prehistoric Europe contains collections by Gabriei de Mortiliet, Lartet and Christy, and Clement, the pioneer archaeologists of the century just past. The primitive people of Oceania are represented, also both the historlc and prehistoric tribes of Africa. The osteological coilections contain examples of skeletal remains from nearly all sections of the worid

The laboratories of the Museum are open (under proper restrictions) to ail specialists and students In anthropology. The collections are aiso made use of by many of the Institutions of higher education in Central New England, in connection with the study of the orlgin and development of design, archltecture, and the various minor arts, as weli as of mankind in general. The pubilcations of the Museum consist of papers, memoirs, annual reports and special publications.

PEABODY WUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY, YARE UNIVERSITY.

The Peabody Museum of Natürai History at Yale University was founded by George Peabody in 1866. Tei years later the first wing of the museum was built, but the complete pian was never carried out, and the building was remoyed in 1917 to malse way for the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle. Since then the greater part of the collections have been in storage pending the erection of a new building, which, it is hoped; wlli be begun before the end of 1922

The museum has the following colicctions: Minëralogy, built up arourid the Gibbs collection purchased by the University as far back as 1825 and containing, besides an abundance of ninerals, one of the laigest assembiages of meteorites in the country; Zoulogy, brought together largely by Yale's distinguished naturalists, the late Professor J. D. Dana and Professors A. E. Verrill and S. I. Smlth, and including a vast amount of marine invertebrates iccumulated through co-operation with the U. \(S\). Fish Commission; Anthropoiogy, much of which was presented by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh; Invertebrate Paleontology, witi material from ali parts of tilis country and representing all geologle ages; Osteology; the gift of Prof. Marsh; and nualliy the Marsh collection of Vertebrate Paleontology, surpassed by perhaps but one other in the world, and particularly rich in type material from the western Dart of the United States.

SCHOOL OF FINE AIRTS
The School of the Fine Arts at Yale University contains the Jarves collection of Itallan art, humbering 120 paintings from the thirteenth to the sevelltaenth centuries; the Truinbill Gallory of Historical
Anerlcan Palntings; the Alden collection of Belgian wood carvings of tile seventdentl century, comprising 120 feet of wainscoting, including three confessionals, from a chapei in Glient; the Frederick Wells Williams loan collections of Chinese porcelains and bronzes, and a number of other valuable objects of art; slietches by old masters, exampies
of contemporaneous work, casts and marbles representative of various periods of ancient and Renalssance art; bronzes; and Braun autotypes and Arundel prints to the number of about four hundred. These are from time to time suppiemented by special collectlons and exhibitions.

The William A. Speck Collection of Goethe Literature, 26 Llnsiy Hail, includes many first and other important editions of Goethe's works, numerous books dealing with the Faust legend before Goethe's time, and most of the Faust dramas by other authors aiso a very fuli representation of the transiations into other languages of Goethe's Faust, a large body of commentaries, many portraits of Goetle and \(h\) is friends, inanuscript letters by and about Gocthe, views of Weimar during Gocthe's time, and an asseniblage of medais struck in his hollor.

\section*{BABYLONIAN COLLECTION}

The Babulonian Collection at Yale University consists of about 10,000 original tablets belonging to the various periods in Babylonian history, from about 4000 to 150 B. C., and includes literary texts (epics and liturgies), syllabaries or dictionaries, mathematical treatises and different kinds of exercises fron teripie schools, divination texts, legai and business transactions, administrative documents from the archives of Babyionian temples, personal and offcial letters and records of various kinds, seal cylinders, inscribed brlcks, votlve objects, relicfs, royal buid ing inscriptions, incantation bowls. etc. The original inscriptions are aligniented by the William IIayes Ward Co'lection of seal-cylinder impresslons, aud by a large number of casts from muscums in Europe and America which iliustiate the ilfe and customs of the ancient Babyionlans and Assyrlans. In addition to tie liabylonian and Assyrian material, the beginulng has been made of a collection of other Semltic monuments lucluding botil casts and originals. The Whiting Collection of Palestinian pottery and terracotla, numbering 940 pieces, acquired through the gencrosity of the iate Mrs. Francis Wayland, is also available for study.

\section*{THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.}

The Library of Congress was establishcd in 1800, destroyed in 1814, by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, \(\$ 23,950\) ) ; in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of \(\$ 75,000\); increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which ( 40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exehange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special aceessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlcts), purehased 1867, eost \(\$ 100,000\); the Count de Rochambeau colleetion (manuseript) purchased 1883 , cost \(\$ 20,000\); the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), the gift in 1882 of Dr. Joscph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings)

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprises over \(2,918,256\) printed books and pamphlets (including the law library, whieh, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), maps and eharts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about two million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in offlicial documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, ineluding important files of American newspapers and original manuseripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuseripts belonging to the library are exhibited on the second floor.

Among the special book collections arc the Yudin, of Russian literature ( 80,000 volumes); the Sehiff, of Judaica (about 20,000 ); the Weber, of Indica; the Huitfeld-Kaas (Seandinavian); the John Boyd Thacher of Incunabula ( 930 titles). The Orientalia include some 5,000 volumes (faseicules) of Japanese books and about 40,000 volumes (fascicules) of Chinese. The Division of Prints includes eertain collections given or lent, besides a large mass of material recelved by copyright and some by purchase. The manuscript collections are especially noteworthy for material on American history, some of the most distinguished of which has been reeeived by transfer from the executive departments, the library being now regarded as the main custodian of the historical archive material in the possession of the Government. It has the papers of seventeen Presidents and of various American statesmen, Franklin, Morris, Hamilton, \&e.

The library is copying largely documents in foreign archive offies and other institutions of coneern to American history. It has already a large body of transeripts from such sourees. This policy of transcribing and copying, where necessary by faesimile, is applied also to maps and to musie. Through it the collection of music, in bulk one of the largest in the world, is. especially strengthened in full seores of orehestral and operatie music.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building ereeted for it under the Acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, Oetober 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of \(\$ 6,347,000\) (limit by law, \(\$ 6,500,000\) ), exelusive of the land, which cost \(\$ 585,000\). The arehitects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before
the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in eharge of the construction of the building, and the arehitectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of Gen. Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, Gen. Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, and opened to the public November, 1897. The building oecupies three and three-quarter aeres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnifieent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are representedall American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square fect, or nearly eight aeres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for \(3,540,000\) of travel volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation (1922) \(\$ 711,120\). For service and contingent expenses \(\$ 484,155\); purchase of books, \(\$ 98,000\); building and grounds, \$128,265.

Library Service-Library proper, 276 employees; copyright, 91 ; other, 149 ; distribution of eards, 53 ; legislative reference, 30 . Total, 450 . By virtue of the act of 1897 , employees in the library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress, "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular dutles." Custody and care of the building is minder the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, who is also the disbursing offleer and appoints the 147 employees of his offlee.
Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are various offleials at Washington. In addition, special permits are freely issued by the Librarian to persons engaged in researeh.

Inter-Library Loans-While not a lending library but primarily a reference library, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan systcm by which special service is rendered to seholarship by the loan to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research of books whicl it is not within the power or duty of the library in question to supply and which at the time are not needed in Washington.

Copyright offce-The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30 . It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direetion and supervision of the Librarian of Congress' to perform all the duties relating to eopyrights. Copyright registration was transfcred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most artieles eopyrighted two copies, and of some one cony, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect eopyright.

Hours-The library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from \(9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}\). to 10 P . M. weekdays, from 2 p. m. to 10 P. M. Sundays and Holidays and 9 A. M. to 1 P. m. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.
Librarians Since the Inception of the. Library-1800-1815, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1851-1854; John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam. Chief Assistant, Appleton P. C. Grimn; Chiey Clerk, Ailen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

\section*{PAN-AMERICAN UNION.}

THE Pan-Amcrican Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republies, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica. Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eeuador, Guatemala; Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Niearagua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venczuela. It is devoted to the development and advanecment of commerce, friendly intereourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contrlbuted by each country, based upon the population. Its affairs are administered by a DirectorGeneral and Assistant. Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American Governments. These two
executive officers are assisted by a staff of experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenog raphers. The Union publishes a monthly bufletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which is a record of. Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its library, the Columbus Memorial Library, contains 50,000 volumes, 25,000 photographs, 180,000 index cards, and a collection of 1,600 maps.
is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American rcpublics.

Director-reneral-Dr. L. S. Rowe; Assistani Director-Francisco J. Yanes; Counselor-Franklin Adams; Trade Adciser-W. A. Reid; Chief Statis-tician-William C. Wells; Chies Clerk-Wm. V. Griffn.

\section*{MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIYERSITY OF CALIFORNIA}

The Museum of Anthropology of the University of California was founded by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst in 1901. The colleetions gathered through her genorozity cost. more than \(\$ 1,000,000\). The Museum is temporarily loeated at Parnassus and Second Avenues. San Franelsco. It is open daily (exeept Monday) to the publie without charge.

The hours are \(10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). to \(4 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). on week days, 10 to 5 on Sundays

Although the Museum was founded in 1901 it was not jpened for public exhlbition until 1911. The collections which have been placed on view renresent the ancient cultures of the following regions: California Southwestern United States, the Great Plains, the North Pacific Coast, Peru, Oceania. Asia, Greeee, Italy and Egypt.

\section*{NAT:ONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.}
(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)
The National Academy of Design, and the Society of American Artists (founded 1877) were united, April 7, 1906. All mambers of the latter organization then became members of the former.

Council-Edwin H. Blashfield, President: Harry W. Watrous, Vice President: Charles C. Curran, Corresponding Secretary: Douglas Volk, Recording Secretary; Franeis C. Jones, Treasurer. W. Gran-ville-Smlth, Robert I. Ait.ken, Herbert Adams. Emil Carlsen, Charles A. Platt, Hobart Niehols.

\section*{ACADEMICIANS}
(The year named is that of election.)
Painters-George R. Barse, Jr., 1900; Gifford Beal, 1914; Cecilia Beaux, 1902; George Bellows, 1913; Frank W. Benson, 1905; Louis Betts, 1915 ; Edwin H. Blashfield, 1888 ; Max Bohm, 1920 ; Frederie A. Bridgman, 1881; George DeForest Brush, 1908; Howard Russell Butler, 1899.

Emil Carlsen, 1906; Carlton T. Chapman, 1914; F. S. Chureh, 1885; B. West Clinedinst, 1898; Wllliam A. Coffn, 1912; Colin Campbell Cooper, 1912; E. Irving Couse, \(1911 ;\) Bruee Crane, 1901; Charles C. Curran, 1904.

Elliott Daingerfield, 1906; W. P. W. Dana, 1863; Charles H. Davis, 1906; Loekwood DeForest., 1898 ; Franklin DeHaven, 1920; Louis Paul Dessar, 1906; Charles Melville Dewey, 1907; Thomas W. Dewing, 1888; Frederiek Dlelman, 1883; Paul Dougherty, 1907; Frank Vineent DuMond, 1906.

Lydia Field Emmet, 1912; Ben Foster, 1904; August Franzen, 1920; Frederick Karl Frieseke, 1914.

Daniel Garber, 1913; Edward Gay, 1907; w. Granville-Smith, 1915; Walter Griffin, 1922; AIbert L. Groil, 1910.

Hamilton Hamilton, 1889; Alexander Harrison, 1901; Birge Harrison, 1910; Childe Hassam, 1906 ; Charles. Hawthorne, 1911; Robert Henri, 1006; William H. Howe, 1897

George Inness, Jr., 1899; Jolin C. Johansen, 1915; Francis C. Jones, 1894; H. Bolton Jones, 1883. William Sargeant Kendall, 1005 ; F. W. Kost, 1906; W. L. Lathrop, 1907; Ernest Lawson, 1917; DeWitt Loekman, 1921 ; Will H. Low, 1890.

George W. Maynard, 1885; Gari Melehers, 1906 ; Riehard E. Miller, \(1915 ;\) Louis Moeller, 1894; F. Luis Mora, 1906; Thomas Moran, 1884; H. Siddons Mowbray, 1891

Hobart Nichois, 1920; Leonard Oehtman, 1904; Ivan G. Ollnsiky, 1919.

Walter Palmer, 1897; Maxfield Parrish, 1906; DeWitt Parshall, 1917; Edward H. Potthast, 1906; Henry Prellwitz, 1912.

Robert Reld, 1906; William Ritsehel, 1914; Wllliam S. Roblnson, 1914; Charles Rosen, 1917; Carl Rungius, 1920; Chauncey F. Ryder, 1920

John S. Sargent, 1897; W.-Elmer Schofield, 1907; Aaron D. Shattuek, 1861; Henry B. Snell, 1906; Robert Speneer, 1920; Gardner Symons, 1911.

Edmund C. Tarbell, 1906; Wlliam Thorne, 1913; Louis C. Tlffany, 1880; D. W. Tryon, 1891; Helen MI Turner, 1921

Robt. W. Van Boskerek, 1907; Ellhu Vedder, 1865; Dougias Volk, 1899; Robert W. Vonnoh, 1906.

Henry O. Walker, 1902; Horatio Walker, 1891; Harry W. Watrous, 1895; Frederiek J. Waugh, 1911; Jonn F. Welr, 1896; C. D. Weldon, 1897; Carleton Wlgglns, 1906; Irving R. Wiles, 1897; Frederiek Ballard Wlliams, 1909 ; Charies H. Woodbury, 1907. Cullen Yates, 1919 ; George H. Yeweil, 1880.
Sculptors-Herbert Adams, 1899; Robert I. Altken, 1914; Paul Wayland Bartiett, 1917; A. Stirllng Calder, 1913; James Earle Fraser, 1917; Danlel Chester Freneh, 1001; Charles Grafly, 1905; Anna Vaughn Hyatt, 1922; Isidor Konti, 1909; Evelyn Beatrice (Batehelder) Longman, 1919.

Fredrick W. MaeMonnies, 1006; Herınon A. MaeNesl, 1906; Paul H. Manship, 1916; Charies H. Nlehaus, 1906; Edward C. Potter, 1906; A. Phimister Proctor, 1904; Frederiek G. R. Roth, 1906; I.orado Tist, 1911; Bessle Potter Vonnoh, 1921; Arlolph A. Welnman, 1911.

Architects-Henry Bacon, 1917 ; Arnold Brunner,

1916; Cass Gilbert, 1908; Thomas Hastings, 1909 William Rutherford Mead, 1910; Charles A. Platt, 1911.

Engravers and Etchers-Timothy Cole, 1908; Joseph Pennell, 1909

\section*{ASSOCIATES}

Painters-Wayman Adams, Ernest Albert, Thomas Allen, Karl Anderson.
William J. Baer, Hugo Ballin, Reynolds Beal, E. A. Bell, Frank A. Bieknell, Charles Bittinger, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Mary Green Blumenscheln, George H. Bogert, Adolphe Borie, Joseph H. Boston, Hugh H. Breckenridge, R. Sloan Bredin, Miss Fidelia Bridges, Roy Brown, George EImer Browne, K. A. Buehr (elect), Bryson Burroughs.

Dines Carlsen (eleet), John F. Carlson, Charles S. Chapman, Adelaide Cole Chase, Eliot Clark, Ralph Clarkson, C. C. Coleman, Charlotte B. Coman, Paul Cornoyer, Wlllam Cotton, Louise Cox, Thomas B. Craig, Arthur Crisp

Francls Day, W. R. Derrick (elect), Sidney E. Dickinson, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner
Wiliiam B. Faxon, Anna Fisher, Gertrude Fiske, John E. Follnsbee, Will Howe Foote, Kenneth Frazier, Henry Brown Fuller, Licia Fairchild Fuller.
I. M. Gaugenglgl, Robert David Gauley, Lillian M. Genth (Miss), Howard Giles, William J. Glackens, Edmund Greacen, Frank Russell Green, Oliver Dennett Grover, Jules Guerin.

Ben Ali Haggin, Phlllip L. Hale, William J. Hays, Albert Herter, Eugene Higgins, Victor Higgins, Howard L. Hildebrandt, Laura C. Hills, James R Hopkins, Feliele Waldo Howcll (Miss), Henry S Hubbell, Frederiek W. Hutelilnson (eleet), Wlliam H. Hyde

Ernest L. Ipsen, M. Jean MaeLane Johansen, Alphonse Jongers

Dora Wheeler Keith, Paul King, William Fair Kline, Leon Kroll.

Jonas Lle, Chester Loomis, Mary Fairehild Low, Albert P. Lueas.

Fred Dana Marsh, Paul Moseheowitz, Jerome Myers.
Walter Nettleton, G. Glenn Newell, Spencer Nichols, John H. Niemever, Robert H. Nisbet, Violet Oakley (Miss)

Lawton Parker, Henry W. Parton, Willam M Paxton, Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., Ernest Pelxotto Henry R. Poore, W. Merritt Post, Arthur J. E Powell, Edlth Mltchell Prellwitz.
William M. J. Rlee, Henry R. Rittenberg, Edward F. Rook.

William Sartain, Amanda Brewster Seweli Robert V. V. Sewell, Leopold Seyffert, Rosina Emmet Sherwood, Wlliam H. Singer, Jr., Howard E. Smith, Arthur P. Spear, Eugene Speleher, T. C Steele, Albert Sterner, George H. Story.

Henry O. Tanner, Leslle P. Thompson, Walter Ufer, Harry A. Vlneent, Edward C. Volkert.
H. M. Waleott, Harry F. Waltman, Everett L Warner, J. Louls Webb, Willlam Werdt, Wlllian J. Whittemore, Guy Wiggins, Charles Morrls Young.

Sculptors-Chester Beaeh, Cyrus E. Dallin, Abastenia St. L. Eberie, Rudulph Evans, John Flanagan, Sherry E. Fry, Charles Louls Hluton, Charles Keek (eleet), H. Augustus Lukeman.

Phllp Martlny, Fdward McCartan (eleet) Andrew O'Connor (eleet), Willard D. Paddock (elect), Attilio Pleeirill, Furlo Picelrilli, Edmond T. Quinn, Janet Seudder, Mahonrl Young

Architects-Grosvenor Attorbury, Willlam A. Borlng, Wells Bosworth, J. H. Freedlander, Bertram G. Coodhue, John Galen Foward.
C. Grant LaFarge, Frelerleis Law Olmsted, John Russell Pope, S. 13. P. Trowbridge, C. Howard Walker.

Engravers and Etchers-Frank Freucli (elect), Charles Dana Gibson, Ernest Roth, Willian G. Watt (elect).

\section*{AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.}

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by tlie Na tional Instltute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Johı La Farge, Samucl L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This socicty was organized at
meeting of the American Social science Association in 1898. The qualificatlon for membership is stated in the constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the electlon is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members and the officers are: Williain Milligan Sloanc, President; Brander Matthews, Chancellor: Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, 15 West 81st St., New York City, Sccretary.

The following are the living members of the academy, as of November 7, 1922.

John Singer Sargent
Daniel Chester French James Ford Rhodes Villiam Milligan Sloane Robert Underwood Johnson
George Washington Cable Henry van Dyke William Crary Brownell Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve Woodrow Wilson Arthur TwIning Hadley Henry Cabot Lodge Edwin Howland Blashfield Thomas Hastings Brander Matthews Gllhu Vedder

George Whitefield Chadwick
George deForest Brush
William Rutherford Mead Bliss Perry
Abbott Lawrence Lowell Nicholas Murray Butler Paul Wayland Bartlett Owen Wister
Herbert Adams Augustus Thomas Timothy Cole Cass Gilbert
William Roscoe Thayer Robert Grant Frederick MacMonnles Willian Gillette

The directors of the academy are: N. M. Butler, Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, A. M. Huntington, R. U. Jolinson, Brander Matthews, W. M. Sloane, and Augustus Thomas.

In 1923 the academy wlll move into its new build- Drive, the cornerstone of which was laid by Marshal ing at 155th Street, between Broadway and Riverslde Foch in 1922.

\section*{NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.}

\author{
(1729 New York Ave., WashIngton.)
}

Chairman-Charles Moore; Vice Chairman-|Fraser, Henry Bacon, Louis Ayres. H. Siddons Jolın Russell Pope; James L. Greenleaf, James E. Mowbray; Sec. and Exec. Offcer-H. P. Caemmerer.

\section*{PROMINENT SOCIAL CLUES IN BIG CITIES IN UNITED STATES.}

Atlanta-Athletic, 37 Auburn Ave.; Capital City, Harris and Peachtree Sts.

Baltimore-Arundel, 1000 N. Charles St.; Baltimore, Charles and Madison Sts.; Country, Roland Park; Johns Hopkins, 227 W. Monument St.; Maryland, 1 E. Eager St.; Merchants', 206 E. German St.; University, 801 N. Charles St.
Boston-Algonquin, 217 Commonwealth Ave.; Automobilc, 100 Stuart St.; Boston Art, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts.; Boston Athletic, Exeter and Blagden Sts.; Chilton, . 152 Commonwealth Ave.; Exchange, Milk and Battery March Sts.; Harvard, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; Mayflowcr, 6 Park St.; New Riding, 52 Hemenway St.; St. Botolph, 4 Newbury St.; Somerset, 42 Beacon St.; Tavern, 4 Boylston Pl.; Tennis \& Racquet, 939 Boylston St.; Union, 8 Park St.; University, 270 Beacon St.

Buffalo, N, Y.-Buffalo, 388 Dclawarc Ave.; Canoe, 1051 Elllcott Sq.; Country, Williamsville Rd.; Ellicott, Ellicot.' Sq.; Garret, 205 Bryant St.; Park, 1401 Elmwood Ave.; Saturn, 88 Edward St.; Twentieth Century, 595 Delawarc Ave.; Univcrsity, 546 Dclaware Ave.

Charleston-Carolina Yacht, East Bay; Charleston; Country.

Chicaso-Casino, 167 E. Delaware Pl.; Caxton, 410 So. Michigan Ave.; Chucago, Michigan Ave. and Van Buren St.; Chicago Athletic, 125 Michigan Ave.; Literary, 410 So. Michigan Ave.; Fortnightly, 203 Michigan Ave.; South Shore Couritry, 70th St. and the Lake; Union League, 108 Jackson Boulevard; University, 76 E. Monroe 'St.; Woman's Country, 410 So. Michigan Avo.; Woman's Athletic, 606 So. Mlchigan Ave.

Cincinnati-Commercial; Country, Grandin Rd.; Queen City, Seventh and Elm Sts.; University, Broadway and Fourth St.

Cleveland-Ohio Country, Lake Shore Boulevard; Mayfeld Country, Mayfield, Rd.; Roadside, St. Clair Avc.; Tavern, E. 36th St. and Prospect Ave.; Union, 1,211 Euclid Ave.; Universtty, 3,813 Euclid Ave.

Detroit-Collegc, 50 Peterboro St.; Country, Grosse Ple. Farms, Dctron, Fort and Cass Sts., l'clloverajt, 70 Wishington Boulevard; Inglesiac,

Woodward and Atkinson Sts.; Twentieth Cenbury, Columbia and Witherell; University, Jefferson and Russell; Yondotega.

Los Angeles-California, Fifth and Hill Sts.; Jonathan, Pacific Elec. Bldg.; University, Sixth and Hill Sts.

Minneapolis-Minikahda; Minneapolis, So. Second Ave.; University, 41 Seventh St.

New Orleans-Boston, 824 Canal St.; Carnival German, Cotton Exchange Bldg.; Louisiana, Canal and Carondelet Sts.; Country, Napoleon Ave.: Pickwick, Canal, near Rampart St. ; Round Table, 6330 St. Charles Ave.; Stratford, 313 St. Charles St.

Philadelphia-Acorn, 1618 Walnut St.; Art, 220 So. Broad St.; Franklon Inn, Camac and St. James Sts.; Markham, 212 So. 15 th St.; Penn, 720 Locust St.; Philadelphia, 1301 Walnut St.; Princeton, 1223 Locust St.; Racquet, 16 th St., near Walnut St.; Ruttenhouse, 1811 Walnut St.; St. Anthony, 32 So. 22d St.; Union League, Broad and Walnut Sts.; University, 1510 Walnut St.

Pittsburgh-Duquesne, 325 Sixth Ave.; Pittsburgh, 425 Penn Ave.; Pittsburgh Athletic, Grant Boulevard and Fifth St.; Union, Frlck Blda.; University, Grant Boulevard, ncar Flfth St.

Richmond-Commonwealth, Monroe and Franklin Sts.; Country; Westmoreland, 601 E. Grace St.

St. Louis-Commercial; Log Cabin; Mercantile, Seventh and Locust Sts.; Noonday, Security Bldg.; Racquet, 476 N . Kingshighway; Round Table; St. Louts, 3663 Lindell \({ }^{\circ}\) St.; University, 607 N. Grand Ave.; Wcdnesday, Taylor and Westmlnster Sts.; Woman's, 3621 Washington Ave.

St. Paul-Minnesota; Town \& Country, Marshall Ave.; Universuty, Summlt and Ramsey Sts.

San Francisco-Athenian-Nile, 14th and Franklin Sts.; Bohemian, Post and Taylor Sts.; Family, 545 Powell St. : Francisca, 560 Sutter St.; Holluschickie, 700 Mason St.; Otympic, Post St., near Mason St.; Pacific Union, 1000 California St.; Town \& Country, 218 Stockton St.; Universtty, Powell and Callfornla Sts.

Savannah-Chatham Hunt.
Washington-Altbi, 1806 I St. : Army \& Navy, Farragut Sq.; Cosmos, 1520 H St.; Mctropolitan. 1700 H St.: Riding \& Hunt, 22d and P Sts.; Untversty, 93016 th St. ; Washington, 1701 K St.

\section*{THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.}

The Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at \(\$ 9,000,000\), to the founding of a funi the interest of which should yearly be disurlbuted to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of malkind improveinent during the
year immediately preceding that of the award The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its eare the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away The value of eaeh prize is on an average \(\$ 40,000\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & Physies. & Che & Medicine. & Literature. & Peace. \\
\hline 190 & W. C. Röntgen (G) & J. H. van't Hoff & & & \\
\hline & & & & Prudhomme (F.) & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
H. A. Lorentz (D.) \\
P. Zeeman (D.)
\end{tabular} & E. Fischer & Sir Ronald Ross (E.) . & Th. Mommsen (G.) & E. \(D u c o m m u n\) (Swi.) \\
\hline 1903 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { H. A. Becquercl } \\
\text { (F.) } \\
\text { P. and Marie Curie }
\end{array}\right|
\] & S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
N. R. Finsen \\
(Dane.)
\end{tabular} & B. Bjornson (N.) & A. Gobat (Swi.) Sir W. R. Cremer (E.) \\
\hline 1904 & Lo & & I. P. Pawlow (R.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
F. Mistral (F.) \\
J Echegaray (Sp)
\end{tabular} & Institute of Inter- \\
\hline 19 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
(E.) \\
A. von Baeyer (G.)
\end{tabular} & & \begin{tabular}{l}
J. Echegaray (Sp.) \\
H. Sienkiewlcz (P.)
\end{tabular} & national Law. Baroness von Sutt- \\
\hline 19 & J. & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ner (Aus.) \\
Th. Roosevelt (A.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 19 & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cajal (Sp.) \\
A. Laveran
\end{tabular} & & I.) \\
\hline 1908 & G. Lippmann (F.) & E. Rutherford (E.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
P. Ehrlieh (G.) \\
E. Metchnikoff (R.)
\end{tabular} & R. Eucken (G.) & L. Renault (F.) K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) \\
\hline 1909 & & W. Ostwald (G:) & Th. Kocher (Swi) & atagerlof we.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
F. Bajer (Dane). \\
A. M. F. Beernaert \\
(B.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1910 & & & A & P & \begin{tabular}{l}
(F.) \\
nt'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & W. Wien (G.) & \[
\mathrm{M}
\] & A. Gullstrand (Swe.) & M. Maeterlinck (B.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
T. M. C. Asser (D.) \\
A. H. Frled (Aus.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 19 & Gustaf Dalen (Swe.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
V. Grignard (F.) \\
P. Sabatier (F.)
\end{tabular} & A. Carre & G. Hauptmann (G.) & Ellhu Root (A.) \\
\hline 19 & H. K. Onnes (D.) & A. Werner (Swi.) & C. Richet (F.) & R. Tagore (Beng.) & H. LaFontaine (B.) \\
\hline & M. von Laue (G.) & T. W. Rillstatter (G) & R. Barany (Aus.) & Not awarded. & Not awarded. \\
\hline & & R. Willstatter (G.) & Not awar & Romain Rolland (F.) & \\
\hline 1916 & Not awarded. & N & Not awa & Verner Heidenstam (Swe.) & Not awarded \\
\hline 1917 & Prof. Chas. Barkla (E.) & N & N & \begin{tabular}{l}
K.Gjellerup(Dane.) \\
H. Pontoppldan
\end{tabular} & ternational Rcd Cross of Geneva. \\
\hline & M. Planek (G.) & Prof. F. Haber & Not awarded. & (Dane.) & W'drow Wilson(A.) \\
\hline & J. Stark (G.) & Not awarded. WaltherNern & Dr. Jules Bordet (B) & Carl Spitteler (Swi.) & \\
\hline 19 & C. E (Swi.) Gullaume & WaltherNernst & Prof. A. Krogh (Dane.) & Knut Hamsun (N.) & L. Bourgeois (F.) \\
\hline 1921 & Albert E & Fred'k Soddy (E.) . & & Anatole France (F.) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Branting (Swe) \\
L. Lange
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 22 & Nells Bohr (Dh.) & F. W. Aston (E.) & & Benavente (Sp.) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
A., Amerlcan; Aus., Austrian; B., Belglan; Beng., Bengalese; D., Duteh; Dh., Danish; E., Englisir; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

\section*{THE FRENCH ACADEMY.}

The French Academy, founded in 1630 and incorporated in 1637 , was abolished by the Revoluton, but was revlved in 1795 as one of the sections of the Institute of France.

The Academy, when full, eonsists of 40 regular members. There are, in addition, ten members at large (from whom the regular members are selected by the Academy to fill vacancies), eight foreign menbcrs, and scventy eorresponding members.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { ELECTED }
\end{aligned}
\] & Names of Members. & Born. & YEAR & Names of Mcmbers. & Born. \\
\hline 1888 & Othenin de Cleron, & & 1909 & Marcel Prevost & \\
\hline & Comte d' Haus- & G & 1911 & Henrl de Regni & Honfleur, 1 \\
\hline 1890 & Charles Louis de & & 1914 & Plerre de la G & Vannes, 184 \\
\hline & Saulses de Frey- & & 1914 & Henri Bergson. & Paris, 1859 \\
\hline & clnet & Foix, 1828. & 1918 & Marshal Joffr & Rivesaltes, 1852. \\
\hline 189 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Louls Marle Jullen \\
Viaud (Pierre Loti)
\end{tabular} & Rochefort, & 1918. & Louis Barthou & Oloron-Ste. Marl \\
\hline \[
1894
\] & Paul Bourget. . . . . & Amlens, 1852. & 1918 & & La Haye-Descartes, \\
\hline \[
1896 .
\] & H. G. Anatole Francols Thibault (An- & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
(Rene Boylesve). . \\
Francois de Curel.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
1867 .
\] \\
Metz, 1854.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & cols Thiballt (Anatole France) & Paris, 1844. & 1918 & Alfred Baudrillart & Paris, 1859. \\
\hline 1897 & Gabrlel Hanotaux & Beaurevoir, 185 & 1918 & Marshal Foch & Tarbes, 1851 \\
\hline 1898 & Henrl Emile Lavedan & Orleans, 1859. & 1918 & Georges Clemenceau & Feole, 1841. \\
\hline 1903 & Frederic Masson.. & Parls, 1847. & 1918 & Jules Cambon & Parls, 1845. \\
\hline 1903 & Rene Bazin. & Angers, 1853. & 1919 & Henry Bordeau & Thonon, 1870 \\
\hline 1906 & Alcxander Ribot & St. Oncr, 1842. & 1920 & Robert de Flers & Pont l'Eveque, \\
\hline 1906 & Maurlce Barres. & Charmes, 1862. & 1920 & Joseph Bedler & Paris, 1864. \\
\hline 1907 & Maurice Donnay & Parls, 1859. & 1920 & Louis Chevrillo & Ruelle (Charente), \\
\hline 1908 & Jean Rlchepln. & Mcdea, Aigeria, 1849. & & & 1864. \\
\hline 1909 & Raymond Poinca & Bar-le-Duc, 1860. & 1922 & Plerre de Nollia & Puy de Dom \\
\hline 1909 & Eugene Bricux & Paris, 1858. Paris, 1860. & , & Georges Goyau & \begin{tabular}{l}
of, 1859. \\
Orleans. 186
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES:}
(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DIvision } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { STAT'E. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Children 7 to 13 Years of Age.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{14 to 15 Years of Age.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{16 to 17 Years of Age.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \text { to } 20 \text { Years } \\
& \text { of Age. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & Total Number. & Attending School. & Total Number. & Attending School. & Total Number & Attendlng School. & Total Number. & Attending School. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
United States. \\
Geographical divisions:
\end{tabular} & 15,306,793 & 1.3,869,010 & 3,907,710 & 3,124,129 & 3,828,131 & 1,644,061 & 5,522.082 & 814,051 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS: \\
New England
\end{tabular} & 942,848 & 898,605 & 239,061 & 179,963 & 238,015 & 92,749 & 348,366 & 52,306 \\
\hline Middle Atlant & 2,976,461 & 2,805,986 & 734,334 & 582,517 & 743,081 & 240,079 & 1,073,881 & 117,978 \\
\hline East North Cen & 2,832,926 & 2,693,634 & 725,231 & 598,227 & 726,207 & 293,581 & 1,066,273 & 143,264 \\
\hline West North Cent & 1,788,544 & 1,679,682 & 470,770 & 401,680 & 465,924 & 224,014 & 667,905 & 115,553 \\
\hline South Atlantic & 2,334,219 & 1,997,008 & 600,051 & 452,330 & 570,333 & 249,134 & 819,017 & 119,034 \\
\hline Fast South Ce & 1,535,376 & 1,283,921 & 397,209 & 307,840 & 375,463 & 181,363 & 510,547 & 85,535 \\
\hline West South Cent & 1,755,432 & 1,447,653 & 457,575 & 351,732 & 432,811 & 208,180 & 613,182 & 90,031 \\
\hline Mountain & 493,303 & 452,896 & 121,124 & 104,983 & 114,369 & 65,231 & 167,610 & 33,528 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pacific. \\
NEW ENGLAND:
\end{tabular}} & 647,684 & 609,625 & 162,355 & 144,857 & 161,928 & 89,730 & 255,301 & 56,522 \\
\hline & 99,350 & 93.615 & 26,259 & 21,967 & 25,964 & 12,082 & 37,249 & 6,635 \\
\hline New Ham & 55,158 & 51,544 & 14,210 & 12,312 & 14,322 & 5,979 & 20,891 & 3,228 \\
\hline Vermont. & 46.175 & 43,336 & 12,276 & 10,577 & 12,197 & 5,611 & 16,654 & 3,020 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 483,762 & 464,752 & 122,214 & 90,290 & 121,257 & 49,260 & 179,979 & 28,822 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 78,318 & 74,872 & 20,044 & 11,827 & 21,019 & 5,527 & 30,393 & 3,273 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Connecticut. . . . \\
MidDee mbancic
\end{tabular} & 180,085 & 170,486 & 44,058 & 32,990 & 43,256 & 14,290 & 63,200 & 7,328 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: \\
New York
\end{tabular} & 1,307,158 & 1,226,918 & 325,678 & 265,353 & 330,102 & 107,688 & 498,368 & 56,946 \\
\hline New Jerscy & 1,426,665 & 1,204,928 & 104,198 & 74,841 & 103,836 & 31,016 & 151,341 & 15,194 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 1,242,638 & 1,174,140 & 304,458 & 242,323 & 309,143 & 101,375 & 424,172 & 45,838 \\
\hline EAST NORTH CENTRAL:
Ohio. . . . . . . . . . & 732,550 & 703,560 & 185,015 & 162,380 & 186,142 & 82,659 & 283,092 & 40,818 \\
\hline Indiana & 389,445 & 369,713 & 103,421 & 82,964 & 103,812 & 41,405 & 148,603 & 21,155 \\
\hline Illinois & 860,832 & 815,080 & 217,579 & 171,810 & 220,232 & 81,699 & 321,204 & 39,627 \\
\hline Michlgan & 477,976 & 453,652 & 119,811 & 103,747 & 119,423 & 47,055 & 176,534 & 21,711 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 372,123 & 351,629 & 99,405 & 77,326 & 96,598 & 40,763 & 136,840 & 19,953 \\
\hline WEST NORTH CENTRAL: & 335,458 & 314,905 & 89,059 & 76,759 & 89,606 & 38,055 & 129,164 & 21,377 \\
\hline Towa & 325,918 & 309,744 & 87,074 & 74,732 & 87,718 & 45,078 & 126,538 & 24,524 \\
\hline Missouri & 471,725 & 440,394 & 126,694 & 103,959 & 125,220 & 54,963 & 178,055 & 25,079 \\
\hline North Dak & 111,711 & 102,876 & 26,900 & 23,489 & 25,143 & 13,417 & 34,266 & 6,507 \\
\hline South Dak & 97,665 & 91,322 & 24,684 & 21,411 & 24,240 & 12,757 & 34,682 & 6,453 \\
\hline Nebraska & 190,593 & 178,910 & 49,228 & 42,315 & 47,936 & 23,830 & 70,385 & 11,906 \\
\hline Kansas. & 255,474 & 241,531 & 67,131 & 59,015 & 66,061 & 35,914 & 94,814 & 19,707 \\
\hline SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware. & 28,707 & 27,336 & 7,432 & 5,997 & 7,582 & 2,968 & 11,018 & \\
\hline Maryland & 196,735 & 182,147 & 52,355 & 38,525 & 53,048 & 16,812 & 18,968 & 1,578 \\
\hline District of & 41,665 & 38,962 & 11,456 & 9,530 & 12,455 & 5,566 & 24,375 & 3,947 \\
\hline Virginia & 382,533 & 324,292 & 97,568 & 73,671 & 94,348 & 47,769 & 135,531 & 20,305 \\
\hline West Virginia & 239,199 & 213,053 & 58,752 & 48,331 & 58,161 & 24,599 & 81,591 & 11,061 \\
\hline North Carolin & 460,696 & 400,846 & 118,416 & 91,619 & 109,719 & 54,942 & 150,743 & 28,832 \\
\hline South Ca & 315,069 & 274,429 & 82,374 & 64,264 & 73,885 & 36,318 & 105,236 & 18,066 \\
\hline Georgla & 517,974 & 409,754 & 133,941 & 90,718 & 123,760 & 49,133 & 177,629 & 30,781 \\
\hline Florida. . . . . . . . & 151,641 & 126,189 & 37,757 & 29,675 & 37,395 & 17,027 & 53,926 & 6,912 \\
\hline EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: & 387,388 & 342,974 & 100,749 & 78,178 & 96,412 & 40,983 & 133,118 & 18,391 \\
\hline Tenncssee. & 390,677 & 333,118 & 101,744 & 80,780 & 98,001 & 49,669 & 134,266 & 24,976 \\
\hline Alabama. & 428,939 & 344,699 & 107,620 & 83,417 & 101,488 & 49,559 & 136,001 & 22,213 \\
\hline Misslssippi. & 328,372 & 263,130 & 87,096 & 65,465 & 79,562 & 41,152 & 107,162 & 19,955 \\
\hline WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: & 312,478 & 256,263 & 81,372 & 62,632 & 75,578 & 38,423 & 100,442 & 17,797 \\
\hline Iouisiana & 308,507 & 234,249 & 81,865 & 53,736 & 76,271 & 28,053 & 107,559 & 11,508 \\
\hline Oklaho & 356,225 & 304,665 & 89,884 & 73,720 & 85,053 & 46,088 & 117,777 & 19,774 \\
\hline Texas & 779,222 & 652,47t & 204,454 & 161,644 & 195,909 & 95,616 & 287,404 & 40,952 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MOUNTAIN: \\
Montana
\end{tabular} & 77,026 & 71,513 & 18,024 & 16,058 & 17,225 & 10,036 & 23,611 & \\
\hline Idaho & 68,198 & 65,102 & 16,746 & 15,342 & 15,640 & 19,741 & 21,694 & 4,842 \\
\hline Wyoming & 26,465 & 24,554 & 6,142 & 5,294 & 5,796 & 3,047 & 9,071 & 1,492 \\
\hline Colorado & 129,178 & 121,353 & 32,582 & 28,076 & 31,957 & 16,997 & 46,209 & 9,319 \\
\hline New Me & 60,430 & 52,829 & 14,931 & 12,002 & 13,602 & 6,885 & 20,775 & 3,403 \\
\hline Arlzon & 48,479 & 38,179 & 11,731 & 8,663 & 10,769 & 4,874 & 18,485 & 2,671 \\
\hline Utah & 74,957 & 71,611 & 18,909 & 17,719 & 17,435 & 12,456 & 24,738 & 6,122 \\
\hline Nevada & 8,570 & 7,755 & 2,059 & 1,829 & 1,945 & 1,195 & 3,027 & 665 \\
\hline PaCIFIC: & 171,819 & 102,750 & 43,386 & 38,442 & 42,391 & 23,105 & 63,814 & 13,715 \\
\hline Oregon. & 199,562 & 94,312 & 25,623 & 23,224 & 25,017 & 14,931 & 37,502 & 9,146 \\
\hline Californi & 376,303 & 352,563 & 93,346 & 83,191 & 94,520 & 51,694 & 153,985 & .33,661 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ATTENDANCE IN HIGH SCHOOLS}

One-fourth of the high schools in the United States enroll from 2 to 27 students; another fourth, from 27 to 50 students; another fourth, from 50 to 100 students, and the last fourth, over 100 students.

Similarly, one-half of the 14,000 high schools in the country have an enrolment between 27 and 100 students. Out of every 1,000 students entering high schools, 725 stay into the second year, 525 into the third year; 449 into the fourth year; and 418 graduate.

The public high schools have greater influence in keeping the girls in school than they do In holding the boys. Of the 665,000 sccondary students enrolled in the first year, only 45.3 per cent. are boys, indicat.lng that more girls than boys enter high school. In the second year the percentage of boys is still smaller, viz., 42.7. In the third year the corresponding percentage of boys reduces to 41 and in the fourth year to 38.8.

This condition does not exist in the private high schools, where the boys constitute 45.8 per cent. of the first-year enrolment, 45.6 per cent. of the second-year enrolment, 46 per cent. of the thirdyear enrolment, and 44.6 per cent. of the fourthyear enrolment.

Of the students enrolled in a four-year high school, nearly one-half ( 47.3 per cent.) are in schools maintained longer than 180 days annually. Almost all of the other one-half of this group of students ( 48.8 per cent.) are found to be enrolled in schools running from 161 to 180 days each year, only 3.9 per cent. being enrolled in the four-year high schools having a term of 160 days or fewer.
In the thrcc-year high schools over one-thira ( 39.2 per cent.) of the students have a terin as short as 160 days. Over onc-half ( 56.6 per cent.) of the students enrolled in thesc threc-year high schools have a term of 161 to 180 days. Only a few ( 4.2 per cent.) of thesc students are cnrolled in high sehools which are in session longer than 180 days.

\title{
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK IN UNITED STATES.
}
(Source: Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Rcprinted from the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. Private schools not included, nor are public schools in American colonies.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { School } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Population } \\
& 5 \text { to } 18 \\
& \text { Years. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Pupils.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Teachers.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
Expenditurc.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & Number Enrolled. & Aver. Dally Attendancc. & Male. & Female. & Total. & Sal'ies Supt's and Teachers. & \\
\hline 18 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 188 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,065,767 \\
& 18543,201
\end{aligned}
\] & & 6,144,143 & 122,795 & 163,798 & & 1,942,972 & 78,094,687 \\
\hline & & & 5 & 125,525 & & & 91,836,484 & 140,506,715 \\
\hline 19 & 21,404,32 & 15,503.110 & 10,632,772 & 126,588 & 296 & 423,062 & 137,687,746 & \\
\hline & 21,982,797 & 15.688,60 & 10,714,613 & 126,491 & 305 & 431,783 & 143,286,204 & \\
\hline & 22,655,001 & 15,999,717 & 11,064,164 & 120,883 & \(3{ }^{320,936}\) & 441,819 & 151,443,681 & \(238,262,299\)
\(252,804,081\) \\
\hline 19 & 23,028,748 & 16,256,038 & 11,318,256 & 113,744 & 341,498 & 455,242 & 167,824,753 & 273,216,227 \\
\hline 190 & 23,410,800 & 16,468,300 & 11,481,531 & 110,532 & 349,737 & 460,269 & 177,462,981 & 291,616,660 \\
\hline & & 16,641,970 & 11,712,300 & 109,179 & 356, 884 & 466,063 & 186,483,464 & 307,765,659 \\
\hline 190 & \[
24,262,936
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,890,818 \\
& 17061,962
\end{aligned}
\] & 11,925,672 & 104,414 & 376.902 & 481,316 & 202,047,814 & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24,613,763 \\
& 24,239,820
\end{aligned}
\] & 17,061,962 & 12,684, 837 & 104,495 & 390,968 & 495,463
506,453 & 219,780,123 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 371,344,410 \\
& 401,397,747
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1910 & 24, & & & & & & 253,915.470 & \\
\hline 1911 & 24, 745,562 & 18,035,118 & 12,871,980 & 110,328 & 423,278 & 533,606 & 266,678,471 & 446,726.929 \\
\hline 1912 & & & 13, 302, 303 & \[
114,559
\] & \[
432,730
\] & 547,289 & \[
284,945,162
\] & \[
482,886,793
\] \\
\hline 191 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,587,331 \\
& 26,002153
\end{aligned}
\] & 18,609,040 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13 ; 613,656 \\
& 14.216459
\end{aligned}
\] & 113,213 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 452,270 \\
& 465.396
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 565,483 \\
& 580
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 304.431,681 \\
& 323.610915
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
521,546,375 \\
555,077146
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 191 & 26,425,100 & 19,693,007 & 14,964,886 & 118,435 & 485,566 & 604,001 & 344,668,690 & 605,460,785 \\
\hline 191 & 26,846 976 & 20,351,687 & 15,358,927 & 123,038 & 499,333 & 622,371 & 364,789,265 & 640,717,053 \\
\hline 19 & 27,686,476 & 20,853,516 & 15,548,914 & 105,194 & 545,515 & 650,709 & 436,477,090 & 763,678,089 \\
\hline 1920 & 27,728,788 & 21,732,340 & 16,248,997 & 96,987 & 582,287 & 679,274 & 596,174,676 & 045,053,545 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Saiary figures, 1910 and since, include teachers and principals only; 1918 figures for teachers do not include 9,180 superintendents, 5,119 supervisors, or 12,591 prlncipals, whose salaries, though, are included in the next column. The 1920 figures for teachers do not inciude 6,583 supervisors and 13,638 prin ipals, whose salaries, though, are included in the next column.

\section*{THE 1920 CENSUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.}

According to the U. S. Census returns for 1920, the e were in the United States, as of Jan. 1, 15.306,793 children 7 to 13 years, inclusive, of whom \(13.869,010\), or 90.6 per cent., were attending school; children 14 and 15 years, numbered \(3,907,710\), of whom \(3,124,129\), or 79.9 per cent., were attending school; children 16 and 17 years totalled \(3,828,131\), of whom \(1,644,061\) or 42.9 per cent., were attending school; children 18 to 21 years numbcred \(5,522,082\), of whom 814,651 , or 14.8 per cent., were attending school.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE U. S., 7 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Total No. Children of School Age. & No. Attending School. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Ct. } \\
\text { At- } \\
\text { tend } \\
\text { ing. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & STATE. & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Total No. \\
Children \\
of School \\
Age. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & No. Attcnding School. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ct. \\
At- \\
tend ing.
\end{tabular} & STATE. & Total No. Children of School Age. & No. Attending School. & Per Ct. Attend ing. \\
\hline Ala & 428,939 & & 80 & & 99,350 & 93.615 & 94.2 & & 355,225 & 304,665 & 85 \\
\hline A & 48,479 & 38,173 & 78.8 & Md & 196,735 & 182,147 & 92.6 & Or & 99,562 & 94,312 & 94 \\
\hline & 312,478 & 256,263 & 82.0 & Mass & 483,762 & 464,752 & 96.1 & & 1,242,638 & 1,174,140 & 94 \\
\hline C & 376,302 & 352,563 & 93.7 & Mich & 477,976 & 453,652 & 94.9 & & 78,318 & 74,872 & 95 \\
\hline Col & 129,178 & 121,353 & 93.9 & Minn & 335,458 & 314,905 & 93.9 & & 315,069 & 274,429 & 87 \\
\hline Con & 180,085 & 170,486 & 94.7 & Miss & 328,372 & 263,130 & 80. & T & 97,665 & 91,322 & \\
\hline Del & 28,707 & 27,336 & 95.2 & Mo & 471,725 & 440,394 & 93.4 & Ten & 390,677 & 333,118 & \\
\hline D. & 41,665 & 38,962 & 93.5 & Mon & 77,026 & 71,513 & & Tex & 779,222 & 652,476 & 83 \\
\hline Fla. & 151,641 & 126,189 & 83.2 & Neb & 190,593 & 178,910 & 93.9 & Ut & 74,957 & 71,611 & 95 \\
\hline Ga & 517,974 & 409,754 & 79.1 & Nev & 8,570 & 7,755 & 90.5 & & 46,175 & 43,336 & 93 \\
\hline Ida & 68,198 & 65,102 & & N. & 55,158 & 51,544 & 93.4 & & 382,533 & 324,292 & 84 \\
\hline & 860,832 & 815,080 & 94.7 & N. & 426,665 & 404,928 & 94.9 & Wash.. & 171,819 & 162,750 & 94 \\
\hline & 389,445 & 369,713 & 94.9 & N. M & 60,430 & 5,829 & 87.4 & W. Va. & 239,199 & 213,053 & 89 \\
\hline Iow & 325,918 & 309,744 & 95.0 & N. & 1,307,158 & 1,226,918 & 93.9 & Wis & 372,123 & 351,629 & 94 \\
\hline K & 255,474 & 241,531 & 94.5 & N. & 460,696 & 400,846 & 87.0 & W & 26,465 & 24,554 & 92 \\
\hline & 387,388 & 4, & 88 & & 111,711 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
102,876 \\
703,560
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 92 \\
& 96
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & \\
\hline & 308,507 & 234,249 & & & 732,550 & 703,5 & & To & 15,306,793 & 869,010 & 90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FINANCIAL LOSS DUE TO IRREGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1917-18.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Doliars. & STATES. & Doliars. & & & States. & Dollars. \\
\hline Alaba & 2,462,879 & I & 7,436,575 & Ne & 4,098,829 & Rhode Isl'd.. & 862,388 \\
\hline Arizona & 1,581,572 & Kansa & 4,976,869 & Nevada & 225,516 & So. Carolina.. & 1,747,693 \\
\hline Arkansas & 1,748,166 & Kentuck & 3,434,312 & New Hamp. . & 637,084 & So. Dakota & 2,450,338 \\
\hline Calliorn & 9,723,029 & Loulsla & 1,703,222 & New Jersey.. & 7,440,130 & Tennessee & 2,418,432 \\
\hline Colorado & 3,036 765 & Maine & -850,773 & New Mexlco. & 1,320,321 & Texas. & 6,949,82'7 \\
\hline Connectic & 2,293,971 & Mar & 1,854,989 & New York... & 17,994,956 & Utah. & 1,178,442 \\
\hline Delaware & 295,170 & Mass & 6,093,206 & No. Carolina & 2,283,968 & Vermont & 502,282 \\
\hline Dlst. of Col & 710,003 & Michiga & 6,488,492 & No. Dakota.. & 2,879,190 & Virginia. & 2,665,747 \\
\hline Florida. & 1,406,907 & Minnesot & 5,874,296 & Ohio ....... & 5,403,288 & Washington.. & 3,922,843 \\
\hline Georgia & 2,435,859 & Mississipl & 1,535,023 & Oklahor & 5,623,985 & W. Virginia.. & 2,069,346 \\
\hline Idaho. & 1,491,507 & Missouri. & 5,424,596 & Orcgon. \({ }^{\text {Pran }}\) & 13,208,617 & Wisconsin . . . & 3,672,571 \\
\hline Illinois & 5,974,701 & Mont & 2,401,480 & Pennsylv'nia. & 13,208,847 & Wyoming. . . . & 398,879 \\
\hline Indlan & 1,958,017 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Financial ioss duc to irregular attendance is estinated on the basis of each State's total expenditure for publle schoois, compared with time lost, measured by vacant seats.

Enroiment (1890) \(12,722,581\); (1900) 15,503,110; (1910) 17,813,852.
Expenclitures on public schoof ilbraries in the year ended June 30, 1919, totalled \(\$ 1292,725\), of which States contributed \(\$ 1,130,054\). In New York State the expenditures were \(\$ 155,745\) by the State, and \(\$ 38,754\) from other sources. The next iargest contributor was Cailfornia, \(\$ 94,179\), and \(\$ 5,286\) from other sources

\section*{SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(Data by the U. S. Bureau of Education.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS
USED.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline \text { Univer- } \\
\text { sities, } \\
\text { Col- } \\
\text { leges, } \\
\text { Profes- } \\
\text { slonal } \\
\text { Schools. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Junior Collcges.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Normal \\
Schools \\
Teachers' Col-
leges.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pri-
vate
Sec-
ondary
Schools} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Private Commercial Schools} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Nurse ing Schools} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.} \\
\hline & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { For } \\
\text { Ele- } \\
\text { ment'y } \\
\text { Schools }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For Sec- } \\
& \text { ondary } \\
& \text { Schools } \\
& \text { Only. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Total. & & & & & & & \\
\hline Continental U. S. & - & & 271,319 & 618 & 92 & 449 & 2,093 & 1,283 & 1,755 & 277,609 \\
\hline Alabama & 6,297 & 89 & 6,386 & 10 & 1 & 14 & 53 & 17 & 26 & 6,507 \\
\hline Arizona & & 30 & & & & 2 & & 4 & 2 & \\
\hline Arkansas & 6,617 & 25 & 6,642 & 9 & 1 & 6 & 17 & 10 & 16 & 6,701 \\
\hline California & 6,054 & 318 & 6,372 & 21 & 11 & 10 & 87 & 66 & 68 & 6,635 \\
\hline Colorado. & & & 3413 & & & 3 & 13 & 18 & 20 & 3,471 \\
\hline Connecticu & 1446 & 45 & 1,491 & 6 & & 9 & 54 & 36 & 25 & 1,621 \\
\hline Delaware District of Columbia & 446 & \(\stackrel{2}{9}\) & \({ }^{448}\) & 10 & & 3 & -6 & 14 & \(\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 460
218 \\
\hline Florida............. & 2,512 & 20 & 2,532 & 4 & & 1 & 19 & 11 & 12 & 2,579 \\
\hline Georgia & 7,925 & 36 & 7,961 & 23 & 2 & 6 & 49 & 22 & 32 & 8,095 \\
\hline Idaho. & 1,737 & 34 & 1,771 & 3 & 1 & & 10 & 6 & 7 & 1,801 \\
\hline Illinois. & & & 13,872 & 37 & 5 & 13 & 105 & 77 & 114 & 14,223 \\
\hline Indiana & 7,835 & 146 & 7,981 & 21 & 1 & 8 & 34 & 43 & 32 & 8,120 \\
\hline wa & & & 12,716 & 22 & 2 & 3 & 99 & 35 & 59 & 12,936 \\
\hline Kansas & 9,362 & 147 & 9,509 & 17 & & 3 & 26 & 34 & 42 & 9,631 \\
\hline Kentucky & & & 8,820 & 11 & 7 & 8 & 69 & 17 & 23 & 8,955 \\
\hline Loulsiana & 3,394 & 8 & 3,402 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 41 & 17 & 14 & 3,486 \\
\hline Mainc. \({ }_{\text {Maryland }}\) & & 69 & 3,287 & 4 & & 6 & 51 & 15 & 28 & 3,391 \\
\hline Massland. & 2746 & 210 & \(\stackrel{2,552}{2,956}\) & 18 & 1 & 20 & 39 & 13 & 26 & -2,656 \\
\hline Michigan... & & & 8,941 & 11 & 3 & 40 & 105 & \({ }^{65}\) & 44 & \(\stackrel{3}{9,134}\) \\
\hline Minnesota. & 8,837 & 240 & 9,077 & 14 & 3 & & 58 & 34 & 57 & 9,252 \\
\hline Mlssissippi & & & 7,000 & 6 & -1 & 3 & 24 & 7 & 22 & 7,063 \\
\hline Missouri & 8,990 & 631 & 9,621 & 20 & 14 & 9 & 52 & 46 & 48 & 9,810 \\
\hline Montana. & 3,575 & 35 & 3610 & 3 & & 1 & 9 & 8 & 14 & 3,645 \\
\hline Nebraska & & & 7,655 & 11 & & 5 & 21 & 18 & 33 & 7,743 \\
\hline Nevada. & 302 & 17 & 342 & & & 2 & & 1 & 1 & 347 \\
\hline New Hampshire & 1,193 & 24 & 1,217 & 3 & & 3 & 23 & 11 & 23 & 1,280 \\
\hline New Jcrsey & 2,036 & 70 & 2,106 & 8 & & 7 & 61 & 43 & & 2,271 \\
\hline New Mexico & 1,392 & 38 & 1,430 & 3 & & 3 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 1,450 \\
\hline New York & & & 11,824 & 50 & & 28 & 239 & 131 & 161 & 12,433 \\
\hline North Carolina & & & 7,994 & 17 & 5 & 19 & 73 & 12 & 53 & 8,173 \\
\hline North Dakota & 5,129 & 10 & 5,139 & 4 & & 6 & 15 & 8 & 15 & 5,187 \\
\hline Ohio. & 9,753 & 574 & 10,327 & 40 & & 46 & 69 & 79 & 81 & 10,642 \\
\hline Oklahom & 6,830 & 174 & 7,004 & 6 & & 7 & 24 & 20 & 25 & 7,086 \\
\hline Oregon. & 2,460 & 213. & 2,673 & 9 & 1 & 3 & 18 & 7 & 13 & 2,724 \\
\hline Pernsylvania. & 14,508 & 795 & 15,303 & 48 & & 22 & 134 & 112 & 183 & 15,802 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & & & & & & & & & & 547 \\
\hline South Carolina South Dakota. & 4,804
5,470 & 30
14 & \begin{tabular}{l}
4,834 \\
5,484 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 16 & & 6 & 11 & & 23
18 & 4,912
5,533 \\
\hline Tennessee & & & 6,726 & 14 & 2 & 11 & 49 & 18 & 22 & 6,842 \\
\hline Texas. & & & 11,122 & 20 & 18 & 11 & 39 & 46 & 40 & 11,296 \\
\hline Utah & 643 & 40 & . 683 & 3 & & 1 & 13 & 5 & 7 & 11,712 \\
\hline Virminia & 1,680 & 20 & 1,700 & 4 4 & & \({ }_{14}^{2}\) & 16 & 3 & 14 & 1,739 \\
\hline Washington. & 3,102 & 99 & 3,201 & 18 & 1 & 14 & 28 & 24 & \(\stackrel{36}{27}\) & 1,683
3,292 \\
\hline West Virginia & 6,643 & 51 & 6,694 & 5 & & 8 & 16 & 10 & 33 & 6,766 \\
\hline Wisconsin & 8,141 & 92 & 8,233 & 15 & & 39 & 29 & 35 & 39 & 8,390 \\
\hline Wyoming........ & 1,435 & 42 & 1,477 & 1 & & & 1 & -4 & 5 & 1,488 \\
\hline Alaska. & 75 & & 75 & & & & & & & 75 \\
\hline Canal Zone & 16 & & 16 & & & & & & & 16 \\
\hline Hawail Philippine Island & & & 167
3,787 & 1 & & 2 & 3 & & & 173
3 \\
\hline Porto Rlco. . . . . . & 1,895 & 8 & 1,903 & 9 & & & 1 & & & 1,913 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the cases of public schools, both elementary and secondary, there is no definite information as to the actual number of "schools," but only as to the number of school buildings.

\section*{EDUCATION PROLONGS THE LIVES OF WOMEN.}
(From School Life, Published by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

College women live longer than other wonen, according to a study by Myra M. Hulst, of the American Red Cross, published in the Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association. Among 15,561 graduates of three woman's colleges, the death rate between the ages of 20 and 64 years is only 3.24 per 1,000 . For college women between 25 and 34 years, the death rate was 2.77 per 1,000, while for women in the general population, it was more than twice as high, namely, 6.10 per 1,000.
Such favorable figures for college graduates are not surprising when it is considered that as a rule only the physically fit continue through the four ycars to graduation. Physical and medical examinations given to all students brlng to light remediable defccts and lead to improvement. Favorable living conditions such as collcge women arc likely to encountcr, prescribed physical exercise, and gencral physical education add to the high level of health.
College women as a rule come from high-class
homes, where the environment gives them a good start in life. Judging by the names of the women considered in this study, the majority of them are from American stock. Such women, of good financial condition, well fed and clothed, and with opportunity for leisure are likely to have better health than the average woman, whose living conditions are less favorable.

Professional occupations, such as college women usually engage in, have fewer risks than the industrial and other occupations of non-college women. It was found that 58 per cent. of the college graduates had been engaged in teaching.

In this connection, a study was made of the death rate of women teachers in New York City as reported by the Clty Pension Commission. For ages between 25 and 34, the death rate was 2.98 , almost as low as that of the college women for the same ages. The death rates for teachers werc found to be the lowest existing in the New York City service.
Clearly cducation and professional life have a good effect on women's health.

ILLITERACY IN BIC UNITED STATES CITIES.
(U. S. Census, 1920 returns. Illiterates are those 10 years old and over who cannot read or write.) Note.-All the figures in the table relate to persons 10 years old or over
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{City.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Whole Population.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Namive White Pop.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FOR.-BORN - WHites} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEGROES.} \\
\hline & Total. & Illiterates. & Total. & Illiterates. & Total. & llliter tes & Total. & Illiter'tes \\
\hline Akron, Ohio & 171,936 & 5,958 & 129,603 & 232 & 37,213 & 5,425 & 4,985 & 272 \\
\hline Alibany, N. & 96,322 & 2,918 & 77,708 & 274 & 17,471 & 2,582 & 1,080 & 41 \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga & 166,000 & 11,031 & 108,208 & 1,339 & 4,676 & 223 & 53,086 & 9,465 \\
\hline Baltimore, Md & 599,978 & 26,248 & 424,643 & 2,731 & 83,083 & 11,622 & 91,891 & 11,822 \\
\hline Birmingham, Ala & 144,738 & 12,200 & 80,757 & 585 & 5,997 & 936 & 57,960 & 10,674 \\
\hline Boston, Mass. & 611,539 & 24,524 & 359,954 & 517 & 236,320 & 23,407 & 14,162 & 317 \\
\hline Bridgeport, C & 112,367 & 7,743 & 64,557 & 117 & 45,795 & 7,411 & 1,911 & 172 \\
\hline Buffalo, N. Y & 407,079 & 17,095 & 283,219 & 787 & 119,685 & 16,180 & 3,978 & 111 \\
\hline Cambridge, Mass & 89,329 & 2,736 & 53,290 & 72 & 31,624 & 2,547 & 4,314 & 108 \\
\hline Camden, N. J & 91,650 & 4,544 & 64,697 & 368 & 19,955 & 3,510 & 6,945 & 654 \\
\hline Chicago, Ill & 2,171,021 & 99,133 & 1,273,573 & 2,419 & 797,618 & 92,473 & 96,961 & 3,764 \\
\hline Cincinnati, Ohio & 338,941 & 6,741 & 270,323 & 1,055 & 42,564 & 2,843 & 25,989 & 2,841 \\
\hline Cleveland, Ohio & 629,456 & 33,164 & 362,873 & 624 & 236,244 & 30,946 & 29,994 & 1,563 \\
\hline Columbus, Ohio & 199,564 & 5,664 & 164,593 & 2,270 & 15,891 & 1,788 & 18,959 & 1,584 \\
\hline Dallas, Tex & 133,491 & 4,252 & 104,175 & 529 & 8,394 & 1,375 & 20,862 & 2,348 \\
\hline Dayton, Ohio & 125,828 & 2,360 & 105,171 & 439 & 12,960 & 1,202 & 7,660 & 717 \\
\hline Denver, Col & 220,549 & 4,150 & 177,218 & 531 & 37,203 & 3,328 & 5,442 & 222 \\
\hline Des Moines, & 104,924 & 1,395 & 89,119 & 309 & 11,110 & 800 & 4,627 & 282 \\
\hline Detroit, Mieh & 793,316 & 29,954 & 474,161 & 1,074 & 282,257 & 27,389 & 36,169 & 1,417 \\
\hline Fall River, Mass & 93,556 & 11,178 & 51,520 & 509 & 41,736 & 10,632 & 245 & 27 \\
\hline Fort Worth, Tex & 89,4.18 & 3,509 & 68,683 & 393 & 6,860 & 2,062 & 13,763 & 1,034 \\
\hline Grand Rapids, M & 111,152 & 3,683 & 82,102 & 174 & 28,065 & 3,491 & 918 & 17 \\
\hline Hartford, Conn & 111,756 & 5,662 & 67,945 & 92 & 40,176 & 5,286 & 3,482 & 266 \\
\hline Houston, Tex & 115,388 & 6,217 & 74,604 & 469 & 11,459 & 2,592 & 29,284 & 3,152 \\
\hline Indianapolis, Ind & 264,049 & 5,463 & 217,576 & 1,595 & 16,818 & 1,390 & 29,551 & 2,458 \\
\hline Jersey City, N. J. & 234,339 & 10,089 & 152,347 & 367
481 & 75,232 & 9,431 & 6,669
12,074 & 266 \\
\hline Kansas City, Kan & 81,254
277,054 & 3,008
5,573 & 57,862
222,445 & 481 & 11,253 & \begin{tabular}{|}
1,561 \\
3,077
\end{tabular} & 12,074
27,640 & 964
, 696 \\
\hline Los Angeles, & 498,894 & 10,203 & 365,618 & 807 & 108,684 & 7,887 & 13,524 & 575 \\
\hline Louisville, Ky & 197,886 & 7,946 & 151,095 & 1,828 & 11,569 & 869 & 35,187 & 5,245 \\
\hline Lowell, Mass & 90,509 & 6,231 & -52,739 & 245 & 37,549 & 5,960 & 144 & \\
\hline Memphis, Te & 137,619 & 9,280 & 78,567 & 423 & 5,704 & 534 & 53,294 & 8,310 \\
\hline Milwaukee, Wis & 368,002 & 10,950 & 257,042 & 454 & 108,934 & 10,429 & 1,949 & 60 \\
\hline Minneapolis, Min & 314,012 & 3,844 & 223,176 & , 317 & 87,083 & 3,379 & 3,499 & 122 \\
\hline Nashville, Tenn & 98,420 & 7,054 & 65,665 & 1,291 & 2,365 & 175 & 30,385 & 5,588 \\
\hline New Bedford, Mass & 96,341 & 11,631 & 44,849 & 317 & 47,636 & 10,330 & 3,781 & 954 \\
\hline New Haven, Conn & 128,063 & 8,046 & 79,058 & 142 & 45,101 & 7,738 & 3,768 & 149 \\
\hline New Orlpans, La & 319,902 & 19,010 & 209,629 & 2,139 & 25,632 & 3,572 & 84,314 & 13,234 \\
\hline New York, \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\) & 4,522,689 & 281,121 & 2,414,134 & 6,552 & 1,968,535 & 270,788 & 132,487 & 2,756 \\
\hline Newark, N. J & 327,434 & 19,721 & 197,445 & 539 & 115,609 & 18,403 & 14,067 & 626 \\
\hline Norfolk, Va & 96,693 & 6,111 & 53,157 & 597 & 6,511 & 392 & 36,874 & 5,111 \\
\hline Oakland, Cal & 182,851 & 4,638 & 127,754 & 307 & 44,575 & 3,489 & 4,847 & 121 \\
\hline Omaha, Neb & 158,554 & 4,011 & 114,347 & 236 & 35,017 & 3,334 & 8,981 & 408 \\
\hline Paterson, N. & 110,243 & 6,903 & 64,281 & 283 & 44,564 & 6,544 & 1,325 & 49 \\
\hline Philadelphia, & 1,477,666 & 58,631 & 967,608 & 2,764 & 393,747 & 50,379 & 115,057 & 5,316 \\
\hline Plttsburgh, Pa & 468,573 & 20,297 & 316,882 & 885 & 119,182 & 17,712 & 32,172 & 1,661 \\
\hline Portland, Ore & 217,561 & 3,654 & 166,639 & 314 & 46,338 & 2,701 & 1,381 & 69 \\
\hline Providence, I & 191,960 & 11,417 & 118,853 & 421 & 68,278 & 10,434 & 4,664 & 530 \\
\hline Readlng, & 87,768 & 3,043 & 77,554 & 594 & 9,449 & 2,417 & 756 & 30 \\
\hline Rlchmond, & 140,804 & 7,931 & 91,425 & 898 & 4,576 & 359 & 44,754 & 6,665 \\
\hline Roehester, N. & 239,616 & 10,871 & 168,082 & 302 & 70,085 & 10,531 & 1,374 & 26 \\
\hline St. Louis, Mo & 653,164 & 17,634 & 489,042 & 2,233 & 102,490 & 10,327 & 61,235 & 4,996 \\
\hline St. Paul, Minn. & 192,279 & 3,04.6 & 138,074 & 251 & 51,086 & 2,717 & 2,990 & 67 \\
\hline Salt Lake City, Uta & 93,096 & 970 & 72,746 & 148 & 19,182 & 773 & 645 & 20 \\
\hline San Antonio, Tex. & 131,362 & 14,955 & 84,925 & 2,822 & 33,977 & 11,233 & 12,256 & 875 \\
\hline San Eranciseo, Cal. & 440,564 & 8,520 & 287,855 & 563 & 138,475 & 6,585 & 2,176 & 68 \\
\hline Seranton, Pa & 106,912 & 6,941 & 78,110 & 314 & 28,321 & 6,614 & 475 & 11 \\
\hline Seattle, Wash & 267,361 & 4,061 & 184,801 & 253 & 71,988 & 2,608 & 2,622 & 49 \\
\hline Spokane, Wash & 86,917 & 687 & 69,523 & 73 & 16,488 & 550 & , 626 & 20 \\
\hline Springfield, Mass. & 105,680 & 3,939 & 72,388 & 276 & 30,857 & 3,536 & 2,279 & 118 \\
\hline Syracuse, N. & 141,279 & 5,607 & 108,156 & 398 & 31,936 & 5,158 & 1,124 & 40 \\
\hline Toledo, Ohlo & 199,796 & 4,897 & 157,014 & 612 & 37,667 & 4,002 & 5,030 & 254 \\
\hline Trentun, N. J & 94,114 & 6,500 & 60,807 & 226 & 29,676 & 5.995 & 3,559 & 245 \\
\hline W.ashington, D. C. & 377,295 & 10,509 & 254,522 & 640 & 28,292 & 1,728 & 93,782 & S,053 \\
\hline Wilnıington, Del. & 88,863 & 4,907 & 63,397 & 345 & 16,075 & 3,083 & 9,354 & 1,473 \\
\hline Woreester, Mass & 143,725 & 6,779 & 89,769 & 237 & 52,821 & 6,507 & 1.044 & 27 \\
\hline Yonkers, N. Y & 78,739 & 4,309 & 51,635 & 81 & 25,439 & 4,162 & 1,612 & 56 \\
\hline Youngstown, Ohio. & 102,225 & 5.815 & 63,01\% & 157 & 33,343 & 5,332 & 5,769 & 316 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
The pronouneed differenees between the percent-| Southern eitles. For example, in Fall River, Mass.
ages of llliteraey for the total population and for natlve whites whieh appear for many eltles are due to the large proportions of illterates among the forelgn-born whites and the Negroes, the former having a conslderable effect upon the average percentages in the Northern elties, and the latter in the

Southern eitles. For example, in Fall River, Mass.,
where the Illteraey ln the population 10 years of age and over was 11.9 per cent. for all elasses combinerl, it was only 1 per cent. for the natlve, but was 25.5 per cent. for the foreign-born whites. Again, in Birmingliam, Ala.. the pereentage of illiteraey was 8.4 for the total population, 0.7 for the native whites, and 18.4 for the Nexrocs.
}

\section*{ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES If 1920.}

\section*{(U. S. Census Figures, as of Jan. 1, 1920.)}

THE percentage of illiteracy in the native white population decreased between 1910 and 1920 in all States exccpt six, in which it was very low in 1910 and remained unchanged-Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington, each with three-tenths of 1 per cent., and South Dakota, Nevada, and Oregon, each with four-tenths of 1 per cent.

For the foreign-born white population the percentage illiterate increased between 1910 and 1920 in 17 States, decreased in 29 States and the Dlstrict of Columbia, and remalned unchanged in two states.

In the case of the Negro population the percentage
illiterate decreased in the District of Columbia and in every State except four-Vermont, Rhode Island, Wyoming, and Oregon. The largest proportlonal increase, from 3.4 in 1910 to 4.7 in 1920, appears for Oregon. The largest proportional decrease is that lor New Mexico; in which State the percentage illiterate declined from 14.2 in 1910 to 4.3 in 1920, or by more than two-thirds. The explanation of this pronounced decrease is found in the fact that a large increase took place in the total Negro population of New Mexico, due in part to the presence of Negro troops in that State in 1920, and that there were few illiterates among the newcomers.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{State.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Population, 10 \\
Years of Age and Over.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Native White Pop-
ULATION, 10 Years of Age And Over.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FOREIGN-BORN Whites, 10 Years F AGE And Over.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Negroes, 10 Years of Age and Over.} \\
\hline & Total. & Illiterates. & Total. & Illiterates. & Total. & Illiterates. & Total. & Illlterates. \\
\hline Alabam & 1,730,421 & 278,082 & 1,038,602 & 65,394 & 17,393 & 1,893 & 674,004 & . 210,690 \\
\hline Arizon & 255,461 & 39,131 & 152,875 & 3,233 & 70,053 & 19,219 & 7,319 & 338 \\
\hline Arkansa & 1,302,905 & 121,837 & 925,474 & 41,411 & 13,834 & 1,145 & 363,403 & 79,245 \\
\hline Californ & 2,870,855 & 95,592 & 2,075,167 & 8,747 & 664,983 & 69,768 & 33,391 & 1,579 \\
\hline Colorad & 747,485 & 24,208 & 620,163 & 8,624 & 114,285 & 14,224 & 9,909 & 619 \\
\hline Connectic & 1,087,797 & 67,265 & 697,892 & -2,927 & 371,666 & 63,131 & 17,441 & 1,078 \\
\hline Delawar & 178,930 & 10,508 & 134,741 & 2,427 & 19,541 & 3,373 & 24,598 & 4,700 \\
\hline District Col & 377,295 & 10,509 & 254,522 & 640 & \(\cdot 28,292\) & 1,728 & 93,782 & 8,052 \\
\hline Fiorida & 751,787 & 71.811 & 450,630 & 13,166 & 42,057 & 2,657 & 258,449 & 55,639 \\
\hline Georgi & 2,150,230 & 328,838 & 1,237,776 & 66,796 & 16,028 & 861 & 896,127 & 261,115 \\
\hline Idaho & 326,051 & 4,924 & 282,667 & 914 & 38,379 & 2,501 & 814 & 44 \\
\hline lin & 5,184,993 & 173,987 & 3,829,325 & 30,907 & 1,194,979 & 131,996 & 157,205 & 10,476 \\
\hline nd & 2,356,214 & 52,034 & 2,138,143 & 27,929 & 149,239 & 17,555 & 68,361 & 6,476 \\
\hline Iowa & 1,913,155 & 20,680 & 1,672,815 & 8,275 & 223,752 & 11,004 & 15,902 & 1,283 \\
\hline Kansas & 1.396 .725 & 22,821 & 1,238,566 & 7,179 & 108,006 & 11,291 & 48,166 & 4,228 \\
\hline Kentucky & 1,837.434 & 155,014 & 1,614,064 & 112,206 & 30,603 & 2,244 & 192,657 & 40,548 \\
\hline Louislan & 1,366,066 & 299,092 & 784,198 & 81.957 & 44,244 & 9,707 & 536,360 & 206,730 \\
\hline Maine & 621,233 & 20,240 & 514,762 & 8.396 & 104,585 & 11,604 & 1,091 & 64 \\
\hline Maryland & 1,158,953 & 64,434 & 862,553 & 15,368 & 101,155 & 13,575 & 194,825 & 35,404 \\
\hline Massachuse & 3,161,769 & 146,607 & 2,002,534 & 7,780 & 1,063,572 & 135,720 & 37,613 & 2,565 \\
\hline Michigan & 2,895,606 & 88,046 & 2,124,975 & 14,172 & 713,228 & 70,535 & 52,139 & 2,203 \\
\hline Minnesota & 1,877,132 & 34,487 & 1,380,415 & 5,955 & 482,231 & 26,242 & 7,776 & 241 \\
\hline Mississipp & 1,338,612 & 229,734 & 625,923 & 22,242 & 7,918 & 1,057 & 703,627 & 205,813 \\
\hline Missouri. & 2,037,771 & 83,403 & 2,399,809 & 47,066 & 184,394 & 17,669 & 152,861 & 18,528 \\
\hline Montana & 421,443 & 9,54 4 & - 318,532 & 1,067 & 91,729 & 5,178 & 1,450 & , 87 \\
\hline Tebras & 1,012,552 & 13,784 & 849,914 & 3,360 & 148,209 & 9,468 & 11,489 & 556 \\
\hline Nevada & 631,905 & 3,802 & 43,837 & 157 & .14,586 & 1,241 & , 313 & 16 \\
\hline New Hamp & 361,930 & 15,788 & .271,844 & 1,973 & 89,472 & 13,746 & 490 & 33 \\
\hline New Jersey & 2,494,246 & 127,661 & 1,666, 154 & 9,696 & 729,799 & 111,595 & 96,701 & 5,910 \\
\hline New Mexic & 267,595 & 41.637 & 220,893 & 25,519 & 26,786 & 7,250 & 5,362 & 228 \\
\hline New York & 8,402,786 & 425,022 & 5,466,635 & 28,406 & 2,752,055 & 389,603 & 171,303 & 5,032 \\
\hline North Caro & 1,844,673 & 241,603 & 1,284,208 & 104,844 & 6,981 & + 474 & 545,542 & 133,674 \\
\hline North Dako & 470,210 & 9,937 & 335,124 & 1,307 & 129,95 & 7,238 & 405 & 16 \\
\hline Ohio & 4,624,456 & 181,006 & 3,795,373 & 33,726 & 669,924 & 84,387 & 157,912 & 12,715 \\
\hline Oklahom & 1,513,951 & 56,844 & 1,320,407 & 30,418 & 39,020 & 5,456 & 114,536 & 14,205 \\
\hline Oregon & 638,987 & 9,317 & 526,579 & 1,990 & 100,672 & 5,172 & 1,893 & 89 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 6,769,322 & 312,699 & 5,155,382 & 38,870 & 1,371,402 & 258,812 & 240,027 & 14,645 \\
\hline Rhode Island & 483,788 & 31,312 & 304,225 & 2,255 & 171,032 & 28,169 & 8,192 & 839 \\
\hline South Carolina & 1,219,316 & 220,667 & 593,709 & 38,742 & 6,327 & 391 & 618,928 & 181,422 \\
\hline South Dakota & 482,195 & 8,109 & 387,602 & 1,490 & 81,781 & 3,848 & 678 & 35 \\
\hline Tennesse & 1,777,762 & 182,629 & 1,400,917 & 101,809 & 15,297 & 1,263 & 354,426 & 79,532 \\
\hline Texas & 3,556,614 & 295,844 & 2,648,333 & 80,643 & 332,955 & 114,417 & 572,719 & 102,053 \\
\hline Utah & 331,530 & 6,264 & 269,741 & 925 & 55,724 & 3,504. & 1,273 & 59 \\
\hline Vermont & 284,472 & 8,488 & 241,286 & 3,613 & 42,701 & 4,837 & 454 & 28 \\
\hline Virginia & 1,748,868 & 195,159 & 1,196,920 & 70,475 & 30,325 & 2,150 & 520,657 & 122,322 \\
\hline Washingto & 1,101,929 & 18,526 & 827,734 & 2,379 & 244,881 & 11,630 & 6,064 & 245 \\
\hline West Virginia & 1,083,395 & 69,413 & 953,822 & 44,324 & 60,679 & 14,548 & 68,826 & 10,513 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 2,069,567 & 50,397 & 1,601,443 & 10,449 & 456,420 & 38,359 & 4,456 & 182 \\
\hline Wyoming. & 150,993 & 3,149 & 122,638 & 421 & 24,762 & 2,233 & 1,251 & 66 \\
\hline Total, & 82,739,31 & 1,90 & ,861,863 & 57 & 7,886 & 1,763,740 & 8,053,225 & 1,842,161 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BIC U. S. CITIES, 1919-1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline City. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Average } \\
\text { Daily } \\
\text { Attend. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Total Current Expense. & CITY. & Average Daily Attend. & Total Current Expense. & City. & Average Daily Attend. & Total Current Expense. \\
\hline Birmingh'm. & 24,639 & \$914,558 & Worcest & 23,855 & \$1,917,006 & Columbus . . & 28,474 & \$2,407,360 \\
\hline Los Angeles. & 75,562 & 7,272,004 & Detroit & 100,040 & 8,663,481 & Portland, Or. & 33,585 & 3,006,299 \\
\hline Oakland... & 29.081 & 2,679,988 & G'd Rapids. & 16,784 & 1,446,086 & Phil delohia. & 201,108 & 15,311,147 \\
\hline San Fran co. & 48,446 & 3,588,283 & Minneap'lis. & 50,227 & 5,046,659 & Pıtsburgn.. & 70,757 & 5,508,668 \\
\hline Denver. & 37,373 & 2,644,068 & St. Paul. . . & 26,190 & 2,405.834 & Scranton. & 20,243 & 1,177,493 \\
\hline Bridgeport.. & 20,61.5 & 1.288,909 & Kansas City & 41,555 & 3,451,995 & Providence.. & 31,447 & 1,997,226 \\
\hline New Haven. & 25,203 & 1,311,730 & St Louis... & 82,815 & 6,301,679 & Nashvillc & 15,652 & 578,044 \\
\hline Washington. & 52,739 & 3,932,905 & Omaba. & 28,432 & 2,439,206 & Richmond & 21,622 & 1,234,875 \\
\hline Attanta.... & 26,703 & 1,377,341 & Jersey City. & 34.415 & 2,480,617 & Seatcle & 39,508 & 4,190,703 \\
\hline Chlcago. & 304,518 & 24,213,129 & Newark. . & 58.896 & 4.950,745 & Spokane & 15,719 & 1,319,ช84 \\
\hline Indianap lis. & 35,005 & 3078,202 & Paterson & 18,754 & 1.232,658 & Milwaukce & 50.445 & 3,820,638 \\
\hline Louisville... & 24548 & 1,345,859 & B flalo... & 52,622
\(-35,062\) & 5.459,266 & & & \\
\hline New Orleans
Baltimore. & 36,832
75,421 & 1.868,610 & New York.
Rochester. & \(\begin{array}{r}335,062 \\ 33,087 \\ \hline 20\end{array}\) & 50.205090
\(2,608,580\) & Tota & 2,940,540 & 222,157,892 \\
\hline Boston. & 103,834 & 7,758.714 & Syracuse & 20,784 & 1,307.897 & v. annual & & \\
\hline Fall River & 14,428 & 1.088,3.31 & Cincınnatı. & 41,439 & 3.864,131 & cost per & & \\
\hline Lowell. & 10,737 & 750.797 & Cleveland & 100,834 & 9.013,347 & pupil & & 75.55 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures in current expenses column do not include outlays for capital acquisition.

\section*{AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES}

This list is based on the 1921-1922 Education Directory of the United States Bureau of Education Dept. of the Interlor

Where the name of the institution is in itallcs, the figures are from the 1922 Almanac. In other cases the data are from questionnaires returned by the institution in the year 1922 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & Location. & Year
Organ. & Governing Official. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. of } \\
\text { Stud' ts. }
\end{gathered}
\] & No. of
Teach's \\
\hline Abilene Christian & Abilene, Te & 1906 & & 498 & 34 \\
\hline Adelphi Colleg & Brooklyn, N. & 1896 & F. D. Blodgett, LL. D & 460 & 26 \\
\hline Adrian. & Adrian, Mich & 1858 & H. L. Feeman. . . . & 165 & 16 \\
\hline Akron Municipal U & Akron, Ohio . & 1870 & P. R. Kolbe & \[
785
\] & 75 \\
\hline Alabama, Univ. of . . . . . & Tuscaloosa, Ala. & 1831 & G. H. Denny, I & \[
1,633
\] & 95 \\
\hline Alabama, Woman's Col. of & Montgomery, Ala & 1909 & M. W. Swartz & -382 & 29 \\
\hline Albany. & Albany, Ore & 1866 & A. M. William & 213 & 15 \\
\hline Albion. Albright & Albion, Mlc & 1861 & J. W. Laird & 590 & 35 \\
\hline Albright C Alfred Unl & Myerstown & 1895 & L. C. Hunt, A.M.. D.D & 192 & 17 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Alfred Univ \\
Allegheny C
\end{tabular} & Alfred, N. Y & 1836 & B. C. Davis, LL. D. & 360 & \[
45
\] \\
\hline Allegheny Co Alma. & Meadville, \(\mathbf{P}\) & 1815 & F. W. Hixson, LL. D & 565 & 35 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Alma } . . . \\
& \text { American }
\end{aligned}
\] & Alma, Mich. & 1886 & H. M. Crooks, LL. D & 276 & 21 \\
\hline Amherst. & Amherst, Mass & 1891 & \begin{tabular}{l}
J. W. Hamliton \\
A. Meiklejohn.
\end{tabular} & 150 & 16 \\
\hline Anderson Col. for Wo & Anderson, S. C & 1910 & A. Melklejohn & 325 & 27 \\
\hline Antloch College. & Yellow Springe, & 1853 & A. E. Morgan & 208 & 47 \\
\hline Arizona, Univ. & Tucson, Ariz.. & 1885 & F. C. Lockwo & 1,190 & 100 \\
\hline Arkansas & Batesville, Arls & 1872 & W. S. Lacy & 1,150 & 14 \\
\hline Arkansas, Univ. o & Fayetteville, A & 1871 & J. C. Futrall & 1,054 & 110 \\
\hline Armour Inst. of Tec & Chicago, Ill. & 1893 & H. M. Raymond & 730 & 70 \\
\hline Asbury College & Wllmore, Ky & \[
1889
\] & Dr. H. C. Morrison & 580 & 42 \\
\hline Ashland Colleg & Ashland, Ohi & \(18 \% 8\) & E. E. JacJbs, Ph. D & 191 & 15 \\
\hline Atlanta Univ & Atlanta, Ga & 1867 & E. T. Ware. & 549 & 39 \\
\hline Atlantlc Christian Col & Wilson, N & 1902 & H. S. Hilley & 160 & 17 \\
\hline Augsburg Sem & Minneapolis, & 1869 & G. Sverdrup. & 130 & 19 \\
\hline Aurora. & Aurora, Ill. & 1893 & O. R. Jenks. & 85 & 11 \\
\hline Austin & Sherman, T & 1849 & T. S. Clyce, D & 283 & 14 \\
\hline Baker Un & Baldwin City, Kan & 1858 & O. G. Marlham & 469 & 31 \\
\hline Baldwin-Wa & Berea, Ohio & 1846 & A. B. Storms & 991 & 47 \\
\hline Barnard Colleg & New York, & 1889 & N. M. Butler & 750 & 104 \\
\hline Bates. & Lewlston, & 1864 & C. D. Gray & 556 & 40 \\
\hline Baylor College (Fem.) & Belton, Tex & 1845 & J. C. Hardy & 1,200 & 60 \\
\hline Baylor Univ......... & Waco and Dallas, & 1845 & S. P. Brooks, A.M., & 1,694 & 186 \\
\hline Beaver Colle & Beaver, Pa. & 1853 & & 273 & -2 \\
\hline Beloit College & Belolt, Wi & 1846 & M.A.Brannon, Pb.D.,L & 540 & 51 \\
\hline Benedict Colleg & Columbia, S & 1870 & Rev. C. B. Antlsdel. & 813 & 36 \\
\hline Berea........ & Berea, Ky & 1858 & Board of Trustees. & 2,550 & 141 \\
\hline Bethany College & Lindsborg, Kan & 1881 & E. F. Piheflas. & 919 & 35 \\
\hline Bethany Colleg & Bethany, W. Va & 1840 & C. Goodnlght. & 290 & 24 \\
\hline Bethel. & Newton, Kan. & 1887 & J. H. Langenwalter & 234 & 19 \\
\hline Birmingham-Southern & Blrmingham, Ala & & G. E. Snavely, Ph. D & 496 & 34 \\
\hline Blue Mountain. & Blue Mountain, Miss & 1873 & W. T. Lowrey, LL. D & 300 & 27 \\
\hline Blue Rldge & New Windsor, Md & 1899 & & 201 & 21 \\
\hline Bluffton Co & Bluffton, Ohlo & 1900 & S. K. Mosiman, Ph. D & 320 & 23 \\
\hline Boston. & Chestnut Hill, Mass & 1863 & Rev. W. Devlin, S. J. & 796 & 38 \\
\hline Boston C & Boston, Mass. & 1869 & L. H. Murlin, D.D., L & 8,104 & 362 \\
\hline Bowdoln & Brunswick, M & 1794 & K. C. M. Sills. & , 450 & 35 \\
\hline Bradley Poly. & Peoria, Ill. & 1897 & T. C. Burgess. & 1,459 & 46 \\
\hline Brenau. . . . & Gainesville, & 1878 & H. J. Pearce. & - 450 & 40 \\
\hline Brldgewater & Bridgewater, & 1880 & P. A. Bowman. & 230 & 22 \\
\hline Brown Univ. & Providence, R & 1764 & W.H.P.Faunce, D. & 1,648 & 90 \\
\hline Bryn Maw & Bryn Mawr, \(\mathbf{P}\) & \[
1885
\] & Miss M. E. Parks. & 457 & 69 \\
\hline Bucknell Un & Lewlsburg, Pa & 1846 & E. W. Hunt, & 998 & 49 \\
\hline Buena Vista & Storm Lake, I & 1891 & A. M. Boyd & 148 & 14 \\
\hline Buffalo Uni & Buffalo, N. Y. & \[
1846
\] & & 1.468 & 238 \\
\hline Butler. & Indlanapolls, In & 1848 & Dr. R. J. Ale & S75 & 37 \\
\hline California Inst. of Tech & Pasadena, Cal. & 1891 & Dr. R. A. Mil & 480 & 70 \\
\hline Callfornia, Univ. of & Berkeley, Cal & 1868 & D. P. Barrows & 14,367 & 1,024 \\
\hline Campion & Pralrte du Chie & 1871 & A. H. Rohde & 136 & - 20 \\
\hline Canislus & Buffalo, N. Y. & 1870 & Rev. M. J. Ahe & 320 & 29 \\
\hline Capital Un & Columbus, Ohlo & 1850 & Dr. Otto Mees. & 500 & 25 \\
\hline Carleton. & Northfield, Minn & 1866 & D. J. Cowling & 842 & 65 \\
\hline Carnegle Inst. Tec & Pittsburgh, Pa & 1900 & A. A. Hamerschlag, LI & 3,771 & 285 \\
\hline Carroll College. & Waukesha, Wis & 1846 & W. A. Ganfield. & 323 & 18 \\
\hline Carson and Newman & Jefferson Clty, Tenn & 1849 & Dr. O. E. Sam & 376 & 31 \\
\hline Carthage.......... & Carthage, Ill. . & 1870 & H. D. Hoover & 294 & 26 \\
\hline Case School Ap. Science & Cleveland, Ohio & 1881 & C. S. Howe. & 700 & 68 \\
\hline Cathollc Unlv. of America.. & Washington, D. & 1887 & Rt. Rev. T. J. Shaha & 1,835 & 90 \\
\hline Catholle Unjv. of Okla... & Shawnee, Okla & 1915 & Rev. D. Blaise & 115 & 11 \\
\hline Cedar Crest College. & Allentown, Pa & 1868 & W. F. Curtis. & 170 & 20 \\
\hline Cedarville College & Cedarville, Ohlo & 1887 & W. R. McChesney, Ph & 122 & 17 \\
\hline Centenary... & Shreveport, La & 1839 & Geo. S. Sexton & 255 & 20 \\
\hline Central & Fayette, Mo. & 1854 & P. H. Linn. & 314 & 14 \\
\hline Central Baptist & Conway, Ark & 1892 & D. S. Campbel & 170 & 21 \\
\hline Central Wesleyan & Warrentown, & 1864 & O. E. Kriege & 372 & 26 \\
\hline Centre & Danville, Ky. & 1819 & & 287 & 12 \\
\hline Centrai Holiness Univ & Universlty Park, Iowa. & 1906 & Dr. J. L. Brasher . . . & 230 & 27 \\
\hline Charleston, Coliege of & Charleston, S & 1785 & H. Randolpli, M. A., LI & 1123 & \({ }_{35} 11\) \\
\hline Chlcago, Univ. of & Chicagó, Ill & 1890 & H. P. Judson. . \({ }_{\text {S }}\) & 11,385 & 355 \\
\hline Chicora College. & Coiumbia, S. & 1890 & S. C. Byrd, D. D & 335 & 39
384 \\
\hline Clincinnatl Univ & Cincinnatl, Ohlo & 1870 & & 4,245 & 384
22 \\
\hline Citadel, The. . . Coliege of. & Charleston, S. C & 1842 & Col. O. J. Bon S. E Mezes & 13,744 & 22
464 \\
\hline City of N. Y., Coliege of. & New York, N. Y. & 1847 & \begin{tabular}{l}
S. E. Mezes. \\
W W Atwood
\end{tabular} & 13,744 & 464
30 \\
\hline Clark Clark Üniv & Worcester, Mass & 1889 & \begin{tabular}{l}
W. W. Atwood \\
H. A. Klng
\end{tabular} & 250 & 30
20 \\
\hline Clark Univ..... \({ }^{\text {Cla }}\) Colege of Tech. & Atianta, Ga & 1870 & \begin{tabular}{l}
H. A. Klng. \\
J. P. Brooks
\end{tabular} & 490 & 19 \\
\hline Clarkson College of Tech. & Potsdam, N Y Y . . . & 1896 & J. P. Brooks & \(\stackrel{221}{904}\) & 1.207 \\
\hline Coe College & Cedar Raplds, Lowa & 1881 & \begin{tabular}{l}
H. M. Gage \\
F. W Slkes
\end{tabular} & 924 & 1,207
23 \\
\hline Coker & Wartaville, S.C & 1908 & E. W Sikes... \(\because \mathrm{L}\). D & 225 & 23
28 \\
\hline Colby . & Waterville, Me. & 1813 &  & 486 & 28 \\
\hline Colgate Unlv & Colorado, Springs, C. Col & 1819 & G. P. Cutten, LI. D. Clyde Duniway LI & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 678 \\
& 700
\end{aligned}
\] & 48 \\
\hline Colorado. Scioo of Mines. . & Colorado Springs, Col & \[
1874
\] & Clyde Dunway, Llderson, & 478 & 65
30 \\
\hline Colorado Sciooi of Mines. . & Grolden, Col. & 1872 & V. C. Alderson, A. B. & 478
2715 & 30
200 \\
\hline Colorado. Univ. of . . & Boulder, Col. & 1876 & George Nortin, Ph. D & 2,715 & 200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


United States-Colleges.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Namb. & Location. & YYear & Governing Officiai. & No. of Stud'ts. & No. of Teach's \\
\hline Hillsdale Colleg & Hillsdale, Mi & 1855 & J. W. Mauck & 468 & 24 \\
\hline Hiram College & Hiram, Ohio & 1850 & M. L. Bates. & 325 & 24 \\
\hline Hobart College & Geneva, N . & 1822 & M. Bartlet & 281 & 26 \\
\hline Ifollins Collcge. & Holiins, Va & 1842 & M. L. Cocke & 312 & 32 \\
\hline Holy Cross, College of the.. Hood College & Worcester, Mas Frederick Md & \[
1843
\] & The Trustees. & 750 & 55 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Hood College............. . . \\
Hope College.
\end{tabular} & Frederick. Md. Hoiland, Mich & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1893 \\
& 1866
\end{aligned}
\] & J. H. Apple, L E. D. Dimnent & 443 & 33 \\
\hline Howard Coileg & Birmingham, Al & 1842 & John C. Daw & 294 & 22 \\
\hline Howard Univ. & Washington. D. & 1867 & J. S. Durkee & 1,954 & 157 \\
\hline Hunter Colleg & New York, & 1870 & G. S. Davis & 1,491 & 117 \\
\hline Huron College & Huron, S. & 1883 & G. S. McCunie, & -334 & 24 \\
\hline Idaho, College & Caldwell, Ida & 1891 & W. J. Boone. & 202 & 13 \\
\hline Idaho, Univ. of & Moscow, Ida & 1889 & A. H. Upham & 1,420 & 100 \\
\hline Miinois, Univ. of & Urbana, 111. & 1867 & David Kinley & \[
9,009
\] & \[
1,065
\] \\
\hline Iliinois Wesleyan Univ & Bloomlngton, 1 & 1850 & Theodore Ke & 591 &  \\
\hline Iliinois Woman s Colle & Jacksonville, Ill & 1846 & Jos. R. Harke & 473 & 35 \\
\hline Indiana Central Univ. & lndlanapolis, I Bloomington, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1905 \\
& 1820
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
I. J. Good. \\
W. L. Brya
\end{tabular} & 195
3,914 & 14 \\
\hline Industrial Aris. \({ }_{\text {Indiliele }}\) & Denton, Tex. . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1820 \\
& 1903
\end{aligned}
\] & W. L. Bry & 3,914
1,319 & 111 \\
\hline International Y. M. C & Sprlngfeld, Mas & 1885 & L. L. L. Dogg & -412 & 25 \\
\hline Iowa State Univ & Iowa City, Iowa & 1847 & W. A. Jessu & 5,000 & 500 \\
\hline Iowa Wesleyan Univ & Mt. Pleasant, Io & 1842 & W. S. Smith & - 295 & 26 \\
\hline Irving College (Fema & Mechanicsburg, Pa & 185G & E. E. Campbell & 130 & 20 \\
\hline Jamestown College. & Jamestown, N. D. & 1909 & B. H. Kroeze, LL. D. & 281 & 28 \\
\hline Jefferson College. & Convent. La. & 1831 & Very Rev. P.F. Quinn, & 50 & 8 \\
\hline Jcwell, Wm., College & Liberty, Mo & 1849 & J. P. Greene. . . . . . . & 307 & 17 \\
\hline John B. Stetson U & De Land, Fl & 1887 & L. Hulley & 543 & 48 \\
\hline Johns Hopkins Un & Baltimore, & 1876 & F. J. Good & 3,200 & 400 \\
\hline Johnson College, Smi & Charlotte, & 1867 & H. L. McCrorey & 246 & 20 \\
\hline Judson College. & Marion, Ala & 1838 & P. V. Bomar, D & 291 & 21 \\
\hline Juniata College & Huntington, Pa & 1876 & I. H. Brumba & 392 & 25 \\
\hline Kalamazoo Colleg & Kalamazoo, M & 1833 & H. L. Stetson. & 366 & 27 \\
\hline Kansas City Univ & Kansas City, Kan & 1896 & J. C. William & 326 & 19 \\
\hline Kansas, Unlv. of & Lawrence, Kan. & 1864 & Dr. E. H. Lin & 3,700 & 315 \\
\hline Kansas Wesleyan & Salina, Kan & 1886 & L. B. Bowers & 939 & 38 \\
\hline Kentucky, Univ. & Lexington, K & 1866 & F. L. McVey & 1,881 & 150 \\
\hline Kentucky Wesleyan College & Winchester. K & 1866 & W. B. Campb & 135 & 15 \\
\hline Kenyon Coliege. & Gambier, Ohio & 1824 & W. F. Peirce & 225 & 19 \\
\hline King Coliege & Brlstoi, Tenn & 1867 & T. Scherer & 64 & 9 \\
\hline Kingfisher Col & Kingfisher, Ok & 1894 & H. W. Tuttl & 134 & 13 \\
\hline Knox College & Galesburg, Ill. & 1837 & J. L. McConau & 550 & 43 \\
\hline Knoxville Coll & Knoxville, Te & 1875 & J. K. Giffen. & 376 & 30 \\
\hline Lafayette Colleg & Easton, Pa & 1826 & J. H. MacCra & 850 & 70 \\
\hline La Grange Colle & La Grange, Ga & 1831 & W. E. Thom & 160 & 18 \\
\hline Lake Erie Colleg & Painesville, Oh & 1859 & Misg V. B. Sm & 164 & 25 \\
\hline Lake Forest Coll & Lake Forest, Ill & 1876 & H. M. Moore & 225 & 22 \\
\hline Lander College. & Greenwood, S . & 1872 & J. O. Wlilson & 301 & 30 \\
\hline La Saile. & Phlladelphia, & 1863 & B. Rlchard & 400 & \[
22
\] \\
\hline Lawrence coi & Appleton, W & 1847 & S. Plantz. & 1,242 & \[
62
\] \\
\hline Lebanon Vall & Annville, Pa & 1866 & G. D. Gosis & 303 & 21 \\
\hline I ehlgh Univ. & So. Bethlehe & 1866 & C. R. Richa & 1,132 & 102 \\
\hline Lenoir Colleg & Hlckory, N. & 1891 & J. C. Peery. & 320 & 20 \\
\hline Lewis Institut & Chlcago. In1. & 1895 & G. N. Carman. & 1,200 & 50 \\
\hline Lincoln Colieg & Lincoln, Ill. & 1865 & A. E. Turner, & 187 & 17 \\
\hline Lincoin Memori & Harrogate, & 1897 & G. A. Hubbell & 769 & 20 \\
\hline Lincoln Univ. & Lincoln Unlv & 1854 & Rev. J. B. Rend & 241 & 12 \\
\hline Lindenwood Co & St. Charies, M & 1827 & J. L. Roemer & 360 & 40 \\
\hline Llnfield College & McMinnville, O & 1857 & L. W. Riley & 248 & 16 \\
\hline Little Rock Col & Little Rock, Ar & 1908 & H. A. Heagney, & 275 & 24 \\
\hline Livingston Colleg & Salisbury, N.C & 1882 & & 349 & 26 \\
\hline Lombard College & Galeaburg, Ill & 1852 & J. M. Tilden, A.M., & 250 & 21 \\
\hline Loretto College & Webster Groves, & 1916 & Mother Edith Laughran & 177 & 31 \\
\hline Louisiana Colle & Pineville, La. . & 1906 & C. Cottingham... & 245 & 24 \\
\hline Louisville, Univ & Louisville, K & 1837 & J. L. Patterson, & 900 & 200 \\
\hline Lowell Textlle Sch & Lowell, Mass & 1895 & C. H. Eames. & 278 & 33 \\
\hline Loyola Univ. . & Chlcago, Ill. & 1870 & W. H. Agnew & 2,000 & 180 \\
\hline Loyola Coliege & Baltimore, M & 1852 & Rev. J. A. McEnea & 70 & 10 \\
\hline Loyola Univ. & New Orleans, L & 1912 & E. A. Cummings. & 800 & 52 \\
\hline Luther Colieg & Decorah. Towa & 1861 & O. L. Olson, Ph. & 272 & 22 \\
\hline Macalester Colle & St. Paui. Mln & 1885 & E. A. Bess. & 400 & 28 \\
\hline Maine, Univ. of. & Orono, Me. & 1865 & C. C. Little & 1,307 & 119 \\
\hline Manhattan Colleg & New York, N. Y & 1853 & Brother Thomas & 480 & 40 \\
\hline Manchester Colleg & No. Manchester & 1895 & O. Wruger, LL. & 600 & 30 \\
\hline Marletta College & Marietta, Ohio & 1835 & & 324
210 & 24 \\
\hline Marlon Instltute Marquette Univ & Marion, Ala. MIlwaukee. Wis & 1842 & Col. W. L. Murfee Rev. H. C. Noona & 3,395 & 18
210 \\
\hline Maryland, for Wome & Lutherville, Md & 1853 & & 125 & 20 \\
\hline Maryland, Unlv. of. & College Park, M & 1807 & A. F. Wood, & 2,200 & 185 \\
\hline Maryville Coliege & Maryville, Tenn. & 1819 & S. T. Wiison. & 815 & 62 \\
\hline Marywood College & Scranton. Pa. & 1917 & Mother M. Casimir & 136 & 25 \\
\hline Mass. Inst. of Tech & Cambridge, & 1861 & E. Thomson, Sc. D. & 3,505 & 381 \\
\hline McKendree Colleg & Lebanon, Iil & 1828 & G. E. McCammon, & & 18 \\
\hline McPherson Colleg & McPherson, & 1888 & D. W. Kurtz. & 450 & 27 \\
\hline Mercer Univ..... & Macon, Ga. & 1837 & & 485 & 39 \\
\hline Meredith College ( & Raleigh, N. & 1891 & C. E. Brewer R M Hughe & 404
1,245 & 39 \\
\hline Miami Univ. \({ }^{\text {Michan }}\) College of Mines. & Oxiord, Ohlo. Houghton, Mlc & 1809 & \begin{tabular}{l}
R. M. Hughes. \\
F. W. McNair, \(\mathbf{B}\).
\end{tabular} & 1,245
331 & 83 \\
\hline Michigan College of Mines. Michigan, Univ. of. & Houghton, Mlcb Ann Arbor, Mic & 1885 & \begin{tabular}{l}
F. W. McNair, \\
M. L. Burton..
\end{tabular} & 1,331
9,803 & 25
714 \\
\hline Middlebury College & M1ddlebury, Vt & 1800 & P. D. Moody & 494 & 45 \\
\hline Midiand College.. & Fremont, Neb. & 1887 & E. E. Stauff & 471 & 32 \\
\hline Milligan College. & Milligan College, & 1867 & & 142 & 14 \\
\hline Milliken, James, Und & Decatur, Ili. & 1901 & & 1,400 & 65 \\
\hline Mills Coliege. . & Oakiand, CaI & 1885 & A. H. Relnhar & \[
500
\] & 65 \\
\hline Millsaps College & Jackson, Miss & \[
1892
\] & A. F. Watkins & \[
389
\] & 15 \\
\hline Milton College. & Miiton, Wls. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1867 \\
& 1895
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
A. E. Whitfo \\
I. R Briggs
\end{tabular} & 182 & 16 \\
\hline Milwankze-Downe Minnesota, Unlv. & Miswaukec, Minneapolis, & 1895 & L. R. Briggs & 1882
8,943 & 40
1,250 \\
\hline Minnesota, Unlv. & Minneapolis,
Clinton, Miss & 1836 & J. W. Provi & \(\begin{array}{r}8,943 \\ \hline 375\end{array}\) & 1,250
18 \\
\hline Miss. State Col. for women & Colımbus. M & 1884 & J. C. Fant & 893 & 67 \\
\hline Mississidy \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Univ. of. . . . . . & Oxford, Mias. & 1844 & J. N. Powe & 678 & 37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & I.ocation. & Year Organ. & Governing Official. & No. of Stud'ts. & No. of Teach's \\
\hline Rhode Island State. & Kingston, R. I & 1892 & H. Edw & 401 & 40 \\
\hline Rlce Inst. . \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & Houston, Tex & 1912 & E. O. Lovett & 878 & 63 \\
\hline Richmond. Univ. & Richmond, Va & 1832 & F.W.Boatwrlght, M.A.,LiL. \({ }_{\text {L }}\) & 750 & 35 \\
\hline Rio Grande College. & Rio Grande, O & 1876 &  & 455 & 13 \\
\hline Ripon College. . . & Ripon, Wls. & 1851 & Silas Evans & 423 & 33 \\
\hline Roanoke Colleg & Salem, Va & 1853 & Dr. C . & 200 & 22 \\
\hline Robert College & Constantlnople, Turkey & 1863 & C. Ir. Gates, D.D., L & 605 & 74 \\
\hline Rochester Univ & Rochester, N. Y..... . & 1850 & R. Rhees, A.M.,D.D.,LL.D. & 819 & 68 \\
\hline Rockford College & Rockford, Il & 1847 & W. O. Maddox, Ph. D. . . . & 333 & 45 \\
\hline Rock Hill. . . . . . & Ellicott City, Md & 1853 & Bro. Feliclan. & 120 & 15 \\
\hline Rollins College & Winter Park, Fla & 1885 & R. J. Sprague, Ph. D & 370 & 31 \\
\hline Rose Poly. Inst & Terre Haute, Ind & 1874 & Dr. P. B. Woo & 238 & 20 \\
\hline Russell Sage Colle & Troy, N. Y. & 1916 & & 325 & S0 \\
\hline Rutgers College... & New Brunswick, & 1766 & W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D. & 796 & 8 \\
\hline Sacred Heart, College of & New York, N. Y & 1917 & Mne. Ruth Burreil. . . . . . . . . & 135 & 15 \\
\hline Sacred Heart, Col. \& Aca & Cincinnati, & 1915 & M. Norton & 30 & 10 \\
\hline St. Ambrose College... . & Davenport, Iowa. & 1882 & W. L. Harmon & 322 & 25 \\
\hline St. Anselm's College. & Manchester, N. H & 1889 & Rt. Rev. A. Ernest & 300 & 30 \\
\hline St. Bernard College & St. Bernard, Ala. & 1892 & Bernard Menges. & 195 & 32 \\
\hline St. Bonaventura's & Allegany, N & 1856 & T. Plasomann & 450 & 25 \\
\hline St. Catherine & St. Paul & 1908 & Slster Antonia & 400 & 30 \\
\hline St. Ellzabeth, Colleg & Convent, N & 1899 & Sister Marie Jos & 183 & 35 \\
\hline St. Francis College..... & Brooklyn, & 1868 & Brotlier Jarlath & 530 & 40 \\
\hline St. Francis Xavier & Chicago, & 1912 & Mother Mary Ir & 125 & 12 \\
\hline St. Genevieve's Col. \& Acad. & Asheville, N & 1909 & M. L. Lorln. & 50 & 18 \\
\hline St. Ignatius College & Cleveland, Ohlo & 1886 & Rev. T. J. Smlt & 510 & 29 \\
\hline St. Ignatlus College & San Francisco, & 1885 & Rev. Pins L. Moore, S. & 280 & 15 \\
\hline St. John's College & Annapolis, & 1696 & T. Fell, Ph. D., LL. D. . & 237 & 17 \\
\hline St. John's Colleg & Brooklyn, & 1870 & J. W. Moore. & 130 & 14 \\
\hline St. Joltn's Univ & Toledo, Ohio & 1898 & F. X. Busch, & 300 & 26 \\
\hline St. John's Unlv & Collageville, M & 1857 & A. Deutsch, Pl. D & 459 & 40 \\
\hline St. Joseph's Col & Philadelphla, \(P\) & 1851 & Rev. A. G. Brown & 604 & 31 \\
\hline St. Lawrence Univ & Canton, N & 1856 & R. E. Sykes. & I,172 & 76 \\
\hline St. Louis College & San Antonlo, & 1894 & & , 300 & 23 \\
\hline St. Louls Univ & St. Louis, M & 1818 & W. F. Robinson & ,637 & 235 \\
\hline St. Mary's College & Notre Dame, I & 1855 & Mother Pauline. & 348 & 48 \\
\hline St. Mary's College & St. Mary's Ky & 1821 & Rev. Michael Jaglo & 130 & 9 \\
\hline St. Mary's College & Oakland, Cal. & 1853 & Bro. U. Gregory, F. S. C & 463 & 28 \\
\hline St. Mary's College & St. Mary's, Ka & 1869 & B. J. Rodman, S. J & 500 & 40 \\
\hline St. Mary's College & Prairie du Chlen, Wl & 1872 & Mother Mary Seraphla & 130 & 16 \\
\hline St. Mary of the Woo & St. Mary of Woods, Ind. & 1840 & Mother Mary Cleophus & 170 & 35 \\
\hline St. Michael's Colleg & Winooski, Vt & 1904 & Rev. Wr. J. Marie & 160 & 18 \\
\hline St. Olaf. & Northfield, Ml & 1874 & Rev. L. W. Boe & 880 & 57 \\
\hline St. Peter's College & Jersey City, N & 1878 & T. F. Graham & 580 & 20 \\
\hline St. Stephen's Colleg & Annandale, N. & 1860 & B. I. Bell, D. D & 120 & 16 \\
\hline St. Teresa, College of & Winona, Minn & 1911 & Mother M. Leo & 350 & 40 \\
\hline St. Thomas, Colleg & St. Paul, Minn & 1885 & V. Rev. T. E. C & 890 & 55 \\
\hline St. Viator College. & Bourbonnals, I & 1868 & Rev. T. J. Rlce & 450 & 28 \\
\hline St. Vincent Colle & Beatty, Pa & 1846 & Rt. Rev. A. Ste & 577 & 45 \\
\hline St. Xavier Colleg & Cincinnati, & 1840 & J. McCabe & 592 & 31 \\
\hline Sajen College. & Salem, W. Va & 1888 & S. O. Bond & 486 & 21 \\
\hline Salem Acad. \& Colleg & Winston-Salem, & 1772 & H. E. Rondthale & 679 & 54 \\
\hline Santa Clara, Unlv. of & Santa Clara, C & 1851 & 7. J. Maher & 350 & 38 \\
\hline Scott, Agnes, College & Decatur, Ga & 1889 & F. H. Gaines, & 436 & 50 \\
\hline Seton Hall College. & So. Orange, N & 1856 & J. F. Mooney & 407 & 26 \\
\hline Scton Hill Col. for Women & Greensburg, P & 1895 & Mother Mary Raym & 134 & 34 \\
\hline Shaw Unlv. (Colored) & Raleigh, N & 1865 & J. L. Peacock, D. & 400 & 30 \\
\hline Shorter College & Rome, Ga & 1873 & W. D. Furry & 270 & 24 \\
\hline Silliman Collegiate & Clinton, La. & 1852 & Rev. W. B. Currie, I). & 100 & 12 \\
\hline Simmons College. & Abilene, Tex & 1891 & J. D. Sandefer, LL. D & 650 & 31 \\
\hline Simmons College & Boston, Mass & 1899 & H. Lefavour, Ph.D., LL.D. & 1,305 & 121 \\
\hline Simpson College & Indlanola, Iow & 1867 & John L. Hillman & 528 & 34 \\
\hline Sioux Falls Univ & Sioux Falls, S. & 1883 & V. C. Coulter & 280 & 20 \\
\hline Skidmore School of & Saratoga Spring & 1911 & & 320 & 42 \\
\hline Smith College & Northampto & 1871 & W. A.Nellson,Plı.D.,LL.D & 1,999 & 197 \\
\hline South, Univ. of the & Sewance, Tenn & 1857 & 13. F. Finney & 215 & 27 \\
\hline So. Carollna, Univ. & Columbia, S. & 1801 & W. D. Melt & 621 & 42 \\
\hline So. Dakota, Unlv. of & Vermilion, S. & 1882 & R. L. Slagle & 837 & 73 \\
\hline So. Californla, Univ. & L.os Angeles, C & 1880 & R. I3. Von Kleinsin & 4,031 & 249 \\
\hline Southern Meth. Univ & Dallas Tex. & 1915 & H. M. Whaling, & 1,441 & 84 \\
\hline Southwestern College & Winfield, Kan & 1885 & A. E. Klrk & 588 & 39 \\
\hline Southwestern Presby. Univ. & Clarkesville, Ten & 1875 & C. E. Dlehl & 120 & 13 \\
\hline Southwestern Univ..... . . . & Georgetown, Te & 1873 & C. Mct. Blslıop, & 510 & 26 \\
\hline Spring Hill College & Spring Hill, Ala & 1829 & & . 334 & 80 \\
\hline Stanford, Jor Leland, Univ. & Stanford Univ., & 1885 & R. L. W & 3,103 & 102 \\
\hline Sterllng College. . U̇niv & Sterllng, Kan & 1887 & R. T. Campbell & \(\underline{227}\) & 15 \\
\hline Stetson, John B., Univ
Stevens Inst. of Tech. & De Land, Fla & 1883 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Lincoln Hulley, Ph. \\
A. C. Humphreys;' M
\end{tabular} & 543 & 40 \\
\hline Stevens Inst. of Tech. & Hoboken, & 1871 & \begin{tabular}{l}
A. C. Humphreys, M. E. E. \\
D., Sc. D., LL. D
\end{tabular} & 802 & 61 \\
\hline Susquehanna Univ : & Sellnsgrove, Pa & 1858 & C. T. Aikens. & 310 & 28 \\
\hline Swarthmore College & Swarthmore, Pa & 1864 & F. Aydelotte. & 510 & 45 \\
\hline Sweet Brlar College & Sweet Briar, Y & 1906 & E. W. McVea & 300 & 32 \\
\hline Syracuse Univ.... & Syracuse, N. & 1870 & C. W. Flln & 5,100 & 460 \\
\hline Surian Protestane & Beirut, Syrla & 1863 & & 950 & 86 \\
\hline Tabor College. & Tabor, Lowa & 1866 & Dr. S. E. Lyn & 75 & 10 \\
\hline Talladega College (Colored) & Talladega, Al & 1567 & F. A. Sumner. & 519 & 45 \\
\hline Tarklo College.... & Tarkio, Mo & 1883 & J.A.Thompson, D.D.,LL.D & 219 & 19 \\
\hline Taylor Unlv. & Upland, Ind & 1846 & J. Paul, D. D & 405 & 25 \\
\hline Teachers' Colle & New York, N. Y & 1888 & J. F. Mussell. \({ }_{\text {d }}\) & 3,929
7.618 & 251
408 \\
\hline Temple Unlv & Philadelplia, Pa. & 1884 & R. H. Conwell, D.D.,LL.D. & 7,648
124 & 408 \\
\hline Tennessee College. & Murfreusboro, \({ }^{\text {K }}\),
Knoxvllle, 'renn. & 1907 & G. J. Burnett. & 1,124
1,443 & 219 \\
\hline Tennessee, Unlv of & Kort Worth, Te. & 1873 & 1. Acs. Walt & 1,600 & 50 \\
\hline Texas Presbyterlan College & Milford, Tex & 1902 & F. W. Thompson. & 200 & 27 \\
\hline Texas, Unlv, of... & Austln, Tex & 1883 & IR. Li. Vlneon. & 4.680 & 252 \\
\hline Thlel College & (rreenville, Pi & 1870 & Rev. F. F. Rliter & .300 & 17 \\
\hline Toledo, Univ. of & Toledo, Ohio. & 1884 & A. M. Stowe, Pl & 1,409 & \\
\hline Tranisvlvaria College & lexington, Ky & 1783
1823 & A. D. Harmon, & 275
250 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & Location. & Yrear & Govorning Official. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No of } \\
\text { Stud'ts. }
\end{gathered}
\] & No. of Teach's \\
\hline Trinity College & Durham, N. C & & & 625 & 60 \\
\hline Trinity Colleg & Washington, D. & 1900 & Sister Raphaci & 372 & 35 \\
\hline Trinity Univ & Waxahachie, Tex & 1869 & Board of Trustees & 345 & 22 \\
\hline Tufts College & Medford, Mass. & 1852 & J. A. Converse. & 2,091 & 381 \\
\hline Tulane Univ & New Orleans, & 1834 & A. B. Dimoidd & 2,580 & 387 \\
\hline Tulsa Univ. (formerly Henry Kendall). & Tulsa, Okla & 1894 & J. M. Gordon, A.M., LL.D. & 425 & \\
\hline Tusculum College & Greenville, & 1794 & Proi. C. O. Gray, LL. D.... . & 200 & 23 \\
\hline Union College. & College View, Neb & 1891 & O. M. John. . . . . . . & 416 & 30 \\
\hline Union Collcge. & Schenectady, N. Y & 1795 & C. A. Richmond & 678 & \[
54
\] \\
\hline Union Christian College & Merom, Ind. & \[
1859
\] & W. S. Alexander & 80 & \[
8
\] \\
\hline Union Univ. . . . . . . . . & Jackson, Tenn & 1842 & H. E. Walters. & 550 & \[
32
\] \\
\hline Upsala College & Kenilworth, N. & \[
1893
\] & C. G. Erickson, Ph. & \[
105
\] & \[
10
\] \\
\hline Ursinus College. & Collegeville, Pa & \[
1869
\] & G. I. Omwake & 238 & \[
21
\] \\
\hline U. S. Military Acad & West Point, N. & \[
1802
\] & Brig. Gen. D. MacArthur & \[
1,154
\] & 167 \\
\hline U. S. Naval Acad. Upper Iowa Univ & Annapolis, Md & \[
1845
\] & Rear Adm. H. B. Wilson & \[
2,248
\] & \[
250
\] \\
\hline Upper Iowa Univ Utah, Univ. of. & & 1857 & & \[
444
\] & \[
21
\] \\
\hline Utah, Univ. of. Valparaiso Univ & Salt Lake City, & 1850 & G. Thomas. & \[
2,757
\] & \[
154
\] \\
\hline Valparaiso Uni Vanderbilt Unl & & 1873 & M. J. Bowman, & 1,500 & \[
150
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vanderbilt. U \\
Vassar Colleg
\end{tabular} & Nashville, Tenn & 1873 & \begin{tabular}{l}
J. H. Kirkland. \\
H. W. MacCracken
\end{tabular} & 1,245 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 198 \\
& 150
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Vermont, Univ & Burlington, & 1791 & G. W. Bailey, LL. I & 1,143 & 145 \\
\hline Villanova College & Villanova, Pa & 1843 & F. A. Driscoll & -521 & 36 \\
\hline Virginia Military & Lexington, Va & 1839 & E. W. Nicho & 46 & 6 \\
\hline Virginia Union Úniv. (Col.) & Richmond, Va & 1865 & W. J. Clark & 381 & 10 \\
\hline Virginia, Univ. of. . . . . & Charlottesville, & 1819 & E. A. Alderma & 1,756 & 100 \\
\hline Wabash College & Crawfordsville, Ind & 1832 & A. D. Thomas & 496 & 23 \\
\hline Wake Forest Col & Wake Forest, N. & 1834 & W. L. Poteat & 54.0 & 40 \\
\hline Wartburg College & Clinton, Iowa & 1868 & Rev. O. L. Pr & 90 & 9 \\
\hline Washburn Colleg & Topeka, Kan & 1865 & P. P. Womer & 969 & 50 \\
\hline Washington College & Washing ton College & 1795 & J. T. Cooter & 122 & \\
\hline Washington College & Chestertown, Md. & 1723 & \[
\mathrm{C} . \mathbb{P} \text {. Gould, }
\] & 121 & 12 \\
\hline Washington Missionary & Takoma Park, D & 1904 & H. A. Morriso & 265 & 24 \\
\hline Washington State College & Pullman, Was & 1890 & E. O. Hollan & 2,212 & 164 \\
\hline Washington, Univ. & Seattle, Wash & 1861 & H. Suzzallo & 5,410 & 262 \\
\hline Washington Univ & St. Louls, Mo & 1853 & R. S. Brooki & 3,604 & 336 \\
\hline Washington \& Jefferso & Washington, Pa & 1802 & S. S. Baker. & 454 & 27 \\
\hline Washington \& Lee Un & Lexington, Va. & 1749 & Dr. H. L. Smit & 777 & 42 \\
\hline Waynesburg Collcge & Waynesburg, Pa & 1850 & P. R. Stewart & 110 & 9 \\
\hline Wellesley Colleg & Wellesley, Mass & 1875 & Ellen F. Pendl ton & 1,548 & 150 \\
\hline Wells College & Aurora, N. Y & 1868 & K. D. MacMillan & 230 & 36 \\
\hline Wesleyan Colleg & Macon, Ga & 1836 & Rev. W. F. Quillian & \(54 \%\) & 43 \\
\hline Weslevan Univ & Middletown, & 1831 & W. A. Shankl & 532 & 52 \\
\hline Western College (Female) & Oxford, Ohio & 1853 & W. W. Boyd & 320 & 40 \\
\hline Western Maryland College. & Westminster, & 1867 & A. N. Ward & 402 & 32 \\
\hline Western Reserve Univ. . . . & Cleveland, & 1826 & Dr. J. D. Wi & 2,534 & 434 \\
\hline Western Union College & Le Mars, Iowa & 1900 & C. A. Mock & 200 & 16 \\
\hline Westminster College. & New Wilmington, & 1852 & W. C. Wallace, & 341 & 20 \\
\hline Westminster College & Fulton, Mo... & 1849 & E. E. Reed, D. & 174 & 14 \\
\hline West Virginia Univ & Morgantown, W. V & 1867 & F. B. Trotter. & 1,853 & 188 \\
\hline West, Virginia Wesleyan & Buckhannon, W: Va & 1890 & W. B. Fleming & 5.56 & 30 \\
\hline Wheaton College. & Wheaton, Ill. . & 1860 & C. A. Blanchard & 237 & 16 \\
\hline Wheaton Colleg & Norton, Mass & 1834 & Rev. S. V. Cole,A.M.,LL.D & 309 & 30 \\
\hline Whitman Colleg & Walla Walla, & \[
1882
\] & S. B. L. Penrose, LL. D. & 449 & 38 \\
\hline Whitworth Colle & Spokane, Wash & 1890 & W. H. Robinson & 155 & 16 \\
\hline Wilberforce Univ. (Colored) & Wilberlorce, & 1856 & J. A. Gregg. & 920 & 62 \\
\hline Willamette Univ. . \({ }^{\text {Win }}\). . . & Salem, Ore. & 1842 & C. G. Doney, & 567 & \(3{ }^{2}\) \\
\hline William \& Mary, College of & Williamsburg, Va & 1693 & J. H. C. Chandl & 684 & 36 \\
\hline Williams College. . . . . . . . . & Williamstown, Mas & 1893 & H. A. Garfield. & 583 & 51 \\
\hline Wilmington College & Wilmington, Ohio & 1875 & J. E. Jay & 335 & 18 \\
\hline Wilson College. . & Chambersburg, Pa & 1868 & Dr. E. D. Warfield & 385 & 35 \\
\hline Winthrop Colleg & Rock Hill, S. C & 1886 & D. B. Johnson. & 1,243 & 89 \\
\hline Wisconsin, Univ. & Madison, Wis & 1849 & E. A. Birge. & 7,756 & 88. \\
\hline Wittenberg College & Springfield, Ohio & 1845 & R. E. Tulloss. & 603 & 35 \\
\hline Wofford College. & Spartanburg, S.C & 1854 & H. N. Snyder. & 345 & 14 \\
\hline Woman's Alabama College. & Montgomery, Ala & 1909 & M. W. Swartz & 382 & 29 \\
\hline Woman's Oklahoma College & Chickasha, Okla. & 1908 & G. W. Austin. & 520 & 43 \\
\hline Woman's 'Tennessee & Murfreesboro, Tenn & 1907 & G. J. Burnett & 124 & 19 \\
\hline Wooster, College of & Wooster, Ohio & \(1866^{\circ}\) & C. F. Wisliart & 735 & 40 \\
\hline Worcaster Poly Inst & Worcester, Mass & 1865 & I. N. Hollis. & 502 & 59 \\
\hline Wyoming, Univ. of & Laramie, Wyo & 1886 & A. Nelson. & 548 & 60 \\
\hline Yale Univ.. & New Haven, Con & 1701 & J. R. Angell & 3,930 & 581 \\
\hline Yankton College & Yankton, S. D & 1881 & Rev.H. K. Warren, LL. D. . & 331 & 24 \\
\hline York College . . . . . . . . . & York, Neb... & 1890 & W. O. Jores. & 158 & 20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.}

\section*{(A List Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.)}

Journalism is taught in special schools or in special classes at the following institutions:

At State Universities-Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Malne, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma; Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin

At State Colleges and Schools-Colorado Agricultural College, Delaware College, Fort Hays (Kansas) Normal School, Georgia Technical School of Commerce, Indiana State Normal School, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas State Norma School, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Missouri State Normal College, Nebraska State Normal School, No th Dakota Agricultural College, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pennsylvania State Collcgc, Purdue University,

South Dakota State College, Wisconsin State Normal School.

At. Endowed Colleges and Universities-Austin College, Beaver College, Beloit College, Billings Polytechnic Institute, Boston University, Bucknell College, Buena Vista Coll ge, Carleton College, Colby College, College of Emporia, Columbia Univeralty, De Pauw University, Emmanuel Missionary College, Goucher College, Howard College, Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, Knox College, Lawrence College, Lehigh University, Leland Stanford Junio University, Marietta College, Marquette University, McKendree College, Miami University, Morningside College, Mount Union College, Municipal University of Akron, New York University, Pomona College Ripon College, St. Xavicr Collcge, Toledo University, Trinity College, Tulane University, University of Chicago, University of Denver. Universlty of Notre Dame, University of Pittsburgh, University of Southern California, Vassar College, Western Reserve University,

\section*{AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & Location. & Year
Organ. & Governing Official. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { No. of } \\
\text { st.ud'ts. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & No. of Teach's \\
\hline A \& I State Normai (Neg.) & Nashvilie, 'Tenn. & 1912 & W. J. Hale. & 522 & 42 \\
\hline Alabama Poly. Inst. ...... & Auburn, Aia. & 1872 & S. Dowell, A. M., \(\mathrm{L}_{\text {L }}\) & 1,269 & 96 \\
\hline Alcorn A. \& M. (Neg.). & Rodney, Miss & 1871 & I. J. Rohan & 1,25 & 30 \\
\hline Chilocco Indian Agr. Sch Clemson Agric. Col. . . . & Chilocco, Okia. . . & 1889 & Dr. W. M. Riggs & 1,007 & 78 \\
\hline Colorado Agriculture & Fort Collins, Coi . & 1887 & C. A. Lory . . . . & 1,950 & 77 \\
\hline Colored A. \& N. U. & Langston, Okla & 18881 & C. A. Lory & 950 & 7 \\
\hline Conn. Agriculture......... & Storrs, Conn. & 1881 & C. L. Beach & 440 & 44 \\
\hline Florida A. \& M. C. (Neg.).
Georgia State C. of A... & Taliahassee, F & 1887 & N. B. Young & \[
400
\] & 40 \\
\hline \(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Georgia State C. of A.... } \\ \text { Georgia State In.. . . . . . }\end{array}\right\}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Athens, Ga. \\
(Red and Black.)
\end{tabular} & 1907 & A. M. Souie. & 1,100 & 47 \\
\hline Ga. State Ind. C. (Neg.).. & (nr.) Savannah, Ga. & 1890 & C. G. Wiley & 350 & 20 \\
\hline Hampton N. \& A. Ind. & Hampton, Va..... & 1858 & E. Gregg . & 423 & 18 \\
\hline Harvard Eng. School \(\ldots\) State C . of A. \& \({ }_{\text {I }}\). & Cambridge, Ma & 1847 & H. J. Hughes & 300 & 40 \\
\hline Iowa State C. of A. \& M. A.
Kansas St. Agric. . . . . . . & Ames, Iowa... & 1858 & R. A. Pearson & 4,700 & \[
475
\] \\
\hline Kansas St. Agric. Kentucky Nor. \& Ind & Manhattan, Kan & 1863 & W. M. Jardine & 3,176 & 256 \\
\hline Louisiana St. A. \& M & Brankfort, Ky & 1880 & T. P. Russe & 402
1,242 & 27
106 \\
\hline Maryland State C & College Park, M & 1807 & A. F. Woods & 2,200 & 185 \\
\hline Massachusetts Agr & Amherst, Mass & 1867 & K. L. Butter & 2,800 & 80 \\
\hline Michigan Agric. C & East Lansing, M & 1857 & D. Friday. & 1,484 & \\
\hline Mississippi A. \& M. C. & Agric. Coi., Miss
Columbia, Miss. & 1918 & Prof. W W. Ja & - 4097 & \\
\hline Montana State C..... & Bozeman, Mont & 1893 & A. Atkinson & 708 & 67 \\
\hline Negro A. \& Tech & Greensboro, N. & 1891 & Dr. J. B. Dudley & 444 & 28 \\
\hline New Hampshire Col . & Durham, N. H. & 1868 & R. D. FIctzel, LL. D & 973 & 88 \\
\hline N. M. C. of A. \& M. & State College, N. M & 1889 & H. L. Kent. & 392 & 45 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
N. Y. State Inst. \\
N. C. A. \& Eng. (Statc)
\end{tabular} & Farmingdale, N. Y & & A. A. Johnsorı. . . . . . . & 250 & 25 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
N. C. A. \& Eng. (Statc) \\
North Dakota Agrie.
\end{tabular} & West Ralcigh, N. C & 1889 & W. C. Riddick, C.D., L & 1,205 & 94 \\
\hline North Dakota Agrie No. Georgia Agric. . & Fargo, N. Dak Dahlonega, Ga & 1891 & J. L. Coulter & 976 & 76 \\
\hline Okiahoma A. \& M & Stillwater, Okia & 18900 & J. B. Eskridge & \(\dddot{2, \dot{2} \dot{7} \dot{9}}\) & 107 \\
\hline Oregon State Agric. . . . . . . & Corvallis, Ore & 1885 & W. J. Kerr, LL & 3,914 & 267 \\
\hline Prairie View S. Nor. (Neg.). & Prairie View, T & 1897 & W. B. Bizzell . & 620 & 56 \\
\hline Rhode Island State C & Kingston, R. I & 1892 & H. Edwards, LL & 401 & 40 \\
\hline Rochester A. \& M. Inst. & Rochester, N . & 1885 & J. A. Randall & 2,600 & 60 \\
\hline State A. \& M . . . . & Orangeburg, S. C & 1896 & R. S. Wilkinson & , 590 & 43 \\
\hline S. Dak. State Sch. of Mines & Rapid City, S. Dal & 1885 & C. C. O'Hara & 187 & 15 \\
\hline So. Dakota State C....... & Brookings, S. Dak. & 1884 & W. E. Johuson & 1,053 & 74 \\
\hline State Agri. \& Mech. C & Normal, Ala & & & & \\
\hline Southern Univ. (Neg.) & Baton Rouge, La & & & & \\
\hline Tarleton, John, Agric & Stephenviile, Tex & 1917 & J. T. Davis & \(4 \dot{2} \dot{5}^{\circ}\) & \(4 \dot{2}\) \\
\hline Texas A. \& M. C & College Station, Tex & 1876 & W. B. Bizzell, LL. D & 1,78\% & 160 \\
\hline Tuskegee Inst & Tuskegee, Ala.. & 1881 & Dr. R. R. Moton. & 1,483 & 118 \\
\hline Utah Agrie. C. & Logan, Utah. & 1888 & F. G. Peterson. & 1,197 & 80 \\
\hline Virginia Nor. \& In & Petersburg, Va & 1882 & J. M. Gandy. & 1,094 & 72 \\
\hline Virginia Poiy Inst & Blacksburg, Va & 1872 & J. A. Barruss & 975 & 65 \\
\hline Washington State C & Pullman, Wash & 1890 & E. O. Holland & 2,212 & 164 \\
\hline Winthrop N. \& I. C. & Rock Hill, S. C & 1886 & S. B. Johnson & 1,243 & 89 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CANADIAN COLLEGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Nime. & Location. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ycar } \\
\text { Organ. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Governing Official. & No. of & No. of Teacll' \\
\hline Acadia Univ & Woifville, N. S. & 1838 & & 307 & 2 \\
\hline Alberta Uni & Edmonton, S. A & 1908 & H. M. Tory, L & 1,071 & 13 \\
\hline Alma & St. Thomas, Ont & 1876 & P. S. Dobson, M. A & -2,5 & 18 \\
\hline British Columb & Vancouver, B. C & 1912 & L. S. Blinck, M. S. A & 1,014 & 70 \\
\hline Dalhousie Univ & Hailifax, Nova Scotia & 1818 & A. S. MacKenzic. . . & 712 & 97 \\
\hline McGill Univ & Montreal Quebec... & 1821 & Sir. A. W. Currie & 2,665 & 310 \\
\hline McMaster Uni & Toronto, Ontario & 1887 & & , 300 & 2 \\
\hline Toronto, U. of & Toronto, Ontario & 1827 & Sir R . Falconer, \(\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{C}\). & 4,626 & 626 \\
\hline Macdonaid Co & Ste. A. de Bellevue & 1907 & F. C. Harrison & -674 & \\
\hline Manitoba & Winnlpeg, Manitob & \[
1871
\] & J. MacKay, D. D & 55 & \\
\hline Mount Allison & Sackville, N. B. & \[
1863
\] & B. C. Borden, D. D....... . & \[
265
\] & 18 \\
\hline New Brunswlek U . & Fredericton, N. B & \[
1800
\] & C. C. Jones & \[
200
\] & 12 \\
\hline Nova Scotla Norma & Truro, N. S. & \[
1854
\] & Davld Soloan & \[
\begin{array}{r}
300 \\
707
\end{array}
\] & \[
1
\] \\
\hline Gueen's Univ. & Kingston, Ontario & \[
1841
\] & R. B. Tayior, LL. D. . . . . . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,737
\end{aligned}
\] & 125 \\
\hline Saskatchewan Univ Victoria Unlv . . . . . & Saskatoon, Sask. Toronto, Ontario & 1907
1836 & W. C. Murray & \[
\begin{array}{r}
897 \\
570
\end{array}
\] & 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{RHODES SCHOLARSHPPS.}

Two Rhodes Scholarships to the University of Oxford are assigned to each State in the Union. The scholarships are tenable for three years and have the value of \(£ 350\) a year. To be eligible a candidate must be-(a) A male citizen of the Unlted States, (b) Over 19 and not over 25 years of age, (c) Above sophomore standing in some recognized degreegranting university or collcge in the United States. Candidates may apply either from the State in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or from the state in which they have recelved at least two years of their coliege education.

Sciectlons are made on the basis of the candidate's record in scliool and college suppiemented by references of persons who know inim and by a personal Interview with the Commlttee of Selection. There is no written examination. Elections are made on the basis of-(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership. (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attalnments. (3) Physlad vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways. No restriction is placed on a Rhodes scholar's cinole of studies. He may read for the Oxford 13. A. in any of the Fhat JIonor Schools, lic
may enter for any one of the so-called Dipioma Courses, or, if quailfied by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

An election is held each year in two-thirds of the States of the Union. In 1923 one scholar will be ciected in the foliowing States: Ala., Ariz., Ark. Callf., Colo., Dei., Fia., Ga., Idaho, Iowa, Kan., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N.M., N. C., N.D., Okia., Ore., S. C., S. D., Tex., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo. Appications will be due on or before Oct. 21, 1923; the elcetion wlll be heid on Dec. 1, 1923; and the Rhodes scholars so elected will enter Oxford in October, 1924. Appilcation blanks and further information may be obtained from the officers of any coliege or university in the United Statcs or from Presldent Frank Aydelotte, Ancrican Secretary to the Rliodes Trustees, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa The Secretary of the Committee of Selection for New York State is Dr. Augustus S. Downing, State Honse, Albany
The 1922 Rhodes scholar from New York is Jas. A. Ross, Jr., (Princeton University) 85 Schaeffer St., Brookiyn, N. Y.

\section*{SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & Location. & Yr. & Control & Governing Official. & No. Stud. & No. \\
\hline Andover Theological Sem & Cambridge, Mass. & 180\% & Co & Board of Trustees & 8 & \\
\hline Auburn Theological Se & Auburn, N. \({ }^{\text {N }}\) & 1818 & Pres & C. B. Stewart, D. & 44 & 3 \\
\hline Augustana & Rock Island, & 1860 & & Gustav An & 022 & 2 \\
\hline Austin Presbyterian & Austin, Tex & 1902 & & T Wr & 10 & \\
\hline Bangor Theological & Bangor, M & 1914 & & W. J. Moulton, \({ }^{\text {D }}\). \(\mathrm{D} . . . . .\). & 29 & \\
\hline Berkeley Div. Scho & Middletown, & 1854 & & Rt. Rev. C. B. Browsters.. & 16 & \\
\hline Bethany Bible Schoo & Chicago, Ill. & 1905 & & A. C. Wieand, D. D...... & 301 & 25 \\
\hline Bethel Acad. and Theo & St. Paul, M & 1905 & Ba & & 304 & - 3 \\
\hline Bible C. of Missouri & Columbia, & 1897 & & Dean G. D. Ed & 304 & \\
\hline Bible College. & Lexington, & 1865 & & A. D. Harmon, LL & 918 & - 8 \\
\hline Bible Teachers' Train & New York, Bloomfild, & 1901 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dr. W. \\
H. E. R
\end{tabular} & 418 & 16 \\
\hline Bonebrake Theological S & Dayton, Ohi & 1871 & \[
\mathrm{Br}
\] & Rev. A. T. Howard. . . . . . . & 78 & 14 \\
\hline Boston Univ. Sch. of Th & Boston, Mas & & & Rev. J. A. Beebe, Li....... & \[
375
\] & 24 \\
\hline Brite Ch. of Bible. & Fort Worth, T & 1914 & D. of & C. D. Hall & 84 & 4 \\
\hline Catholic U. of Ame & Washington D. \({ }^{\text {D }}\) & \[
1887
\] & R. \({ }^{\text {P. }}\) & Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D.D. & 1,835 & 90 \\
\hline Cazenovia Seminary & Cazenovia, N. Y & 1824 & M. E & Chas. E. Hamilton. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
250 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 16 \\
\hline Central Theological Sem & Dayton, Ohi & \[
|1907|
\] & Ref. Ch.. & Rev. H. J. Christman...... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
30 \\
\end{array}
\] & 7 \\
\hline Chicago Theological Sem & Chicago, III & & Cong & & \[
90
\] & 8 \\
\hline Concordia Theological S Crane Theological Sem & St. Louis, \(M\) & 1839 & & Prof. J. H. Fritz. ........... & \[
361
\] & 2 \\
\hline Crane Theological Sem Crozer Theological Sem & Tufts Upland & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1869 \\
& 1868
\end{aligned}
\] & & L. S. McCollester, D. D... & \[
18
\] & 4 \\
\hline Crozer Theological Drake U., Col. of B & Upland, Pa Des Moine & \[
1868
\] & Ba! & Rev. M. G. Evans, LL. D. & \[
63
\] & 9 \\
\hline Drake U., Col. of B Drew Theological 5 & Des Moines & 1881 & & A. Holmes & 70 & 34 \\
\hline Drew Theological Sc Emanuel Missionary & Madison, Berrien S & 1866 & & E. S. Tipp & \[
200
\] & 34
32 \\
\hline Episcopal Theological & Cambridge, Mass. & 1867 & & H. B. Washbi & 22 & 13 \\
\hline Fpworth Seminary & Epworth, Iow & 1857 & & F. Q. Brown. & 51 & 8 \\
\hline Eugene Bible Unive & Eugene, & 1895 & D. of & E. C. Sand & 242 & 18 \\
\hline Evan. Luth. Theo. & Maywood, & 1891 & Ev.Luth. & & 60 & \\
\hline Evangelical Theologic & Naperville & 1873 & Evang & G. B & 86 & \\
\hline Garrett Biblical Inst & Evansto & 1855 & M. E & C. M & 377 & 24 \\
\hline Gen. Theo. Sem., P & New Yo & 1817 & Epis & E. Fosbrok & 92 & 14 \\
\hline Genesee Wesleyan & Lima, & 1830 & & E. D. Shepard, & 185 & 16 \\
\hline Hartiord Theo. Sem & Hartford, Con & 1833 & & W. D. MacKenz & 47 & 10 \\
\hline Harvard Theo. School & Cambridge, Mass. & 1922 & & W. L. Sherry, D & 56 & \\
\hline Howard U., Sch. of & Washington, D. C & 1867 & & & 37 & 2 \\
\hline Hebrew Union & Cincinnati, & \[
1815
\] & Jewish & Union of Am. Heb. Cong. . & 80 & 2 \\
\hline Iliff School of The & Denver, Co & \[
1892
\] & \[
\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{E}
\] & & 103 & \\
\hline Tewish Theo. Sem & New York, & 1886 & Jewish & Dr. Cyrus Adl & 65 & 1 \\
\hline Kimball School & Salem, Ore & 1906 & M. Ei & H. J. Talbott & 92 & \\
\hline Lane Seminary. & Cincinnati, Ohi & 1829 & Presby & W. McKibben & 43 & \\
\hline Lutheran Theo. & Philadelnhia, P & 1864 & Luth & Rev. H. E. Jacobs & 97 & 10 \\
\hline Lynchburg Colle & Lynchburg, & 1.1903 & Christ. & J. T. T. Hundley & 192 & 22 \\
\hline McCormick Theo & Chicago, & 1829 & Presby & J. G. McClure, D & 170 & 17 \\
\hline Maine Wesleyan S & Kent Hill, & 1824 & Meth & J. O. Newton & 200 & 14 \\
\hline Meadville Theo. Sch & Meadvil & 1844 & Unit & F. C. Southworth & 16 & 6 \\
\hline Mt. St. Alphonsus Theo. Se & Esopus, N. Y & 1868 & R. C & F. J. Reichert, D. & 135 & 2 \\
\hline Moravian C. \& Theo. Sem & Bethlehem, P & 1807 & Morav & Rt.Rev.J.T.Hamilton,D.D. & 85 & \\
\hline New Brunswick Theo. Sem & N. Brunswick, & 1784 & Ref. Ch.. & Rev. Dr. J. P. Sea & 27 & \\
\hline New Church Theo. Sem & Cambridge, & 1866 & & W. L. Worc & 12 & 7 \\
\hline Northern Baptist Theo. Sem. & Chicago, Ill & 1913 & Ba & G. W. Taft & 104 & 12 \\
\hline Norwegian-Danish Theo. Sem & Evanston, & 1883 & & O. Firing & 24 & \\
\hline Oberlin Theological Sem. & Oberlin, O & 1833 & & H. C. King & 38 & \\
\hline Ouachita Baptist & Arkadelph & 1886 & & C. E. Dicken & 26.3 & 21 \\
\hline Pacific School of Religio &  & 1869 & Undn & G. F. Swart\% & 54 & \\
\hline Princeton Theological S & , & 1812 & Presb & J. R. Steven & 195 & 15 \\
\hline Rochester Theological Se & ochest & 1850 & Bapti & C. A. Barbo & 8 & \\
\hline St. John's Dioccs. Seminar & Little Roc & 1911 & R. C & W. H. Aretz & 36 & \\
\hline St. Mary's Theological Se & Clevelan & 1849 & R. C & Rev. J. A. McFad & 59 & \\
\hline St. Vincent C. \& Eccl. Sem & Beaity, P & 1846 & R. C & Rt. Rev. A. Stehl & 577 & 45 \\
\hline San Francisco Theological Sem. & San Ansel & 18 & & Rev. W. H. Land & 10 & 0 \\
\hline Seabury Divinity School..... & Faribaukt, M & & & & 2 & 6 \\
\hline Southern Baptist Theo. Sem. & Louisville, K & 1859 & Bapti & E. Y. Mullins, & 416 & 5 \\
\hline Southern Meth. U. Sch. of Theo & Dallas, Tex & \[
1915
\] & Meth. & H. M. Whaling, Jr. & 1,441 & 84 \\
\hline S'west'n Bapt. Theo. Se & Waco, Tex & \[
1901
\] & Bantist. . & L. R. Scarborough & 581 & 34 \\
\hline Suomi C. and Seminary & Hancock, Mic & 1896 & Ev.Luth. & Rev. J. Wargelin, & 105 & 2 \\
\hline Union Theological Sem & Richmond, Va. & 1812 & Presby & W. W. Moore & 112 & 9 \\
\hline Union Theo.Scm. of City of N. Y. & New York City. & & Interd & & 320 & 30 \\
\hline Vanderbilt University. & Nashville, Tenn & \[
1873
\] & & J: H. Kirklan & 1,245 & 198 \\
\hline Virginia Theo. Sem and Col & L.vnchburg, Va & \[
1888
\] & Baptist. & R. C. Woods & 557 & 26 \\
\hline Wartburg Theological Sem. & Dubuque, Iowa & 1S54 & Luth. & M. Fritschel & 48 & 5 \\
\hline Western Theological Sem... & ittsburgh, Pa & & Presby & & 55 & 11 \\
\hline Xenia Theological Seminary & t. Louis, Mo & 1794 & & Joseph Kyle & 34 & \\
\hline Yale Divinity School........ & New Haven, Con & 1822 & & Dean C. R. Brown & 180 & 20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WORKERS' COLLEGE AT KATONAH, N. Y.
(From a 1922 bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.)

Brookwood, the first resident college for worlkers in this country and located at Katonah, N. Y., has been in operation for some months. This experiment in adult education is being carried out under the supervision of two committees, one of which consists of the Presidents of the federations of labor of several States and representatives of several trade unions, including the teachers' union of New York City, and endeavors to enlist the co-operation of labor organizations in the work and to see that the courses offered are applicable to the needs of the labor movement.

The other committce, composed of professors from Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvanla, and Amherst College, is an advisory body which assists in so planning the courses offered as to make
them valuable to the class of students for whom they are intended.
About 20 students, 7 of whom are women, are in attendance. The students, most of whom are from positions of some sort in labor organizations, are older than those in colleges generally, the average age being 25 years. The government of the college is democratic, each member-student or teacher-having one vote in its management. All students are carrying the same work during the first year of the operation of the college, namely, history of civilization, economies, statistics, English literature, grammar for those who need it, and a course in debate and argumentation

Once a week a debate is held and the following day a period of two hours is devoted to criticism of the "effectiveness of the argument and the soundness of presentation,"

COLLEGES WITH \(\$ 1,000,000\) ENDOWMENT OR OVER.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NSTITUTION. & Locatlon. & Amount & Institution. & Location. & Amount. \\
\hline Alabama & Tuscaloil & \$1,099,653 & MacDonald College. & Quebec, Ca & 4,000,000 \\
\hline Allegheny Colleg & & 1,130,000 & McCormick Theo. & & \\
\hline Amherst College... & Amherst, Mas & 6,000,000 & Sem & Chica & \[
2,200,000
\] \\
\hline Andover Theo. Sem. & Cambridge, Mas & \[
1,000,000
\] & McGill & & \[
16,356,000
\] \\
\hline Antioch College... & Yellow springs, 0 & \[
1.000,000
\] & McMaster Univ.... & Toron & \[
1,000,000
\] \\
\hline Auburn Theo. Sem. & Auburn, N. Y. & \[
1.065,196
\] & Middlebury College. & Middleb & \[
1,958.887
\] \\
\hline Barnard College. . & New York City & \[
4.300,000
\] & Missouri Univ. & Columbus, & \[
1,176,468
\] \\
\hline Bates College & Lewiston, Me. & \[
1,200,000
\] & Mt. Holyoke College & So. Hadley, Mass & \[
2,350,000
\] \\
\hline Beloit College & Beloit. Wis & \[
1,800.000
\] & Newcomb Mem. & & \\
\hline Berea College & Berea, Ky & \[
2.500,000
\] & Col., H. Sophie... & New Orleans & 2,225,000 \\
\hline Bethany Colle Boston Unlv. & Bethany. W Boston, Ma & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,100,000 \\
& 3.058,831
\end{aligned}
\] & New Hampshire Col. of Agric. & & \[
1,030,000
\] \\
\hline Bowdoin Col & Brunswick, & 2,683,367 & New York U n iv & New Y & 2,558,534 \\
\hline Bradley Poly. & Peoria, Ill & 1,750,000 & North Carolina, & & \\
\hline Brown Univ & Providence & \(6.452,979\)
4.802 .782 & Univ. ot & Chapel Fargo & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,458.540 \\
& 1,904.850
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Bryn Mawr Buffalo Uni & Bry & \(4,802,782\)
\(5,177,100\) & No. Dak. Agric. Col. Nortn Dakota Univ. & Frand Forks, N.D... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,904.850 \\
& 2.203,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Cal. Inst. of & Pasa & 5,000.000 & Northwestern Univ. & Chicago, I & 5.800.000 \\
\hline California & Berkeley & 8,300:000 & Oberlin College & & 6.643,969 \\
\hline Carleton Colle & Northfield, M1 & 1.682.966 & Onio State & Colum & 1,051.307 \\
\hline Carnegie Inst. Tech & Pittsburgh, Pa & 15.000 .000 & Ohio Wesleyan Unlv. & Delam & 1,700.000 \\
\hline Case Sch. Ap. Sci. & Cleveland, O & 2.670 .139 & Park College & Parkvill & 1.040.554 \\
\hline Cath. Univ. of Ame & Washington, D & 5000.000 & Peadody Geo.. Col. & Nashville, T & 2.362.683 \\
\hline Centre College & Danville, K & 1,100.000 & Pennsylvanra Un & Philadelphia, P & 12,135,000 \\
\hline Chicago, Uni & Chicago, & 29,850,000 & Princeton Univ & Princeton, N & 11,900,000 \\
\hline Cincinnati, Un & Cincinnati, & 4,134,852 & Princeton Theo. Sem. & Princeton, & 3.564.936 \\
\hline Clark Univ & Worcester, M & 4,230.000 & Radcıifte College & Cambridge & 2,500,000 \\
\hline Coe Coll & Cedar Rapids, & 1,200.000 & Rensselaer Poly. & & \\
\hline Colby Co & Waterville & 1,100,000 & Inst & T & 2.658 .100 \\
\hline Colgate Univ & Hamilton. N & 3.458 .166 & Rice Institute & Houston. & 10.000,000 \\
\hline Colorado Colleg & Colorado Spr & 1.700,000 & Ricnmond, Un & Richmond, & 1,534.511 \\
\hline Columbia Unlv.. & New York N & 35,819,971 & Robert College. . . . & Constantin & 1,750.000 \\
\hline Conn. College for Women. & I & & Rochester Theo. Sem.
Rochester, Univ. of. & Rocheste & 1,952.685 \\
\hline Cornell College & Mount Vernon, Ia. & 1,589.000 & Rose Poly & Terre Haute. & 1.000,000 \\
\hline Cornell Univers & Ithaca, & 18.829.400 & Rutgers Colleg & New Brunswick, N.J. & 1,500.000 \\
\hline Crozer Theo. & Chester & 1.500,000 & St. Mary* Colle & St. Mary's. Ka & 1,347,507 \\
\hline Dalhousie Unl & Halifax, & 1,350.000 & Simmons College & Boston, Mass & 2,432,607 \\
\hline Dartmouth Coll & Hanover & 6.000.000 & Smith College. & Northampton,Mass. & 5,000,000 \\
\hline Decatur College & Decatur. & 1,376,000 & Stetson. J B., Univ. & De Land, Fla & 1,023,000 \\
\hline Delaware Univ & Newark. & & South. Univ. of & Sewanee, Tenn & 1,062,686 \\
\hline Denison Univ & Granv & 2,000.000 & SouthBap.Theo.Sem. & Louisville, Ky. & 1,600,000 \\
\hline De Pauw U & Greencast & 2,000.000 & SouthernMeth Univ. & Dallas. Texas & 1,580,000 \\
\hline Emory Univ & Atlanta. C & 2.050 .000 & Southern Cal. Unlv & Los Angeles, & 1,129,265 \\
\hline Garrett Bib. In & Evansto & 1.560.868 & Stevens Inst. Tec & Hoboken, & 1,575,000 \\
\hline Gen. Theo. Sem & & & Swarthmore College. & Swarthmor & 3,000,000 \\
\hline P.F. Ch. in & New & 2,453.974 & Teachers' Colleg & New Yori & 2,590,115 \\
\hline Goucher Colle & Baltimo & 1.325000 & Texas Univ. & Austin. Tex & 5,000,000 \\
\hline Grinnell Colleg & Grinnell & 2850.000 & Trinity Colle & Hartford. C & 1,800,000 \\
\hline Hamilton Coll & Clinton & 2.401 .747 & Tufts Colleg & Medford. M & 2,732,500 \\
\hline Haverford Col & & \[
3200.000
\] & Tulane Uni & New Orle & 4,610.584 \\
\hline Hamline Univ & St. Paul, Min & 1.100 .000 & Tuskegee Nor. & Tuskєgee. & 2,603,539 \\
\hline Harvard Unlv & Cambridge M & 47.000.000 & Union College & Schenectady & 2,000,000 \\
\hline Hobart College & Geneva. N. Y & 1.530000 & Vanderbilt. U & Nashville, Ten & 4.686.585 \\
\hline Johne Hopkins Un & Baltimore Ma & 11.000 .000 & Vassar Colles & Poughkeepsie. N.Y.. & 4,762,764 \\
\hline Kan. St. Agrl. Col & Manhattan. Ka & 1.547.988 & Vermont, Univ. & Burlington, Vt & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Kenyon Colleg & Crambier, Ohi & 1.035000 & Virgina, Unlv. of & Charlottesville. Va. & 3,565,251 \\
\hline Knos College & Galesbur & 1.400.000 & Washıngtou Univ & St. Louis. Mo & 9.867,773 \\
\hline Lafayette Colle & Easton. & 1.900000 & W ashington. Univ. of & Seattle. Was & 4,389,256 \\
\hline Lake Forest College & Lake Fore & 1.200 .000 & Wash'ton \& Jef. Col & W ashing to & 1.000 .000 \\
\hline Lawrence College & A ppleton, 1 & 1.821 .755 & Wash'ton \& Lee U & Lexington. V & 1,166.218 \\
\hline Lehlgh Univ & Bethlehem, & 3,000,000 & Wellesley Colleg & Werlesley. Mass. . . & 3.627,388 \\
\hline Leland Stanfor & & & Wesleyan Univ. & Middletown, Conn. . & \[
3.485 .078
\] \\
\hline Univ. . . . & Stanford Univ., Cal. & 26.450 .000
1.600 .000 & West. Res. Un Westhampton & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cleveland. Ohio. \\
U of Richmond. V .
\end{tabular} & \[
4.119 .798
\] \\
\hline Llndenwood Co & St. Paul. Min & 1.600 .000
1.153 .190 & Whitman College & Walla Walla Wash. & 1.427 .558
1.180 .000 \\
\hline Marietta Colleg & Marietta, Oni & 1,132.720 & Williams College & Williamstown. Mass & 3.428 .204 \\
\hline Marquette UnI & Milwaukee. W & 1,217.850 & Wooster College & Wooster, Ohio & 1,165.542 \\
\hline Maryland, Unıv. & College Park. & 1.175.276 & Worcester Poly. Inst & Worcester, Mass & 2,040,000 \\
\hline Mass. Inst. Tec & Cambridge. Mass & 6.762.000 & Yale University.. & New Haven, Conn. & 32,662.012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Endowment tigures for Andover Theological Seminary, Antioch College, Bowdoin College, Colby College, Peabody College, and Williams College, are tnose used in the 1922 Almanac, no Jater figures having been supplled by these lnstitutions.

\section*{AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE}

Jourlallsm Building, Columbia Universlty, New York City. Board of Trustaes: H. P Judson, Univ. of Chicago, Chairman; J. G. Hibben, Princeton Univ., Vicc-Chalrman; J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia Univ., Secretary; H. B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, N. Y. Clty, Treasurer; Dr. G. E. MacLean, 50 Russell Square, London, W. C., England, Dlrector of Brltish Dlv.; Prof. Paul Van Dyke, I rue de Flcurus, Parls, France, Dircetor Contincntal Div.; Dr. H. S. Krans, 1 rue de Fleurus, Paris. France, Sccretary and Assistant Dircetor Contlnental Div.. Insitutu tional: Dr. J. C. Merrlam, University of California; Ilvingston Farrand, Cornell Univ: A. L. Lowell, Harvard; D. Kinley, University of Illinols: C. B. Vibbert, Universlty of Michigan; L. D. Coffman, Unl-
versity of Minnesota: E. B. Babcock. N. Y. University: T. F Holgate, Dean Northwestern Universlty: S. F. Houston, Pennsyivanla University: Dr A. P. Stokes Yale. Association: Assoc. of Amerlcan Colleges: W. A. Shanklin, Wesleyan University: Dr R. Kelly (Secretary): J. H. T. Main, Grinnell College - Americall Assoc. of Univ. Prolessors: E. C. Armstrong. Princcton: A. O Lovejoy. Johns Hopkins: H. W. Tyler (Scerctary): Mass Instit. of Tech Electioe. W R Castle jr., Harvard: F. J. Goodnow, Jonns Hopkins University: Edwin \(F\). Grcene. Wcllesley College. G. H Nettleton, Yale; H. B. Thompson. Princeton: M. Woolley, Mt Holyoke Ex-Officio: Dr. S. P. Capen. Dircctor of American Council on Education: Prof. S. P. Duggan, Director Instlt, of Interuational Educatlon.
NAME.
Adelphi . . . . . . . . . . . .
Adrian .
Akron Municipal Üniv. .

Alabama, Unival of
Alabama, Woman's Col. Albany Col.-Oregon Albion College
Albright College
Albright Coll
Allegheny College.
Alma College.
American Univ.
Amherst.
Antioch College.
Arizona, Unlv. of
Arkansas College.
Arkansas, Unlv. of
Armour Inst. of Tech
Asbury College.
Ashland College.
Atlanta Univ
Atlantic Christian Col.

\section*{Aurora.}

Austin.
Baker Univ
Baldwin-Wallace College. Barnard College
Bates College
Bates College. Cobloge
Baylor Univ..
Beaver College.
Beloit College..
Benedict College
Berea College
Bessie Tift. .
Bethany Col. (W. Va.)
Bethany Col. (Kan.)
Bethel Col., Newton, Kan
Blue Mountain College..
Blue Ridge College.
Bluffton College.
Boston College.
Boston Univ.
Bowdoin.
Bradley Poly. Inst.
Brenau Colleg
Bridgewater College
Brown Univ.
Bryn Mawr.
Bucknell Univ
Buena Vista..
Buffalo Univ
Cal. Inst. of 'rech.
California, Univ. of.
Campion College.
Canisius College.
Carleton College.
Carnegie Inst. Tech.

\section*{Carroll College}

Carson and Newman Col Carthage College
Case School Ap. Science
Catholic Univ. of Amer.
Catholie U. of Okla.
Cedar Crest College.
Cedarville College.
Centenary College
Central Collese, Fayette, Missouri
Central Baptist College. Central Wesleyan Col..

\section*{Centre College}

Charleston, Col. of....... . .
Central Holiness
Chattanooga, Univ. of.
Chicago, Univ. of.
Chicora Col. for Women.
Cincinnati Univ..
Citadel, The.
Clty of N. Y., Col. of
Clark Unlv
Clarkson Col. of Tech...
Coe College.
Coker College.
Colby.
Colgate Univ.
Colorado College
Colorado Sch. of Mines.
Colorado, Univ. of
Colorado Woman's
Columbia College.
Columbia Univ.
Concordia College.
Connecticut (fem.)
Convarse College.
Cornell College.
Cornell Univ

Brown and Gold.
Canary and Black
Navy Blue and Old Gold.
Crimson and Whlte.
Red and Gray.
Orange and Black.
Purple and Gold.
Red and White.
Royal Pur. \& Old Gold. Navy Blue and Old Gold. Maroon and Cream.
Red, White and Blue.
Purple and White. Old Gold and Blue. Blue and Red. Red and White Cardinal.
Yellow and Black.
Purple and Whlte.
Purple and Gold.
Gray and Crlmson.
Blue and Whlte.
Royal Blue and White. Crimson and Gold. Cadmlum Orange.
Brown and Gold. Light Blue and White. Garnet.
Purple, White and Gold.
Green and Gold
Scarlet and Gray.
Gold and Black.
Purple and Gold
Cream and Blue.
Blue and Gold.
White and Green.
Blue and Yellow.
Maroon and Gray.
Dark Bluc, Red and Cold and Yellow.
Red and White
Purple and White.
Maroon and Old Gold.
Scarlet and White.
White.
Maroon and White.
Orange and Black.
Crimson and Gold. Brown.
Yellow and White.
Orange and Blue.
Salmon and Black.
White and Blue.
Orange and White. Blue and Gold.
Red and Black.
Blue and Grold. Maize and Yale Blue. Plaid.
Orange and White.
Orange and Blue.
Marooll.
Brown and White.
Red and Black.
Crimson and Blue
White and Gold.
Orange and Blue.
Maroon and White.
Nile Green and Black.
Brown and Gold.
Navy Blue and Whlte. Gold and White.
Maroon and White.
Old Rose and Sllver.
Old Gold and Blue.
Maroon.
Royal Blue and White.
Red and Black.
Blue and Whlte
Lavender and Black.
Red and Black.
Old Gold and Green.
Crimson and Gold.
Blue and Gold.
Blue and Gray.

\section*{Maroon.}

Black and Gold.
Sllver and Blue.
Sllver and Gold.
Green and White
Purple and Gold.
Light Blue and White.
Maroon and Gold.
Blue and White.
Royal Purple and Gold.
Purple and White.
Carnelian and White.

\section*{Cotner \\ Cox Col. and Conserv't'y. Crelghton Universlty Culver-Stockton College. Cumberland University. Dakota Wesleyan Unlv... Dallas, Unlverslty off. \\ Dana College. \\ Danlel Baker College \\ Dartmouth College. \\ Davidson College \\ Davis \& Elkins College Dayton, University 01..}

Defiance College
Denison University
Denver University.
De Paul Unlverslity.
De Pauw Unlverslty
Des Molnes University.
Detroit Universlty
Dicklnson College
Doane College, Nev..
Drake Unlverslty........ . . .
Drexel Inst

\section*{Dropsle College.}

Drury College.
Dubuque, Unlv. of ... . . . .
D'Youvllle College.
Earlham College.
Eastern Collegc.
Ellsworth College. . . . . . .
Elmira College.
Elon College.
Emory Unly.
Emory \& Henry Col.
Emmanuel College.
Emmanuel Misslonary .
Emporia, College of..... .
Erskine College.
Eureka College
Evansville College. . . . . . .
Fairmount
Fargo College
Findlay College
Flsk Unlverslty
Flora MacDonald Col. .
Florlda, Unlv. of.
Florida (fem.)
Fordham University.
Franklln College (Ind.)...
Franklin \& Marsh'll Col.
Friends University
Furman Unlverslty ......
Gallaudet.
Galloway College
Geneva College
George Wash. Univ.
Georgetown Col. (Ky)...
Georgetown Univ. (D.C.)
Georgia School of Tech.*.
Georgia, University of....
Gettiysburg College.
Gonzago University......
Gooding College.
Goshen College.
Goucher College. .....
Grand Island College
Grand Vlew College
Greensboro College.
Greenville College.
Greenville Women's...... .
Grenada.
Grinnell College. . . . . . . . .
Grove City College. . . . . .
Guilford College.
Gustavus Adolphus Col..
Hamilton College (N.Y.).
Hamline Unlverslty
Hampden-Sldney College.
Hanover College.
ity.....
Harvard Universlty.
Hastings College...
Haverford College. . .
Hedding College.
Heldelberg Univeralty.
Henderson-Brown Col....
Highland College. . . . . . . .
Hillsdale College.
Hiram College..... . . . . . .
Hobart College.............. . . .
Hollins College.... . . . . . . .
Holy Cross . . . . . . . . . . . .
Hood College. . . . . . . . . . .
Hope College. . . . . . . . . . .
Howard College.
Howard University. . . . . . . .

Colors.
Blue and White.
Red and White.
Blue and White.
Blue and Whlte.
Maroon and White
Blue and White.
Purple and Gold.
Crimson and White
Blue and White.
Dark Green.
Red and Black
Maroon and White.
Red and Blue.
Purple and Gold
Dark Red and White
Red and Gold
Blue and Red
Old Gold and Black
Orange and Black
Red and White
Red and Whlte.
Orange and Black.
Blue and Whlte.
Gold.
Blue and Yellow
Scarlet and Gray.
Blue and White.
Red and White.
Yellow and Creain.
Green and White.
Purple and Old Gold
Purple and Gold.
Maroon and Gold Gold and Blue.
Lemon and Blue.
Blue and Gold.
Green and White.
Crlmson and Whlte.
Old Gold ānd Maroon
Maroon and Gold.
Purple and Whlte.
Black \& SunflowerYellow.
Blue and Gold
Orange and Black.
Gold and Blue.
Blue and White
Orange and Dark Blue.
Garnet and Gold.
Maroon.
Navy Blue and Old Gold.
Blue and Whlte.
Scarlet and Gray.
Purple and White
Bu.i and Blue.
Blue and Gold
Old Gold and Whlte
Buff and Blue.
Orange and Black.
Blue and Gray
Old Gold and Whlte
Red and Black.
Orange and Blue.
Blue and Whlte.
Purple and White.
White and Purple.
Blue and Gold.
Orange and Blue.
Purple and Gold.
Light Green and White.
Orange and Black.
Light Blue and Gold.
Black and Gold.
Scarlet and Black.
Crimson.
Crimson and Gray
Ebony and Gold.
Buff and Blue.
Red and Gray
Garnet and Gray
Red and Blue.
Crlmson.
Red and \(\overline{\text { Fi lite }}\)
Scarlet anc Black.
Green and White.
Orange and Blue
Black, Orange and Red.
Red and Gray.
Yallow and Green.
Ultramarine Blue.
Cherry Red \& Sky Blue.
\(\frac{\text { NAME }}{\text { Huron College }}\)
Huron College..
Idaho, College of. Illinois, University of Illinois Wesleyan Univ
Illinois Woman's Coi.
Indiana Central.
Indiana University
Internationai Y.M.C.A.
Iowa State University.
Iowa Wesleyan Univ.
Irving (fem.) College.
Jamestown College
Jefferson College.
Jewell, Wm., College
John B. Stetson Univ.
Johns Hopkins Univ.
Judson Coilege.
Juniata College.
Kalamazoo College
Kansas City University
Kansas, University of..
Kansas Wesleyan Univ..
Kentueky, University of. Kentueky Wesleyan Col.
Kenyon College
King Coliege
Kingfisher College
Knox College
Knoxvilie College.
Lafayette College (Pa.).
I a Grange College
Lake Erie College.
Lake Forest College.
Lander College.
La Salle College.
Lawrence College.
Lebanon Valley College...
Lehigh University
Lenoir Coilege.
Lincoln College.
Lineoln Memoriai Úniv.
Lincoln University.
Lindenwood College...
Linfield College.
Little Roek Coilege.
Livingston Coliege.
Lombard College.
Loretto College
Louisiana Col. (Pinevilie) Louisville University. Lowell Textile Sehool
Loyola (Balt.) College
Loyola Univ., Chieago
Luther College.
Maealester College
MeKendre College
MePherson College
Manehester Coliege
Maine, Univ \(\begin{gathered}\text { rsity } \\ \text { of }\end{gathered}\)
Manhattan College.
Marietta Coliege.
Marion In \(t\).
Marquette University
Maryiand University
Maryville College.
Marywood College.
Mass. Inst. of Teeh.
Meredith (fem.) Coilege.
Miaml University
Michigan Col. of Mines.
Miehigan, University of.
Middlebury College.....
Midland Coilege.
Milliken, James, Üniv...
Mills College.
Milisaps College
Milton College. .........
Miwaukee- Downer Co
Miscissippi College.
Miss. State Col., Women.
Mississippl, Univ. of .
Missouri, University of. .
Missourl Valley Coliege.
Missouri Wesleyan
Monmouth College
Montana State Univ
Mont. State Sch. of Mines.
Moravian C. \& S. (fem.)..
Morgan (Col.) College.
Morris Brown U. (col.)..
Mount Holyoke College.
Mount St. Charles Col...
Mount St. Josepli College (Dibuque)
Mount St. Joseph's Col., (Balt.)
Mount St. Maryos (Plainfleld. N. J.).

Purple and Gold.
Purple and Old Gold Silver and Goid.
Orange and Blue
Olive Green and White. Yellow and Blue.
Cardinal and Gray
Crimson and Cream
Maroon and White.
Old Gold.
White and Purple
Blue and Gold
Blaek and Orange.
Blue and Gold.
Red and Black
Creen and White.
Black and Old Gold.
Red and Black.
Biue and Gold.
Orange and Black.
Purple and Gold. Crimson and Blue.
Purple and Gold.
Blue and White.
Purple and White Purple
Maroon and Blue.
Green and White.
Purple and Gold
Garnet and Blue.
Maroon and White.
Red and Black
Dark Green and White.
Ruby Red and Black.
Ilue and Gold.
Blue and Gold
White and Yale Blue.
Navy Blue and White.
Seal Brown and White.
Garnet and Black.
Violet and White.
Blue and Gray.
Orange and Blue.
Goid and White.
Cardinal and Purple.
Purnle and White
Blaek and Sky Blue.
Olive Green \& Old Goid.
Gold and White.
Orange and Navy Blue. Searlet and Black. Red and Black.
Green and Gray
Crimson and Goid.
Blue and White.
Royal Blue and Gold. Purple and White. Crimson and White. Black and Goid. Light Blue.
Graen and White. Navy Blue and White. Gold and Blaek.
Blue and Gold.
Sable and Gold.
Orange and Garnet.
Green and White.
Cardinal and Gray
Maroon and White. Red and White
Green.
Maize and Azure. Biue and White. Orange and Black Navy Blue and White. Gold and Whlte
Purple and White.
Brown and Biue.
Yaia Blue
Gold and Maroon.
Yaliow and Blue.
Yellow and White.
Red and Blue.
Black and Old Gold.
Purpie and Orange.
Red and Biack.
Red and White
Blue and Gold.
Copper and Green.
Purpie and Gold.
Orange and Navy Blue. Purple and Blaek.
Blue.
Purple and Gold.
Purple, White and Gold.
Purpie and Cream.
Liglit Blue and Gold.

NAme.
Colors.
Mount St. Mary's (Em mitsburg, Md.
Mt. St. Vincent C. of... Mount Union College.
Muhlenberg College.
Munieipai Un. ot Alrron.
Muskingum College.
Muskingum College
Nebrasika, Univ. of
Neb. Wasleyan Univ.
Nevada, University of Neweomb, H. S., Mem.
New Hampshire State.
New Jersey Col., Women
N. M. State Sehool oi
N. Mexieo State Univ. of New Rochelle. College of N. Y. State College of Forestry
New York University Niagara University. No. Car., Woman's No. Carolina. Univ. of North Dakota Univ Northeastern University (Boston)
Northland College
Northwestern Col., (Iil.).
Northwestern (Wis.)... Northwestern University (Chicago)
Norwich University
Notre Dame (Ind.) U. of Notre Dame (Md.) Oakland City Coilege. Oberlin Coilege
Oecidental College.
Ohio Northern Univ.
Obio State University
Obio, University of Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Oklahoman Bapt. U. Oklahoma City Coliege. Oklahoma Col., Women. Oklahoma University of Olivet College
Omaha University. Oregon, Univ. of.. Ottawa University Otterbein College
Ouachita College
Oxford (female) College Ozark, College of the. Paeific. Coilege of the. Paeific College, (Ore.). Paeifie Union
Pacifie University .
Park College...
Payne, Howard
Penn Coilege, Oscaloosa
(Iowa)
Pa. Col. for Wromen
Penn. Military College
Penn. State College
Pennsyivania, Univ. of Phllppines, Univ. of... Piedmont College.
Pittsburgh, Univ. of
Polyteehnie Institute of
Brooklyn.
Pomona College
Porto Rico, Univ. of \(\dot{S} . \ddot{\mathrm{C}}\) Presbyterian College of

\section*{S. C.}

Princeton Universlty.
Providence College.
Puget Sound.
Purdue, University ... . . .
Queens College
Radciffe College
Randolph-Maeon Coilege Randolph-Macon (fem.).
Redlands Univarsity
Reed Coilege.
Regis College \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Rensselaer Poly Inst }\end{aligned}\)
Rensselar Poly Inst.....
Rice Jnst.
Riehmond, Univ. of.....
Rlpon College..
Roanoke College
Robert College.
Rochester University
Rockford.
Roek Hill
Rose Poly. Inst
JRollins College.
Russell Sage College.... . .
Rutgers College.
Sacred Heart, C. of. . . . . Srarlet.

Biue and White.
Gold and White
Royal Purple.
Cardinal and Gray
Navy Blue \& Old Gold
Biaek and Magenta.
Scarlet and Cream
Yellow and Brown.
Silver and Royal Blue.
Bronze and Blue
Blue and White.
Red and Blaek
Gold and Silver
Cberry and Silver
Blue and White.
Orange.
Violet.
Purple and White
Gold and White.
White and Blue.
Rose, Pink and Green.
Black and Red
Orange and Biue.
Royal Purple.
Biaek and Red.
Royal Purple.
Maroon and Golc.
Gold and Biue.
Dark Blue and White
Blue and White
Crimson and Gold
Orange and Black
Orange and Black.
Scarlet and Gray.
Olive Green and White
Scarlet and Jet.
Green and Gold.
White and Cold.
Green and Gold
Crimson and Cream
Crimson
Blaek and Maroon
Green \& Lemon Yellow.
Wheat Yellow \& Black.
Cardinal and Tan.
Purple and Gold.
Light Blue and Gold.
Purpie and Gold.
Orange and Blaek
Old Gold \& Navy Blue
Green and Yellow
Crjmson and Blaek.
Canary and Wine.
Old Rose and Green.
Navy Blue \& Old Gold.
Old Gold and Blue.
Purnle and White.
Red, White and Yellow.
Navy Blue and White.
Red and Biue.
Red and Green.
Green and Goid.
Blue and Gold.
Blue and Gray.
Blue and White
Red and White.
Garnet and Blue.
Orange and Blaek.
White and Black.
Maroon and White.
Old Gold and Blaek
Dark and Llght Blue.
Crimson and White.
Lemon and Blaek.
Black and Lemoil.
Maroon and Silver Gray
Richmond Red
Brown and Goid
Cherry-White.
Blue and White.
Blue and Gray.
Navy Blue and Crimson.
Crimson.
Maroon anc Gray.
Blue and Crinson.
Yeliow.
Purple and. White
Blue and White.
Rose and White.
Blue and Gold.
Dark Green and White
Red and White
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & Colors. & NAME. & Colors. \\
\hline St Ambrose & Blue and White. & Thiel College & Blue and Gold. \\
\hline St Bernard & Blue and White. & Toledv, Unlv. of City & Blue and Gold. \\
\hline St. Bonavent & Brown and White. & Transylvania Co & Crimson. \\
\hline St. Catherin & Purple and Gold. & Trinity Collcge (N & Navy Blue \\
\hline St. Elizabeth & Blue and Gold. & Trinity (Hartford) & Old Gold and Dark Blue. \\
\hline St Francis's Col., Bklyn & Red and Blue. & Trinity Col., Wash & Purple and Gold. \\
\hline St. Francls Xavier (Chic.) & Scarlet and Gray. & Trinity Univ & Maroon and White. \\
\hline St. Francis Xavier (N.Y.). & Maroon and Blue. & Tufts College & Brown and Blue. \\
\hline St. Genevieve's C. \& A... & White and Gold. & Tulane Unlv. . \(\dot{\text { T }}\). & Olive and Blue. \\
\hline St. Ignatius (Cal.) & Red and Blue. & Tulsa U., for. H. Kendall. Tusculım College.. & Orange and Black. Princeton Orange \& Blk. \\
\hline St. Ignatius (Ohlo) Su. John's (Bklyn) & Blue and Gold. Maroon and White. & Tusculum College. Union College (Neb.). & Princeton Orange \& Blk. Red and Black. \\
\hline St. John's (Md.) & Black and Old Gold. & Union College, (N. Y.) & Garnet. \\
\hline St. John's Univ & Cardinal and Blue. & Union Christian. & Purple and Gold. \\
\hline St. Joseph \({ }^{\text {s, Philade }}\) & Crimson and Gray. & Union U. (Jackson, Tenn) & Cardinal and Cream. \\
\hline St. Lawrence Univ. & Scarlet and Brown. & Ursinus Collcge & Red, Old Gold \& Black. \\
\hline Sc. Louis Unlv & Blue and White. & U. S. Mllltary Aca & Black, Gold and Gray. \\
\hline St Mary's, (Oakl d. Cal & Blue and Gold. & U. S. Naval Acad & Blue and Gold. \\
\hline St. Mary's, Kan.... S \(^{\text {S }}\) ) & Blue and White. & Upper Iowa Iin & Peacock Blue and White. \\
\hline St. Mary's College, (Ky)
St Mary's School...... & Creen and Whlte.
Blue and White. & Utah, Tniv. of. Valparaiso Univ & \begin{tabular}{l}
Crimson and silver. \\
Old Gold \& Bright Brown.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline St Mary's C.\&A., (Wis.) & Blue and White. & Vanderbilt Univ & Black and Gold \\
\hline St Mary of the Woods. & Blue and White. & Vassar & Rose and Gray \\
\hline St. Michael's. & Purple and Gold. & Vermont, Univ & Green and Gold \\
\hline St. Olat & Old Gold and Black & Villanova College & Navy Blue and Whitc. \\
\hline St. Peter & Maroon and Whi & Virginia Military In & Red, White and Yellow. \\
\hline St. Stcphen s & Scarlet. & Va. Theo. Sem. \& Virginia Univ or & Blue and White. \\
\hline St. 'Teresa & White and Gold. Purple and Gray. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Virginia, Univ. \\
Wabash College
\end{tabular} & Orange and Dlue. White and Scarlet. \\
\hline St Viator's Colleg & Purple and Gold. & Wake Forest Culle & Old Gold and \\
\hline St.. Vincent C. \& & Gold and Green. & Wartburg College & Orange and Black. \\
\hline St. Xavier & Blue and White. & Washburn College & Yale Blue. \\
\hline Salem, A.\&C. (Winst'n-S.) & Yellow and White. & Wash. Col. in Sta. of Md & Maroon and Rlack. \\
\hline Salem Col. (W. Va.) & Olive Green and White. & Washington Missionary.. & lue and Whlte. \\
\hline Santa Clara Univ & Red and White. & Washington State Col & Crimson and Gray. \\
\hline Scott. Agnes & Purple and White. & Washington, Univ. ol & Purple and Gold. \\
\hline Seton Hall College & Blue and White. & Wash. U., (St. Louis) & Myrtle and Maroon. \\
\hline Seton Hill C. for women. & Scarlet and Gold. & Wash. \& Jeflerson Col & Red and Black. \\
\hline Shorter College. & White and Gord. & Washington \& Lee Univ & Blue and White. \\
\hline Silliman Collegiate Inst... & White and Gold. & Waynesburg College & Orange and Black. \\
\hline Simmons C., Abilene.Tex. & Purple (Royal) and Gold. & Wellesley College & Derp Blue. \\
\hline Simmons (Mass.) & Blue and Gold. & Wells College. & Cardinal and White. \\
\hline Simpson College. & Red and Gold. & Wesleyan Col. for wo & Lavender and Purple. \\
\hline Sioux Falls Coll & P1rple and White. & Wesleyan U. Middlet'n, & Cardinal and Black. \\
\hline Skidmore Sch. & Yellow and White. & Western (fmm.) C. Oxf., O. & Blue. \\
\hline Smith College & White and Gold. & Western Maryland Col & Green and Gold. \\
\hline South, Univ & Purple and Gold. & Western Reserva Unlv. & Red and W'hite. \\
\hline So. Carolina, Un & Garnet and Black. & Western Union College & Maroon and Old Gold. \\
\hline So. Dakota, Univ. of & Vermilion or Scarlet. & Westminster Col., Pa. & Blue and White. \\
\hline Southern Cal., Univ. & Gold. & Westminster Col., Mo. & Royal Blue. \\
\hline Southern Meth. Univ & Har. Red and Yale Blue. & West Virginia Univ. & Old Gold and Blue. \\
\hline Southwestern, College. & Purple and White & West Virginia Wesleyan. & Orange and Black. \\
\hline Southwestern Univ. \({ }^{\text {S Tex }}\). & Canary and Black. & Wheaton C. \& Acad. & \\
\hline Southwest'n Pres Univ.. & Cardinal and Black. & Norton, Mass. & Blue and White. \\
\hline Stanford Uni & Cardinal. & Wheaton College & Prange and Black. \\
\hline Sterling College & Blue and Red. & Whitman Coliege & Blue and Gold. \\
\hline Stetson, John B. \& Un & Green and White. & Whitworth (fero.) & Crimson and Black. \\
\hline Stevens Inst. of Tecb Susquehanna Univ... & Silver Gray and Cardinal. Orange and Maroon. & Willamette Univ. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cardinal and Gold \\
White and Orange.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Swarthmore College & Garnet & Williams College & Royal Furple. \\
\hline Sweet Brlar College. & Rose and Green. & Wilmington College. & (Iisle) Green and White. \\
\hline Syracuse Univ.. & Orange & Wilson College & Silver and Blue. \\
\hline Tabot College & Cardinal and White. & Winthrop Coll & Garnet and Gold. \\
\hline Talladega College & Crimson and Azirre Blue. & Wisconsin, Univ. & Cardinal. \\
\hline Tarkio Coilege & Purple and Cream. & Wittenberg & Cream and Cardinal. \\
\hline Taylor Univ & Purple and Gold. & Wofford Co & Old Gold and Black. \\
\hline Teacner s College & Light Blue and White. & Wooster, Uni & Black and Old Gold \\
\hline Temple Univ. & Cherry and White. & Worcester Poly & Crimson and Steel Gray. \\
\hline Tennessee. Univ. & Orange and White. & Wyoming, Univ & Brown and Yellow. \\
\hline Texas Christian Uni & Purple and White. & Yale Univ & B1 \\
\hline Texas Presbyterian Col. & Presbyterian Blue. & Yankton College & Yellow and White. \\
\hline Texas, Univ. of.. . . & Orange and White. & York College. & Blue and White. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Acadia University
Alberta University
Brıtish Columbia Üniv
Dalhousie University..
McGil! University.
McMaster Unlversity.
Toronto, Univ. of.

Blue and White.
Brown Whe.
Purple and Gold.
Blue and Gold.
Red and Blue.
Scarlet and Gray.
Whiten and Blue.
Red and Blue
Blue and Gold
Maroon and White.
Black and Old Gold.
Crimsan ard Blue.
Crimson and Gray.
Blue and White.
Blue and Gold.
Blue and White.
Green and Whlte.
Blue and White.
Blue and white.
Purple and Gold
Old Gold and Black.
Maroon and White. Scarlet.
Puite and Gold.
Purple and Gold.
gold and Green.
Blue and White.
Olive Green and White.
Red and White.
Purple and White.
Scarlet and Gold
White and Cord.
White and Gold
Purple (Royal) and Gold
Blue and Gold
Plirple and White.
Yellow and White.
White and Gold.
Purple and Gold.
Garnet and Black. Vemilion or Scarlet. Gola
Par. Red and Yale Blue Purple and White
Canary and Black.
Cardinal and Blace.
Cardinal.
Green and White
Silver Gray and Cardinal. Orange and Maroon. Tarne
and Green
ange
Crimson and Azıre Blue. Purple and Cream.
Purple and Gold.
Light Blue and White.
Cherry and White. Purple and White Presbyterian Blue. Orange and White.

\section*{Thiel College.}

Tedo, Univ. of City.
Trinity Collcge (N. C.).. Trinity (Hartford)
Trinity Col., Wash. D. C Tufts Colle
Tulane Unlv.
Fusa U., for. H. Kendall
Union College ( Teb )
Union College, (N. Y.)..
Union U. (Jackson, Tenn) us College
U. S Naval Acad

Upper Iowa Líniv.
Utah, Univ of.
Valparaiso Univ
Vassar
Vermont, Univ. of
Virginia Military Inst.
Va. Theo. Sem. \& Col. Virginia, Univ. or Wake Forest Cullege. Wartburg College. Washburn College
Wash. Col. in Sta. of MId Washington Missionary.. Washington state Col Wash. U (St Louis) Wash. \& Jeflerson Col Washington \& Lee Univ. Waynesburg College Wells College... Wesleyan Col. for women Wesle.an U. Midalet n, Western Maryland Col. Western Reserva Unlv. Western Union College.. Westminstcr Col., Pa. Vest Virginia Uiv. West Virginia Wesleyan. Wheaton C. \& Acad
Norton, Mass.
Whitman Coliege
Whitworth (fero.)
Willamette Univ.
William \& Mary Col Wilmington College Wilson College. . throp College Wittenberg
Wofford College.
Worcester Poly.
Womiv. 0 .
Yankton College
York College.

Blue and Gold
Blue and Gold
Crimson
Old Gold and Dark Blue.
Purple and Gold
Maroon and White.
Olive and Blue.
Princeton Orange \& Blk
red and Black.
Garnet.
Purple and Gold.
Red. Old Gold \& Blac
Black, Gold and Gray.
Blue and Gold
Peacock Blue and White.
Crimeon and Silver
Old Gold \& Bright Brow'r.
k and Gola.
Green and Gold
Navy Blue and Whitc.
Red, White and Yellow.
Orange
White and Scarlet.
Old Gold and Black.
Yale Blue.
Maroon and Rlack.
lue and Whlte.
Primon and Gray.
Myrtle and Maroon.
Red and Black.
Blue and White
Orange and Black.
Cardinal and White.
Lavender and Purple.
Blue.
Green and Gold.
Red and White.
Maroon and Old Gold.
Roy
Old Gold and Blue.
Orange and Black.
Blue and White.
Blue and Gold
Crimson and Black.
Cardinal and Gold.
White and Orange.
Royal Furple.
White.
ver and Blue.
Cardinal.
Cream and Cardinal.
Old Gold and Black.
Crimson and Steel Gray.
Brown and Yellow.
Yellow and White.
Blue and White

Garnet and Blue. Green and Gold. Blue and Gold. Black and Gold. Red and White. Silver Gray and Maroon. Royal Blue and White.

MacDonald College. Manitoba.
Mount Allison.
New Brunswick Univ
Queen's University.
Saskatchewan Univ.

Green and Yellow.
Purple and White
Garnet and Gold.
Red and Black.
Red, I ellow dnd Bluc.
Green and Whlte.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

Alabama Poly Inst.
Clemson Agric. Col.
Colorado Agric. Col
Connecticut Agric. Col
Gcorgia state C. of A.
Iowa St. C. Di A:dM.A.
Kansas State Arric. Col
Kentucky Nor. \& Ind. C
Louisiana St. A. \& M. C
Maryland State Col.
Mass. Agric. Col.
Michigan Agric. Col
Montana State Col.
Negro Agric. \& Tech.
New Ilampshire Col
N. M. C. of A. \& M. A..

Orange and Blue.
Purple and Orange.
Green and Gold.
Blue and Whlte.
Red and Black.
Cardinal and Gold.
Royal Purple.
Green and Gold. Old Gold and Purple. Sable and Gold.
Maroon and White.
Green and White.
Blue and Gold.
Blue and Gold.
Blue and White.
Crimson and White.
N. Y. State Institute..
N. C. A. \& Eng. (State). North Dakota Agrlc.
Oklahoma A. \& M.

\section*{Oregon State Agric.}

Rhode Island State Col.
S. Dakota St. Sch. of M.
S. Dakota State Col...

Tarleton, John. Agric. . Texas A. and M. C...
Tuskegee Instltute.
Utah Agric. Col.
Virginla Nor. \& Ind. Inst
Virginla Nor. \& Ind. Inst. Virginia Poly. Inst.
Washington State Col....
Winthrop N. \& I. Col...

Green and White. Red and White. Green and Yellow. Orange and Black. Orange and Black. Blue and White. Silver and Gold. Yellow and Blue. Purple and White. Red and White.
Crimson and Gold. Blue and White.
Orange and Blue Orange and Maroon Crlmson and Gray. Garnet and Gold.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.
\(\frac{\text { NAME. }}{\text { Auburn Theol Sem }}\)

Auburn Theol. Sem. Ausustana
Bible Col of Missouri. Blble College (Ky ) Bible Teach Train Sch Bionmfield Thesi Sem Bonebrake Theol Sem Bright Ch. of Bible. Cathollc U of America. Central Theol. Sem.. Chicago Theo. Sem. Crozer Theol. Sem. Emmanuel Miss. Col. Epworth Semliary Eusene Blble Univ. Eusene Blble Univ
Evan. Luth. Theol. Evan. Luth. Theol. Sem. Evangelical Theol. Sem.. Garrett Blblical Inst. Genesee Wesleyan Sem. Hartford Theol. Sem. Iliff School of Theology... Jewish Theol. Sem. .

Colors
Red and Blua
Gold and Blue.
Red Whlte \& Purple. Crimison.
Royal Purple and White Maroon and Gold. Navy Blue \& Steel Gray. Purple and White. Red and Black. Light Blue and White. Scarlct and Cream White. Blue and White Green and White. Purple and Lavender. White and Gold. Blue and Cold. White and Purple Purple and White. Red and White. Gold and Blue.
Blue and Whlte. Llght Riue and White

NAME.
Kimbali Sch, of Theol. MeCormick Theol. Sem. Maine Wesleyan Sem. Moravian C. \& T. Sem. Northern Bap. Theol. S. Oberlin Theol. Sem... Ouachita Baptist Pacific Sch. of Religion. . Princeton Theol. Scm. Rochester Theol. Sem St. John's Diocesan Sem. St. Vincent's C. \& E. S. . So. Meth. U. Sch. of T.. So. West. Bap. Theol. S. Suomi C and Sem. Union Theol. Sem.. Vanderbilt University Virginia Theol. S. \& Col. Virginia Un. Theol. Sem. Xenia Theol. Sem Yale Dlvinity School.

Coiors.
Purple and White.
White and Blue.
Crimson and Gray.
Blue and Gray Red and White Purple and White Purple and Gold. Green and Gold. Blue and Red. Royal Purple \& Old Gold. Silver and Gold. Gold and Green. Red and Biue. Crimson and White. Blue and White. Blue and White. Gold and Black. Blue and White. Blue and White.
Scar., Ultra Mar. \& Cr'm. Blue.

\section*{EEGINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.}

The University of Oxford is said to have been founded by King Alfred in 872

The frst college of the Unlverslty of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The Unlversity of Paris was founded by King Phillp II. about 1200 .

The first universlty in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

Czar Alexander I. founded the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1802.

The oldest Spanish unlversity is that of Saiamanca, founded in 1240.

The Unlversity of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa,

1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550 . Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higner education in the middle ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591

The Unlversity of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI. of Scotland. The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

Note-The dates of founding of the higher institutlons in the United States and Canada will be found in the tables of A merlcan colleges and universities.

\section*{INCOME AND EXPENSES OF YALE UNIVERSITY.}

Yale University has sent to its alumni the following analysis showing the sources from whlch it gets its income and the way that income is spent. The item "alumni fund" is the yearly voluntary contrlbution of its alumni, and "annuities and adjustments" covers the money used in bringing the salaries of professors up somewhere near the high cost of living

The figurcs show that the two sources of income, "tuitlon and fees" and "dormitory," which constltute the ordinary revenues of a business concern, together make up less than one-thlrd of the amount required to run the univcrsity
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INCOME. & Pct. & Expense. & Pet. \\
\hline Investment. & 46.9 & Instruction & 43.3 \\
\hline Tuition and fees. & 25.6 & Property & 20.7 \\
\hline Alumni fund & 12.0 & Annuities, etc. & 9.3 \\
\hline Dormitory. & 7.1 & Administration. & 8.5 \\
\hline Gifts. & 3.5 & Laboratories. : & 6.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Misccllaneous \\
Total \\
Deficit
\end{tabular}} & 2.0 & Library & 4.3 \\
\hline & 97.2 & Scholarships & 4.0
3.2 \\
\hline & 2.8 & & \\
\hline & 100.0 & & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND CIRCULATION.
(From the 1922 report of the Publlc Library, Washington, D. C.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cities (Ac-1 } \\
& \text { cording } \\
& \text { to Pop.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Expendi-
tures. & Per Capita Expend. & Home Circulation. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Cap. } \\
& \text { Circ }
\end{aligned}
\] & Cities (According to Pop.) & Expenditures. & Per Capita Expend. & Home Circulatioll. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Cap. } \\
& \text { Circ. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Volu & Vols. & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Volumes. & Vols. \\
\hline N. Y. City & 2,287,370.52 & 0.398 & 18,266,644 & 3.18 & Minneapoiis & 283,957.43 & 683 & 1,465,591 & 3.53 \\
\hline N. Y. Pub. & 1,254,417.03 & . 395 & 10,226,366 & 3.22 & Newark. .. & 219.115.00 & 528 & -801,116 & 1.93 \\
\hline Brooklyn. & -779,350.87 & . 386 & 6,072,707 & 3.01 & New Orieans & 62,892.80 & 162 & 454,380 & 1.17 \\
\hline Queens. & 253,602.62 & . 461 & 1,967,571 & 3.58 & Kansas City & 213,896.29 & 611 & 1,125,261 & 3.21 \\
\hline Chicago & \(853,876.97\) & . 316 & 7,472,768 & 2.76 & Seattle. & 288,702.01 & 893 & 2,097,858 & 6.49 \\
\hline Phliadelph & 426,445.00 & . 234 & 3,992,278 & 2.19 & Indianapolis & 256,893.12 & . 818 & 1,191,981 & 3.79 \\
\hline Detroit. & 822,696.89 & . 828 & 2,996,771 & 3.01 & Jersey City. & 152,870.26 & . 513 & 1,347,638 & 4.52 \\
\hline Boston & 734,892.07 & . 894 & 2,672,646 & 3.25 & Rochester & 115,213.08 & . 389 & 1,228,252 & 4.15 \\
\hline Cleveiand & \(859,269.06\) & 1.078 & 4,672,252 & 5.86 & Louisville & 130,306.08 & . 455 & 1,207,348 & 4.22 \\
\hline St. Louis. & 392,276.70 & . 507 & 2,308,533 & 2.99 & Portland & 274,446.76 & . 995 & 2,037,545 & 7.38 \\
\hline Baitimore & 255,831.56 & . 349 & 863,765 & 1.18 & Columbus & 48,250.00 & . 175 & 334,112 & 1.21 \\
\hline Los Angeles. & 408,296.68 & . 583 & 3,603,181 & 5.01 & Dellver & 122,425.04 & . 477 & 1,121,717 & 4.37 \\
\hline Pittsburgh.. & 496,468.89 & . 827 & 2,124,125 & 3.54 & St. Pau & 219,917.85 & . 880 & 1,385,000 & 5.54 \\
\hline Old Clty. & 422,954.43 & & 1,632,385 & & Toledo & 113,703.31 & 467 & 1,103,371 & 4.54 \\
\hline Allegheny. & 73,514.46 & & 491,740 & & Oakland.... & 147,841.68 & . 616 & 1,036,857 & 4.32 \\
\hline Milwaukee. & 246,214.85 & .457 & 2,199,359 & 4.08 & Providence.. & 203,450.44 & 856 & 685,949 & 2.89 \\
\hline Buffaio. & 218,049.75 & .430 & 2,049,082 & 4.04 & Atlanta & 64,925.00 & 324 & 437,062 & 2.18 \\
\hline S. Francisco Cincinnatl & 200,357.48 & . 395 & 1,588,173 & 3.13
4.22 & Totais and & & 98 & & 31 \\
\hline Washington. & 152,091.00 & . 347 & 1,018,414 & 2.33 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CATHOLIC BOYS' BRICADE OF THE UNITED STATES.}

Founded in 1916, by the late Cardinai Faricy, New York City-a national official organization for Catholic boys. National office: Natlonal Cathollc Weifare Council, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. General Executive Headquarters, 128 West 37 th Street, New York. This movement aims to lmprove, it ls announced, the religlous and civic character of boys. It has a program of athletics, sports, military exercises,
signaliing, flrst aid, civics, music, entertainments, hikes, camping, parades, contests and employment; it alms to promote patrlotisnin, religlous practices and lilgher education. Membership is open to ail maniy boys 10 years of age or over. Junior and Senior division brancles all over the conntry and has its own unlform. Executlve offcers N. Y. General headquarters, 130 West 37 hh St., New York Clty: Rev. Thomas J. Lynch. Director General; Rev. Fr. Kilian, O. M. Cap., Chief Commissloner; Michael F. Lonergan, Executive Sceretary.

\section*{ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.}

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership. For organizations not in this list, see Index. Some in this list appear elsewhere with more detail.

Academy of Design of N. Y., Nat. (1828), 175 W : 109th St., N. Y.: 279; Pres., E. H. Blashfield; Sec., C. C. Curran.
Academy of Medicine, N. Y. City (1847), 17 W. 43 St.; 1,650; Pres., Dr. G. D. Stewart; Sec., Dr. R. S. Haynes.
Academy of Sciences, N. Y. (1817), care Amer. Museum Nat. History, 77 th St. and Central Park West 450 ; Sec., R. W'. Tower.
Acorn, Colonial Order of, N. Y. Chapter (1894), 100 Broadway, N. Y.; 125; Chancellor, C. S. Van Rensselaer.
Actors' Equity Association (1913), 115 W. 47th St., N. Y.; 12,000; Pres., J. Emerson; Exec. Sec., F. Gillmore.

Actors' Fidelity League (1919), 11 E. 45th St., N. Y.; \(500^{\circ}\) Pres., H. Miller; Sec., H. Kyle.

Actors; Fund of America (1882), 701 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 3,000; Pres., D. Frohman; Sec., W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Society of America (1889), 256 Broadway, N. Y.: 325; Pres., R. Henderson; Sec., J. S. Thompson.
Advancement of Colored People, Nat. Association for the (1909), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 110,000 ; Sec., J. W. Johnson.
African Blood Brotherhood (1919), 2299 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 50,000 ; Pres., C. V. Briggs; Sec. T. Burrell
Albany (N. Y.) Institute and Historical and Art Society (1791), 125 Washlngton Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 800; Pres., J. M. Clarke; Sec., H. H. Kohn.

Alden Kindred of N. Y. City and Vicinity (1921) 340 Dean St., Brooklyn; 60; Pres., John Alden Sec., Miss C. A. Blssell.
Alliance Francaise de N. Y. (1907), 32 Nassau St., N. Y.; 750; Pres., C. A. Downer; Sec., M. L. Bergeron.
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S. (1888), 290 Broadway, N. Y.; 2,000,000; Pres., W. C. Prout Sec., F. W. Rubien.
Amen Corner (1900), N. Y.; 30; Pres., L. Seibold; Sec. T. O. McGill.
American Association for the Advancement of Science (1874), Smithsonian Institute Bldg., Washington, D. C.: 12,000: Sec., Dr. B. E. Liv ingston.
American Colleges, Association of (1915), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 275; Pres., C. A. Richmond, Union U., Schenectady, N. Y.: Exec. Sec., R. L. Kelly.
Amer. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1810), Boston, Mass.; 800; Sec., J. I, Barton, D. D.; Cor. Sec., C. H. Patten, D. D.
American College of Surgeons (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,000; Director General, Dr. F. H. Martin.

American Committee for Devastated France (1918), 16 E. 39th St., N. Y.; 8,000; Exec. Ch., Miss Anne Morgan; Sec., Miss E. Scarborough.
American Cross of Honor (1906), Washington, D. C.; Pres., 'T. H. Herndon; Sec., A. M. Taylor. American Dramatists and Composers, Society of (1890), 148 W. 45 th St., N. Y.; 250 ; Pres., E. C. Carpenter; Sec., P. Wilde
American Federation of Labor (1881), Washington, D. C.; 4,000,000; Pres., S. Gompers; Sec., F. Morrison.

American Humane Education Society (1889), 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; 700; Pres., Dr. F. H. Rowley; Sec., Guy Richardson.
American Institute of the Gity of N. Y. (1828), 322 W. 23d St.; 500 ; Pres., E. F. Murdock; Sec., O. W. Ehrhorn.

American Irish Historical Soclety (1897), 132 E. 16 th St., N. Y.; 1,500; Pres., Gen. J. I. C. Clarke; Sec., Gen. S. P. Cahill.
American Legion (1919), 1,042; Commander, A. W. Owsley, Texas; Adjt., L. Bolles, Indianapolis.
American Legion, Woman's Auxiliary (1919), 450; Pres., Dr. K. W. Barrett, Va.; Sec., Miss P'. Curnick, Indianapolis.
American Posture League (1913), Metronolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., G.: J. Fisher, M. D.; Sec., H. L. Taylor, M. D.
American Scandinavian Foundation (1911), 25 W. 45 th St., N. Y.; 6,000; Pres., H. Holt: Sec., J. Creese

American Social Science Association (1899), 230 Madlson Ave., N. Y.; Pres., G. G. Battle; Sec., Talcott Willjams, LL. D.
American University Union in Europe, Colum'bia Univ., N. Y.; Ch. BA, of Trustees, H. P. Judson; Sec., J. W. Cunliffe.

American Wars, Society of (1897), 3147 th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.; 350; Commander General, Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U. S. N.; Recorder General, Lleut. M. C. Summers.
American Wars of the U. S., Society of, Commandery of State of N. Y. (1910), 144 E .74 th St.; 300; Commander, Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgman; Sec., Lieut. C. A. Manning.
American Woman's Press Assoc. (1903), Washington, D. C.; 300 ; Pres., Mrs. M. M. North, Herndon, Va.; Sec., Miss E. J. Balley, W apakoneta, Ohio.
Americans, United Order of (1893), Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,000; Nat. Pres., R. C. Sherrard; Sec., G. W. Blann.

Antiquarian Society, American (1812), Worcester, Mass.; 175; Pres., W. Lincoln; Sec., T. H. Gage.
Anti-Saloon League of America (1895), Westerville, Obio; Pres., Bishop T. Nicholson, D. D., Chicago: Gen. Supt., Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D.; Sec., Rev. S. E. Nicholson, LLL. D., Richmond, Ind.
Anti-Saloon League of N. Y. (1899), 906 Broadway; Supt., W. H. Anderson; Sec., G. C. Moor, D. D.

Architectural. League of N. Y. (1888), 215 W . 57 th St., N. Y.; 825; Pres., H. Greenley; Sec., R. F. Whitehead.

Architects, American Institute of (1857), Octagon House, Wasnington, D. C.; 2,540; Pres., W. B. Faville; Sec., W. S. Parker.

Architects, N. Y. Society of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y.; 400; Pres., J. R. Gordon; Sec., O. W. Johnson.
Art Alliance of America (1914), 65 E. 56th St., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Hon. H. White; Sec., Mrs. H. E. Brewer.

Art Center, Inc. (1920), 65 E. 56 th St., N. Y.; 3,000; Pres., Helen S. Hitchcock; Sec., R. Greenleaf.
Art Society of N. Y., Municipal (1898), 119 E. 19th St.; 800; Pres., J. H. Hunt; Sec., Mrs. H. B. Keen.
Artists, Society of Independent (1916), 1947 Broadway, N. Y.; 600; Pres., J. Sioan; Sec., A. S. Baylinson.
Arts, American Federation of (1909), 1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.; 6,000; Pres., R. W. de Forest: Sec., Miss L. Mechlin.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1916). 15 W. 81st St., N. Y.; 50; Pres., W. M. Sloane; Sec., R. W. Johnson.
Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (1916), 110 W. 40th St., N. Y.; 25,000; Pres., L. E. Holland; Sec., J. H. Neal.

Associated Press ( 1900 ), 51 Chambers St., N. Y. 1,300; Gen. Mgr., F. R. Martin; Sec., M. E. Stone. Association for Improving Condition of Poor, N. Y. (1848), 105 F. 22d St., N. Y.; 22,000; Gen Dir., B. B. Burritt; Sec., A. Nichols.
Astronomical Society, American (1899), Madison, Wis.; 400 ; Pres., W. W. Campbell; Sec., J. Stebbins.

Audubon Societies, National Association of (1905), 1974 Broadway, N. Y.; 5,000; Pres., T. G. Pearson; Sec., W. F. Wharton.

Authors League of America, Inc. (1912), 22 E . 17 th St., N. Y.; 1,400; Pres., J. L. Williams; Sec., E. Schuler.

Authors' League Fund (1917), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y.; Pres., I. Bacheller; Sec. and Treas., E. Schuler.
Automobile Association, American (1902), 1108 16 th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 210,000 Act. Exec. Ch., D. H. Lewis; Sec., A. Fifoot.
Aztec Club of 1847 (1847), Washington, D. C. 245; Pres., Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Sec., Col. J. F. R. Landis, U. S. A.
Bankers' Association, American (1875), 5 Nassau St., N. Y.; 23,00G; Pres., John H. Puelicher; Sec., W. G. Fitzwilson.

Bankers' Association, N. Y. State (1894), 128 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,121; Pres., H. Bissell, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sec., E. J. Gallen.

Baptist Convention, Northern (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 3,500; Pres., F. E. Tayior, Indianapolis; Sec., W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Convention, Southern, Home Mission Board (1845), Atlanta, Ga.; 3,000,000; Cor. Sec., B. D. Gray; Treas., C. S. Carnes.

Baptist Young People's Union of America (1891), 125 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 1,000,000 ; Gen. Sec., J. A. White.
Bar Association, American (1878), Baltimore, Md. 17,000 ; Pres., J. W. Davis, of N. Y. City; Sec., W. T. Kemp, of Baltimore, Md.

Bar Association Bronx County (1902), 1187 Washington Ave.: 250: Pres., J. F. Donnelly: Sec.. F. C. Hirleman.
Bar Association, City of New York (1870), 42 W . 44th St. 2,729 ; Pres., J. Byrne: Sec., C. H. Strong. Bar Association, New York State (1876), Albany. N. Y.: 3,536; Pres., W. D. Guthrie: Sec.. C. W. Walton.
Baron de Hirsch Fund (1891, N. Y.; 13: Pres.. E. S. Benjamin: Sec., M. J. Kohler.

Ben Hur, Supreme Tribe of (1894), Crawfordsville. Ind.; \(80,000^{\circ}\) Sup. Chief, Dr. R. H. Gerard; Sec., J. C. Snyder
Bible Society, American (1816), Bible House, Astor Pl., N. Y.: 16,000; Pres., C. H. Cutting: Gen. Secs., W. I. Haven, F. H. Mann: Rec. Sec.. D. S. Chamberlain.

Bis Brother Movement, Inc. (1904). 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 650; Gen. Sec., R. C. Sheldon; Scc., C. A. Taussig.

Bi\& Brother and Big Sister Federation. Inc. (1917), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.: Exec. Sec., R. C. Sheldon; Sec., Mrs. W. Parker, Jr.
Blind, N. Y. Association for (1906), The Lighthouse, 111 E. 59th St.: Pres., Dr. J. H. Finley; Sec. (and founder), Miss W. Holt.
Blue Goose, Anclent and Honorable Order of (1906), Milwaukee, Wis.; 5,000: Pres., M. M. Hawxhurst; Sec., P. E. Rudd
B'nai B'rith, Ind. Order-District No. 1 (1843), 2307 Broadway, N. Y.; 12,000; Pres.. A. M. Hillman, Worcester, Mass.: Sec., M. Levy.
Board of Trade, Bronx (1894), 137 th St. and Third Ave.: 1,350: Pres., A. Goldman: Sec., C. E. Reid.
Boat Owners' Association, N. Y. (1914), 78 Broad St, N. Y.; 150 ; Pres., J. W. Ruth; Sec., E. Stavey.
Book Pubilishers, Nat. Association of (1920), 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 60; Pres., J. W. Hiltman; Sec., F. G. Melcher.
Booksellers; Association, American (1900), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 500 ; Pres., S. L. Nye (care S. Kann Sons Co., Washington, D. C.) ; Sec., Belle M. Walker.

Botanical Society of America (1906), 800; Pres., H. C. Cowles (Univ. Chicago) ; Sec., I. F. Lewis, Univ. Va.
Boy Scouts of America (1910), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 548,152 ; Pres. of Nat'i Council, C. H. Livingstone: Scc., J. E. West.
Boys' Club Federation, International (1906), 110 W. 40th St., N. Y.; 150,000 ; Exec. Sec., C. J. Atkinson; Sec., J. 'T. Pratt, 52 Broadway, N. Y.
Brewers' Association, U. S. (1862), 50 Union Sq., N. Y.; 700; Pres., C. W. Feigenspan; Sec., H. F. Fox.
Brooklyn Catholic Big Sisters (1918), 320 Schermerhorn St.; 650; Pres., Helen P. McCormick; Sec., Mrs. J. M. Ryan.
Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce (1918), 32 Court St.; 3,500; Act. Pres.. F. W. Rowe; Sec., M. Fesler.

Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities (1910), 12 Graham Ave., Brooklyn: 12.000; Exec. Dir., M. Abelman; Hon. Sec., W. N. Rothschild

Brotherhood of American Yeomen (1897), Des Moines, Iowa; 235,824; Pres., G. M. Frink; Sec., W. E. Davy.

Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (1873), Cleveland, Ohio; 107,000; Pres., D. B. Robertson; Sec., A. H. Hawley.

Brotherhood of R. R.' Trainmen (1883), Cleveland, Ohio; 175,000; Pres., W. G. Lee; Sec., A. E. King.
Brotherliood of St. Andrew (1883), Church House, 202 S. 19 tb St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10,000; Pres., E. H. Bonsall; Sec., G. F. Shelby
Building and Loan Associations, U. S. League of Local (1892), Statlon A., Cincinnati, Ohio: 260 (delceates) ; Pres., J. E. Kinney, Columbus, Ohio; Sec., H. F. Cellarius
Building Trade Employers' Association of City of N. Y. (1903), 34 W. 33d Si., N. Y.; 950; Cb. of Board of Govs., C. G. Norman; Scc., S. B. Donnelly.
Bureau of Municipal Research (1907), 261 Broadway, N. Y.: 28: Dir. L. Gulick.
Camp Fire Girls, Inc. (i912), 31 E. 17 th St., N. Y.; 150,000 ; Sec. and Nat'l Exec., L. F. Scott.

Cancer, American Society for Control of (1922), 370 Scventh Ave., N. Y.; 1,900; Exec. Sec., F. J. Osborne; Sec., T. M. Debevolse.
Canners' Association, Nat. (1909), 1739 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., J. Moore, 75 State SSt., Rocliester, N. Y.'; Sec., F. E. Gorreil.
Carnesie Čorporation of N.'Y. (1911), 522 Fifth Ave.; 10; Act. Pres., Dr. H. S. Pritchett: Sec., J. Bartram.

Carnegie Endownent for International Peace (1910), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. Ellhu Root; Sce., J. B. Scott.
Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching (1905), 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 25; Pres.. H. S. Pritchett; Sec.. C. Furst.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (1904), 2307 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 21: Vice Pres., W J. Holland: Sec., F. M. Wilmot.

Carnegie Institution of Washington (1903) 161.h and P Sts,, Washington, D.C. Pres., Dr. J. C. Merriam.

Casualty Actuarial Soc. (1914), 43 Cedar St., N. Y.: 212; Pres., A. H. Mowbray: Sec.. R. Fondiller.
Catholic Historical Society, U. S. (1884), 346 Convent Ave., N. Y.; 400; Pres., S. Farrelly; Sec., J. H. Fargis.

Catholic Men, National Council of; Pres., Rr. Admiral W. S. Benson; Sec., P. J. M. Hally. Detroit, Mich.
Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), Chicago, Ill.; 160,000; High Chief Ranger, T. H. Cannon; Sec., T. F. McDonald.

Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith (1905), 343 Lexington Ave., N. Y.; 800,000; Pres., Rt. Rev. J. Freri, D. C. L.; Sec., Rev. T. J. Leonard
Catholic Welfare Council, Nat. (1919), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco; Gen. Sec., J. J. Burke.
Catholic Women, Nat. Council (1920), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; 700,000; Pres.. Mrs. M. Gavin; Sec., Agnes G. Regan.
Catholic Writers Guild (1919), 220 W. 42d St., N. Y., Suite 2209; 350; Pres., A. Benington; Sec., T. C. Quinn.

Central Mercantile Association (1912), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.: 500 ; Sec., J. E. Kean.
Chamber of Commerce of Borough of Queens, N. Y. C. (1911), Bridge Plaza, North, Long Island City, N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., W. H. Johns; Sec., W. I. , Willis.
Chamber of Commerce of State of N. Y. (1768). 65 Liberty St., N. Y.; 2,000; V. P. and Sec., C. T. Gwynne.
Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895). S. I. Savings Bank Bldg., Stapleton, S. I.;'300: Pres., C. G. Kolff; Sec., W. H. Day
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. A. (1912), Washington, D. C.; 16,000; Pres., J. H. Barnes \({ }^{\text {- }}\) Sec., D. A. Skinner
Charities Aid Association, N. Y. State (1880). 105 E. 22d St.; 12,000; Sec., H. Folks.
Charity Organization, Society of the City of New York (1882), 105 E. \(22 d\) St.; 9,360; Pres., R. W. De Forest; Sec., L. Purdy.

Chautauqua Institution (1874), Chautauqua, N. Y.: 65,000; Pres., A. E. Bestel; Sec., E. H. Smith.
Chemical Industry, Society of (1881), Headquarters, London, Eng.; American Section, 52 E. 41st St., N. Y.; 3,500; Ch., R. H. McKee; Sec., A. Rogers.

Chemical Society, American (1876), 1709 G. St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 15,000; Pres., E. F. Smith; Sec., C. L. Parsons.
Chicago Crime Commission (1920), 21 N. La Salle St.; Pres., E. W. Sims; Sec., W. R. Abbott
Child Conservation League of America (1913), 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; 33,500; Pres., Dr. W. S. Hall; Scc., Mrs. M. L. Berkwlth
Child Labor Committee, Nat. (1904), 105 E 22d St., N. Y.; 17,000; Sec., Owen R. Lovejoy Child Welfare Association, National, Inc. (1912), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.: Pres., Hon. W. H. Wadhams; Gen. Scc., C. F. Powlison.
Children's Ald Society (1855), 105 E. 22(i St. N. Y.; Pres., W. C. Osborne; Sec., C. L. Bruce.

Christian Endeavor, United Society (1881), 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; 4,000,000; Pres., Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D.; Sec., E. P. Gates
Christian and Missionary Alliance (1890), 690 Elghth Ave., N. Y.; 150,000; Pres., Rev. P. Rader; Sec., W. J. Poling.
Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Board of Education of the (1881), Dayton, O.; 20; Sec., W. E. Schell.
Church Peace Union (1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; Gen. Sec., H. A. Atsinson.
Cincinnati, Society of (1783), 214 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; 1,058; Pres. Gen., W. Warren; Sec. Gen., J. C. Daves.
Citizens' Union of the City of N. Y. (1897), 41 Park Row, N. Y.; 5,000; Ch., W. J. Schieffelln; Sec., W. T. Arndt.
City Managers' Association (1914), 14.340 Euclld Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio; 500; C. M. Osborne Sec., P. B. Wilcox.
Civic Federation, The National (1900), N. Y City; Pres., A. B. Parker; Ch. Exec. Councll R. M. Easley.

Civil Engineers, American Society of (1852) 33 W. 3911. St., N. Y.; 10,561; Pres., J. R. Ereeman: Sec.. J. II. Dunlap.
Civil Liberties Union, American (1920), 138 W. 13th St., N. Y.; 4.000; Dir., R. N. Baldwin.

Civil Service Reform League, Nat. (1881), 8 W. 40 th St., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., R. H. Dana; Sec. H. W. Marsh.

Classical Leasue, American (1919), Princeton N. J.; 1,900; Pres., Dean A. F. West, Ph. D.; Sec., Proi. S. H. Weber, Ph. D.
Colonial Dames of America (1891), 324 Lexington Ave., N. Y.; 850 ; Pres., Mrs. T. M. Cheesman Rec. Sec., Miss Borrowe; Cor. Sec, Miss A. A. Sands.
Colonial Dames, State of N. Y. (1893), 541 Madison Ave., N. Y.: 830; Pres., Mrs. H. R Fairlax: Sec., Mrs. E. Thorne
Colonial Daughters of America, National Society (1907), Newport, Ky.; 800; Pres., Mrs. L Maxwell, Edgecliffe Road, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati. Obio; Sec., Miss M. Washineton, 616 Lexington Ave., Newport, Ky .
Colonial Sons and Daughters (1920), 15 W 107th St., N. Y.; Gov. Gen., Miss E F, Barber Sec., A. Underhill.
Colonial Wars, General Society of (1892), 200 W. 58 th St., N. Y.; 3,350; Gov, Gen., Col W. W Ladd: Sec.-Gen., Walter Geel
Commerce, Harlem Board of (1896), 290 Lenox Ave., N. Y.; 450; Pres., J. G. Smith; Sec., F. I Holmes.
Commercial Travelers of America, United (1888), Columbus, Ohio: 107,342; Sup. Counselor, F. J. Roeser: Sce., W. D. Murphy.

Commission Merchants of U. S., Nat. League of (1893). 627 Munsey Bldg., Washingt.on, D. C. 635; Pres., C Franzell: Sec., R S French.
Commonwealth Fund (1918), 1 E. 57 th St., N. Y.; Gen. Dir., Barry C. Smith.
Community Councils (Inc.), of the City of New York (1918), Room 2240 Municipal Bldg. N. Y.: 30,000: Pres., J. K. Clark: Sec., J. E. Dunningham.
Conciliation, American Association for International (1907), 407 W .117 tb St., N. Y.; 20,000 Ch., Dr. N. M. Butler; Sec., H S. Haskell.
Confederate Veterans, United (1889), New Orleans, La.; 7,500: Gen., J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; Adj., Gen E D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Asst. Adj. Gen., A. B. Booth.
Consumer' league of New York (1890), 289 Fourth Ave, N. Y!; Pres., Mrs. P. Jackson; Exec Sec., Mrs. C. M. Beyer.
Council of Women for Home Missions (1908) 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 200,000; Pres., Mrs. F. S. Bennett; Exec. Sec., Miss F. E. Quinlan
Court of Honor Life Association (1895). Sprlngfield, Ill.; 71,000; Pres.. W. L. Hereford; Sec., L. M. Dixan.

Credit Men, Nat. Assoociation of (1896), 41 Park Row, N., Y.: 33,000; Sec.-Treas., J. H. Tregoe. Dairymen's League, Inc. (1919), Utica, N. Y.: 72,000: Ples., G. W. Slocum: Sec., A Manning.
Dante League of America (1917), at Nat: Arts Club, N. Y.: Pres., Hon. M. F. Egan: Sec., Miss E. F. Barker, 15 W. 107 th St. N. Y

Daughters of the American Revolution, Nat. Soc. (1890), Memorial Coutinental Hall. Wash. ington, D. C.; 181.963 ; Pres., Mrs. G. M. Minor: Sec., Mrs. J. F. Yawger
Daughters of the American Revolution. Fort Washingtón Chapter (1909), Isham Park House, 212 th St. and Broadway. N. Y: 45: Regent, Mrs. J. P. Marshall; Cor. Seo., Mirs. J. Wichham.
Daughters of the American Revolution, \(N \quad \mathbf{Y}\). State Conference: State Regent. Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Albany

Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington Headquarters Association (1904), W. 160 th St. and Jumel Terrace. N. Y.; 300: Pres, Mrs. O. M. Bostwlek; Cor. Sec., Mrs, G. W. Smith; Rec. Sec., Mrs. L. G. Baldwin.
Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894), New York, N. Y.; \(200 ;\) Pres., Miss R. Lawrence, 21 W. 9th N. Y.; 200; Pres., Miss R. Lawrence, 21 W. W. Yth Ave., \(N\). \(\dot{Y}\).
Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894), Newberry, S. C.; 100,000; Pres.-Gen., Mrs. L R. Schuyler; Sec., Mrs. R. D. Wright.
Daughters of 1812, United (1892), Hartford, Conn.; 5,500; Pres., Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne: Sec., Mrs. W. D. Caldwell, Canton, Ohio
Daughters of Holland Dames.(1895), N. Y.; 162; Directress General, Mrs. W. P. Edgerton; Sec., Mrs. V. V. Veeder.
Daughters of the King (1885), 84 Bible House, Astor Pl., N. Y.; 5,000 ; Pres., Mrs. A. Denmead; Sec., Mlss Barbara Horn.
Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1907), Pliiladolphia, Pa.; 500; Pres., R. Duane; Sec., J. Calvert, 1615 Sansom St., P̋hiladelphla.
Dialect Society, American (1889), Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.; 500; Pres., W. A. Neilson; Sec., P. W. Long.

Dickens Fellowship (1902), 14 Cliffords Inn, Fleet St., London, Eng ; 30,000: Sec., C. H. Greon
Diomedians of N. Y., Inc. (1918), Evanston, 111. 350 ; Pres., Chas. E. Usher; Sec., F. E. Guinther, 51 West 48 th St., N. Y.
Drama League, Inc., N. Y. (1913), 29 W. 47th St., N. Y.: 2,000: Pres., Dr. S. M. 'Tucker; Soc., Mīss L. V. Day.
Drama League of America (1910), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago; 10,000; Pres., F. Neilson: Nat. Exec. Sec., H. A. Ehrensperger.
Druggists' Association, Nat. Wholesale (1876), 51 Maiden Lane. N. Y.: 750; Gen. Rep., F. E. Hallday; Scc., C. H. Waterbury.
Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898), Kansas City, Mo : 500,000; Gr. Pres., Col. H. Choynski; Sec., J. S. Parry

Early Settlers of America (1636, 1888), Englewood, N. J.: 1,000; Sec., G. S. W yckoff.
Editorial Association, National (1885), 709 Exclıange Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; 2,500; Pres., J. C. Brimblecorn, Newton, Mass.; Sec., H C. Hotaling.
Education, American Council on (1918), 818 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.; Ch., L. D. Cofiman Dir., S.' P. Capen; Sec., Ada Comstock, Smitb College
Education Association, Nat. (1857), 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.: 130,000; Pres., Dr. W. B. Owen: Sec., J. W. Crabtree
Education, Council of Church Boards of (1911). 111 Fifth Ave, N. Y.; 20; Gen. Sec., H. O. Pritchard; Exec. Sec., R. L. Kelly.
Electric Light Association, Nat. (1885), Now York, N. Y.; 15,000 ; Exec. Mgr., M. H. Aylesworth; Sec., S. A. Sewall
Electric Railway Association, American (18821905), 8 W. 40 th St., N. Y.; 3.046; Pres., R. I. Todd; Exec. Sec., J. W. Welsh.
Electrical Engineers, American Institute of (1884), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y.: 14,566; Pres. Dr. F. B. Jewett; Sec., F. I. Hutchinson.

Electrical Society, N. Y. (1881), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y.; 851 : Pres., J. M. Buchanan; Sec., G. H. Guy.
Electrochemical Society, American (1902), Columbia University, N. Y.; 2,100; Pres., C. G Schluederberg: Sec., C. G. Fink.
Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St
N. Y.: 16; Ch., C. F. Rand: Sec., A. D. Flinn

Engineering Society, United (1904), 29 W. 39th St, N. Y.; 12; Pres., J. V. Davis; Sec., A. D. Flinn.
Engineers, Mechanical, American Society, of (1880) 29 W. 39th St., N. Y.; 17,000; Pres., D. S. Kimball; Sec., C. W. Rice
English Speaking Union of the U. S., \(345 \mathrm{Mad-}\) ison Ave., N. Y.
Erectors' Association, Nat. (1906), 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 50: Cb. Exec. Com., S. P. Mitchell: Sec., Miss Bessie L. Crocker.
Ethnological Society, American (1842), American Museum of Natural Hist.; 120: Pres.. F. W. Hodge Sec. Theresa Mayer.
Eugenics Research Association (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; 400; Pres., H. Olson; Sec., H. H Laughlin

Farm Organization, Nat. Board of (1917), Temple of Agric. Hdgrtrs., 1731 I St., N. W. Washingtod, D. C.; \(1,000,000\); Ch., C. S. Barrett: Sec, O. A. Lyman.
Farmers' Nat. Council (1919), Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C.: 750,000; Managing Dir., B. C. Marsh.
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (1908): 105 E. 22d St., N. Y.; 30 Prot estant denominations; 20,000,000: Pres.. R. E. Speer: Secs., C. S. Macfarland and S. M. Cavert.
Federation of Women's Clubs, General (1890), 1734 N St., Washington, D. C.; 2,000,000; Pres., Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sec., Mrs. H. O. Godfrev, 1766 Gerard Ave., S. Minneapolis; Dir., Miss Lida Hafford.
Federation of Women's Clubs, N. Y. State (1904), 317,704: Pres., Mrs. W. L. Comly, Port Chester, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. W. H. Purdy, 136 Park Ave., Mount Vernon
Fifth Avenue Association, Inc. (1907), 358 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 1,350; Pres., R. G. Cooke; Gen Mgr., W. J. Pedriok; Sec., T. W. Hughes.
Fine Arts Society, American (1889), 215 W. 57 th St., N. Y.; 500; Pres.. W. A. Coffin: Sec., C. J. Miller.
Fire Underwriters, Nat. Board of (1866), 76 William St., N. Y.; 180; Gen. Mgr., W. E. Mallalieu; Sec., Sumner Ballard.
Fisheries Soc., American (1910), 685: Exec. Sec. W. T. Bower, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Foreign Born Citizens, Ieague of (1913), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y.: 5,000; Pres., N. Phillips; Sec., H. Fields
Foreión Policy Association (1918), 3 W. 29th St., N. Y.; 2,000; Ch. Exec. Com., J. G. McDonald; Sec., Miss C. Merriman
Foreign Press Correspondents in the \(U, S\)., Association of (1918), 66 Broadway, N. Y.; 100; Pres., W, F. Bullock; Sec., S. J. Clarke.
Foreign Trade Council Nat. (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., N. Y.; 75; Ch., J. A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis.
Foresters of America (1790), 275 Grove St., Jersey City. N. J ; 160.000: Sup. Ch. Ranger, G. P. Sullivan, Derby, Conn.; Sec., T. M. Donnelly.
Foresters, Ind. Order of (1881) Toronto, Can.; 170,000 : Sup. Ch. Ranger, W. H. Hunter: Sec., G. E. Bailey.

Foresters. Society of American (1900), 930 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 800: Pres., E. A. Sherman: Sec., W. N. Sparbawk.
Foresters, United Order of-Changed to Americans, United Order of.
Forestry Association, N. Y. State (1914), 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 1,000 ; Pres., Col. R. M. Thompson• Sec., J. \(R\) Simmons.
Founders and Patriots of Ainerica, N. Y. Society or Order of; 225 : Gov., L. A. Ames; Sec., C. S. Molincaux, 117 Fort Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. raternal Aid-Unlon (1890), Lawrence, Kans.; 77,500 ; Sup. Pres., V. A. Young; Sec.. S.'S. Baty.
Freemasonry, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Supreme Council, 33d. Degree, Northern (1813), Boston, Mass.; 230,704; Sov. Gr. Commander, L. M. Abbott: Gr Sec. Gen., R. A. Kierrers, 299 Broadway, N. Y
Freemasonry, A. A. S. R., 33d Degree, Southern (1801), House of the Temple, 16 th and S Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 214,000: Sov. Gr Com., J. H. Cowles: Sec., P. W. Waidner
Free Trade League (1918), 9 S. William St., N. Y 550; Pres., G. H. Putnam; Sec.. E. J. Shriver
Friendly Aid Society (1901), 246 E. 34 th Si : 400 Pres., Hon. G. McAneny; Sec., Miss E Kendall
Friends (Quaker), Gen. Conf. (1900), 140 N 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.: 18,\(000 ;\) Cb.. A. C Jackson, 4530 Tacony St., Philadelphia. Sec., J. B. Walton.

Game Protective Association, American (1911) 233 Broadway, N. Y.: Pres.. J. B. Burnham: Sec , G. M. Fayles.

Gas Association, American (1919), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y.: 2,810: Pres., D. D. Barnum: Sec. Mgr., O. H. Fogg
General Society of War of 1812 (1894), 10 P. O Soluare, Boston. Mass.: 700; Pres., Gen J. Cad walader: Scc., H. M. Leland.
Genetic Association, American (1903), Washington, D, C.; 3,500: Pres.. Dr. D. Fairchild; Sec. E. W. Sheets

Geographical Society. American (1851), Broadway at 156 th St.. N. Y.; 4,000; Pres., J. Greenough; Dir., I. Bowman
Geological Society of America (1888), Amer Mus. Nat. Hist., 77 th St. and Central Park West N. Y.; 500 ; Pres., C. Schuchert; Sec., E. O. Hovey.

German Society of City of N. Y. (1804), 147 Fourth Ave., N. Y.; 500; Pres., H. C. Kudlich; Sec. A. Behrens.
Girl Scouts, Inc. (1915), 189 Lexington Ave., \(N\) Y.; 125,738: Pres., Mrs. H. Hoover; Dir., Mrs. J.D. Rippin.

Grand Army of the Republic (1866), Commander in Chief, Judge J. W. Willett, Tama, Jowa; Surgeon Gen.. Dr. Geo. T. Harding, Marion, Ohio; Chaplain in Chief, Rev. J. H. Eppler, Gary, Ind.
Grocers' Association of the U. S., Nat. Wholesale (1906), 6 Harrison Si., N. Y.; 1,500: Pres. J. W. Herscher; Sec.. M. L. Touline.

Harvard Alumni Association (1840), 50 State Si Boston, and Wadsworth House, Cambridge, Mass.: 38,000 ; Pres., Robert Grant; Sec., J. W. D. Seymour

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of N. Y. (1879), Pleasantville, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., L. W. Goldrich; Sec., B. Naumburg.
Heckscher Foundation for Children (1921), 1 E. 104 th St., N. Y.; Pres., M. L. Bruce: Gen. Mgr., F. K. Coulter; Sec., E. Parks.
Henry Woicott, Society of Descendants of (1904) 441 Pearl St., N. Y.: 1,200; Pres., Herbert W. Wolcott, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Mary Wolcott Green, Tnglewood, Fla.
Hispanic Soclety of America (1904), 15.5th St. W. of Broadway, N. Y.; 200; Pres., W. M. IIunt ington; Sec., G. B, Grimneli.
Historical Association, American (1889), 1140 Woodward Blig., Washington, D. C.; 2,500; Pres., C. H. Haskins, Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., J. S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Historical Association, N. Y. State (1899), Glens Falls, N Y: 1,000; Pres., Hon. D. B. Hasbrouck: Sec., F. B. Richards.
Historical Society, Nat. (1915), 37 W. 39th St. N. Y.; Pres., F. Allaben; See., Mabel T. R. Washburn.
Historical Society, N. Y. (1804), 170 Central Park West, N. Y.: 800; Pres., J. A. Weekes; Sec., S. Fish.
Holland Society of New York (1885), 90 West St., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Edw. De Witt; Sec., F. R. Keator
Home Market Club (1887), 99 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.: 925; Sec., W. H. Cliff.
Horological Institute of America (1921), 1701 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Pres., G. W. Spier. U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Panl Moore, Div. of Research Extension, Nat'l Research Council.
Hospital Fund of N. Y., United (1897), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y.; Pres., R. Olyphant; Sec., F. D. Greene.
Hotel Association of New York City (1878), 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 350: Sec., I. Fluegelman; Asst. Sec., M. A. Cadwell
Huguenot Society of America (1885), 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.; 460; Pres. Gen., Dr. W. J. Schieffelin; Sec., Miss Mary A. Jackson.
Humane Association, American (1877). Albany, N. Y.; 10,000 ; Pres., Dr. W. O. Stillman; Sec., N. J. Walker.

Ice Industries, Nat. Association of, 163 W . Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 2,000; Pres., J. G. Black; Sec., L. C. Smith.
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel (1849), 21 W. 124 th St., N. Y.; 8,000: Gr. Master, S. J'. Liebeskind: Gr. Sec., H. J. Hyman.
I. O. G. T., Nat. Gr. Lodge ( 1851 ), Beverly, Mass.: 16,000: Nat. Chief Templar, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie; Sec., W. O. Wylie.
Indian Rights Association (1882), Philadelphia, Fa.: 1,200: Pres., H. Welsh: Sec., M. K. Sniffen. Indian Wars of U. S., Order of (1896), Washington, D. C.; 200; Commander, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.'S. A.; Recorder, Col. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr.

Industrial Workers of the World (1905), Chicago, III.; 35,000: Gen. Scc.-Treas., J. Grady; Ch. Gen. Exec Bid., R. E. Daly.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers: 86,000, Grand Pres., F. H. Fljozdal, Dauphin Manitoba.
International Police Conference (1922), Pres. Richard Enright; Sec., D. 1. McKay: Honorary Presidents. F. Laguarda, Buenos Ayres; Alfred Keffer, Belgium: E. Trudel, Quebec, and H. Jorgensen, Copenhagen
International Seamen's Union of America, Pres.. A. Furuseth, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., T. A. Hanson, 355 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Inventors, Nat. Institute of (1914), 8 E. 14 th St. N. Y.; 3,000; Exec. Sec., Rose Nerenstone; Sec., P. R. Fay.

Iron and Steel Institute, Annerican (1908), 40 Rector St., N. Y.; 2,200; Pres., E. H. Gary; Sec., H. H. Cook.

Japan Soclety, Inc. (1907), 25 W. 43 (1 St., N. Y. 1,500: Pres., II. W. Taft; Sec., E. C. Worden Exec. Sec., D. L. Dunbar.
Jeanes, Anna T, Foundation (1908), Charlotteville, Va.; Pres., J. H. Dillard; Sec., J. T. Emlen, 4th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jewelers' Board of Trade, Nat. (1899), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.; 1,300 ; Pres., G. H. Niemeyer; Sec., F, C. Backus.
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society (1900), 174 Second Ave., N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., G. Davidson; Sec., M. Arkush.
Jewish Charities, Brooklyn Federation of (1910), 12 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 12,000, Exec Dir., M. Abelman; Sec., W. N. Rothschild.
Jewish Historical Society, American (1892) 531 W. 123d St., N. Y.: 455; Pres., A. S. W. Rosenbach. Sec., A. M. Friedenberg.
Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, Federation for the Support of (1917), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 25,000: Pres., A. Lehman; Exec. Dir., S. Lowenstein; Sec., Dr. H. G. Friedman.
Jewish Valor Legion (1921), 101 W. \(42 d\) St., N. Y. 650: Commander, S. G. Gumpertz: Adj., D. Bernstein.
Jewish War Sufferers, Joint Distribution Conn mittee of the American Funds for (1914) 64 Water St., N. Y.; Ch. F. M. Warburg; Sec. A. Lucas.

Juvenile Civic League (1897), Municipal Bldg. N. Y.: 200,000: Supervisor, R. S. Simons; Sec. I. Cinetto.

Kindergarten Association. Nat (1909) 8 W 40th St., N. Y : Pres...Mai. B. Martin: Cor. Sce Miss B. Locke
Knishts of Columbus (1882). New Haven Conn. 780,000 , Sup Knight, J. A. Flaherty: Sup. Sce W. J. McGinley

Knights of the Golden Eagle (1873). 814. N Broad St. Philadelphia Pa : \(73340^{\circ}\) Sup. Chief G. R Gregory: Sup Master of Records. J. B. Treible:
Knights of Malta. Ancient and Illustrious Order of (1889). 1345 Arch St. Philarlelphia Pa; 70,000: Sup. Counselor. N Ross: Sup Sec. J Gray.
Knights of Pythias. \(N\) Y State Domain Grand Chancellor. Wm J. Park Buffalo Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Alonzo Bedell Haverstraw, N Y.
Knights of Pythias. Supreme Lodge (1894). Minneapolis. Minn.: 908.454. Sup Chan.. G. C. Cabell. Law Bldg., Norfolk, Va.: Sec.. B. M. Love.
Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the. Inc. (1915). Atlanta. Ga.: 350,000: Imperial Wizard. Col. W J. Simmons Sec.. H. W. Evans
Labor Legislation. American Association for (1906). 131 E. 23 d St., N. Y.: 3.200: Sec.. J. B. Andrews.
Law, American Society of International (1906), 2 Jackson Pl. Washington D. C.: 1,800; Pres., Elihu Root: Sec J. B Scott
Lawyers' Association. New York County (1908). 165 Broadway, N. Y.: 4 100: Pres., C. Strauss: Sec , J. E. O'Brien.
League of American Pen Women (1897), 1722 H St., Washington, D. C.; 1,400; Nat. Pres., Mrs. L. N. Geldert; Nat. Exec Sec., Miss E. P. Van Dyne.
League for Industrial Democracy (1921), 70 Fifth Ave. N. Y.; 1,000; Pres.. R. M. Lovett: Sec., H. W. Laidler.
Legal Aid Society (1876), 239 Broadway, N. Y. \(\cdot\) 1.112; Sec., C. L Kitchel; Atty. in Chief, L. McGce.
Letter Carriers. Nat. Association of (1880), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington D. C.; 42,000 ; Pres., E. J. Gajnor, Sec., E. J. Cantwell.
Letter Carriers, N. 'Y. State Association (1890), Rochester, N. Y.: 4,000: Pres., J. T. Tinnelly, Albany, N. Y.; Séc., L. Van Duser.
Library Association, American (1876), 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,000; Pres., G \(\underset{\mathrm{B}}{ }\). Utley: Sec., C. H. Milam.
Life Underwriters, Nat Association of (1890), 25 W. 43 d St., N. Y.; 14,000; Pres., J. L. Shuff: Exec. Sec., E. M. Ensign.
Loyal Legion of the United States, Military Order of (1865), 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa; 5,407: Com. in Chief, Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles; Recorder in Chief Capt. J. O. Foering.
Loyal Orange Institution of U. S., Sup. Gr. Master, R. A. Gilmore, Holmesbury, Philadelphia. Pa.; Sup. Gr. Sec., W. J. Kirkland, 229 Rhode Island Ave.. N. W., Wasbington, D. C.
Lucy Stone Leąue (1921), 412 W. 47 th St., N. Y.; 150; Pres., Ruth Hale; Sec., Jane Grant.
Lumber Trade Association, New York (1886), N. Y. City; 350; Pres., W. C. Reid; Sce., H. B. Coho.
Luther I.eague of America (1895), 427 Drexel Bldg., Phila, Pa.: 30,000; Pres., W. Banker; Scc., H. Hodges.

Maccabees (1883), 5065 Woodward Ave.. Detroit. Mich.: 275,580:Sup. Commander, D. P. Markey: Sec., T. Watson
Manufacturers of the U.S. A., Nat. Association (1905), 50 Church St.. N. Y.; 6,000: Pres., J. E. Edgerton, Nashville. Tenn.: Sec., G. S. Boudinot.
Maritime Association of Port of New York (1874), 78 Broad St.. N. Y.; 1,120; Pres., C. H. Potter: Sec., W. F. Firth; Mgr., C. L. Bundy.
Mathematical Society, American (1894), 501 W. 116 th St., N. Y., 1,200; Pres.,.Prof. G. A. Bliss: Sec.. Prof. R. G. D. Richardson.
Mayflower Descendants, Society of (1895) 44 E. 23 d St., N. Y.; 850; Gov., H. C. Quimby; Sec., J. P. H. Perry.

Mayors, New York State Conference of, 25 Washington Ave.. Albany, N. Y.: All cities in N. Y. State: Pres., Mayor Thomas A. Wilson of Binghamton; Sec., W. P. Capes
Mechanics, Junior Order United American, Nat. Council (1853), Philadelphia, Pa.; 310.000, Nat. Councilor, G. A. Davis, 2323 Arunah Ave., Baltimore, Md.: Nat. Scc., M. W. Woods, P. O. Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.
Medical Association, American (1897), 535 N . Dearborn St., Chicago; 89,481: Pres., R. L. Wilbur, Stanford Univ., Calif.; Scc., Dr. A. B. Craig.
Medical Association, Southern (1906), Birmingham, Ala.: 6,50u; Pres., Dr. S. Harris: Soc. Mgr., C. P. Loranz.

Medical Association, Wonnen's, of New York City (1900) 17 W 43d St... N Y : 200: Pres, E: S. J.'Esperance, M. D.: Scc.. Mary Reeson. M. D. Medical Jurisprudence, Society of (1883). N. Y. Academy of Medicine: 750: Pres.، J. K. Clarke: See, L. H. Mass. M. D.
Medical Society, State of New York (1807). 17 W. 43 d St., N. Y.: 9,630; Sec., E. L. Hunt.

Mental Hygiene. Nat. Com. for, Inc. (1915). N. Y. 165: Med. Dir., Dr. F. E. Williams: Sec. C. W. Beers.

Merchants' Association of New York (1897), 233 Broadway: 6.000; Pres., L. E. Pierson; Sec., S O. Mead.
Metric Association, American (1916), 156 Fifth Ave. N. Y.: 700; Pres.. Dr. G. F. Kunz, 405 Flfth Ave. Sec. H. Richards.
Mexican Socjety of New York (1909), 117 Park Row. N. Y : 550; Pres., F. Juarez; Sec., A. Paz. Microscopical Society, New York (1878), Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., W. 77 th St.; 168; Pres., C. P. Titus; Cor. Sec., J. H. Fisher: Rec. Sec.. T. I. Miller.
Military Order of the Cootie, U. S. A. (1920), Foster. Bldg., Corvallis, Ore.: 12,000; Com. in Ch., F. W. Kime: Adj. Gen., R. Anderson

Military Society of the War of 1812-Veteran Corps of Artillery (1790), 275; Col. Commandant, Gol. C. E. Warren, 60 E. 42d St., N. Y. City; Sec., Maj. David Banks, 1155 Park Ave., N. Y, Military Surgeons of the U. S., Association of (1890), Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.: \(4000:\) Pres., Capt. F. L. Pleadwell, M. C.
U. S. Nav: Se., Col. J. R. Church, U. S. A. Rtrd.

Mining Congress, American (1898), Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Pres., W. J. Lorjng; San Francisco; Sec., J. F. Callbreath.
Mission Society, N. Y. C. (1866), 105 E. 22d St.: Pres., W. S. Coffin; Sec., L. H. Lewis.
Mississippi Valley Association (1919), 511 Locust St.: 1,000: Pres., J. E. Smith; Sec., R. H. Faxon: Treas., R. M. Johnston.
Modern Brotherhood of America (1897), Mason City, Iowa; 51,000; Pres., A. Hass; Sec., E. L. Balz.
Modern Churchmen's Union in America (1922), Pres., Dr. R. C. Smith, St. John's Ch., Washington. D. C.: Sec., Dr. H. N. Arrowsmith, Cathedral of the Incarnation, Baltimore, Md.
Modern Woodmen of America (1883), Rock Island, Ill.; 1,056,000; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot; Head Clerk, J. G. Ray.
Moose, Loyal Order of, Rochester Lodge 113 (1909), 120 South Ave., Rochestcr, N. Y.: 9,000; Dictator, W. A. Marakle: Sec., F. G. Kunz.
Motion Picture Producers and Distribs. of Amer., Inc. (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 15; Pres., Will H. Hays; Sec., C. Smith.
Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America (1922), 132 W. 43d St., N. Y.; Pres., S. S. Cohen: Sec., M. Van Praag. Kansas City, Kan.
Motor Transport Association, National (1922), Pres., P. Healey, Waterbury, Conn.; Treas., Alex. Spring, Waterbury, Conn.; Mgr., E. N. Burnitt.
Municipal Leasue, Nat. (1894), 261 Broadway, N. Y.: 2,500: Pres., Col. H. M. Waite; Sec., H. W. Dodds.
Museums, American Association of (1906), 141 E. 29th St., N. Y.: 500; Pres., F. A. Whiting (Director of Cleveland Museum of Art); Sec., L. V. Coleman, 141 E. 29 th St., N. Y.

Nat. Institute of Public Administration (1921), 261 Broadway, N. Y.: 28: Director, I. Gulick.
National Institute of Social Scjences (1912), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 1,000: Pres., A. B. Fletcher. LL. D.: Sec., Miss R. Hahn.
National Motorist Alliance (1914), Palisade House, Englewood, N. J.; 6,000;: Sec., G. S. Wyckoff.
National Personnel Assoc., 20 Vesey St., N. Y.; Mng. Dir., W. J. Donald.
National Police Conference (1921), 240 Centre St., N. Y.; 750; Pres., R. E. Enright; Sec., D. I. MeKay.
National Security League (1914), 17 I. 49th St., N. Y.: 25,000; Pres., S. S. Menken; Sec., E. L. Harvey.
National Staff Assoc. (1905), New York; 250; Pres., Mre. A. G. Mohr, 204 Norwood Ave., Brooklyn, National Union Assurance Society (1881), Toledo, Ohio; 50,000; Pres., D. A. Helpman; Sec., E. A. Myers.

Naturalists, American Society of (1883), Ann Arbor, Micb.; 400; Pres., Prof. W. M. Wheeler, Bussey Institute, Forest Hills, Mass.; Sec.. A. F. Shull.
Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Society of (1893), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y.: 1800, Pres. W. M. Mefariand; Sec., D. H. Cox.

Naval Engineers, American Society of (1888) Nary Dept., Washington, D. C.; 1,200 ; Pres. Rear Admlral C. W. Dyson, U. S. N.; Sec., Commander S. M. Robinson, U. S. N.
Naval Militia, Vet. Association, First Battalion (1912), Foot W. 97 th St., N. Y.; 575 ; Pres., W. B. Duncan; Sec., J. L. Conway.

Naval Order of the U. S. (1890), 15 E. 40th St. N.Y.: 300 ; Commander, Major T. Bailey; Recorder, J. C. Moore.
Naval Veterans, Nat. Association of (1884), New Canaan, Conn.; 800; Commodore, L. Seafield; Sec., H. F. McCollum.
Needlework Guild of America (1896), 133 S . 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 500,000 ; Nat. Exec. Sec.. Miss R. K. Benaer.
Negro Business League, National (1900), Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; 900 ; Pres., R. R. Moton; Sec., Albon L. Holsey.
Neighborhood Houses of N. Y., United (1919), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 50; Pres., Miss H. Righter; Dir., Mrs. J. C. Bernheim.
New England Historical Genealogical Society (1844), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; 2,000; Pres., J. C. Chase; Rec. Sec., H. E. Scott; Cor Seo., T. K. Lothiop
New York Gity Mission Society (1827), 105 F 22 d St.: Pres., W. S. Comn; Sec., L. H. Lewis
New York Givic League (1911), 452 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.; Pres., Rev. O. R. Miller; Sec., W. S. Winans.

New York Railroad Club, 29 W . 39th St.; Pres., F. T. Dickerson.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, 25 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Dir., W. P. Capes.
New York State Federation of Labor (1864), 14 Jones Bldg., Utica, N. Y.; 700,000; Pres., J.' P. Holland; Sec, E. A. Bates.
Newspaper Club (1922), 133 W . 41st.St., N. Y. 400; Pres., C. G. Hambridge (Times); Sec., F. H. Adams, of City News Association.
Newspaper Executives, Nat. Association (1918), Fort Worth, Tex.; 500; Pres., A. L. Shuman, of Fort Worth'Star-Tielegram; Sec., R.W. Perry
Newspaper Publishers' Association, Amer (1887), 63 Park Row, N. Y.; 650 ; Mgr., L. B. Palmer; Sec., J. S. Bryan.
Non-Smokers' Protective League of America (1.911), 101 W. 72 d St., N. Y.; 5,000; Pres., C. G. Pease, M. D.; Sec., E. di Pirani.
Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway and 156 th St., N. Y.; 600 ; Pres., E. T. Newell; Sec., S. P. Noe.
Nurses' Association, American (1897), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 50.000 ; Pres., Miss Adda Eldredge; Sec., Miss A. G. Deans.
Odd Fellows, Ind. Order of (1819), 25 N . Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.; 2,676,582; Gr. Sire, L. J. Fastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; Sec., J. E. Kroh.
Til Chemists' Society, American (1922), New Orleans, La.; 300; Pres., L. M. Tolman, Chicago; Sec., T. B. Caldwell, Wilmington, N. C.
Oklahoma Society of New York (1921), Hotel Mcalpin, N. Y ; 375; Pres., A. Caruthers; Sec., T. J. McLaughlin.

Order Eastern Star, Gen. Gr. Chapter (1876), Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.; \(1,500,000\); M. W. Gr. Matron, Mrs. E. L. Chapin; See., Mrs. M. E. Keyes.

Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. Military, N. Y. Commandery (1895), 149 Broadway, N. Y.; 550; Commander, Brig. Gen. D. C. Weld, Jr.;
Sec., A. E. Gunther, Jr., Capt. Inf. O. R. C., Sec., A.
Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, International (1886), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 100,000 ; Pres., Mris. R. J. Reed, 10012 th St., Wheoling, W. Va.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. C. A. Menet.
Ordine Figli d'Italia, in America, 231 E .14 th St., N. Y.; Gr. Master, Hon. S A. Cotillo; Gr. Rec. Sec., Chev. Ail Santo Modica; Gr. Finan Sec.. C. Amoruso.
Organists, National Association of, Pres., T. T. Noble, N. Y.; Sec., G. B. Nevin, Johnslown, Pa.; Treas., J. Doane, N. Y.
Oriental Society, American (1842), New Haven. Conn. (care Yale Univ.); \(600 ;\) Pres, \(\mathbf{E}\). W. Hopklns: Sec., Dr. C. J. Ogden, 628 W. M14th St., N. Y.
Ornithologists' Union, American (1888), Philadelphia, Pa,: 1,450; Pres., Dr. W. Stone, Acaa. Nat. Sclence, Philadelphia; Sec., Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1939 Bilmore St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Osteopathic Association, American (1897), 623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, I11,: 3,500; Soc., C. J. Giaddls; Bus. Mgr., R. H.' McClure.
Gadds; Bus. Mgr.e R. H. M. Mchure.
Overseas League, Sec., E. G. M. Plant, 44 W. 20 th St.. N. Y.
Owls, Order of (1904), South Bend, Ind.; 643,748;
Sup. Pres., J. W. Talbot: Sec., F. W. Balley.

Pan-American Society of the U. S., Inc. (1912), 89 Broad St., N. Y.; 800; Pres., S. Mallet-Prevost; Sec., J. S. Prince.
Pan-Pacific Union (191\%), Honolulu, Hawali; 30 Trustees; Dir., A. H. Ford; Exec. Sec., Dr. F. F. Bunker.
Paper and Pulp Association, American (1878), 18 E. 41st St., N. Y.; 400; Pres., W. J. Raybold; Sec., H. P. Baker.
Peace Foundation, World (1910). 40 Mt . Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Gen. Sec, E. Cummings.
Peace Society, American (1828), 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.: 2,500 : Pres., Hon. A. J. Montague: Sec., A. D. Call.

Peace Society, New York (1910), 70 Fifth Ave. N. Y.; Pres., O. S. Straus; Sec., C. H. Levermore. Philatelic Society, American, Inc. (1886), 2,400; Pres., C. F. Heyerman, Detroit, Mich.: Sec., Dr. H. A. Davis, Denver, Col.

Philharmonic Society of New York (1842), 721 Fisk Bldg., N. Y.; 1,000: Ch. Brd. of Dir., C. H. MacKay; Sec. and Mgr., A. Judson
Pilgrim Society (1820), Plymouth, Mass.; 1,500; Pres., Hon. A. Lord; Sec., W. M. Brewster.
Pilgrims, The (1903). Room 204, 217 Broadway, N. Y.; 900 ; Pres., Hon. C. M Dencw; Sec., A. E. Gallatin.
Pilgrims of the U. S. (1903), 217 Broadway, N. Y.; 900; Pres., C. M. Depew; Sec., A. E. Gallatin.
Police Chiefs, International Association of (now International Police Conference).
Political Science, Academy of (1880) Columbia Univ., N. Y.; 5,100; Pres., S. M. Lindsay; Sec., P. T. Moon.

Post Office Clerks, Nat. Federation of (1000), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 30,000 ; Pres., G. E. Hyatt; Sec.-Treas., T. F. Flaherty
Presbyterian Church in U. S. of A., Board of Foreign Missions (1837), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; \({ }_{\text {S }} 4\); Pres., Rev. G. Alexander, D. D.; Sec., Rev. S. White, D. D.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A., General Assembly (1789), Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,756,918; Stated Clerk, Rev. L. S. Mudge.
Press Association, N. J. (1857), 357 Sprlngfield Ave., Summit, N. J.; 185; Pres., E. A. Bristor (Passaic Daily Herald); Sec., J. W Clift
Press Association, N. Y. State (1853), Waterloo, N. Y.; 200; Pres., P. A. Blossom, Brockport, N. Y.; Sec., Elias Vair.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society for (1866), 50 Madison Ave. N. Y.; 2,000; Pres., F. K. Sturgis; Sec., R. Welling
Prevention of Gruelty to Children, N. Y. Society for the (1875), 2 E . \(105 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St} . ; 2,290\); Pres., M. Linn Bruce; Gen. Mgr., E. K. Coulter; Sec., A. M. Crane.

Prince Hali Masons, Gr. Lodge State of N. Y (1845), 165 W .131 st St., N. Y; 5,000; Gr. Master, D. W. Parker; Sec., A. A. Schomburg, 105 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y
Prison Assoclation of N. Y. \((1846), 135 \mathrm{E} .15 \mathrm{th}\) St., N. Y.; 3,500; Gen. Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prison Association and Home, Women's (1845), 110 Second Ave., N. Y.; 19; Gen. Mgr., Mrs. M. B. Steinmetz; Sec., Miss J. T. Emerson.

Prisons and Prison Labor, Nat. Commission on (1909), 2 Rector St., N. Y.: 1,425; Pres., A. Lewisohn; Sec., J. K. Jafriay
Probation Association, Nat. (1921), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 1,300 ; Sec., C. L. Chute.
Professional Woman's League, Inc. (1892), 144 W. 55th St., N. Y.; 325; Pres., Mrs. R. Bassett; Sec., Mrs. E. P. Matthiessen.
Prohibition Federation, World (1909), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y.; Pres., Rev. C. Scanlon, LL. D.; Sec., Rev. C. T. Wilson, D. D.
Proportional Representation League (1921), 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Pa.; 900; Pres., R. S. Childs; Sec., C. G. Hoag.

Protective Tariff League, American (1885), 137 Centre St., N. Y.; 760; Sec. and Treas., W. F. Wakeman.
P. E. Ghurch in the U. S. A., Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the (1821), 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y.: \(3,500.000\); Pres., Rt. Rev T. F Gailor, D. D.; Sec., Rev. F. J. Clark.
P. E., N. Y. Gity Mission Society (1833), 38 Bleecker St., N. Y.; Pres., Blechop W. T. Manning; D. D.; Supt., Rev. L. E. Sunderiand: Sec., H. P. Robbins.

Psychical Research, American Society for (1904), 44 E. \(23 \mathrm{C}^{\text {St., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Prof. }}\) W. MeDougall; Sec., Gertrude O. Tubby.

Psychological Association, American (1892), limerson Hall, Cambrldge, Mass.; 442; Pres. Prof. K. Dunlop; Seo., Prof. E. G. Boring.
psychological Corp. (1921), Grand Central Terminal; 20; Pres., J. McK. Cattell; Sec., D. R. Brimhall.

Public Health Association. American (1918), 370 Seventh Ave. N. Y.: 4,000: Pres.. Dr E. C. Levy; Ser., A. W. Hedrich.
Public Schools ( \(\mathbf{N}\). Y Gity) Athletic League (1902), 157 E. 67 th St., N. Y.; 875,000 ; Pres., Gen. G. W Wingate; Sec., Dr. A. K. Aldinger.
Purity Federation, World's (1901), La Crosse, Wis.: 30.000; Pres., B. S. Steadwell; Sec., Mrs. E. H. Pratt, Chicago.

Purity, Nat. Christian Teague for Promotion of (1890), 5 E. 12 th St., N. Y.; Pres., E. B. Grannis.

Railway Business Association (1908), 600 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.: 600: Pres., A. B. Johnson; Sec., F. W. Noxon.
Railway Conductors of America, Order of (1868), Cedar Rapids. Iowa; 60,000; Pres., L. E. Sheppard; Sec., C. E. Whitney.
Railway Mail Association (1898) Portsmouth, N. H.; 17,000; Pres., W. M. Collins; Sec., B. E. Ross.
Real Estate Board of New York (1908), 7 Dey St., N. Y.; 2,000; Pres.. C. G. Edwards; Sec., W. H. Dolson.

Reai Estate Boards, N. Y. State Association of (1913), Albany. N. Y.; 2,400; Pres., Exec. Sec., M. C. Dobson

Red Gross, American (1905). Washington, D. C., 4,000,000 (5,000,000 Juniors); Ch. Central Com. J. B. Payne; Sec., Mabel T. Boardman.

Red Men, Improved Order of (1871), N. Y.; 36,000; Great Sachem, P. H. Danner, 80 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., E. J. Boyd.
Reform Association, Nat. (1863). 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Fa.; 50,000: Gen. Supt., Rev. J. S. Martin; Sec. L. C. Denise.
Reform Bureau, International (1896), 206 Pennsvlvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.; 1,200; Chancellor, L. C. Clark; Supt and Treas., W F. Crafts.
Reformed Church in the U.S., Board of Foreign Missions (1881), Reformed Church Bldg., 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, D. D.
Reserve Officers Association (1922), Ch., Col. J. W. Delafeld; Sec., R. E. B. McKenny:

Rhodes Scholars, Alumni Association of American (1907), Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; 450; Pres., L. W. Cronkhite, 142 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., F. Aydelotte.
Rockefeller Family Assoc. (1920), McAlpin Hotel. N. Y.; 60; Hon. Pres., Benjamin Rockefeller, Canon City, Col.; Pres., Chas. W. Rockefeller, Sunbury, Pa.; V. P., Jno. Rockefeller, Modesto. Cal.; Sec., Dr. Henry O. Rockefeller.
Rockefeller Foundation (1913), 61 Broadway, N. Y.; 15; Pres., Dr. G. E. Vincent: Sec., E. R. Embree.
Roosevelt Memorial Association (1919), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 1,000,000; Pres., W. B. Thompson; Sec., H. Hagedorn.
Roosevelt Memorial Association, Woman's (1919), 1 E. 57 th St., N. Y.; 40,000; Pres., Mrs. J. H. Hammond; Sec., Mrs. C. A. Bryan.

Rotary Club, of Portland (1910), 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 300; Pres., J. R. Ellison; Sec., W. L. Whiting.

Rotary Clubs, International Association of (1910), Chicago. Ill.; 82,900; Pres., R. M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo.; Sec., C. R. Perry.
Royal Arcanum, Sup. Council (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.; 129,000; Sup. Regent, C. E. Hoadley; Sec., S. N. Hoag.

Rubber Association of America, Inc. (1900), 250 W. 57 th St.. N. Y.; 669 ; Pres., H. T. Dunn; Sec. and Gen. Mgr., A.' L. Viles.
Russell Sage Foundation (1907), 130 E. 22d St., N. Y.; Sec. and Gen. Dir., J. M. Glenn.

Safety Council, Nat. (1912), 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 3,500; Exec. Sec., W. H. Cameron.
St. David's Society of the State of New York (1841), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y.; 236; Pres., Dr. S. M. Evans; Sec.. G. M. Lewis.

St. George's Society of New York (1770), 361 W. Broadway, N. Y.; 1,050; Pres., J. V. Davies; Almoner, L. D. Langlev.
Santa Claus Association, Inc. (1914), 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.; 100,000; Ch., J. A. Flaherty; V. Ch., S. Gompers; Founder, J. J. . Gluck; Sec., L. L. Mayer.
Savings and Loan Associations, Metropolitan League of (1890), Westerleigh, N. Y., Richmond Borough; 48; Pres., H. C. Horton; Sec., A. W. McEwan.
Savings and Loan Associations, N. Y. State League of; Pres., W. D. Carter; Sec., A. W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Ave., N. Y.
Savings Bank Association of State of N. Y. (1894), 56 W. 45th St., N. Y.; 140: Pres., V. A. Lersner; Sec., W. J. Reeves.

Scenic and Historic Preservation Society,

School Garden Association of New York (1908), 124 W. 30th St., N. Y.: 7.000; Pres.. Dr. G. Straubmuller.
Science Service, Inc., 1115 Connecticut Ave.. Washington, D. C. Pres., W. E. Ritter; Mgr. H. Wheeler.
Sciences, The Nat. Academy of, of the U.S. A. (1863), Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D. C.; 244; Pres., C. D. Walcott; Home Sec., C. G. Abbot For. Sec., R. A. Millikan, Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal.
Scottish Clans, Order of (1878), Boston, Mass.: 248 Boylston St.; 25,000; Royal Chief, A. G. Findlay; Sec., T. R. P. Gibb.
Seismological Society of America (1906), San Francisco, Cal.; 450; Pres., B. Willis; Sec., S. D. Townley.
Seventy-Eighth ("Lightning'") Division, Veterans of World War (1922); Hon. Pres., Major Gen., J. H. MrRae; Hon. V. P., Brig. Gen. S. B. Stanbury, Columbus, Ohio, and Brig. Gen. C. T. Hearn; Pres., Lieut. Col. A. J. L'Heureux; Sec., Sgt. J. D. Muntzer, South Orange, N. J.
Silk Association of America (1872), 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.: 485; Ples., J. A. Goldsmith: Sec..
Simplifed Spelling Board (1906), 4 Emerson Hall, Harvard Univ., Cambridge. Mass.; 300; Sec., Godfrey Dewey.
Slater Fund, John F. (1882), 61 Broadway, N. Y.: Pres., J. H. Dillard; Sec., Miss C. E. Mann.
Social Hygiene Association, Inc., American (1914), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.: 3,000; Gen. Dir., W. F. Snow, M. D.; Sec., D. R. Hooker, M. D.

Social Sciences, Nat. Institute of (1912), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., A. B. Fletcher. LL.D.; Sec., Rosina Hahn.
Society af Biblical Literature and Exegesis (1880), 7 Buckingham Place, Cambridge, Mass.; 400 ; Sec., H. J. Cadbury.
Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York (1818-1918), 166 Eleventh Ave., N. Y.; Pres., W. B. Isham; Sec., H. K. Fowler.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order of (1847), Philadelphia, Pa.; 250,000; Pres., G. H. Moyer; Sec., H. Miller.
Sons of the Revolution (1876)', Fraunces's Tavern, 54 Pearl St., N. Y.: 2,700; Pres., R. Olyphant: Sec., H. R. Drowne.
Sons of the American Revolution, Fmpire State Society (1890), 220 Broadway, N. Y.: 1,800; Pres., G. D. Bangs; Sec., Maj. C. A. Du Bois.
Sons of the American Revolution, Nat. Society of the (1906), Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres. Gen., Major W. I. L. Adams of Montclair, N. J.; Sec. Gen., F. B. Steele of Buffalo, N. Y.
Sons of the American Revoluiion, N. J. Society (1889), 33 Lombardy St., Newark, N. J.; 1,925; Pres., Hon. A. Lyon; Sec., D. L. Pierson.
Sons of Confederate Veterans (1876), Memphis, Tenn.; 55,000; Com. in Chief, McDonald Lee: Adj. in Chief, Carl Heriton.
Sons of Temperance of North America, National Division (1842), Orillia, Ont.; 12,000 (in America); Most Worthy Patriarch, E. R. Nickerson, Shag Harbor, Nova Scotia: Sec., Theo. N. Willmot.
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. (1881), The Capitol, Washington, D. C.: 54,000; Com. in Ch., C. Iroland; Sec., H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
Spanish War Veterans, United, Dept. of N. Y. (1904), Room 7, City Hall, N. Y.; Dept. Com., C. G. Lawrence; Adj., J. J. Falls.

Spiritualist Association, Nat. (1893), Washington, D. C.; 600,000; Pres., G. B. Warne; Sec., G. W. Kates.

Sponsors of U. S. Navy, Society of (1908), 415; Pres., Mrs. R. C. Langdon, 707 University Parkway, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.: Sec. W. S. Turpin, 1262 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Steamship Owners' Association, American (1904), 11 Broadway, N. Y.; 70; Pres., H. H. Raymond; V. P. and Gen. Mgr., W. L. Marvin.
Sulgrave Institute (1909), 3903 Woolworth Bldg. N. Y.: 10,000; Chancellor, A. B. Parker; Cb. Bd. Govs., J. A. Stewart: Sec., A. B. Humphrey.
Sunday School Union, American (1817), 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1,200; Pres. M. L. Finckel; Sec., W. H. Hirst.

Sunday School Association, World's (1907), 216 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. 30,000,000; Pres., J. Wanamaker; Ch. Exec. Com. J. W. Kinnear: Sec., W. G. Landes.

Suppression of Vice, New York Society for the (1873), 215 W. 22d St., N. Y.; 250; Pres., Rev. A. P. Atterbury; Sec., J. S. Sumner.

Symphony Society of New York (1878), 33 W . 42 d St., N. Y.; Pres., H. H. Flagler; Sec., R. Welling.
Teachers, American Federation of (1916), 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,000; Pres., C. B. Stillman; Sec., F. G. Stccker.

Teachers' Association, N. Y. State (1845), 617 N. Goodman St., Rochester; 18,500; Pres., J. A. De Camp, Utica; Sec., R A. Searing.
Teachers' Council, New York City (1913), Hall of Bd. of Educ., 500 Park Ave., N. Y.; 45; Pres., W. J. McAulific; Sec., F. J. Arnold.

Temperance Society, Nat. (1866), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y.; 100; Pres., Rev. C. Scanlon; Sec., A. R. Kimball.

Temple Sisterhoods, Nat. Federation of (1913), Merchants Bidg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 40,000; Pres., Mrs. J. Wiesenfeld; Sec., Mrs. B. Loewenstein. Theosophical Society, American Section (1875), 826 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, 111.; 6,000; Pres. J. W. Rogers; Sec., H. P. Martin.

Tobacco Merchants' Association of the U. S. (1915), 5 Beckman.St., N. Y.; 1,517; Pres., J. A. Bloch; Mng. Dir., C. Dushkind.
Toy Manufacturers of the U. S., Inc. (1916), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 112; Sec., F. D. Dodge.
Tract Society, American (1841), 101 Park Ave. N. Y.; Pres., W. P. Hall; Sec., Rev. W. H. Mattliews, Ph. D.
Trade and Transportation, New York Board of (1873), 41 Park Row, N. Y.; 740; Pres., L. Kohns; Scc., F. S. Gardner.
Irade Union League, Women's (1904), 247 Lexington Ave., N. Y.; 20,000; Pres., Rose Schneiderman; Sec., Mabel Leslie.
Travelers' Aid Society, New York (1907), 465 Lexington Ave., N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Miss V. M. Murray.
Tree Planting Association of New York City (1897), 100 Broadway, N. Y.; 150; Pres., C. 'T. Terry; Sec., T. R. V. Fike.
Tuberculosis Association, Nat. (1904), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 3,487; Pres., Dr. L. Brown; Sec., Dr. G.M. Kober; Mg. Dir., Dr. L. R. Williams.
Tuberculosis Association, New York (1904), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 3,600; Man. Dir., Dr. L. R. Wlliams.
Twenty-Seventh Division Association (1920), 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. City; 30,000; Pres., Brig. Gen., G. A. Wingate; Sec., Lieut. Col. N', Engel.
Typographical Union No. 6, New York (1860), Room 616, World Bldg., N. Y.; 9,000; Pres., L. H. Rouse; Sec., J. S. O'Connell.
Typothetae of America, United (1919), 608 S. Dcarborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 5,000; Sec., E. 'T. Mlller.
Ulster Protestant Association, Pres. A. E. Kelly; Secs., Geo. Lundle and W. J. 'Thompson.
Underwriters of N. Y., Board of-and Nat. Board of Marine Underwriters (Consolidated 1921), 25 S. William St., N. Y.; 43 (marine ins. co's); Pres., C. Eldert; Sec., C. Platt.
Union of American Hebrew Congregations (1873), Merchants' Bldg., Cincinnatl, Ohlo: Branch, 24 E. 21st St., N., Y.; 36,310; Pres., C. Shohl; Sec., Rabbi G. Zepln.
Union Society of the Civil War (1908), New York, N. Y.; 300; Pres. Gen., Thos. Ewing; Sec., W. R. Jones.
Unitarian Ministerial Union (1921), Quincy, Mass.; Pres., F. A. Weil; Scc.-Treas., C. R. Joy, 24 Spruce St., Dedham, Mass.
United American Men, Nat. Council (1845), Harrisburg, Pa.: 40,000; Nat'l Councilior, H. 'T. Swain, Georgetown, Del.; Scc., H. O. Holsteln.
United Mine Workers of America (1890), Indianapolis, Ind.; 500,000; Pres., J. L. Lewis; Sec., W. Creen.
United Order of Americans (1893), Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,000; Pres., R. C. Sherwood; Sec., G. W. Blann
United Press Association (1907), 63 Park Row, N. Y.; Pres., W. H. Hawkins; Sec., R. E. Fancher.

Universalist Gen. Convention (1866), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 55,000; Ch. Brd of Trustees, I., S. McCollester, D. D.; Tufts College, Mass.; Scc., Rev. R. F. Etz.
University Professors, American Association of (1915), Cambridge, Mrss. (Mass. Inst. of Technology), 4,500; Pres., Prof. J. V. Denney (Ohio State Unlv.) ; Sec., H. W. 'Ciyler.
University Women, American Association of (1882), 1634 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 15,000; Pres., Miss Ada Comstock, Dean of Smith Colleare; Exec. Sec., Miss Ruth French.
Urban League, Nat. (1913), 127 E. 23d St., N. Y.; 20.000; Pres., L. H. Wood: Hxec. Scc., E. K. Jones.

Vedanta Society (1898), 34 W. 71st St., N. Y.; 100 Pres., E. Shaughnessy; Sec., Miss A. L. Stuart Veteran Firemen's Association of New York City (1885), 128 W. 17 th St., N. Y.; 500 ; Pres., P. Hanlon; Sec., G. C. Reinhardt.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (1899), 32 Union Sg., N. Y.; 100,000; Com. in Chief, T. L. Huston; Adj. Gen., R. W. Elton.

Volunteers of America (1896), 34 W. 28th St., N. Y. ; 10,000; Pres., Gen. Ballington Booth; Sec., J. W. Merrill

War Mothers of N. Y. State, Nat. Anmer. (1922), 159 W. 84th St., N. Y.; 500; State War Mother Mrs. Ida. C. Goodwin; Sec., Mrs. W. S. Titus, 234 Cenfral Park West, N. Y. C
War Mothers, Nat. Amer. (1922), N. Y.; Nat'l War Mother, Mrs. R. E. Digney, White Plains, N. Y.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. R. Sargent, San Francisco; Cor. Sec., Mrs. J. C. Goodwln, 159 W. 84 th St.,
Weights and Measures, American Institute of (1917), 115 Broadway, N. Y.; 600; Pres., W. R. Ingalis; Sec., C. C. Stutz.
West End Association of New York City (1875), 2 Rector St.; 720; Pres., A. W. Otis; Sec., A. W Mcewan, 56 Pine St., N. Y.
Wireless Operators of America, Nat. League of (1922), Englewood, N. J.; 6,000; Sec., G. S. Wyckoff.
Woman Suffrage Assoc., Nat. Amer., 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. City; 2,000,000; Pres., Mrs. C. C. Catt; Sec., Mrs. F. J. Shuler.
Women, Nat. Council of, U. S. A. (1888), st. Louis, Mo.; 10,000,000; Pres., Mrs. P. NorthMoore, 3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis; Sec., Mrs. M. M. North, Herndon, Va.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Nat. (1874). 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 500, \(000 ;\) Pres., Miss A. A. Gordon; Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. P. Parks.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1915), Room 305 Blackstone Bldg., 14 th and H. Sts., Washington. D. C.: 2,500 (in U. S.) ; Nat. Ch., Mrs. L. B. Lewis; Sec., R. D. Du Bols. (Internatlonal Section, 6 Rue du Vien, Gcneva, Switzerland.)
Women's Municipal League of City of N. Y. (1894), 14 E. 46th St.. N. Y.; 1,500: Pres., Mrs. F. D. Hodgdon; Sec., Marlon B. Kelley

Woman's Nat. Dem. Club (1922), Hotel Wellington, Seventh Ave. and 55th Si., N. Y.; 1,500; Pres., L. R. Sire; Sec., B. E. Dalton.
Women Voters, Nat. League, of (1922), 53217 th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. M. W. Park; Scc., Eliz. J. Hauser.
Women's Relief Corps, Nat. (1883), Des Moines, Iowa; 222,000; Nat. Pres., Mrs. M. J. Basham, 803 Euclid Ave., Des Moines; Sec., Mrs. J. I. Berry, Cedar Rapids, lowa.
Woodmen of the Woild (1890), W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 542,000; Sov. Commander, W. A. Frazer; scc., J. T. Yates.
Woodrow Wilson Foundation (1922), 150 Nassau St., N. Y.; 100,000; Ch. Hon. F. D. Roosevclt; Excc. Dir., H. Holt.
Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, American Association of (1905), 45 E. 17 th St., N. Y.; 250 ; Pres., J. P. Stevens; Sec., J. J. Nevins.
World Agriculture Soc., Pres., Dr. K. L. Butterfield (Pres. Mass. Agric. Col., Amherst) : Excc. Sec. L. H. Parker, Amherst

World's Student Christian Federation (1895), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 257,000; Ch., Dr. J. R. Mott; Secs., Misses R. Rouse, s. Bidgrain, M. Wrong, Mr. H. L. Henriod, C. D. Hurrey and T. Z. Koo.

Yellowstone Trail Association, Inc. (1918), Minncapolis, Minn.; Gen. Mgr., H. O. Cooley; Sec., B. R. Mandel.
Young Men's Christian Association of City of New York (1852), 2 W. 45th Sit.; 28,000; Gell. Sec., W. T. Diack.
Young Men's Hebrew Association (1874), 148 E. 92 d St., N. Y.; 3,000; Pres.; Hon. 1. Lehman; Sec., L. J. Lcvinger
Young Women's Cilristlan Association, Nat. Board (1906), 600 Lexlngton Avc., N. Y.; 600,000; Pres., Mrs. R. E. Specr; scc., Miss M. Crotiy.
Young Women's Christian Association of the U. S. (1911), 112 E. 4th St., Littie Rock, Ark.; 800; Pres., Mrs. E. B. Kinsworthy; Gen. Sec., Mrs. E. C. Wicker
Yound Women's Hebrew Association (1902), 31 W. 110 tlı St., N. Y.; 4,800; Pres., Mrs. I. Untcrberg; Exec. Dir., Mrs. R. F. Schwartz; Sce., Mrs. S. I. Hymatu.
Zionist Ordanization of America (1920), 55 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 35,000 ; Ch. Nat. Exec. Com., Louls Llpsky.

\section*{MASONIG GRAND LODGES IN THE \(U\). \(S\). AND CANADA.}

\section*{STATE.}

Alabama Alb ta, Can. Arizona. Arkansas B.Columbia Calitorna. Canada. . Colorado Connecticut Delaware. Dist. of Col. Florida. Georgla. Idaho
llinois.
Indiana Lowa. Kansas. Kentucky Louisiana. Maine. Manitoba. Maryland Mass'chu ts Michigan Minnesota Misslssippi Missouri Montana
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline No of Members & Grand Secretary. & Resldence of Secretary. \\
\hline 46.624 & G.A. Beauchamp & Montgomery. \\
\hline 10,485 & S Y. Taylor... & Calgary. \\
\hline 4,360 & G J. Roskruge & Tucson. \\
\hline 31,609 & Fay Hempstead. & Little Rock. \\
\hline 10,112 & W. De W. Smlth & N. W'minster \\
\hline 85,181 & John Whlcher & S. Francisco. \\
\hline 84.285 & W. McG. Logan. & H'mllt'n.Ont \\
\hline 26,242 & Wm. W. Cooper & Denv \\
\hline 34.703 & Geo. A Kies. & Hartford. \\
\hline 5375 & J. F. Robinson. & Wllmington. \\
\hline 16,306 & A. W. Johnston.. & Washington. \\
\hline 18.933 & W. P. Webster. & Jacksonvllle. \\
\hline 62.855 & Frank F. Baker & Macon. \\
\hline 8.203 & G. E. Knepper & Boise. \\
\hline 230,588 & Owen Scott. & Camp Point \\
\hline 108.021 & Wm H. Swyntz. & Indianapolis. \\
\hline 73.535 & N. R. Parvin & Cedar Rapids \\
\hline 69150 & A. K. Wilson.... & Topeka. \\
\hline 60,021 & A. M. Woodrult. & Louisville. \\
\hline 25,959 & J. A. Davilla & New Orleans \\
\hline 38,499 & Chas B Dav & Portland. \\
\hline 8.756 & J A. Ovas. & Winnipeg. \\
\hline 25822 & George Cook & Baltimore. \\
\hline 92,418 & F. W. Hamilton. & Boston. \\
\hline 120,013 & Lou B. Winsor & Grand Rapids \\
\hline 51,014 & John Fishel. & St. Paul. \\
\hline 26,978 & Edw. L Faucett. & Meridian. \\
\hline 100,093 & Frank R Jesse & St. Louis. \\
\hline 17,676 & Cornelius Hedges & Helena. \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline No. of Members. & Grand Secretary. & Residence of Secretary. \\
\hline 34.647 & F. E. White & Omaha \\
\hline 2.313 & E.D.Vanderleith & Carson City. \\
\hline 4.897 & J. T. Hartt & St. John. \\
\hline 13,344 & H. M. Cheney. & Concord \\
\hline 62,253 & Isaac Cherry & Trenton. \\
\hline 4.761 & A. A Keen & Albuquerque. \\
\hline 272.634 & R. J. Kenworthy & New York. \\
\hline 32.925 & W. W. Wilson. & Raleigh. \\
\hline 13.582 & W. L. Stockwell. & Fargo. \\
\hline 8.781 & James C. Jones. & Halifax. \\
\hline 163.657 & J. H. Bromwell. & Cincinnati. \\
\hline 48.432 & W. M. Anderson. & Okla. City. \\
\hline 21.112 & J. F. Robinson & Portland. \\
\hline 168.914 & John A. Perry & Phlladelphia. \\
\hline 1,037 & E. T. Carbonell.. & Charlottet' n . \\
\hline 10,066 & W.W.Williamson & Montreal. \\
\hline 14,217 & S. P. Williams & Providence. \\
\hline 12.378 & W. B. Tate. & Reglna \\
\hline 25,301 & O. F. Hart. & Columbia \\
\hline 16,460 & G. A. Pettigrew. & Sloux Falls. \\
\hline 35,570 & S. M. Cain . & Nashville. \\
\hline 107,692 & W. B. Pearson & Waco. \\
\hline 3,690 & S. H. Goodwin. & Salt Lake C. \\
\hline 17,012 & H. H. Ross & Burlington. \\
\hline 35,296 & C. A. Nesbitt & Richmond. \\
\hline 33,954 & H. W. Tyler & Tacoma. \\
\hline 28,027 & J. M. Collins & Charleston. \\
\hline 42,394 & W. W. Perry & Milwaukec. \\
\hline 5,986 & J. M. Lowndes & Casper. \\
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Total membership-U. S., 2,592 977; Canada 151,373; Latin America, 13,730; Australasia, 109,338; United Kingdom. 380,000; Continental Europe. 75,000 .

GRAND LODGE F. \& A. M., STATE OF N. Y.
Grand Master-Arthur S. Tompkins. Nyack. Deputy Grand Master-Wlliam A. Rowan, New York. Senior Grand Warden-Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. Junior Grand Warden-Charles H. Johnson, Albany. Grand Treasurer-Jacob C. Klinck, Brooklyn. Grand Secretary-Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1921-1922,
Grand Master-His Royal Highness the Dulze of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. Pro-Grand Master -Br. the Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. Deputy Grand Master-Br. Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart., P. C. Grand Wardens-H. R. H. the Prince oi Wales, and Viscount Birkenhead, the ex-Lord Chancellor. Grand Chaplains-the Dcan of Chester, Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett, and Prebendary C. Bazell. Grand Treasurer-Seth S. Somers. Grand Registrar-Wm. F. Hamilton, LL. D., K. C.

\section*{ODD FELLOWS INDEPENDENT ORDER OF.}

Officers of the Soverelgn Lodge: Grand SireLucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; Grand Secretary -J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore. Total membershlp in the order, in the world, \(2,676,582\), of which \(1,972,601\) are males. There are 17,010 lodges, and 3,578 subordinate encampments, the latter having 350,634 members. The number of Rebekah lodges is 9,900 , with a membership of \(1,026,779\). They are
women. The total amount of relief paid out in 1921 was \(\$ 7,660,354.71\).

The New York State Officers are: Grand Master - Harold S. Arthur, 164 Sterling St., Watertown, N. Y. Grand Secretary-Harry Walker, 31 Union Square West, N. Y. City. Membershlp in the Empire State, as of Jan. 1, 1922, was 911 lodges, with 147,385 members. Rebekah lodges numbered 618. Relief paid out in the State in 1921 was \(\$ 486,490.63\).

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief-Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Recorder in Chef-Brevet Capt. John O. Foering, 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Milltary Order of the Loyal Leglon of the

Unlted States was organlzed by officers and exofficers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the Unlted States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion, 5,407 , as of April 30, 1922.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, OCTOBER 1, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{array}{l|}
\hline 0 \\
4
\end{array}
\] & Commandery & H'dqua'ters. & Instituted. & Recorder. & Address \\
\hline \[
18
\] & & Phlladelphia & Apr. 15, 1865 & B & . \\
\hline & State of N . & N. Y. Clty.. & Jan. 17, 1866 & Brevet Lleut.-Col. W. S. Cogsweli & Y \\
\hline & State of Me & Portland & Apr. 25, 1866 & Joh & 57 \\
\hline & State of Cal & S. Francisco. & Apr. 12, 1871 & Col. Willa & 74 New Montg' m'y St.,S.F. \\
\hline & State of Wis. & Milwaukee & May 15, 1874 & Act.Asst.P'ym'ster J.W.Meacham & Enterprise Bldg., Milw'kee \\
\hline & State of Ill & Chicago & May 8, 1879 & Lleut.-Col. George V. Lauman. & 320 Ashland BK., Chlcago. \\
\hline & Dist. of Col. & Washlngton. & Feb. 1, 1882 & Grahame H. & Kellogg Bldg., Wash \\
\hline & State of Ohio. & Clnclnna & May 3, 1882 & Capt. John M. Blair. & Masonic Temple. Cln'n \\
\hline & State of Mlch. & Detrolt & Feb. 4, 1885 & Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Coolidg & Memorlal Hall Bg., Detrolt \\
\hline & State of Minn. & St. Paul. & May 6, 1885 & First Lieut. S. H. Towler & Minn.Soldlers' Home, Mpls \\
\hline \[
12
\] & State of Ore. & Portland & May 6, 1885 & First Lieut. Joseph E. & A Insworth Bldg., Portland. \\
\hline & State of Mo & St. Louis & Oct. 21, 1885 & Capt. W. F. Henry & Temple Bldg., St. Louls. \\
\hline & State of Neb.. &  & Oct. 21, 1885 & Cirst Lieut. Frank B. \({ }^{\text {Cohn T. Taylor }}\) & 625 N. 41st Ave. Omaha, \\
\hline 16 & State of Iowa. & Des Molncs. & Oct. 20, 1886 & Brevet Capt. Elbrldge D. Hadicy & 222 Youngerman Bk.,D.M. \\
\hline 17 & State of Col. & Denver & June 1, 1887 & Lieut. Wm. H. Whitehead & Klttredge Bldg., Denve \\
\hline 18 & State of Ind & Indlanapolis & Oct. 17, 1888 & R. Carl Scott. \({ }^{\text {c }}\). & 55 \& 56 When Bldg., Ind \\
\hline 19 & State of Wash & Seattle & Jan. 14. 1891 & Capt. Horton C. For & 1212 Hoge Bldg., Seattle. \\
\hline \[
20
\] & State of Vt & Burlin & Oct. 14, 1891 & Capt. H. S. How & Stannard Mem. Hall, Burl. \\
\hline & State of M & Baltimor & Dec. 8, 190 & Edwin C. Ir & 508 Md.Casualty Bg., Bal \\
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THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.
(By John B. Kennedy of K. of C. Headquarters.)

The Knights of Columbus-the leading Catholic laymen's organization in the worid-was founded by Rev. M. J. McGlvney in 1882 in St. Mary's parish, New Haven, Coln. From an original membership of cleven it grew from eity to city in Connecticut and then from state to state and beyond national boundaries, untii its membership is more than 800,000 , and it operates in the United States and its possessions, in Canada, Newfoundiand, Mexlco and Cuba. It has more than 2,000 counclls, many of which own club buildings and are governed by State jurisdictions, of which there are 55 , and by a Supreme Councii, composed of elected State represclitatives, while executive power is vested in a board of directors. The primary object of the Knights of Columbus is to associate Catholic men for rellgious and civic usefuiness. There are four degrees of membership, none of which has any secret or oathbound stipulation-the compctent ecclesiastical and civic authoritles being empowered to demand and receive the degree work of the order.

The Knlghts have maintained slnce their lnception an insurance feature for members. Insurance on members now in force approximates \(\$ 250,000,000\). The soivency of the order, as measured by actuarial standards, is over 126 per cent. Non-insurance members are assoclates. The order was originally made up of only insurance members. Prevlous to their emergenee into general public notice as an agency of war welfare work the Knights had done educational and soclal work. They founded the first chair of American history in this country-at the Catholle University, Washington-and they endowed the same university with \(\$ 500,000\) for fifty scholarships in perpetulty. State and locai councils aiso supported educational and sociai work. The Knights aided the victims of many catastrophes.

An important work of the Knights has been their nine-year fight agalnst extreme radicalism through the medium of public forums. Lecturers have been sent through the country to combat materiaistic Sociailism. This work has met with success and is being continued. The \(\mathbf{K}\). of C. first entered war welfare work in the Spanish-American War. When the
war with Germany started they raised \(\$ 1,500,000\) among their members and began at the cantonments at home. Later, on Gen. Pershing's invitation, the Knights went overseas and there, as well as at home, supported by a fund of \(\$ 14,000,000\) donated by people of all classes, they carried on an intensive and extensive work.

In all, the Knights received approximately \(\$ 40,000-\) 000 from the American people. With the baiance remaining at the conclusion of active war work, they financed a Nation-wide chain of employment bureaus, finding work for 500,000 former service men at a minimum wage of \(\$ 20\) per week; they awarded 416 free coliege scholarships to former service men in institutions like Yale and Georgetown, and inaugurated a Nation-wide chain of free night schools for service men and women, with nominai charges for civillans. These schools graduated over 40,000 pupils last year. There are more than 100 of them in operation teaching technicai, business and citizenship courses. The balance of the war camp fund on hand is for use in continuing the educational work in hand and in conducting hospital relief work for the ex-service men in the bublic health service hospitals, the Knights of Columbus having becn specially designated to co-operate with the Red Cross in providing for the comfort and entertainment of these men for whom the war is not yet over.

The most recent national activities of the Knights of Columbus have been the conduct of an Amerlcan history movement for the improvement of history teaching, in which the \(K\). of C. offered prizes in a monograph contest, both prizes being won by nonCatholics; the institution of the K. of C. National Correspondence School at New Haven for war veterans of America, whieh in its first year of existence enrolled 35,000 men in 30 free technical and clerical courses, and the expansion of \(\mathbf{K}\). of C. hospitalization service so that in 411 hospitais, 165 K . of C. workers, all of war experience, serve some 29,000 war veterans in the same manner in which they were served overseas.

In round figures, the Knights are spending at the rate of \(\$ 2,500,000\) per year in behalf of the American war veterans.

\section*{ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND}

Grand Lodge offcers (elected at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11, 1922)-Grand Exalted Ruler-J. Edgar Masters, Charieroi, Pa. Grand Esteemed Leading Knight-Frederick A. Morris, Mexlco, Mo. Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight-Harry A. Ticknor, Pasadena, Cal. Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight Fred O. Nuetzei, Louisville, Ky. Grand SecretaryFred C. Roblnson, Congress Hotel, Chicago. Grand Treasurer-P. J. Brennan, Denison, Tex. Grand Trustee (five-year term)-Robert A. Scott, Linton, Ind. Grand T'Iler-Clement Scott, Vancouver, Wash. Grand Inner Guard-Albert E. Hill, Spartanburg, s. C.

The Elks Support Fund has provided vocationai training, at a cost of \(\$ 69,000\) to 106 disabled American boys. The total reeeipts of the War Rellef Commlssion, June 5, 1920, to June 15, 1921, were \(\$ 428,010\); disbursements, \(\$ 191,734\). The membershlp, as of July 1, 1922, was approxlmately 850,000. Members by States, as of April 1, 1922-Guam, 189; Ala.,

3,206; Alaska, 1,502; Ark., 6,518; Ariz, 7,711; Cal., 49,995; Canai Zone, 185 ; Col., 21,165; Conn 14,977; N. Dak., 6,623; S. Dak., 9,336; Dei., 1,055; Dist. of Col., 2,674; Fla., 5,552;'Ga., 5,097; Hawaii, 1,191; Idaho, 9,002; I11., 47,103 ; Ind., 28,780; Iowa, 21,336; Kan., 15,748; Ky., 10,388; La., 14,730; Me., 3,985; Md., 4,018; Mass., 36,633 ; Micn. 31,037; Minn., 18,569; Miss., 4,500; Mo., 15,447; Mont., 8,415; Neb., 13.192; Nev., 2,920; N. H., 5,131: N. J., 37,837; N. Y., 70,862; N. Mex., 3,395: N. C. 4,326; Ohio, 49,066; Okla., 13,063; Ore., 17,653; Pa., 66,793; Philipplnes, 629 ; Porto Rico, 304; R. I., 5,728; S. C., 2,213; Tex., 22,602; Tenn 6,006; Utah, 4,840; Vt. 2,109; Va. 8,157; Wash., 31.487; W. Va., 11,275;' Wis., 22,084; 'Wyo., 4.318 . The largest lodge is No. 22, Brooklyn, 10,328 members.
Disbursements for charity in the last three years: (1919) \(\$ 1,258,500\); (1920) \(\$ 1,566,234\); (1921) \(\$ 2,-\) 044,218.

\section*{THE SALVATION ARMY.}

\section*{(Prepared by That Organization).}

\section*{National headquarters, 122 West 14th Street, New York City.}

In 1920 the United States branch of the movement underwent a thorough reorganlzation. Three territorles were created, with headquarters respectlvely in New York, Chlcago and San Franclsco. Separate editions of the War Cry were published in each territory. Commander Evangeline Bonth was, up to the tlme of golng to press, in general charge of the work in the entire country.

International officlals-Wiillam Bramweli Booth eldest son of the founder of the salvatlon Army, is General of the entire organization, the international headquarters belng in Iondon, England. Hls wife, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, has charge of the work in the British Isles. Next in rank comes Commissioner Edward J. Higgins, Chief of the Staff, who some years ago was Chief Secretary for the work in the United States of America.

\section*{DOMESTIC STATISTICS.}

The Salvation Army in the United States has (as of year ending Sept. 30 1921) 1,117 corps and outposts, 3,728 omcers and cadets, 67 hotels for men, 2 for women and 11 boarding houses for young women, with total accommolation, 7,386 ; bedq supplied, \(1,711,118\), ineais suppiled \(704.819 ; 88\)
incustriai homes with accommodations for 2,103 and \(1,714,505\) meais and 529,437 beds suppliea; 6 children's homes, with accommodations for 670. and 206,600 beds and 634,123 meals supplied; 12 sium posts and nurseries, with 76.615 chiddren sheltered in a year; 23 rescue homes and maternity hospitals, with accommodations for 1,709 . and 4,393 glrls and 2,491 chlidren ardmitted; Christmas dinners for 293,171 , and toys for 108,846 children; 1,383,943 persons afforded temporary relief outsitic Industrlai homes and hospltals; outsicie empioyment found for 27,310 men and 8,089 women; \(336,478 \mathrm{ibs}\). of lee and \(3,274,591 \mathrm{lbs}\). of coal distributed.

\section*{INTERNATIONAL STATISTLCS.}
(Year ending December 31, 1921.)
Countries and colonies occupled, 73; languages in whlch Gospei is preached, 46; corps and outposts, 12,211; soclal institutions, 1,286; day schools, 752 ; naval and military homes, 35 ; officers and cadets engaged ln social work, 3,697 ; persons without rank emploved wholly in S. A. work, 5,941 , iocal offcers (sentor and jumior), 74,469; bandsmen (senlor) 26,017 , bandsmen, (junior) 7,419 ; songsters, 30,943 . corps cadets, 18.846; periodicals issued, 83 ; totwl contes der lssue. 1,461.880.

\section*{YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.}

General offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Offcers: Chairman-Alfred E. Marling. Vice Chairmen-James W. Speers, Roger H. Williams, William D. Murray, Abner Kingman. Treas-urer-B. H. Fancher. General Secretary-John R. Mrer-B. Consulting General Secretary-Richard C. Morse. The International Committee was incorporated April 16, 1883 . It is now composed of an authorized membership of 200 representative business men scattered throughout North America. It is the agent of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associatlons, charged with eneouraging, promoting and supervising Christian welrare work among men and boys.

The International Conmittee in its organization includes the Home Division with its five regions and eleven departments, its Foreign Division, and its continued work among soldiers in warring countrics where armies are not yet done away witll.
Forty-two State Committees and the National Council of Canada, co-operating with both the local and international work, maintain eloser relations with the local assoclations in the States and Provinces of North America. These State organizations have 196 secretaries, \(\$ 1,319,000\) of association property and promote the state-wide interests of the movement.
Under the combined co-operative interests of the General Agencies of Supervision there are (Sept. 1, 1922) 1,978 local associations and specifie organizations, 5,464 employed offcers; 95,795 committeemen, directors and volunteer leaders; 883.169 members, of which 228,860 are boys. The net property of the movement, including State work and international, is \(\$ 150,400,000\); total contributions from friends toward the operating expenditures of the movement, \(\$ 11,551,100\), and total operating expenditures of the movement, \(\$ 47,682,400\). These tigures do not include any war work data. The service of the association to men and boys includes a great variety of activities, among the more importanc of which are 69,892 socials and entertainments: 67,922 more or less permanent positions found for men: over 56,000 beds in Y dormitories used by men over
\(15,000,000\) times during the year; \(68,556 \mathrm{mcn}\) and boys in Y summer eamps; 1,679 industrial plants served physically, educationally, and otherwlse; 14.000 forelgn-born men taught to speak and write English, and 13,000 trained in citizenship; 110,639 in regular standard educatlonal classes; 303,434 men and boys in regular gymnasium classes; 201,182 enrolled in the regular Bible study classes; over 8,000,000 attending actinite religious meetings; 37,131 decisions for the Christian life, and 11,664 united with the church of their rnoice.

The foreign work of the North American associatlons has been brought more helpiuily than ever under more careful revlew. It includes work in 21 diffcrent countries where, at the expensc of the North American assoclations, secretaries from North America are allocated to aid in the development of both the national work of a country like China, as well as in the local associations of such country. In this foreign work there are 357 different associatlons with 767 employed officers, 214 of which are from America and the rest native; 15,905 members wlth correspondingly large social, physical, educational and religious activicies. Among the most notable gatherings on the forelgn field the past year was that of the Worid's Student Chrlstian Federation at Peking, attended by over 800 delegates from 32 nations. The \(\$ 4,000,000\) forelgn association building programme, whicn was interrupted by the great war, has been resumed, and, it is hoped, will soon be carried to a successful issue.

While the Armistice was slgned over 4 years ago, vet large areas overseas are stlll in war conditlons. The National War Work Council was dissolved in March, 1922, after it had passed the remaining part of lts work over to a speclal group of the International Committee. There are still a number of American workers in charge of the association welfare work among from \(1,000,000\) to \(1,500,000\) men in sucn countries as Poland, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Czecho-slovakia. The reducing process of this war work ls being made as fast as possible. Less tnan a cozen American secretaries are left in connection with the A. F. G. on the Rhine.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
The State Exccutive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York has lts general office at 2 West 45 th Street, Room 1001, New York City. Chatrman-William M. Kingsley. Treasurer-Samuel Woolverton. State Secretaries-Frank W. Pearsall and Fred I. Eldridge. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York. April 14. 1886. Included in the regular activities the State Committee owns and
(uperates Camp Dudley at Westport-on-Lake Champlaln as a summer camp for boys. The membership in the State is 101,940, divided as follows: General, 80,507, of which 18,400 are boys; railroad, 17,031; student, 2,245 : county and small town, 1,252; colored, 766. Property holdings and funds paid in amount to \(\$ 21,296,635\). A meeting of the the state, is neld in February.

\section*{YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

General offlce. 2 West 45th Street, Room 1402, New York City. Offcers: President-William M. Kingsley. Treasurer-Cleveland E. Dodge. General Secretary-Walter T. Diack. ComptrollerHenry M. Orne. The association maintains work for men and boys at 37 points; 19 general, 9 student, 5 railroad, 1 merchant seamen's and 3 army Branches of the assoclation: 1 . Twenty-third Street, 215 West 23 d Street. 2. West Side, 318 West 57 th Street. 3. Harlem, 5 West 125 th street. 4. East Side, 153 East 86 th Street. 5. Institute, 222 Bowery, near Prince Street. 6. Washington Heights, temporarily without a building 7 . Bronx Union, 470 East 161st Street, corner Washington Avenue. 8. Intercollegiate, office. 2 West 45th Street. 9. French, 109 West 54 th Street. 10. Army, Forts Jay and Slocum, offce 2 Weat 45 th Street. (Work also for saitors, National Guard, and soldiers in hospitals). 11. West 135 tb street, for colored men, 181 iVest 135th Street 1\% Bowery, 8 East Third Street, near the Bowery. 13. Railroad, New York Central and New Haved Lines, 309 Park Avenue. corner 49 hh Street. West 72 d Street and North River, Mott Haven, 179 East 150ith

Street. and New Durham, N. J., Railroad Men's Bulding. 14. Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eighth Avenue and 32d Street. 15. Merchant Seamen's, 525 West 23 d street.

College associations affliated with the Intercollegiate Brancn: Club House, 346 West 57 th Street. Rooms for medical students at 410 East 26 th Street. Offle, 2 West 45 th Street. 1. College of the City of New York. 2. College of Physiclans and Surgeons. 3. Columbia University. 4. Cornell Universicy Medical College. 5. New York Universlty. 6. Union Theological Seminary. 7. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The total membershin of the city is 380,389 , including 3,143 boys. There are 917 employees, ineluding 191 paid teachers. There are 14,843 gymnasium members, and 8,726 physical examinations were given, 3,062 members served on commlttees. 8,819 students in evening educational classes, 173,500 books drawn from libraries. lodgings furnished, \(809,149,2,329,106\) meals supplied, 7,660 situatlons secured, 4,553 religjous meetings attended by \(380,-\) 389 , sleeping accommodations for 2,202 and men directed to rooms outside of puildings, 10,878 .

\section*{THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL.}

The National Health Council is an organlzation eomposed of the ten leading national voluntary health agencies of this country, together with the United States Public Health Service as a conference nember.

The meinbers are as follows: American Public Health Assoclation, American Red Cross, American Social Hygiene Association, American Society for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Healtin Authorities of North America. Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association. National Child Healtn Council, National Commiltee for Mental Hygiene, Natlonal Orgauization for Public Health Nursing,

National Tuberculosis Assoclation, United States Public Healtn servlce (conference member)

The offlcers of the counci! are: Chairman, Dr. Llvingston Farrand; Vice Chairman, Dr. L. K. Frankel; Recording Secretary, Dr. S. J. Crumblne; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. F. Snow; Executive Offleer, Dr. D. B. Armstrong.

Each member organization elects a representative and alternate to serve on the council. The surgeon General represents the Unlted States Publle Health Scrvice.

The American Child Health Association and the Natlonal Child Labor Committee are indlrectly members through their affiliation with the National Child Health Council,

\section*{YOUNC WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S., OF AMERICA.} (Contributed by that organization.)

Tee purpose of the Young Women's Christian Assoclation is to advance the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual interest of young women, and to promote growth in Christian character and service, and to become a social force for the extension of the Kingdom of God. The Convention is held biennially in April. The officers of the Assoclation are: President, Mrs. Paist, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John Hanna, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. R. Wilson. of Detroit, Mich.; Secretaries, Mrs. E. B. Kinsworthy, of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Marjorie Collier, of Colorado Collcge

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations is the Executive Committee of the organization, to which the work of the organization is intrusted during the interim of conventions. The officers of the National Board are: President, Mrs. Robert E. Speer; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. John French; Secretary, Miss Katharine Lambert; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel J. THE Y. W. C. A. IN
There are in the United States 1,152 affliated Young Women's Christian Associations, with 280 branches. The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States has a membership of 584,000 , real property amounting to over \(\$ 25,000\),000 , and gross budgets of local Associations, approx imately, for 1921 , of \(\$ 22,000,000\), about 75 per cent. of which is met by earnings from cafeterias, boarding homes, etc. The National Board during 1921 expended upon its regular work \(\$ 2,679,245\), of which

THE Y. W. C. A. IN
It has in New York City thirteen Association residences, offering comfortable, clean and "homey" rooms at a moderate price. These have 1,114 beds and during 1921, 27,479 girls were housed; 6,186 known placements were made through the Young Women's Christian Association room registry service during the year 1921. There are eleven cafeterias and dining rooms, including those connected with the residences, which furnish wholesome inexpensive food. Young Women's Christian Association Bureaus for Employment and Vocational Advice in 1921 placed 13,070 girls in positions; 10,665 girls attended Young Women's Christian Association educational classes eovering more than forty-flve subjects as varied as stenography, Spanish

Broadwell. The General Secretary is Miss Mabel Cratty. It operates through its lieadquarters and five regional offices. The headquarters building and National Training School are located at 600 Lexington Ave. New York City. The regional offices are in New York; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Col.; San Francisco, Cal.; Atlanta, Ga.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations interests itself in the city, student, town and country Associations throughout the United States and its territories, and through its Foreign and Overseas Department. It works with other members of the World's Committee of the Young Wonien's Christian Association in carrying on Association work for the women and girls in Europe, the Near East, the Orient, and South America. Work in the Oriental countries is undertaken by the Association only upon the invitation of the Mission Boards already working in the country. At present work is being carried on under this department in fifteen countries, with a staff of 224 Secretaries.

\section*{HE UNITED STATES}
\$299,821 was for promoting work in China, Japan India and South America. The National Board has endowment yielding, approximately, \$100,000 annually and income producing features which in 1921 bronglit in \(\$ 813,524\). Contributions from Associations and individuals totalled \(\$ 1,242,872\)

Under the Continuation Committee of the National War Work Council there was still going on during 1921 certain war work of post-war significance, financed by the balance of sums originally appropriated for this work from war work funds.

\section*{NEW YORK CITY}
domestic science and costume designing; foreign-born women and girls of sixty nationalities availed themselves of the service of the baby clinics and employment departments and joined langıage classes and recreational activities of International Institutes Attendance in gymnasium classes was 31,970; total swimming pool attendance, 101,631; total attendance at religious service, \(103,931\).

Officers of the Metropolitan Board: President Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan; First Vice-President, Mrs. William W. Rossiter; Second Vice-President Mrs. Dwight Morrow; Secretary, Mrs. William Sloane Coffin; Treasurer, Mrs. William Henry Hays Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Warren A. Ransom Chairman of Finance, Mrs. E. P. Townsend.

\section*{THE AMERICAN LEGION.}
(National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

The American Legion, composed of men and women who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in the World War, was organized in Paris, France, in 1919. The 1922 convention was held at New Orleans, Oct. 16-20.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.
Commander-Alvin Owsley, Denton, Tex. Vice Commanders-Edward J. Barrett, Sheboygan, Wis; Watson B. Miller, Washington, D. C.; F. Erle Cocke, Dawson, Ga.; Robert O. Blood, Concord, N. H.; C. P. Plummer, Casper, Wyo. ChaplainFather William P. O'Connor, Cincinnati, O. Ad-jutant-Lemuel Bolles, Indianapolis, Ind. TreasurerRobert H. Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind. Judge Advocate-Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind. Historian-Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass, Assistant Adjutant-Russell G. Creviston, Indlanapolis, Ind.

Among the distinguished guests of the Legion at the convention were: Gen. John J. Pershing, Kenesaw Monntain Landis, Samuel Gompers, Charles Bertrand, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Parls, France, and President of the Interallied Veterans; Federation; Major J. B. Brunnell Cohen, representing the British Legion; Gen. James Dinkins, Assistant Adjutant of the United Confederate Veterans; Gen. E. K. Russ, National Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republlc; M. Reni-Mel, France; Admiral Magruder, U. S. N. There were Legion delegates not only from every State in the Union, but from Argentina, Brazil, Great Britaln, Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Japan, New Zealand, Porto Rico, Portuguese West Africa, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Legion in the convention was one that the American Legion thand for the carrying out of its obligations to the disabled of war and that should allother war arise "wlien the American people are aware of the extent of war profiteoring, a national determination will have developed that in any future war there shall bo a dratt not only of service men, but of the laboring
man and capitalist as well. Had there been such a draft, the fundamental basis of adjusted compensation now temporarily thwarted by executive action would never have arisen."

\section*{THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY-}

\section*{NATIONAL BODY}

The following officers were elected by the second annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary at New Orieans: President-Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, La.; Vice Presidents-Mrs Frank E. Fleming, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Flora Spaulding, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Margaret Simon Denver, Col; Mrs. Jennie R. Neeley, Tacoma Wash.; Mrs. Donald McCrae, Jr., Council Bluffs, Ia. Secretary-Katherine R. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind. Treasurer-Miss M. I. McCoy, Topeka, Kan. Historian-Mrs. Belle Nye, Albuquerque, N. M. Chaplain-Mrs. F. O. Burdick, Wlehita Falls, Tex.

\section*{AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY-}
N. Y. STATE BODY.

President-Mrs. William G. Keens, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary-Mrs. Arthur A. Ransom, Hall of Records, New York City; Executive Committee-voman-Mrs. William G. Keens, Albany.
(Note: For other officers communicate with Mrs Arthur A. Ransom, Iall of Records, New York C ty.)
THE AMERICAN LEGION-DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK
Officers: Commander-Albert S. Callan, Chathan, N. Y.; Vice Commander-C. W. A. Cannon, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Adjutant-John R. Schwartz, 305, Hall of Records, New York City, N. Y.; National Executive Committeeman-F. B. Mclean, Blnghamton, N. Y.; Finance Officer-William T. Hulse, Westhainpton Beach, L. I., N. Y.; ChaplainRev: Arthur A. LeMay, Soldlers and Sallors' Home, Bathi N. Y.: Service Officer-Carl W. Sudliolf, 302, Hall of Records, New York City, N. Y.
(Note: For district and county Chairmen eommunicate with John \(R\). Schwartz, Adjutant, 305 : Hall of IRecords. New York Citw.)

\section*{NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,}

Master-S. J. Lowell, Fredonia, N. Y. Secretary-C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoc City, Ohio. Washington, D. C., Office, 630 Loulslana Avenue, N. W., T. C. Atkeson ln charge.

\section*{OFFICERS OF STATE' GRANGES.}

\section*{Masters}

California, Geo. R. Harrison, Sebastopoi. Colorado, John Morris, Golden
Connecticut, Allen B. Cook, Niantic.
Delaware, Jacob Roosa, Milford.
Idaho, W. W. Deal, Nampa.
Illinois, E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah.
Indiana, Jesse Newson, Colunibus, R. 10.
Iowa, A. B. Judson, Balfour.
Kansas, B. Needham, Lane.
Kentucky, Thos. Urmston, Cynthiana.
Maine, W. J. Thompson, South China.
Maryland, B. John Black, Roslyn.
Massachusetts, E. H. Gllbert, Walpole.
Michigan, A. B. Cook, Owosso.
Minnesota, R. W. Roberts, Austin
Missouri, C. O. Raine, Hayti.
Montana, Clark Bumgarner, Fife
Nebraska, Geo. Bischel, Kcarney
New Hampshire, Herbert.N. Sawyer, Atkinson.
New Jersey, David H. Agans, Three Bridges.
New York, Albert Manning, Otisville.
North Dakota, T. M. Williams, Des Lacs.
Ohio, Harry A. Caton, Fresno.
Oklahoma, A. E. Geer, Lamont
Oregon, C. E. Spence, Oregon City, R. F. D. 3.
Pennsylvania, John A. McSparran, Furniss.
Rhode Island, C. Palmer Chapman, Westeriy. South Dakota, W. H. Hutchlnson, Whitc.
Vermont, O. L. Martin, Plainfield.
Washington, A. S. Goss, Maynard Bldg., Scattie. West Virginia, H. E. Williams, Trout.
Wisconsin, Herman Ihde, Neenah.
Wyomlng, C. H. Peake, Douglas.

California, Mrs. Martha L. Gamble, Santa Rosa. Colorado, Rudolph Johnson, Boulder. Connecticut, Ard. Welton, Plymouth.
Delaware, Wesley Webb, Dover
Idaho, Ferrin G. Harland, Payette.
Inlnois, Miss Jeannette E. Yates, Dunlap.
Indiana, W. R. Gant, Columbus, R. 10.
Lowa, Mirs. Mary E. Lawson, Oakland, R. 2.
Kansas, A. E. Wedd, Lenexa.
Kentucky, Mrs. O. C. Hafer, Hebron.
Maine, E. H. Llbby, Auburn
Maryiand, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Jean, Woodlawn.
Massachusetts, Wm. N. Howard, No. Easton.
Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota, Mrs. John Herzog, Austin.
Missouri, Mlss Lulu Fuqua, Hannibal.
Montana, Mrs. P. J. Anderson, Conrad.
Nebraska, Thos. A. Hodson, Gothenburg.
New Hampshire, George R. Drake, Manchester
New Jersey, Mrs. Mary Brown, Swedesboro.
New York, F. J. Riley, Sennett.
North Dakota, Mrs. Fannie Koester, Beulah.
Ohio, W. G. Vandenbark, Zanesville, R. F. D.
Oklahoma, W. C. Gillesple, Oklahoma City.
Oregon, Miss Bertha Beck, Albany, R. No. 3.
Pennsylvania, Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island, Mrs. C. L. Chase, Newport, Box 494. South Dakota, C. W. Amesden, Millbank.
Vermont, A. A. Pricst, Randolph.
Washington, F. W. Lewls, Tumwater
West Virglnia, F. M. Brown, Pliny.
Wisconsin, J. G..Seyfert, Eagle River.
Wyoming, Mlss Margaret Bundy, Hllisdale, Box 157.

\section*{THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN, AMERICA.}

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was established in 1908 by the official action of thlrty Protestant denomlnations in the United States to represent them and act for them in matters of common interest. The bodies thus composing the Federal Council are:

Baptist Churches, North; Nationai Baptist Convention; Free Baptist Churches; Christian Church; Christian Reformed Church in North America; Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership) ; Congregational Churches; Disciples of Christ; Friends: Evangelical Synod of N. A.; Evangelical Association; Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; African M. E. Church; African M. E. Zion Church; Colored M. E. Church in Amerlca; Methodist Protestant Church; Moravian Church; Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (South) ; Primitlve Methodist Church; Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service; Reformed Church ln America; Reformed Church in the U. S.; Reformed Episcopal Church; Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod; Seventh Day Baptist Churches; United Brethren Church; Unlted Evangelical Church; United Presbyterian Church; United Lutheran Church (consultative member).

The work of the Federal Council is carried on through several important commissions, lnterdenominational in membership, dealing with varlous fields of the churches' interest. Through the Commlssion on Evangellsm the evangelistle agencies of the varlous denominatlons co-operate in organizing united evangellstic efforts by the churches in communltles throughout the country. The Commission on the Church and Soclal Service carries on extensive educational and research work concerning the church and social questlons, particularly emphasizing better lndustrial relations and organizing conferences between churches and representatives of employers and labor to promote co-operation and a Christian spirlt ln industry. The Commlssion on Internatlonai Justlce and Goodwili ls pursuing a vlgorous programme in behaif of Christian inter-
nationalism, stressing at the present time, a campaign for the reduction of armament and better relatlons with the Orient. The Commission on Councils of Churches ls responsible for organizing and deveioping local federations or councils of churches in the larger communities, with a view of making the churches more effective forces in the community life. Among the important developments of the past year were the creation of the Commission on the Church and Race Relatlons, for, the purpose of working for co-operation between the white and the Ncgro races in securing better conditions for the Negro people; and the establishment of the Committee on Mercy and Relief, as a central agency of the churches in the relief of the Russian famine and other similar appcals. Other important Commlssions deal with Christian Education, Temperance, Relations with France and Belgium and Reiations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

The Central Office of the Council is at 105 East 22 d Street, New York City. Offices are aiso maintained in the Woodward Building, Washington, \(D\). C., and at 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. The officers of the Councii are: President, Robert E. Speer; Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; General Secretaries, Charles S. Macfarland and Samuel M. Cavert. The officers and secretarles of the Commisslons are as follows: On Evangelism and Life Service, Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Chairman; Rev. Charies L. Goodeli, Executive Secretary; on Christian Education, Rev. Wililam Adams Brown, Chalrman; on the Church and Social Service, Shelby M. Harrison, Acting Chairman; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary; Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary; on the Church and Race Relations, John J. Eagan, Chairman, Dr. George E. Haynes and Rev. W. W. Alexander, Executive Secretaries; on Temperance, Carl E. Mililken, Chairman; on International Justice and Goodwill, Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman Rev. Sidney L. Gullck, Secretary; on Relations with France and Belgium, William Sloane Coffn, Chalrman; on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe. Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Chairman; on Councils of Churches, Fred B. Smith,'.Chairman; Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary.

MOOSE, LOYAL ORDER OF.

Director General-James J. Davis, Washington, D. C. Supreme Dictator-Hon. T. W. Plerson, New Orleans, La. Supreme Secretary-Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart, Ill. Instituted 18S8. Lodges, 1,669 ; members, Loyal Order of Moose, 558,057;
women of Mooseheart Legion, 32,570; Junior Order of Moose, 5,178; total, 595,805.

New York Lodge, No. 15: Dictator-P. A. Slanor, 1465 Broadway. Secretary-E. H. Theis, 101 W. 127 th St.

\section*{AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.}

Exccutive Council-President, Samucl Gompers; Secretary, Frank Morrlson; Treasurer, Danicl J. Tobjn, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vicc-Presldent, James Duncan, 25 School Street, Qulncy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnatl, Ohlo; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fourth Vlce-President, William Green, 1102-8 Merchants' Bank Bidg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, W. D. Mahon, 104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.; Sixth Vlce-Prcsident, T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington Strect, Chlcago, Ill.; Seventh VicePresldent, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, 6111 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters, A. F. of L. Buildlng, Washington, D. C .

In the Federation are 111 national and international unions, representing 34,000 local unlons, 5 departments, 40 State brancles, 983 city centrals, and 799 local trade and Federal labor unlons:

The building trades, metal trades, mining, rallroad and unlon label trades departments are all at Washington.

\section*{STATE BRANCHES, A. F. OF L.}

State branches and central bodies of the A. F. of L. are maintalned for legislative and educational purposes, and they have no power to call strlkes or negotiate wages or working conditlons. Following are the chlef officers of the State branches:
Alabama. Lewis Bowen, Birmingham.
Arizona. Thos. A. French, Phoenix.
Arkansas. L. H. Moore, Flfth and Scott Streets, Little Rock.
California. Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.
Colorado. Ed. Anderson, Denver.
Connecticut. I. M. Ornburn, 215 Meadow Street New Haven.
Delaware. Fred W. Stierle, Wilmington.
Florlda. W. P. Mooty, Miaml.
Georgia. Loule P. Marquardt, Atlanta.
Idaho. Al Reynolds, Labor Temple, Boise
Illinois. Victor A. Olander, 164-166 W. Washington Street, Chicago.
Indiana. Adolph J. Fritz, United Bullding, Indianapolis.
Iowa. Earl C. Willey, Sioux City.
Kansas. William Howe, Topeka.
Kentucky. Peter J. Campbell, Lonisville.
Lonisiana. Ernest II. Zwally, Shreveport.
Maine. H. B. Brawn, Augusta.
Maryland-District of Columbia. A meriean Building, Baltinore.
Massachusetts. Martin T. Joyce, Emberton Buildlng, Boston.
Michigan. Johil J. Scannell, Detroit
Minnesota. George W. Lawson, 75 West Seventh Street, St. Paul.
Mississippi. Jos. W. Jones, Meridian.
Missourl. R. T. Wood, Springfield.
Montana. J. T. Taylor, Helena.
Nebraska. Frank M. Coffey, Labor Bur., Lincoln. Nevada. E. C. Mulcahy, Sparks.
Nevada. E. C. Mumpshire. Chas. H. Beaı, Jr., Franklin.

New Jersey. Newark.
New Mcxico. Jas. J Votaw, Albuquerque.
Now York. Edw. A. Bates, Jones Building, Utica. North Carolina. C. G. Worley, Ashevillc.
North Dakota. N. M. Aune, Grand Forks.
Ohio. Thomas J. Donnelly, Ferris Building, Columbus.
Oklahoma. Victor S. Purdy, Oklahoma City.
Oregon. iv. E. Kimsey, Portland.
Pennsylvania. C. F. Quinn, Commonwealth Trust Company Building, Harrisburg.
Porto Rico. Free Federation of Workingmen, Rafael Alonso, San Juan.
Rhode Island. Lawrence A. Grace, 37 Weybosset Strcet, Providence.
South Carolina. T. B. Cooper, Columbla.
South Dakota. H. A. Tripp, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee. W. C. Birthwright, Nashville. Texas. Robert McKinley, Temple.
Utalı. J. J. Sullivan, Labor Tcmple, Salt Lake City. Vermont. Nelson A. Malmgren, Rutland.
Vlrginia. J. Gribben, Newport News.
Washington. W. M. Short, Seattle.
West Virginia. H. L. Franklin. Charleston.
Wisconsin. J. J. Handley, Millwaukee.
Wyoming. Ward Hudson, Cheyenne.
THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engincers, President, Warren S. Stone, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, W. S. Carter, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President, W. G. Lee, American Trust Building, Cleveland; Ohio. Order of Railway Conductors of America, President, L. E. Sheppard, Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.
Offeers of the Grand Division-L. E. Sheppard, President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. B. Garretson, Advisory Counselor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; S. .N. Berry, Senior Vice-President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, Ceneral Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Whitney, Coneral S. P. Curtis, Vice-President, Crystal City, Tex.; W. M. Clark, Vice-President, 5927 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Turner, Vice-President, 3111 Eads Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; M. C. Carey, Vice-Presldent, Apt. 30, Algonquin, Port IIuron, Mich.; J. A. Phillips, Vicc-President, 1332a Shawnut Place, St. Louis. Mo.; J. M. Larisey, Vice-President, 4 Liberty Street, Charleston, S. C.; J. T. Hughes, Vlce-President, 1157 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minu.; F. H. Nemitz, Argonaut Hotel, San Francisco; P. Elkins, Grand Inside Sentinel, 3915 De Toniy, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Sheahan, Grand Outside Sentinel, Commercial Hotel, Sprlngfield, Ill.

Trustees-J. D. Condit, Chairman, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. H. Mooney, 3532 N. Gratż Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Anderson, 237 S. Chautauquir Avcnue, Wiebita, Kan.
Insurance Committee-C. F. BislıoD, Chairman, 307 N. Walnut Street, Danville, Ill.; H. S. Hopkins, Vice-President, 43 High Street, Skowhegan, Me.; M J. Land, 212 N . Irving Street, Cartersville, Ga. The order was organized Jnly 6, 1869, and on Sept. 1, 1920, it had 54,344 members.

\section*{INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.}

Establislied April 22, 1892.
Andrew Furuseth, President, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Patrlck Flynn, First V. P., 58 Commerclal St.. San Frauclsco; V. A. Olander, Second V. P., 166 W. Washlngton St., Chicago; Thos. Convay, Third V. P., 71 Maln St., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. B. Gill, Fourth V. P. 84 Seneca St., Seattle, Wash. ; Percy J. Pryor, Fifth V. P., \(11 / 2\) Lewis St., Boston; Vin. H. Brown, Sixth V. P., 202 Atiantlc Ave., Boston; Osear Carlson, Seventh V. P., 70 South St., New York, N. Y.

Thos. A. Hailson, Secretary-Treasurer, 355 No. Clark St., Chicago.

Aftliated with American Federation of Labor and Interuational Seafarers' Federatlon.
District Unlons-Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Assoclatlon. Headquarters, \(11 / 2\) Lewis St., Boston. Branches-New York. 70 South St.; Baltinorc, 1710 Thames St.; Philadelphla, 13 So. Second St.; Norfolk. Va., 54 Commercial Place; Moblle, Ala., \(691 / 2 \mathrm{St}\). Mlchael St. : New Orleans, La., 206 Jilla St. ;Galveston. Tex., 321 Twentieth St. : Providence, R. I., 335 Fddy St. ; Port Arthur, Tex., 132 Proctor

Marine Cooks and Stewards Assoc, of the Allan-
tic and Crnlf-Headquarters, 12 South St., New York. Branches-New York, 514 Greenwich St.; Boston, 6 Long Wharf; New Orleans, 228 Lafayette St.; Baltimore, S04 So. Broadwav; Phlladelphia, 140 So. Third St.; Galveston, \(21171 / 3\) Avenue A:; Providence, R. I., 515 Eddy St.

Flshermen's Union of the Atiantic-Boston, 202 Atlantic Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes-355 No. Clark St., Chicago.

Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Coal Passers' Union of the Great Lakes-71 Main St., Buffalo.

Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union-25 West Eagle St., Buffalo.

Sallors' Union of the Pacinc-58 Commercial St., San Francisco.

Alaska Fisherinen's Union-49 Clay St., San Francisco.

Deen Sea Fishcrmen's Union of the Pacific- 84 Seneen St., Scattle

United lishermen of the Pacifio-Astoria, Orcgon. Ferry Boatmeris Union-59 Clay St., San Francisco.

Tish Trap. Pile Drlvers' and Web Workers at Puget Sound and Alaska-Mellingliam, Wash,

\section*{DAILY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION AND REVENUES.}
(U. S. Census Figures. They relate to the year 1919.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{States.} & \multirow{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Morn- } \\
& \text { ing } \\
& \text { Dailies. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Evening Dailies.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Average Daily Circulation Per Issue, Excluding Sunday.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Revenues of Daily Newspapers in Year of 1919, Includlng Morning, Evening and Sunday.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sunday Papers.} \\
\hline & & & Moruing. & Evening. & Subscriptions and Sales. & Advertising. & No. & Average Combined Circulation Per Issue. \\
\hline Alabama & 5 & 19 & 78,552 & 152,078 & \$1,124,075 & \$2,822,628 & 10 & 182,761 \\
\hline Arizona & 8 & 12 & 28,237 & 28,758 & -311,814 & 1,058,420 & 9 & 32,126 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 11 & 21 & 71,015 & 56,970 & 784,794 & 1,840,995 & 7 & 83,685 \\
\hline California & 58 & 110 & 692,553 & 854,360 & 8,318,593 & 19,511,106 & 46 & 908,858 \\
\hline Coiorado. & 14 & 30 & 66,187 & 221,795 & 1,621,675 & 4,701,610 & 11 & 252,981 \\
\hline Connecticut. . & 8 & 28 & 94,403 & 256,797 & 1,780,021 & 4,335,651 & 8 & 119,765 \\
\hline Del. and Dist. Col. & 5 & 4 & 100,955 & 180,578 & 1,734,750 & 5,382,097 & 5 & 257,937 \\
\hline Fiorida & 11 & 24 & 84,280 & 81,544 & 829,303 & 2,387,418 & 13 & 89,177 \\
\hline Georgia & 10 & 20 & 121,177 & 177,551 & 2,388,259 & 5,229,915 & 14 & 335,912 \\
\hline Idaho, Wyo., N. Mex., Utah. . & 12 & 28 & 116,299 & 159,562 & 1,620,072 & 3,491,977 & 7 & 44,251 \\
\hline Iilinois......... . & 50 & 118 & 1,481,980 & 1,759,274 & 24,240,370 & 30,469,318 & 41 & 1,886,084 \\
\hline Indian & 31 & 107 & -312,339 & 597,614 & 4,011,292 & 9,965,256 & 18 & 276,880 \\
\hline Iowa. & 13 & 45 & 185,352 & 532,255 & 3,479,150 & 7,811,242 & 14 & 266,152 \\
\hline Kansas & 17 & 53 & 140,284. & 193,289 & 1,856,768 & 4,113,111 & 11 & 128,997 \\
\hline Kentucky & 12 & 20 & 145,660 & 170,191 & 1,518,393 & 3,338,047 & 11 & 169,396 \\
\hline Louisiana & 5 & 12 & 191,728 & 141,432 & 1,255,697 & 3,081,096 & 6 & 247,556 \\
\hline Maine. & 5 & 7 & 52,652 & 69,424 & -624,242 & 1,311,994 & 5 & 88,996 \\
\hline Maryland & 7 & 11 & 173,908 & 264,727 & 2,094,455 & 5,553,850 & 3 & 339,196 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 18 & 66 & 854,217 & 1,231,070 & 12,485,975 & 22,527,505 & 17 & 1,444,846 \\
\hline Michigan. & 17 & 56 & 274,911 & -745,738 & 5,461,753 & 13,558,379 & 14 & -507,916 \\
\hline Minnesota & 12 & 38 & 183,019 & 509,257 & 4,480,091 & -9,039,831 & 9 & 444,523 \\
\hline Mississipp & 3 & 11 & 26,372 & 30,108 & , 303,893 & ,723,303 & 5 & 37,355 \\
\hline Missouri. & 21 & 60 & 672,797 & 935,809 & 6,903,708 & 16,696,502 & 18 & 1,205,673 \\
\hline Montana & 11 & 11 & 67,121 & 44,397 & ,912,005 & 1,984,675 & 10 & 88,093 \\
\hline Nebraska & 15 & 14 & 146,361 & 224,948 & 2,251,176 & 5,342,148 & 9 & 255,702 \\
\hline Nevada. & 4 & 3 & 7,448 & 7,362 & 111,364 & 252,320 & (See & Wyoming) \\
\hline New Hampshire and Vermont. & 7 & 18 & 39,005 & 88,103 & 572,758 & 1,149,134 & & \\
\hline New Jersey . . . & 11 & 29 & 96,000 & 485,851 & 2,026,481 & 7,310,624 & 9 & 146,713 \\
\hline New Mex. (see Idaho) & & & & & & & (See & Wyoming) \\
\hline New York & 86 & 128 & 3,111,151 & 3,808,174 & 49,535,807 & 63,889,825 & 54. & 4,469,074 \\
\hline No. Carolina. & 9 & 24 & 95,217 & 84,189 & 1,175,141 & 2,486,254 & 11 & 116,753 \\
\hline No. Dakota and So. Dakota... & 10 & 24 & 65,797 & 101,046 & 1,273,442 & 2,451,493 & 8 & 60,907 \\
\hline Ohio & 37 & 128 & 564,883 & 1,933,072 & 10,533,938 & 28,236,258 & 29 & 1,087,733 \\
\hline Oklahon & 11 & 51 & 130,408 & 217,264 & 1,384,644 & 4,463,481 & 20 & 187,199 \\
\hline Oregon & 8 & 25 & 90,870 & 202,334 & 1,435,855 & 3,635,282 & 11 & 191,330 \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 58 & 143 & 1,154,415 & 1,892,832 & 16,062,244 & 33,249,476 & 29 & 1,612,115 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 3 & 9 & - 37,967 & 153,795 & 797,608 & 2,611,697 & (See & Maine) \\
\hline So. Carolina... & 7 & 10 & . 65,176 & 51,546 & 676,529 & 1,707,667 & 9 & 79,606 \\
\hline So. Dakota (see No. Dakota. . & & & & & & & (See & No. Dak.) \\
\hline Tennessee.... & 6 & 12 & 166,940 & 220,389 & 1,916,271 & \(4,303,994\) & 6 & 241,792 \\
\hline Texas. & 38 & 77 & 300,965 & 437,447 & 4,198,369 & 12,351,867 & 46 & 561,534 \\
\hline Utah (see Idaho) & & & & & & & 3 & 106,076 \\
\hline Vt. (see New H.) & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Virginia....... & 13 & 18 & 97,477 & 159,730 & 1,322,966 & 3,681,212 & 11 & 179,338 \\
\hline Washington & 14 & 28 & 141,932 & 376,696 & 2,919,094 & 7,029,343 & 13 & 288,724 \\
\hline West Virginia & 10 & 21 & 77,110 & 78,940 & 867,282 & 1,821,833 & 9 & 73,561 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 9 & 48 & 77,720 & 527,493 & 3,587,372 & 6,592,026 & 7 & 243,173 \\
\hline Wyo. (see Idaho) & & & & & & & 8 & 28,467 \\
\hline Total.. & 720 & 1,721 & 12,582,841 & 20,445,789 & 192,819,519 & 373,501,890 & 604 & 19,368,913 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Sunday paper figures for Maine include Rhode Island; those for Wyoming include New Mexico and Nevada. Sunday newspaper circulation (comblned, per issue), was \(16,479,943\) in 1914, and 13,347,282 in 1909. Morning dailies in 1914 numbered 794 , as against 760 in 1909 . Evening dailies numbered 1,786 in 1914, as against 1,840 in 1909 . Circulation per issue of morning dailies was \(11,692,368\) in 1914 ; that of evening dailies in 1914 was \(17,085,086\).

\section*{DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(From the 1922 N. W. Ayer \& Son American Newspaper Annual and Directory).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline TATE. & Dally & Wkly & STATE. & Daily & Wkly & State. & Daliy & Wkly & State. & Daily & W kly \\
\hline Alabam & 27 & 138 & Indian & 129 & 391 & Nev & 8 & 25 & S. Carolina. & 16 & \\
\hline Alaska & 6 & 10 & Iowa & 51 & 647 & N. Hamp & 14 & 61 & S. Dakota & 17 & 303 \\
\hline Arizona & 20 & 47 & Kansas & 68 & 523 & New Jersey. & 43 & 243 & Tennessec & 16 & 178 \\
\hline Arkansas & 39 & 213 & Kentuc & 32 & 186 & N. Mexico. . & 6 & 87 & Texas. & 112 & 665 \\
\hline California & 169 & 511 & Louisia & 14 & 134 & New York & 202 & 967 & Utah & 6 & 70 \\
\hline C. lorado. & 42 & 283 & Malne. & 13 & 63 & N. Carollna. & 38 & 163 & Vermont & 10 & 67 \\
\hline Connectle & 34 & 88 & Maryla & 15 & 97 & N. Dakota. & 9 & 254 & Virginia. & 32 & 152 \\
\hline Delaware & 3 & 25 & Mass. & 88 & 321 & Ohio & 153 & 532 & Vlrgin Isles.. & 5 & \\
\hline Dist. of C & 6 & 27 & Mlchigan & 66 & 455 & Oklaho & 58 & 393 & Washington. & 39 & 243 \\
\hline Florida. . & 33 & 140 & Minnesota & 47 & 622 & Oregon & 34 & 180 & W. Vlrglnia. & 29 & 138 \\
\hline Georgia & 30 & 221 & Mississippi & 16 & 145 & Pennsy'nia & 186 & 646 & Wisconsln... & 56 & 445 \\
\hline Hawail & 9 & 16 & Missouri & 74 & 613 & Philippines. . & 18 & 11 & Wyomlng & 8 & 83 \\
\hline Idah & 12 & 119 & Montana & 18 & 201 & & 11 & 10 & & & \\
\hline Iliinoi & 155 & 895 & Nebras & 26 & 491 & Rhode Is & 12 & 21 & Total & 2,382) & 13,660 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tri-weeklies, 94 ; Semi-weeklies, 532 ; fortnightlles, 102 ; Semi-monthlies, 348 ; montnlies, 3,517; bi-monthlies, 120; quarterlies, 410 ; mlscellaneous, 80 . Total of all kinds in U. S. and Colonles, 20,887, publishea in 10,025 separate places.

Canada and Newfoundland-Dailies, 135; weeklies, 973 ; total of all kinds, 1,466 .
Aggregate daily circulation in U. S. and Canada-Morning papers, 12,000,000; evening papers, 19,000,000; Sunday pupers, \(15,000,000\).

Total circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the United States in 1919, according to the Census of Manufactures, was \(220,008,686\) copies.

\section*{AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1921-1920.}
(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{International Classification.} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{FOR 1921.} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{FOR 1920.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { NEW } \\
\text { PUBLI- } \\
\text { CATIONS. }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{By Origin.} & \multirow{4}{*}{Total.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW PubliCATIONS}} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & \multirow{4}{*}{Total.} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Am- } \\
\text { eri- } \\
\text { can } \\
\text { Au- } \\
\text { thors }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { English \& } \\
\text { Other For. } \\
\text { Authors. }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { New } \\
& \text { B'ks. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{New} \\
\text { Edi- } \\
\text { tlons }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Pamphlets} & & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{New B'ks.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{New Editions} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Pamphlets} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Am- } \\
& \text { eri- } \\
& \text { can } \\
& \text { Au- } \\
& \text { thors }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Engllsh \& Other For. Authors.} & \\
\hline & & & & & Am. & Im-ported. & & & & & & Am. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Im- } \\
& \text { por- } \\
& \text { ted. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Philosophy & 199 & 24 & 46 & 195 & 20 & 54 & 269 & 209 & 33 & 32 & 211 & 20 & 43 & 274 \\
\hline Religlon. & 460 & 41 & 94 & 485 & 10 & 100 & 595 & 467 & 37 & 161 & 535 & 21 & 109 & 665 \\
\hline Sociology & 355 & 34 & 233 & 502 & 21 & 99 & 622 & 353 & 43 & 363 & 679 & 25 & 55 & 759 \\
\hline Law & 111 & 22 & 58 & 176 & 4 & 11 & 191 & 70 & 39 & 57 & 157 & 2 & 7 & 166 \\
\hline Educatio & 111 & 14 & 91 & 188 & 1 & 27 & 216 & 101 & 10 & 123 & 203 & 11 & 20 & 234 \\
\hline Phllology & 165 & 33 & 43 & 136 & 33 & 72 & 241 & 141 & 54 & 49 & 121 & 72 & 51 & 244 \\
\hline Science. & 227 & 61 & 385 & 577 & 5 & 91 & 673 & 182 & 49 & 281 & 448 & 8 & 56 & 512 \\
\hline Technical Books. & 331 & 83 & 148 & 452 & 1 & 109 & 562 & 259 & 93 & 183 & 471 & 5 & 59 & 535 \\
\hline Medicine, Hygiene. . & 169 & 86 & 44 & 238 & 2 & 59 & 299 & 132 & 75 & 83 & 258 & 2 & 30 & 290 \\
\hline Agriculture. & 64 & 19 & 86 & 147 & 0 & 22 & 169 & 49 & 18 & 223 & 279 & 0 & 11 & 290 \\
\hline Domestic Economy . & 38. & 4 & 21 & 56 & 3 & 4 & 63 & 22 & 6 & 21 & 46 & 0 & 3 & 49 \\
\hline Business. . . . . . . . . & 181 & 25 & 61 & 243 & 0 & 24 & 267 & 144 & 24 & 78 & 238 & 1 & 7 & 246 \\
\hline Fine Arts & 153 & 8 & 34 & 138 & 3 & 54 & 195 & 94 & 6 & 30 & 88 & 3 & 39 & 130 \\
\hline Music. & 53 & 6 & 16 & 56 & 1 & 18 & 75 & 44 & 5 & 23 & 64 & 2 & 6 & 72 \\
\hline Games, Amusement. & 59 & 4 & 24 & 69 & 0 & 18 & 87 & 50 & 10 & 52 & 98 & 2 & 12 & 112 \\
\hline General Literature. . & 296 & 34 & 79 & 279 & 30 & 100 & 409 & 248 & 53 & 50 & 263 & 30 & 58 & 351 \\
\hline Poetry and Drama. & 263 & 49 & 100 & 391 & 48 & 73 & 512 & 409 & 44 & 105 & 437 & 63 & 58 & 558 \\
\hline Fictlon. & 683 & 277 & 12 & 765 & 169 & 38 & 972 & 778 & 345 & 31 & 861 & 232 & 61 & 1.154 \\
\hline Juvenile Books & 482 & 65 & 29 & 476 & 39 & 61 & 576 & 410 & 67 & 22 & 422 & 31 & 46 & 499 \\
\hline History. & 376 & 48 & 148 & 422 & 19 & 131 & 572 & 503 & 36 & 172 & 542 & 36 & 133 & 711 \\
\hline Geography, Travel.. & 216 & 45 & 67 & 233 & 12 & 83 & 328 & 144 & 22 & 56 & 168 & 17 & 37 & 222 \\
\hline Blog'phy, Genealogy & 297 & 19 & 46 & 241 & 28 & 93 & 362 & 271 & 14 & 29 & 213 & 32 & 69 & 314 \\
\hline Gen. Works, Misc. . & 49 & 7 & 18 & 61 & 2 & 11 & 74 & 21 & - 3 & 11 & 29 & 0 & 6 & 35 \\
\hline Total. & 5,438 & 1,008 & 1,883 & 6,526 & 451 & 1,352 & 8,329 & 5,101 & 1,086 & 2,235 & 6,831 & 615 & 976 & 8,422 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

These figures include pamphlets of which 2,235 were recorded in \(1920 ; 2,853 \ln 1919 ; 2,376\) in 1918.
American book productlon (1918) new books, 8,085 ; new editions, 1,152.

BOOK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.
According to the United States Census of Manufactures, there were published in 1919 , in this country; \(\$ 127,578,093\) worth of books and pamphlets, and \(\$ 14,762,182\) worth of sheets of musie and books of music.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1921-1920.
(Complled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Classes of Literature.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{New Books.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
New \\
Editlons.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Totals } \\
& \text { for } \\
& 1921 .
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Totals } \\
& \text { for } \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & New Books. & Translations. & Pamphlets. & & & \\
\hline Philosophy. & 205 & 18 & - 10 & 41 & 274 & 276 \\
\hline Rellgion.... & 563 & 36 & 69 & 107 & 775 & 679 \\
\hline Sociology & 536 & 15 & 220 & 52 & 823 & 870 \\
\hline Law.... & 131 & 3 & 59 & 81 & 274 & 363 \\
\hline Educatlon. .-. & 1.73 & 1 & 66 & 21 & 261 & 253 \\
\hline Mllitary and Naval & 229 & 2 & 55 & 21 & 307 & 269 \\
\hline Philology... . . . . . . & 127 & 1 & 6
63 & 14 & 148 & 205 \\
\hline Science. . . & 447 & 12 & 63 & 78 & 600 & 597 \\
\hline Technology. & 450 & 7 & 171 & 115 & 743 & 720 \\
\hline Mediclne, Publlc Heaith, etc & 269 & 7 & 56 & 104 & 436 & 446 \\
\hline Agriculture, Gardening. . & 127 & 1 & 58 & - 25 & 211 & 218 \\
\hline Domestle Arts. . . . . . . & 47 & & \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) & 10 & 59 & 73 \\
\hline Business. . . . . & 125 & & 30 & 27 & 182 & 138 \\
\hline Fine Arts & 219 & 2 & 17 & 29 & 267 & 184 \\
\hline Music (Works about) & 53 & 7 & 5 & -8 & 73 & 65 \\
\hline Games, Sports, ete.... & 112 & 11 & 10 & \(\stackrel{25}{76}\) & 148 & 161 \\
\hline Literature......... & 292 & 16 & 19 & 76 & 403 & 366 \\
\hline Poetry and Drama. & \({ }^{385}\) & 25 & 81 & 126 & \({ }^{617}\) & - 563 \\
\hline Fuction & 957 & 51 & 4 & 904 & -1,926 & 2,104 \\
\hline Juvenile. & 483 & 7 & 50 & 217 & 757 & 770 \\
\hline History . . . . . \({ }^{\text {des }}\) Travel & 388 & 16 & 36 & 38 & 478 & 525 \\
\hline Description and Travel
Geography . . . . . . & 392 & 11 & 64 & 71
23 & 538
136 & 436 \\
\hline Biography.. & 303 & 26 & 15 & 53 & 397 & 374 \\
\hline General Works. & 190 & & & 3 & 193 & 181 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total.....} & 7,319 & 265 & 1,173 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,269} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11,026} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11,004} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{8,757} & & & \\
\hline Total for 1920. . . . . . . . & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{8,738} & 2,266 & 11,004 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Productlon in previous years-(1910), 10,804, , 1911), 10,\(914 ;(1912), 12,067\); (1913), 12,379; (1914) 11,537; (1915), 10,665; (1916), 9,149, (1917),8,131.

BIG MONEY FOR RARE BOOKS.
The rare books coliected by Henry Huth of England and sold at London in 1919 fetched \(\$ 1,500,000\). of which \(\$ 100,000\) was for the Shakespeare quartos. etc., now at Yaie University.

The books of Jobert Hoe, sold at New York in 1911-12. fetched \$1.932.000.

\title{
CHURCH MEMBERS IN UNITED STATES; BY STATES, 1916.
}
(Figures taken from official U. S. Religious Census.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & All Denom'tiens. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Roman } \\
& \text { Catholic. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Metho- } \\
\text { dist. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bap- } \\
& \text { tist. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Presbyterian. & Congregational & Prot. Epis. & Unitarian. & Lutheran. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Re } \\
\text { formed. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Alabama & 1,099,465 & 37,482 & 323,400 & 518,706 & 20,428 & 4,822 & 10,069 & & & \\
\hline Arizona & 117,014 & 84,742 & 5,551 & 2,927 & 4,353 & 539 & 2,318 & & & \\
\hline Arkansas & 583,209 & 21,120 & 176,806 & 287,349 & 18,213 & 740 & 4,431 & & & 107 \\
\hline California & 893,366 & 494,539 & 96,818 & 39,570 & 54,011 & 34,180 & 30,018 & 3,343 & 7,582 & 448 \\
\hline Colorado & 257,977 & 104,982 & 38,584 & 18,548 & 25,667 & 11,782 & 8,437 & 638 & 2,738 & 221 \\
\hline Connecticu & 724,692 & 483,834 & 36,181 & 26,243 & 3,143 & 71,188 & 48,854 & 316 & 14,971 & 1,600 \\
\hline Delawar & 86,524 & 30,183 & 37,521 & 3,651 & 6,197 & & 4,656 & & 940 & \\
\hline Dist. of & 164,413 & 51,421 & 20,836 & 39,978 & 9,338 & 3,255 & 18,295 & & 3,050 & \(7 \ddot{0} 5\) \\
\hline Florida. & 324,856 & 24,650 & 114,821 & 131,107 & 10,170 & 2,878 & 10,399 & 184 & & \\
\hline Georgi & 1,234,132 & 18,214 & 387,775 & 721,140 & 25,181 & 6,119 & 11,098 & & & \\
\hline Idaho & 1,235,386 & 17,947 & 11,373 & 5,682 & 6,943 & 2,827 & 2,404 & & & 83 \\
\hline Illino & 2,522,373 & 1,171,381 & 287,931 & 170,452 & 114,857 & 57,926 & 40,725 & 1,593 & 187,746 & 9,196 \\
\hline Indian & 1,777,341 & 272,288 & 271,596 & 85,786 & 59,209 & 5,768 & 8,848 & 376 & 47,879 & 10,642 \\
\hline Iowa & -937,334. & 262,513 & 199,036 & 44,939 & 68,899 & 39,524 & 8,126 & 1,004 & 83,925 & 7,575 \\
\hline Kansa & 610,347 & 128,948 & 151,348 & 60,383 & 45,263 & 16,893 & 5,843 & 258 & 30,512 & 1,420 \\
\hline Kentucky & 967,602 & 160,185 & 155,129 & 367,731 & 48,423 & 712 & 9,383 & & & 2,058 \\
\hline Louisiana & 863,067 & 509,910 & 81,273 & 213,018 & 9,636 & 1,765 & 11,632 & & & \\
\hline Maine & 255,293 & 148,530 & 22,551, & 35,492 & 320 & 21,641 & 5,628 & 2,488 & & \\
\hline Maryland & 602,587 & 219,530 & -161,287 & 44,055 & 19,603 & 875 & 38,469 & & 33,555 & 15,801 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 1,977,482 & 1,410,208 & 75,965 & 86,551 & 10,319 & 133,509 & 75,217 & 41,587 & & 271 \\
\hline Michigan & 1,181,431 & 572,117 & 144,094 & 49,766 & 48,989 & 35,597 & 33,409 & 1,478 & 101,608 & 14,903 \\
\hline Minnesota & 1,931,388 & 415,664 & 59,576 & 28,156 & 32,494 & 22,987 & 22,635 & 1,898 & 264,649 & 1,914 \\
\hline Mtssissipp & 762,977 & 32,160 & 226,356 & 441,293 & 19,758 & 371 & 6,132 & & & \\
\hline Missouri & 1,370,551 & 445,352 & 241,751 & 252,107 & 67,628 & 10,479 & 14,309 & 911 & 45,303 & 1,204 \\
\hline Montan & 137,566 & 78,113 & 13,873 & 4,073 & 6,792 & 3,841 & 4,607 & 375 & 9,129 & 136 \\
\hline Nebrask & 440,791 & 135,537 & 81,879 & 19,643 & 26,333 & 19,42:3 & 7,931 & 549 & 66,906 & 3,597 \\
\hline Nevada & 16,145 & 8,742 & ,777 & , 356 & 501 & 261 & 1,207 & & 444 & \\
\hline New Hampshire & 210,736 & 136,020 & 13,574 & 17,335 & 908 & 20,084 & 6,155 & 3,890 & & \\
\hline New Jersey. & 1,337,983 & 790,764 & 131,211 & 80,918 & 102,290 & 10,839 & 67,996 & 1,291 & 19,680 & 38,772 \\
\hline New Mexico & 209,809 & 177,727 & 11,505 & 6,721 & 3,892 & 366 & 1,718 & & & \\
\hline New York & 4,315,404 & 2,745,552 & 328,250 & 182,443 & 222,888 & 65,021 & 227,685 & 6,288 & 73,581 & 73,991 \\
\hline North Carolina. & 1,080,723 & 4,989 & 338,979 & 535,299 & 69,898 & 3,125 & 18,545 & 994 & 19,450 & 6,109 \\
\hline North Dakota. & 225,877 & 95,859 & 13,479 & 6,268 & 9,295 & 8,913 & 2,455 & & 72,026 & 1,435 \\
\hline Ohio. & 2,291,793 & 843.856 & 399,045 & 105,753 & 160,413 & 45,606 & 47,175 & 1,700 & 93,192 & 56,101 \\
\hline Oklahom & 424,492 & 47,427 & 113,202 & 129,436 & 23,618 & 3,419 & 3,566 & & 3,899 & 486 \\
\hline Oregon & 179,468 & 49,728 & 30,381 & 15,635 & 16,672 & 6,373 & 5,726 & 532 & 4,499 & 755 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 4,114,527 & 1,830,532 & 427,509 & 194,262 & 405,493 & 16,444 & 118,687 & 1,828 & 371,674 & 210,978 \\
\hline Rhode Island. & -344,060 & 261,312 & 7,801 & 18,771 & 2,205 & 10,581 & 20,176 & 1,412 & & \\
\hline South Carolina. & 794,126 & 9,514 & 278,854 & 413,630 & 38,361 & 501 & 11,000 & & 14,788 & 46 \\
\hline South Dako & 199,017 & 72,113 & 21,429 & 8,852 & 9,855 & 11,762 & 11,762 & & 46,947 & 2,100 \\
\hline Tenness & 840,133 & 23,015 & 286,143 & 320,442 & 71,821 & \(\stackrel{2}{2}, 185\) & 9,910 & 124 & & 374 \\
\hline Texas & 1,784,620 & 402,874 & 418,121 & 646,494 & 68,229 & 2,377 & 17,116 & 414 & 19,187 & \\
\hline Utah & 280,848 & 10,000 & 1,848 & 1,305 & 2,254 & 1,616 & 1,469 & & & \\
\hline Vermont & 145,682 & 78,178 & 16,808 & 9,797 & 1,157 & 22,912 & 6,000 & 1,833 & & \\
\hline Virginia. & 949,136 & 36,671 & 147,954 & 456,095 & 49,186 & 360 & 33,593 & 235 & 14,610 & 2,440 \\
\hline Washington & 283,709 & 97.418 & 40,020 & 17, 38 & 30,559 & 16,137 & 10,881 & 2,176 & 17,359 & 385 \\
\hline West Virginia. & 427,865 & 60,337 & 154,519 & 78,6\% & 27,349 & 316 & 6,831 & 265 & & 1,015 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 1,162,032 & 594,836 & 63,331 & 20,425 & 23,459 & 30,534 & 18,451 & 508 & 297,310 & 10,427 \\
\hline Wyoming...... . & 39,505 & 12,801 & 4,293 & 1,841 & 2,514 & 1,951 & 3,890 & ... & 704 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES, 1916.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline City. & All Denom'tions & Roman Catholic. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Metho- } \\
& \text { dist. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bap- } \\
& \text { tist. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Presby terian & Congregational & Prot. Epis. & Unitarian. & Luth.eran. & \[
\frac{\mathrm{Re}}{\text { formed. }}
\] \\
\hline Baltim & 296,599 & 137,730 & 41,784 & 33,511 & 9,105 & & 17,209 & & 15,538 & 5,570 \\
\hline Boston & 401,498 & 294,914 & 9,053 & 15,959 & & 15,458 & 17,790 & 9,327 & & \\
\hline Buffalo & 277,045
1 & 193,220 & 10,333 & 6,029
36 & 8,441 & & 10,004 & & 12,514 & \\
\hline Cincinna & 1,058,782 & 101,931 & 12,268 & 10,648 & & & 22,233
5,623 & & 56,784 & \\
\hline Cleveland & 357,261 & 261,427 & 16,725 & 12,374 & 8,286 & 7,808 & 9,924 & & & \(\ddot{3,8 \dot{5} \dot{4}}\) \\
\hline Denver & 71,847 & 28,772 & 10,038 & 5,694 & 5,741 & 3,768 & 3,632 & & 1,611 & \\
\hline Detroit. & 330,600 & 204,796 & 19,789 & 9,690 & 14,113 & 3,658 & 10,915 & & 24,260 & \\
\hline Jersey City & \begin{tabular}{l}
146,490 \\
103,905 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 109,436
32,311 & 4,612
18,063 & 17,835 & \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2,774 \\ 7 \\ \hline 993\end{array}\) & & 5,755
2
2,300 & & 5,078 & 4,392 \\
\hline Los Angeles & 122,697 & 49,107 & 16,598 & 8,362 & 9,763 & 5,643 & 6,027 & & 2,096 & \\
\hline Louisville. & 129,529 & 53,474 & 10,789 & 29,536 & 7,057 & & 4,499 & & 2,655 & 1,419 \\
\hline Milwauke & 20 & 126,92 & 4,592 & 2,465 & 98 & & 3,601 & & 38,084 & \\
\hline Minneapolis... & 122,259 & - 51,776 & 9,778 & 8,016 & 7,205 & 6,327 & 5,183 & & 17,063 & \\
\hline New Orleans... & 2,195,617 & -147,696 & -6,695 & 11,369 & \(\begin{array}{r}3,878 \\ 61 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 25,230 & 6,630 & & 6,025
33,629 & \\
\hline Philadelphia... & 2,776,422 & 1,436,700 & 55,848 & 63,958 & 62,929 & & 102,629 & & 20,062 & 0 \\
\hline Pittsburgh. & 377,703 & 225,362 & 25,678 & 18,652 & 41,169 & & 7,541 & & 9,190 & \\
\hline Richmond & 82,944 & 10,776 & 12,021 & 41,234 & 4,498 & & 6,382 & & & \\
\hline St. Louis & 392,453 & 281,627 & 17,827 & 17,425 & 9,864 & & 6,579 & & 16,001 & \\
\hline San Francisco. & 17¢,745 & 139,676 & 3,889 & & 3,377 & 1,885 & 3,599 & & & \\
\hline Washin & 164,413 & - 51,421 & 5,876
20,836 & 3,810
39 & 10,428
9,338 & 4,207 & 3,825
18,295 & & 3,050 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the above table, figures for each denomination include those of whatever branches of that denomination use the same general name, both white and colored,

\title{
BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
}
Residence.
*Janes M. Thoburn. Mlss. Bis., Meadville, Pa.

BISHOPS OF THE COLORED M. E. CHURCH.
The Bishops of the Colored Methodlst Eplscopal Chureh in America are: Isaac Lane (retired), Jackson, Tenn; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Cleve-
land, Ohio; R. A. Carter, Chicago, Ill.; N. C. Cleaves, St. Louls, Mo.; R. T. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; J. C. Martin, Jackson, Tenn.; J. A. Hamlett, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. McKinney, Sherman, Texas.

\section*{EISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.}

Robert L. Rudolph
Philadelphla, Pa. | Willard Brewing

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Hays, for thirty-one years pastor of the First Church, Johnstown, Pa., was chosen, at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 18, 1922, by
the 134th General Assembly, to be the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

\section*{BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.}

Alabama-Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery; William G. McDowell, Jr., Coadjutor, Auburn
Alaska-Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona-Jullus W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix
Arkansas-James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. J. Demby, Little Rock
California-William Ford Nichols, San Francisco; E. L. Parsons, Coadjutor, San Francisco. Saeramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C Sanford (miss.) Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena; W. B. Stevens, Coadjutor.
Colorado-I. P. Johnson, Denver; Frederick Ingley, Coadjutor.
Connecticut-Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford. Middletown: E. C. Acheson, Suffragan
Dakota, North-J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo
Dakota, South-H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. B. Roberts, Suffragan.

Delaware-Phillp Cook, Wilmington.
District of Columbia-Alfred Harding, Washington.
Florida-Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando.
Georgia-Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell
Idaho-Frank H. Touret, Bolse
Illinois-Charles Palmer Anderson; S. M. Griswold Suffragan, Chicago. Quinoy: M. Edward Farrcott. Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Springfleld.
Indiana-Joseph M. Francis, Indlanapolis. Northern Indlana: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa-Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Des Molnes; Harry S. Lougley, Coadjutor.
Kansas-James Wise, Topeka. Salina: Rober H. Mize.
Kentucky-Cliarles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Iexington: Lewis W. Burton.
I,ouisiana-Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine-Benjamin Brewster, Portland
Maryland-John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: Geo. W. Davenport

Massachusetts-William Lawrence: Charles L Slattery, Coadjutor; S. G. Babcock, Suffragan Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield.
Michigan-Charles David Williams, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota-Frank A. MeElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: James D. Morrison; Granville G. Bennett, Coadjutor
Mississippi-Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. Wm Mercer Green, Coadjutor.
Missouri-Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis. St Louls: F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas Clty
Montana-William F. Faber, Helena; H. H. H. Fox, Suffragan.
Nebraska-Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: Georgo A. Beecher (miss.), Hastings.
Nevada-George C. Hunting (miss.), Reno.
New Hampshire-Edward M. Parker, Concoril
New Mexico-F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque. New Jersey-Paul Matthews, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines. Nowark: Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York-Wm. T. Manning, New York City Arthur S. Lloyd and Herbert Shipman, Suffragans. Central: Charles Tyler Olmstead. Utica: Charles Fiske, Coadjutor, Syracuse. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo; G. A. Oldham, Coadjutor: D. L. Ferris, Suffragan. Albany: Rlchard H. Nelson. Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.
North Carolina-Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raloigh Raleigh: Edwin A. Pennick, Charlotte, Coadjutor; H. B. Delany, Suffeagan. East Caroline: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Asheville: J. M. Horner (miss.)
North Dakota-John P. Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Ohio-William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland. Toledo: Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Clneinnati. Thoo. I. Recse, Coadjutor, Columbus.
Oklahoma-Theo. P. Thurston (mlss.), Muskogeo.
Oregon-Walter Taylor Sumner, Porthand. Lastern: W. P. Remington (miss.), Pendleton.

\section*{BISHOPS GF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Continued.}

Pennsylvania-P. M. Rhinelander; Thos. J. Garland, Suffragan, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Alexander Mann. Bethlehem: E. Talbot, South Bethehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie: John C. Ward.
Rhode Island-J. De W. Perry, Jr., Providence.
South Carolina-W. A. Guerry, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Kirkman G. Finlay, Columbia.
South Dakota-Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. B. Roberts, Suffragan.

Tennessee-Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. J. N. Maxon, Nashville, Coadjutor.
Texas-George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin; Chas. S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: Alexander C. Garrett; H. T. Moore, Coadjutor. Western: William T. Capers. Northern: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo.
Utah-Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City.
Vermont-Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. Burlington: George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor.
Virginia-William C. Brown, Richmond. Southern Noriolk: B. D. Tucker, A. C. Thomson, Portsmouth, Coadjutor. Southwestern: Robert C. Jett.
West Virginia-W. L. Gravatt, Charleston.
Wisconsin-William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington-Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. Spokane: Herman Page (miss.).
Wyoming-Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne.
Africa-Liberia: W. H. Overs; Theo. M. Gardiner, Suffragan, Cape Palmas.
Brazil-Southern: L. L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio.

China-Frederick R. Graves (miss.), Shanghai Hankow: Logan H. Roots (miss.). Anking: D Trumbull Huntington.
Hayti-H. R. Carson (miss.).
Panama Canal Zone-James C. Morris (miss.).
Cuba-Hiram R. Hulse (miss.).
Virgin Islands-C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Dominica-C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Japan-John McKim (miss.), Tokio. Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss.)
Hawaiian Islands-John D. Lamothe (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico-Henry D. Aves (miss.).
Philippines-Gouverneur F. Mosher (miss.)
Porto Rico-Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Sonora, Cal. Bishop Thos. F: Gailor, Presiding Bishop and President Executive Council, 281 4th Ave., N. Y. City. RETIRED BISHOPS.
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O. Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
A. W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn. James S. Johnston, late Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio.
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah, Orange, N. J.
E. W. Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, Savannah,

Ga.
G. M. Williams, late Bishop of Marquette, Annapolis, Md.
Henry B. Restarick, late Bishop of Hawaii, Honolulu.
R. L. Paddock, late Bishop of East Oregon, Hempstead, N. Y.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES:
(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1922 , copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy \& Sons.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DIOCESE. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cler- } \\
\text { gy. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chur- } \\
& \text { ches. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Parish \\
Pupils.
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Catholic } \\
\text { Populat'n. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & DIocese. & Cler.gy. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Chur- } \\
\text { ches. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Parish \\
Pupils.
\end{tabular} & Catholic Populat'n. \\
\hline Baltimor & 565 & 229 & 33,182 & 287,458 & Indianapolis. & 273 & 199 & 20,163 & 130,522 \\
\hline Boston & 784 & 295 & 80,626 & 900,000 & Kansas City & 149 & 108 & 9,756 & 75,750 \\
\hline Chicago & 1,066 & 363 & 142,603 & 1,150,000 & La Crosse. & 233 & 234 & 11,757 & 116,536 \\
\hline Cincinnati & 413 & 218 & 36,139 & 218,000 & Lafayette & 77 & 84 & 4,381 & 170,000 \\
\hline Dubuque & 268 & 232 & 15,873 & 111,500 & Lead & 82 & 180 & 920 & 32,120 \\
\hline Milwauke & 440 & 303 & 43,007 & 274,329 & Leavenwo & 185 & 126 & 9,513 & 64,291 \\
\hline New Orleans & 273 & 202 & 23,384 & 336,019 & Lincoln & 106 & 138 & 3,474 & 35,512 \\
\hline New York. & 1,141 & 395 & 99,590 & 1,473,291 & Little Rock & 88 & 105 & 4,104 & 23,192 \\
\hline Oregon City & 153 & 116 & 7,300 & 60,000 & Louisville & 210 & 162 & 15,972 & 120,289 \\
\hline Philadelphi & 828 & 359 & 100,998 & 719,759 & Manchester & 158 & 112 & 19,900 & 141,489 \\
\hline St. Louis. & 598 & 324 & 39,356 & 425,692 & Marquette & 98 & 137 & 8,221 & 85,896 \\
\hline St. Paul & 355 & 262 & 24,418 & 265,000 & Mobile. & 141 & 111 & 7,801 & 46,300 \\
\hline San Franc & 447 & 214 & 17,898 & 364,826 & Monte'y-Los Ang. & 285 & 237 & 12,340 & 214,000 \\
\hline Santa Fe & 94 & 386 & 4,954 & 149,164 & Nashville. & 53 & 58 & 4,326 & 25,450 \\
\hline Albany & 271 & 201 & 27,323 & 215,412 & Natchez & 58 & 143 & 6,619 & 30,704 \\
\hline Alexand & 38 & 75 & 2,746 & 43,312 & Newark. & 583 & 243 & 70,588 & 598,143 \\
\hline Alton. & 210 & 161 & 10,633 & 87,000 & Ogdensburg & 160 & 162 & 4,873 & 100,600 \\
\hline Altoona & 153 & 115 & 14,251 & 146,173 & Oklahoma & 108 & 157 & 7,028 & 56,965 \\
\hline Baker City & 27 & 53 & 964 & \(\cdot 7.218\) & Omaha. & 219 & 164 & 11,216 & 83,357 \\
\hline Belleville. & 132 & 138 & 11,206 & 74,806 & Peoria & 243 & 231 & 14,623 & 118,585 \\
\hline Bismar & 75 & 152 & 2,885 & 37,428 & Pittsburg & 623 & 384 & 73,871 & 550,000 \\
\hline Boise & 60 & 109 & 1,843 & 18,959 & Portland & 172 & 160 & 18,137 & 154,424 \\
\hline Brookly & 587 & 255 & 73,580 & 821,337 & Providence & 265 & 118 & 21,622 & 275,450 \\
\hline Buffalo & 448 & 240 & 45,160 & 342,000 & Richmond & 93 & 97 & 6,242 & 43,250 \\
\hline Burlington & 106 & 96 & 8,459 & 90,061 & Rochester & 224 & 153 & 25,704 & 185,876 \\
\hline Charleston & 33 & 38 & 1,206 & 10,000 & Rockford & 191 & 99 & 6,476 & 61,043 \\
\hline Cheyenne & 26 & 55 & 506 & 23,661 & Sacramento & 77 & 107 & 2,611 & 55,079 \\
\hline Cleveland & 391 & 235 & 56,349 & 454,019 & St. Augustine & 57 & 77 & 4,337 & 51,014 \\
\hline Columbus & 178 & 142 & 14,211 & 105,067 & St. Cloud. & 162 & 140 & 7,080 & 67,223 \\
\hline Concordia & 91 & 95 & 5,060 & 37,204 & St. Joseph. & 98 & 98 & 3,951 & 44,161 \\
\hline Corpus Chr & 46 & 114 & 2,645 & 98,580 & Salt Lake. & 26 & 27 & 852 & 11,515 \\
\hline Covington. & 94 & 81 & 8,413 & 60,600 & San Anton & 172 & 181 & 9,447 & 130,472 \\
\hline Crookston. & 53 & 78 & 1,617 & 28,325 & Savannah & 66 & 60 & 4,479 & 20,517 \\
\hline Dallas. & 100 & 120 & 6,762 & 40,000 & Scranton & 308 & 236 & 26,378 & 274,978 \\
\hline Davenpo & 143 & 123. & 6,938 & 57,257 & Seattle & 139 & 140 & 5,458 & 80,000 \\
\hline Denver & 197 & 249 & 9,633 & 113,722 & Sioux City & 158 & 143 & 9,596 & 66,914 \\
\hline Des Moines. & 93 & 91 & 4,550 & 37,977 & Sioux Fal & 156 & 197 & 5,864 & 70,842 \\
\hline Detroit & 403 & 274 & 62,626 & 492,767 & Spokane & 90 & 97 & 2,384 & 28,608 \\
\hline Dulu & 78 & 98 & 4,077 & 64,215 & Springfiel & 392 & 214 & 34,085 & 332,758 \\
\hline El P & 71 & 123 & 4,535 & 103,307 & Superior & 102 & 154 & 4,435 & 58,792 \\
\hline Erie. & 181 & 163 & 12,297 & 113,174 & Syracuse & 161 & 137 & 16,344 & 173,200 \\
\hline Fall Ri & 177 & 98 & 13,436 & 176,354 & Toledo. & 182 & 123 & 17,834 & 122.507 \\
\hline Fargo & 123 & 176 & 4,671 & 69,871 & Trenton & 231 & 216 & 27,056 & 211,416 \\
\hline Fort Wayne & 331 & 171 & 25,532 & 151,013 & Tucson & 61 & 101 & 2,500 & 51,000 \\
\hline Galveston. & 115 & 140 & 6,728 & 89,616 & Wheeling & 115 & 122 & 4,576 & 63,000 \\
\hline Grand Island & 58 & 102 & 1,729 & 21,843 & Wichita. & 117 & 147 & 5,143 & 40,752 \\
\hline Grand Rapids & 187 & 220 & 21,595 & 148,584 & Wilmington & 59 & 51 & 4,939 & 34,300 \\
\hline Great Falls. & 60 & 126 & 2,342 & 34,275 & Winona. & 124 & 124 & 7,210 & 68,800 \\
\hline Greèn Bay & 245 & 226 & 21,292 & 159,875 & North Carolina & 45 & 63 & 1,045 & 8,254 \\
\hline Harrisburg & 125 & 98 & 12,691
44,497 & 80,282 & Ruthenian-Greek. & 217 & 273 & 12,951 & 500,038 \\
\hline Helena. & 100 & 101 & 8,000 & 545.147
63,159 & Total. & 22,049 & 16.61 & 1,852,4 & 18,104,804 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Italic dioceses are archdioceses. Cardinals, 2; Archbishons, 17; Bishops 93: secular clergy 16,026; eligious clergy, 6,023 ; total clergy, 22,049 ; churches with resident priests, 10994 ; missions with churches, 5,621: total churches, 16,615 ; seminaries 113 ; seminary students, 8,698 ; colleges for boys, 222: academies for girls, 718 ; parishes with schools, 6,258 ; orphan asylums, 304 ; orphans, 48,721 ; homes for the aged, 119.

Population and other figures in the above table cover dioceses and archdioceses, and no mercly the
cities named.

\section*{ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.}

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF PiUS XI.. Achillc Rattl, born at Desio, Italy, May 30. 1857, made Archbishop of Milan, April, 1921; Cardinal, in pectore. June 14, 1921; elected Pope. as successor of Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922; crowned Feb. 12, 1922. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical
title is: His Holiness the Pope: Bis'iop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ: Suecessor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West: Primate of Italy: Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Soverelgn of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

NEW RULE AS TO ELECTION OF A POPE.

The American Cardinals reached Rome too late to cast their ballots for a successor to Benedict XV . In conscquence, the new Pope, Pius XI.. has made a change in the regulations, cxtending the interval
between the death of a Pope and the election of nis successor. 80 as to give the foreign Cardinals a chance to take part.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Note-The Collcge of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members. of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Prlests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and
elcet his successor. Tbe Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Ruina. Albano. Palestrina. Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name & Offlce or Dignity & Nationality & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year of } \\
& \text { Blrth. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Year of Creation. \\
\hline Cardinal-Bishops- & & & & \\
\hline Vincenzo Vannutel & Bishop of Palestrlna. Arch-priest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of the Pope.. & Italian. & 1836 & 1889 \\
\hline Gaetano de Lai & Bishop of Sabina.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Italian. & 1853 & 1907 \\
\hline Antonio Vico. & Bishop of Porro and Santa Rutina & Ital & 1847 & 1911 \\
\hline Gennaro Granito Pignatellı di Belmonte. & Blshop of Albano & 1 talian. & 1851 & 1911 \\
\hline Basilio Pompilj. & Vicar-Gen. of the Pope, Card.-B'p of Velletri & Italia & 1858 & 1911 \\
\hline Glovanni Caglier & Bishop of Frascati. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & ltalian & 1838 & 1915 \\
\hline Cardinal-Priests
Michacl Logue.. & Archblshop of Armagh & Irish & 1840 & 1893 \\
\hline Giuseppe Prisco & Archbishop oi Naples. & Italla & 1836 & 1896 \\
\hline Jose Maria Martin de Herrera y de la Iglesia. & Archblshop ol Santiago de Compostela. & Spanish. & 1835 & 1897 \\
\hline Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife. & Archbishor oi Ca & Italian & 1846 & 1899 \\
\hline Agostino Richelmy & Archbishop oi Turin. & Italıan & 1850 & 1899 \\
\hline Leo von Skrbensky & Archbishop or Olmutz & Austrian & 1863 & 1901 \\
\hline Bartolomeo Barilier & Bishod of Verona. & ltalian & 1842 & 1901 \\
\hline Rafael Merry del Val & Sec. of the Congr. of the Holy Offle, Archp: Vatican Basil. & Spanish. & 1865 & 1903 \\
\hline Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti........ & Archbishep of Rio de Janeiro & Brazilian. & 1850 & 1905 \\
\hline Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo. & Chancellor of the Church. & Italian & 1845 & 1905 \\
\hline Pietro Maff. & Archbishop of Pisa & italia & 1858 & 1907 \\
\hline Alessandro Lua & Archbishop of Palermo & Ita & 1858 & 1907 \\
\hline Desire Mercier & Arenbishop of Mechlin & Belgian.. & 1851 & 1907 \\
\hline Pletro Gasparri & Camerlengo of the Church, Pontif. Secretary of state. & Italian. & 1852 & 1907 \\
\hline Louis Henry Lucon & Archbishop of Rheims & Fren & 1842 & 1907 \\
\hline Paulin Pierre Andrie & Archbishop of Bordeaux & Frenc & 1849 & 1907 \\
\hline Antonio Mendes Bello & Patriarch of Lisbon. & Portuguese & 1842 & 1911 \\
\hline Francis Bourne. & Archbishop of Westmlnster & English.. & 1861 & 1911 \\
\hline William O'Conne & Archbishop of Boston. & Amcrican.. & 1859 & 1911 \\
\hline Willem von Rossum & Prcfect Congreg Propagation of the Faltn. & Dutch... & 1854 & 1911 \\
\hline Louis Nazaire Beg & Archbishon of Quebec. & Canadian.. & 1840 & 1914 \\
\hline John Csernoch. . & Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran) & Hungarian. & 1852 & 1914 \\
\hline Gustav Piffi & Archbishop of Vienna. & Austrian... & 1864 & 1914 \\
\hline Andrew Francis Frubwirth. & Nunclo at Munjch & Gcrman. . . & 1845 & 1915 \\
\hline Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo. & Archbishop of Florc & Italian & 1852 & 1915 \\
\hline Rafael Scapinclli di Leguigno & Nuncio al Vienna.. & Italian. & 1858 & 1915 \\
\hline Pletro Lafontaine.. . . . . . . . . & Patriarcn of Venice & I tallan & 1860 & 1916 \\
\hline Donato Sbaretti & Presect Congreg. or the Councl & Italian. & 1856 & 1916 \\
\hline Charles Erncst Dubois & Archbishop ol Paris. ... & French. & 1856 & 1916 \\
\hline Vittorio A. R. de Bianchi & & italian & 1857 & 1916 \\
\hline Tommaso Pio Boggiani. & Archbishop of Genoa & Italian & 1863 & 1916 \\
\hline Alessio Ascalesi.. & Archbishop of Benevento & Italıan. & 1872 & 1916 \\
\hline Louis Joseph Maurin & Archbishop of Lyons. & French & 1859 & 1016 \\
\hline Alexander Kakowskl. & Archbishop of Warsaw & Polish. & 1863 & 1919 \\
\hline Edmund Dalbor. . & Archbishop of Posen. & Poltsn & 1859 & 1919 \\
\hline Adolph Bertram. & Archbishop of Breslau. & German & 1859 & 1919 \\
\hline John S. y Romer & Archbishop oi Saragossa & Spanish & 1843 & 1919 \\
\hline Augusto Silj . . . . & Chamberlain of the Church & Italian. & 1846 & 1919 \\
\hline Franclsco Ragoncsl & Nunclo in Spain. & Spanisn & 1850 & 1921 \\
\hline Michael Faulhaber & Archblshop of Munich & German & 1869 & 1921 \\
\hline Dennls J. Dougherty & Archbishop of Philadelphia & Amertcan & 1865 & 1921 \\
\hline Juan B. y Vivo. & Archbishop of Burgos. & Spanisb & 1864 & 1921 \\
\hline Francisco A. V. y Barraquer. & Arcnbishop of Tarragona & Spanish. & 1868 & 1921 \\
\hline Karl J. Schulte. & Archbishop of Cologne & German. & 1871 & 1921 \\
\hline Glovanni Tacci-Ponellı. & Sec. Congreg. of Oriental Cniren. & Italiall. & 1863 & 1921 \\
\hline John Bonzano.. & Late Apostolic Delegate to the U. S & Italian. & 1867 & 1922 \\
\hline Cardinal-DeaconsGaetano Bisleti. & Commenatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome. & Italian. & 1856 & 1911 \\
\hline Louls Billot. & & French & 1846 & 1911 \\
\hline Michele Lega. & Prefect of the Holy Congregation & Italian. & 1860
1846 & 1914
1414 \\
\hline Francls Aidan Gasquet. & Archivist of the Library & English. & 1846
1843 & 1414
1916 \\
\hline Nicolo Marini. & & italan & 1843 & 1916
1916 \\
\hline Oreste Glorgi . & Srandi Pententary Congrcgation de Propagaida Fide. & Italan.
itallan. & 1856
1862 & 1916
1921 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A despatch from Rome, Nov. 16, 1922, announced that the Pope would confer the red hats of Cardinals on Glovannl Bonzano (Italian), A postolfc Delegasc to the United Sates, Achille Locatelli (ltalian). Francis Ehrle (Germar), Jesult, Glisenpe Mori (Itallan). Sec. Cougreg. of the Councll: Eugenlo Tosi (1talian); Glovanni-B. Nasall-Rocea (Jalian). Alexiw Cliarosu (French), Archblshop of Rennes; Stanlslas Touchet
(French). Archbishop of Orlcans; Vincent Casanova y Marzol (Spanish)

\section*{ROMAN CATHOLIC MIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.}

ARCHBISHOPS


\section*{MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.}

Mints-Pliladelphia, Freas Styer, Supt.: San Assay Offices-Carson City, Aunje H. Martin, Francisco, Michacl J. Kelly, Supt.; Denver, Robert J. Grant, Supt.

Assayer in charge Assayer in charge.

\section*{UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.}

Commissioncrs-Geo. R. Wales, Vermont: Mrs. Helen H. Gardencr, District of Columbia.

Chief Examiner-Herbert A. Filer, Maryland. Secretary-John T. Doyle, New York.

\section*{THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.}

Commissioners-Chairman, Sec. of War-John | Chief Counsel-Major Lewis W. Call, U. S. Army; W. Weeks; Sec. of the Interior-Albert B. Fall; Sec. of Agr.-Henry C. Wallace; Excc. Sec.-O. C. Chief Accountant-Wm. V. King; Chief ClerkMerrill; Chief Eng.-Col. Wm. Kelly, U. S. Army; F. W. Griffith.

\section*{UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES-DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.} (From data supplied by the Bureau.)

TEE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of food fishes and thelr distribution to suitable waters; (2) the Inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Paclfic Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collectlon and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries: (4) the study of the methods and
apparatuses of the fisheries, preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdlction over the fur scal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, \(D\). C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: Commissioner-Henry O'Malley. Deputy Commissioner-Henry F. Moore. Chief Clerk-I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of divislon: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes-Willis H. Rlch. Fish Culture-Glen C. Leach. Statistics and Methods-vacant. Alaska Service-Ward T . Bower.

\section*{SOLDIERS' HOMES.}

\section*{NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.}

President of the Board of Managers. George H. Wood, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio
There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohlo; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cai.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn, and Hot Springs, S. D. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 25,000 .

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States. & Location. & States. & Location. & States. & Location. \\
\hline California. & Yountville & Missouri. & St. James & & \\
\hline Colorado. & Monte Vista & Montana & Columbus Falls & Ohio. . . & Q Madisor \\
\hline Connecticu Idaho & Noroton Heights & Nebraska & \{ Burkett & Oregon & Roseburg \\
\hline Inlinois. & Qoise & New Hampshire. & Tilton & Pennsylvani & Erie \\
\hline Indiana & Lafayette & New Jersey & f Kearny & South Dako & Hot Springs \\
\hline Iowa. & Marshalltown & New Jersey.... & Vineland & Vermont & Bennington \\
\hline Kansas Massachuse & Fort Dodge Chelsea & New York..... & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bath } \\ \text { Oxford }\end{array}\right.\) & Washington & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\int\) Orting \\
Retsil
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Michlgan.. & Grand Rapids & North Dakota. . & Lisbon & Wisconsin. . & Waupaca \\
\hline Minncsota. & Minnehaha & Oklahoma.... & Oklahoma City & Wyoming. & Buffalo \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers Home in the District of Columbia was established by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851, for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldlers of the Army

Blank applications for admission may be obtained from the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

There were on June \(30,1922,1,016\) resident beneficiaries; 49 on outdoor relief, 45 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 205 on furlough; and 71 at the

Fitzsimons U. S. A. General Hospital, Denver, Col., for the treatment of tuberculosis, making a total of 1,166 .

Governor-Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired) Dep. Governor-Major Parker W. West (retired). Secretary-Treasurer-Col. Robt. H. C. Kelton (retired), U. S. A. Attending Surgeon-Col. H. P. Birmingham (retired), U. S. A. Quartermaster and Purchasing Offcer-Col. Walter C. Babcock (retired), U. S. A.

\section*{UNITED STATES COAST GUARD,}

The United States Coast Guard was created by an act of January 28, 1915, which combined the Revenue Cutter Service, organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790, and the Life Saving Service, which latter was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, created a separate service under the Treasury Department.

The Coast Guard operates: (a) Twenty-seven seagoing cutters engaged in the assistance of vessels in distress, the enforcement of the navigation laws, the protection of the seal fisheries in Alaska, the destruction of derelicts, the conduct of the International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and other maritime duties. (b) A number of inshore patrol and harbor tugs, inland water patrol vessels, and
launches engaged in the service of the customs. (c) 277 Coast Guard stations, of which 227 are in active commission, engaged in saving life and property along the coast, and 8 in part commission. (d) A coast patrol system guarantecing early assistance to vessels and persons in distress. (e) A communication system linking by telephone all Coast Guard stations and practically all compass stations. (f) One aviation station for the protection of life and property along the coast and at sea contiguous thereto.

The commissioned line officers of the service are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from cadets who have completed a three-year course at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., similar to the Academy, New London, Conn., similar to the appointed similarly from those who have completed a special course of one year at the academy.

\section*{UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.}
(By George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of that Bureau of United States Department Commerce.)

The Steamboat Inspection Service, by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels and barges, 7,206; decrease from previous year, 547. Number of annual certiflcates issued to foreign steamers, \(337^{\circ}\) decrease from previous year, 5. Total number of decrease from previous year,
and foreign, 7,543 ; decrease from previous year, 552
Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, ail kinds inspected, \(10,975,357\); decrease from previous year, \(2,163,673\). Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,956,520; decrease from previous year, 135,451 . Total gross tonnage of domestic and foreign vessels inspected, 13,931,877; decrease from previous year, \(2,299,124\)

Number of officers' iicenses issued, 26,044 ; increase over previous year, 47. Number of new life preservers inspected, 160,894 , of which number 3,356 were rejected. Decrease in number of new life preservers inspected from previous year, 145,767 Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the inills by assistant inspectors, 2,259.

\section*{THE UNITED STATES COVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.}

In this establisiment practically all the printing and binding for the Government is performed, with the exception of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, paper money and bonds. The Pubilc Printer is the executive officer of the Government Printing Office, is appointed by the President, and receives a saiary of \(\$ 6,000\) a year. Dire tly, or through his principal officers, he purchases all the materials, paper and inachinery, subject to provisions of certain laws; disburses all moneys; appoints all officers and employees under civil service rules and exercises general supervision over all affairs of the office. George I. Carter of Iowa is the Public Printer.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1860, at which time Cornelius Wendell sold his printing plant to the Government. That plant has graduaily grown by additions and new buliflings, until at the present time it contains approximately 15 .acres of floor spuce and is well oquipped with
modern machinery for the rapid production of all classes of printing and binding. Congress now appropriates \(\$ 2,000,000\) as a working capital for this office and is entitied to that amount of printing. In addition, each department and independent establishment of the Government orders printing and makes payment of cost thereof to the Pubilc Printer out of appropriations under their control.

Work is performed at cost, and the output runs in value to over \(\$ 10,000,000\) a year. During onc year the compensation of employecs amounts to \(\$ 6,500\),000 , and the value of paper used to \(\$ 3,100,000\) about 80,000 different jobs are handied, ranging from envelopes and bianks to sumptuously bound volumes ln large editions; two bilition ems of type are set; 162,000 forms arc sent to press; 2,100, 000,000 chargeabic impressions are run from presses; about one bilifon postal cards are printed; 200,000,000 sheets are foided; 75,000,000 signatures are sewed, and \(33,000,000\) cosies are ruled.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\text { YEAR }} \\
& \text { (Fisc'l) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Invalids on Roll. & Widows on Roll. & Total on Pen. Roll & Total Disburs. for Pensions. \\
\hline 1878 & 131,649 & 92,349 & 223,998 & \$26,786,009.44 \\
\hline 1879 & 138,615 & 104,140 & 242,755 & 33,664,428.92 \\
\hline 1881 & 145,410 & 105,392 & 250,802 & 56,689,229.08 \\
\hline 1882. & 182,633 & 103,064 & 285,697 & 54,313,172.05 \\
\hline 1883. & 206,042 & 97,616 & 303,658 & 60,427,573.81 \\
\hline 1884. & 225,470 & 97,286 & 322,756 & 57,912,387.47 \\
\hline 1885 & 247,146 & 97,979 & 345,125 & 65,171,937.12 \\
\hline 1886 & 270,346 & 95,437 & 365,783 & 64,091,142.90 \\
\hline 1887. & 306,298 & 99,709 & 406,007 & 73,752,997.08 \\
\hline \(1888 .\). & 343,701 & 108,856 & 452,557 & 78,950,501.67 \\
\hline 1889. & 373,699 & 116,026 & 489,725 & 88,842,720.58 \\
\hline 1890. & 415,654 & 122,200 & 537,914 & 106,093,850.39 \\
\hline 1892. & 703,242 & 172,826 & 876,068 & 1179,394,147.11 \\
\hline 1893. & 759,706 & 206,306 & 966,012 & 156,906,637.94 \\
\hline 1894. & 754,382 & 215,162 & 969,544 & 139,986,726.17 \\
\hline 1895. & 751,456 & 219,068 & 970,524 & 139,812,294.30 \\
\hline 1896 & 748,514 & 222,164 & 970,678 & 138,220,704.46 \\
\hline 1897. & 747,492 & 228,522 & 976,014 & 139,949,717.35 \\
\hline 1898. & 758,511 & 235,203 & 993,714 & 144,651,879.80 \\
\hline 1899.. & 754,104 & 237,415 & 991,519 & 138,355,052.95 \\
\hline 1900 & 752,510 & 241,019 & 993,529 & 138,462,130.65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Besides the 282,965 widows on the roll in 1922 there were 4,102 dependents, 2,106 minors, and 925 helpless children; of the 256,918 invalids 90 were army nurses of the Civil War. Of the total number of pensioners on June 30, 1922, there were 193,791 Civil War soldiers, as against 218,775 a year before. Of the widows 269,245 were of the Civil War as against 278,098 a year before. To pensioners in foreign countries were paid \(\$ 1,319,231.39\), as against \(\$ 1,342,022.37\) the year before. In the year ended June 30, 1922, there were 25,082 Civil War soldiers Who died, as against 24,775 in the previous year.
The largest number of Civil War soldiers on the

\section*{WORLD WAI}

World War pensions, \&c., are handled by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, formerly the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.
The rate of pay given veterans depends upon the degree of disability and the number of dependents The following section from the War Risk Insurance Act as amended by Act of Congress, December 24, 1919, gives the rate of compensation paid for death or disability resulting from personal injury sufferea, or disease contracted in the line of duty
Section 302. That if the disability results from njury:
1. If and while the disability is rated as total and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be the ollowing amounts: \(a\). If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, \(\$ 80 ; b\). If he has a wife and no child living, \(\$ 90 ; c\). If he has a wife and one child living \(\$ 95\); dif he has a wife and two or more children living, \(\$ 100 ; e\). If he has no wife but one child living, \$90; with \(\$ 5\) for each additional child. \(f\). If he has a motlier or father, either or both dependent on him for support, then in addition to the above amounts \(\$ 10\) for each parent so dependent.
2. If and while the disability is rated as partial and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and temporary disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated less than 10 per centum
3. If and while the disability is rated as total and permanent the rate of compensation shall be \(\$ 100\) per month: Provided, however, that the loss of ooth feet or both hands, or the sight of both eyes, or the loss of one foot and one hand, or one foot and the

\section*{\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline Yest & Invalids & Widows \\
(Fisce'l) & on Roll. & on Roll. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\ 1901. \\ 1902.. 1903... \\ 1904... \\ \(1905 .\). \\ 1906... \\ 1908.. \\ 1909. \\ 1910. \\ 1911... \\ 1913 \\ 1914... \\ 1915.. \\ 1916... \\ 1917. \\ 1918.. \\ 1919... \\ 1920.. \\ 1922. \\ 748,649
739,443 260,003 \begin{tabular}{l|l}
729,356 & 267,189 \\
720,921 & 273,841
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l|l}
717,761 & 280,680
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l|l}
717,761 & 280,680 \\
701,483 & 284,488 \\
679,937 & 287,434 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 658,071 293,616 632,557 602,180 570,050 538,000
503,633 470,331 437,448 403,120 369,936 340,313 313,130 285,110
267,731 \\ 256,918 \begin{tabular}{l}
293,616 \\
\(313,63{ }^{\prime}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 318,903 322,048 322,294
316,567 314,908 310,699 306,452 303,175 306,582 303,311 299,363
290955 282,965} 19

Total on Total Disburs.
Pen. Roll for Pensions. \$138,531,483.84 999,446 137,504,267.99 996,545 13i,759,653.71 994,762 141,093,571.49 \(998,441 \quad 141,142,861.33\) \(\begin{array}{ll}985,971 & 139,000,288.25 \\ 967,371 & 138,155,412.46\end{array}\) 138,155,412.46 153,093,086.27 \(159,974,056.08\) \(157,325,160.35\) 152,986,433.72 174.171,660.80 172,417,546.26 \(165,518,266.14\) 159,155,089.92 \(160,895,053.94\) 179,835,329.00 \(222,159,292.00\) \(213,295,314.00\) \(258,715,842.54\) 253,807,583.37
pension roll, 745,822 , was in the year ended June 30 ,
1898. On June 30 , 1922, there were surviving 49 widows of the War of 1812. 73 soldiers and 1,878 widows of the War with Mexico, 3,867 soldiers and 2,748 widows of the Indian Wars, as well as 55,153 pensioners of the War with Spain.

On June 30, 1922, there were 61 World War soldiers and 29 widows and other dependents of that war on the pension roll. For all information as to pensions other than World War, apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Congress, in May, 1922, passed an act making pensions (except civil) payable monthly.

\section*{PENSIONS.}
sight of one eye, or one hand and the sight of one eve, or becoming helpless and permanently bedridden shall be deemed to be total permanent disability: Provided, further, that for double total permanent disability the rate of compensation shall be \(\$ 200\) per month.
4. If and while the disability is rated as partial and permanent the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and permanent disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per centum.

The Veterans' Bureau, by the Act of August 9, 1921, took over from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the work of providing for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces, and also for their hospital care. The bureau also took over the work for veterans done by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Number of claims filed to July 1, 1922, 838,549; number of claims allowed, death, 58,875 : number of claims allowed, disability, 351,940 ; total disbursements covering claims allowed as of July 1, 1922, \(\$ 359,564,738\).

The above figures cover compensation activities of the bureau since its creation

For the fiscal year ended July 1, 1922, payments were made on 77,195 claims, of which 70,979 were disability claims and 6,216 death claims. The total disbursements for this fiscal period were \(\$ 123,494,216\).

On July 1, 1921, there were being hospitalized in all hospitals 26,869 patients of the bureau, classified as follows: tuberculosis, 10;849; neuro-psychiatric, 9,231; general medical and surgical 6.789 .

\section*{WHAT THE U. S. DOES T}

The following bulletin is sent out by the Government with premium notices to ex-service men who have retained their war risk insurance:
THE UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU is: 1. Paying out over \(\$ 1,000,000\) in cash every day, including Sunday, directly into the hands of the ex-service man or his dependents.
2. Providing, without cost, hospital care and treatment to 30,000 veterans. This care includes board and lodging and represents an expenditure by the Government of \(\$ 60,000,000\) per annum.
3. Giving vocational training, without cost, to over 100,000 disabled ex-service men at an expenditure for tuition and supervision of \(\$ 30,000,000\) per annum
4. Mailing out 650,000 checks every month, representing \$42,000,000.
5. Conducting an insurance business for over 600,000 ex-service men without any cost of administration to them. Insurance in force, \(\$ 3,500,000,000\).
6. Conducting over 50,000 medical examinations every month.
7. Giving outside treatment in cases where hospitalization is not required to 20,000 ex-service men every month.
8. Receiving 1,000 new claims every day, in addition to the \(1,200,000\) already on fle, employing 4,000 ex-service men and women in carrying out the work.
9. Requiring for 1922 expenditures in behalf of the disabled ex-service man, \(\$ 510,000,000-\) more than the entire expenditure of the whole United States in 1897.
10. The United States of America is already doing more for its disabled veterans than any other country in the world, despite the fact that their losses were far heavier than ours.
11. Do these facts indicate that the disabled ex-service man is bcing neglected?
C. R. FORBES, Director

\section*{THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.}

Classified employees upon reaching certain ages are automatically retired from the service unless certifled for continuance. The requirement age for rallway mail clerks is 62 years; for mechanics, post office clerks and carriers, 65 years, and for others 70 years. Those who have served 15 years or more are entitled to annuity based on length of service and salary recelved during the ten years preceding retirement. The minimum annuity is \(\$ 180\) and the maximum \(\$ 720\) per annum. Deduction of \(21 \% \%\) is made from salaries to provide for this annuity,

Which will be returned with \(4 \%\) interest to persons leaving the service before retirement. In case of separation by death the deduction is returned to the person's heirs. If an annultant dies before he receives annuity equal to the deductions made from his salary, with interest, the difference is pald to his heirs.

The number of positions both classified and unclassified on June 30,1922 , was 69,980 in Wasliington, and 490,883 outside Washington. This made a reduction of 356,897 since the peak of the War.
U. S. NATIONAL CIV1L SERVIOE STATIST1CS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { (F'cal.) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { No. } \\
\text { Compt. } \\
\text { Posit. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Examined. & Passed. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{P} \text { C. } \mathbf{C} \\
\text { That } \\
\text { Pas'd }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Appointed & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { P. C. } \\
& \text { Ap. of } \\
& \text { Pas'd }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { (F'cal.) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Compt. Posit. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Exam- } \\
& \text { lned. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Passed. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { P. C. } \\
& \text { That } \\
& \mathrm{Pas}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}
\end{aligned}
\] & Appointed & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { P. C } \\
& \text { Ap.of } \\
& \text { Pas'd }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1888 & 22,577 & 11,281 & 6,868 & 60.9 & 2,616 & 38.0 & 19 & 184,178 & 117,277 & 91,345 & 77.9 & 39,050 & 42.7 \\
\hline 1899. & 29,650 & 19,060 & 11,978 & 62.8 & 3,780 & 31.6 & 1907 & 194,332 & 129,317 & 93,920 & 72.6 & 43,003 & 45.8 \\
\hline 1890. & 30,626 & 22,994 & 13,947 & 60.7 & 5,182 & 37.2 & 1908 & 206,637 & 161,793 & 120,760 & 74.6 & 42,153 & 34.9 \\
\hline 1891. & 33,873 & 19,074 & 12,786 & 67.0 & 5,300 & 42.0 & 1909 & 234,940 & 158,484 & 123,449 & 77.9 & 40,943 & 33.2 \\
\hline 1892. & 37,523 & 19,460 & 12,160 & 62.5 & 3,961 & 32.5 & 1910 & 222,276 & 115,644 & 87,769 & 75.9 & 43,585 & 49.7 \\
\hline 1893. & 43,915 & 24,838 & 14,008 & 56.5 & 4,291 & 30.6 & 1911 & 227,657 & 105,024 & 70,159 & 66.8 & 23,256 & 33.2 \\
\hline 1894 & 45,821 & 37,379 & 22,131 & 59.2 & 4,704 & 19.8 & 1912 & 217,392 & 106,078 & 59,251 & 55.9 & 20,969 & 35.4 \\
\hline 1895 & 54,222 & 31,036 & 19,811 & 63.9 & 4,793 & 24.2 & 1913 & 282,597 & 141,905 & 94,350 & 66.5 & 35,154 & 37.3 \\
\hline 1896 & 87,044 & 31,179 & 20,714 & 65.4 & 5,086 & 24.6 & 191 & 292,460 & 215,587 & 147,526 & 68.4 & 41,935 & 28.4 \\
\hline 1897. & 85,886 & 50,571 & 29,474 & 58.3 & 3,047 & 10.3 & 1915 & 292,291 & 167,795 & 114,632 & 68.3 & 36,398 & 31.8 \\
\hline 1898 & 89,306 & 45,712 & 30,600 & 66.9 & 7,870 & 25.7 & 1916 & 296,926 & 154,722 & 113,792 & 73.5 & 42,057 & 37.0 \\
\hline 1899 & 93,144 & 49,164 & 36,312 & 74.0 & 9,557 & 26.3 & 1917 & 326,899 & 212,114 & 122,289 & 57.6 & 86,312 & 70.5 \\
\hline 1900 & 94,893 & 46,602 & 34,965 & 75.0 & 9,889 & 28.3 & 1918 & 561,669 & 551,391 & 387,963 & 70.4 & 213,530 & 55.0 \\
\hline 1901. & 106,205 & 48,093 & 33,521 & 69.7 & 10,291 & 30.7 & 1919 & 492,316 & 438,259 & 299,826 & 68. & 179,533 & 60.0 \\
\hline 1902 & 107,990 & 60,558 & 40,500 & 66.9 & 13,298 & 32.8 & 1920 & 422,963 & 293,327 & 193,915 & 66.1 & 116,309 & 59.9 \\
\hline 1903 & 135,453 & 109,829 & 87,983 & 80.1 & 40,270 & 45.7 & 1921 & 365,651 & 303,309 & 203,209 & 67.0 & 101,711 & 50.1 \\
\hline 1904 & 154,093
171,807 & 127,846 & 100,078
111,741 & 78.3
78.1 & 48,909
38,996 & 48.8 & 1922 & 354,560 & 201,999 & 126,212 & 62.4 & 47,170 & 37.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{UNITED STATES COAST AND CEODETIC SURVEY.}

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast, harbor charts, tide tables and current tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekiy as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; magnetic charts and publications; catalogues of charts and publications and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.
\[
\text { STAT1STICS AS OF JULY, } 1922
\]

There are about 340,000 square miles of precise triangulation and 3,300 linear mlles of precise traverse completed in the United States. Nearly as much again of this precise control work remains to be done before it is brought within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is the minimum amount required to give adequate control to iocal surveys. There is tertiary triangulation along the whole coast of the United States proper, but this needs constant revision due to changes in the shore line and to the loss of stations. The necessary triangulation in the Philippine Islands is nearly completed. Alaska, however, has only about onc-third of its coast covered by tertiary triangulation. Precise triangulation in the interior of Alaska has just been started.

About 45,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States, and there are about 34,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels Within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is considered the minimum amount necessary to give adequate control for local level lines. There were about 20,000 square miles of precise triangulation, about 400 linear miles of precise traverse and about 900 linear miles of precise levels completed during the past fiscal year.

The first magnetic survey of the United States is nearly finished. Constant revision is needed because of loss of stations from. various callses. Observations must be repeated at many stations on account of changes in value of the magnetic elements.

There remains yet to be surveyed 166,000 square miles of water area off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, besides 5,000 square miles to be developed by dragging close to the shore and such resurveys from time to time in shallow waters as may be necessitated by changes. On the Pacific Coast 67,800 square miles have yet to be done, in addition to 1,400 square miles of dragging and repeated resurveys of shallow water subject to changes. The hydrographic survey of all Alaska is not more than 10 per cent. completed, but a large part of the most frequented waters is surveyed. In the Philippine Archlpelago the surveys are 72 per cent. completc. Around the Hawailan, Porto Rican and Virgin Islands much hydrographic surveying has been accomplished, but there yet remains about three years' work for a surveying vessel in each locality.

The foregoing statement refers to the first surveys. Resurveys will at ali times be necessary along many parts of the coasts and in harbors, due to changes that are aiways going on.

\section*{SMILE, POSTMAN! SMILE!}

Postmaster Gencrai Work, in the Daily Postal Builetin, Aprii 21, 1922, issued the following ruies to Post Office employees:
"1. Smile, use courtesy to all-equals and subordinates, as well as superiors. It rcquires the use of about thirty-six muscles to smile and of ninetyseven to frown. Why work overtime?
".2. Respect the authority of others and the personal dignity and feeiings of subordinates; we are ail human beings, not machines.
3. Criticlse constructively. Show how to improve conditions and how to correct and avoid. error.
4. To a patron accent blame for tho mistakes of the office; do not air inside differences. If you are doing your best, assume that your feliow workers are doing theirs.
"5. Don't encourage gossip, belittle or adverseiy criticise a fellow worker. Wo all have good points, and like credit for good perfermance.
6. Be generous when another' gets it 'in the neck.' Fortune's wheei is always turning and you may be on the under side some day.
"7. Don't hide behind cryptic statements and take advantage of the double meanings of words. Cultivate clearness, come clean. Let others know where you stand and what you mean. The old order of sccrecy and stealth is gone; speed, anaiysis, plain speaking and publicity scrve better.
"8. Let us have co-operation, intelligent effort, team work and understanding. The old davs where only the licads werc presumed to have Intelligence and the workers were supposed to obey orders blindly and impiicitly are gone. The executive or supervisor who can get the work out through loyalty and team work rather than direct force of authority is iy far the most valued man.
- All things whatsocver ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' ". .

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS SINCE 1838.
(By the Com. of Patents. Appi. inc. patents, designs, and reissucs. Caveat Law repeaied June 25, 1910.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Applications. & Caveats Filed. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pat- } \\
& \text { ents. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cash \\
Recelved.
\end{tabular} & Year. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Appil- } \\
\text { cations. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Caveats Filed. & Patents. & Cash Rccelved. \\
\hline 1838 & & & 520 & \$42,123.54 & 1880 & 23,012 & 2,490 & 13,947 & \$749,685.32 \\
\hline 1839 & & & 425 & 38,019.97 & 1881 & 26,059 & 2,406 & 16,584 & 853,665.89 \\
\hline 1840 & 765 & 228 & 473 & 38,056.51 & 1882 & 31,522 & 2,553 & 19,267 & 1,009,219.45 \\
\hline 184 & 847 & 312 & 495 & 40,413.01 & 1883 & 34,576 & 2,741 & 22,383 & 1,146,240.00 \\
\hline 1842 & 761 & 291 & 517 & 36,505.63 & 1884 & 35,600 & 2,582 & 20,413 & 1,075,798.80 \\
\hline 1843 & 819 & 315 & 519 & 35,315.81 & 18 & 35,717 & 2,552 & 24,233 & 1,188,089.15 \\
\hline 18 & 1,045 & 380 & 497 & 42.509 .26 & 1886 & 35,968 & 2,513 & 22,508 & 1,154,551.40 \\
\hline 1845 & 1,246 & 452 & 503 & 51,076.14 & 1887 & 35,613 & 2,622 & 21,477 & 1,144,509.60 \\
\hline 1846 & 1,272 & 448 & 638 & 50,264.16 & 1888 & 35,797 & 2,251 & 20,506 & 1,118,516.10 \\
\hline 1847 & 1,531 & 533 & 569 & \(63,111.19\) & 1889 & 40,575 & 2,481 & 24,158 & 1,281,728.05 \\
\hline 1848 & 1,628 & 607 & 653 & 67,576.60 & 1890 & 41,048 & 2,311 & 26,292 & 1,340,372.66 \\
\hline 1849 & 1,955 & 595 & 1,077 & 80,752.78 & 1891 & 40,552 & 2,408 & 23,244 & 1,271,285.78 \\
\hline 1850 & 2,193 & 602 & 993 & 86,927.05 & 1892 & 40,753 & 2,290 & 23,559 & 1,286,331.88 \\
\hline 1851 & 2,258 & 760 & 872 & 95,738.61 & 1893 & 38,473 & 2,247 & 23,769 & 1,242,871.64 \\
\hline 1852 & 2,639 & 996 & 1,019 & 112,056.34 & 1894 & 38,433 & 2,286 & 20,867 & 1,187,439.58 \\
\hline 1853 & 2,673 & 901 & 961 & 121,527.45 & 1895 & 40680 & 2,415 & 22,057 & 1,245,246.93 \\
\hline 185 & 3,324 & 868 & 1,844 & 163,789.84 & 1896 & 43,982 & 2,271 & 23,373 & 1,324,059.83 \\
\hline 1855 & \(4 \cdot 435\) & 906 & 2,013 & 216,459.35 & 1897 & 47,905 & 2,176 & 23,794 & 1,375,641.72 \\
\hline 1856 & 4,960 & 1,024 & 2,505 & 192,588.02 & 1898 & 35,842 & 1,659 & 22,267 & 1,137,734.48 \\
\hline 1857 & 4,771 & 1,010 & 2,896 & 196,132.01 & 1899 & 41443 & 1,716 & 25,527 & 1,325,457.03 \\
\hline 1858 & 5,364 & 943 & 3,710 & 203,716.16 & 1900 & 41,980 & 1,731 & 26,499 & 1,350,828.53 \\
\hline 1859 & 6,225 & 1,079 & 4,538 & 245,942.15 & 1901 & 46,449 & 1,842 & 27,373 & 1,449,398.16 \\
\hline 1860 & 7,653 & 1,084 & 4,819 & 256.352 .59 & 1902 & 49,641 & 1,851 & 27,886 & 1,552,859.08 \\
\hline 1861 & 4,643 & 700 & 3,340 & 137,354.44 & 1903 & 50,213 & 1,771 & 31,699 & 1,642,201.81 \\
\hline 186 & 5,038 & 824 & 3,521 & 215,754.99 & 1904 & 52,143 & 1,808 & 30,934 & 1,657,326.53 \\
\hline 18 & 6,014 & 787 & 4,170 & 195,593.29 & 1905 & 54,971 & 1,896 & 30,399 & 1,806,758.14 \\
\hline 18 & 6,972 & 1,063 & 5,020 & 240.919.98 & 1906 & 56,482 & 1,885 & 31,965 & 1,790,921.38 \\
\hline 18 & 10,664 & 1,932 & 6,616 & 348,791.84 & 1907 & 58,762 & 1,967 & 36,620 & 1,910,618.14 \\
\hline 18 & 15,269 & 2,723 & 9,450 & 495,665.38 & 1908 & 61,475 & 2,110 & 33,682 & 1,896,847.67 \\
\hline 18 & 21,276 & 3,597 & 13,015 & 646,581.92 & 1909 & 65,839 & 1,948 & 37,421 & 2,042,828.14 \\
\hline 1868 & 20.445 & 3,705 & 13,378 & 681,565.86 & 1910 & 64,629 & 970 & 35,930 & 2,025,536.69 \\
\hline 1869 & 19,271 & 3,624 & 13,986 & 693,145.81 & 1911 & 69,121 & & 34,084 & 2,019,388.03 \\
\hline 1870 & 19,171 & 3,273 & 13,321 & 669,456.76 & 1912 & 70,976 & & 37,731 & \(2,118,158.30\) \\
\hline 1871 & 19,472 & 3,366 & 13,033 & 678,716.46 & 1913 & 70,367 & & 35,788 & 2,084,417.79 \\
\hline 1872 & 18,246 & 3,090 & 13,590 & 699,726.39 & 1914 & 70,404 & & 41,850 & 2,251,892.82 \\
\hline 1873 & 20,414 & 3,248 & 12,864 & 703,191.77 & 1915 & 70,069 & & 44,934 & 2,290,773.47 \\
\hline 1874 & 21,602 & 3,181 & 13,591 & 738,278.17 & 1916 & 71,033 & & 45,927 & 2,345,540.94 \\
\hline 1875 & 21,638 & 3.094 & 14,837 & 743,453.36 & 1917 & 70,373 & & 42,760 & 2,258,377.10 \\
\hline 1876 & 21,425 & 2,697 & 15,595 & 757,987.65 & 1918 & 59,615 & & 39,941 & 1,977,518.82 \\
\hline 1877 & 20,308 & 2.809 & 14,187 & 732,342.85 & 1919 & 80,400 & & 38,598 & 2,417,071.77 \\
\hline 1878 & 20,260 & 2,755 & 13,444 & 725,375.55 & 1920 & 86,815 & & 39,882 & 2,679,948.31 \\
\hline 1879 & 20,059 & 2,620 & 13,213 & 703,931.47 & 1921 & 93,328 & & 41,401 & 2,775,982.33 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures in column under "Patents" caption include lesigns \((3,277)\) and reissues (239). Cash expendcd in 1921 was \(\$ 2,612,429\)

The first patent issued in the U. S. in 1922 was numbered \(1,401,948\). Up to Jan. 1, 1920, the totai number of patents that had been issued by chief foreign countries, from the beginning, was as foilows: France, 612,032; Great Britain, 562,258; Belgium, 289,061; Canada, 194,255; Itaiy, 163,013; Austria,

107,850; Switzeriand, 85,364; Austria-Hungary, 75,596; Hungary, 74,354; Spain, 61,364; SWeden, 49,614; Japan, 35,292; Denmark, 32,901; Russia, 32,308; Norway, 31,844; Australia, 22,154; New Zeaiand, \(20,19 \mathrm{~S}\); Mexico, 19,127; Argentina, 16,921; Brazil. 11,786; Portugal, 10,576; Hoiland, 9,260; Finiand, 8,455 ; Union of South Africa, 5,825 ; Chili, 3,714 ; Cuba, 3,301; Turkey, 2,560; Uruguay, 1,331; Colombia, 1,313.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.
(Figures show, respectiveiy, acres and intcrments.)

Alexandria (Pineviile), La., 8.24, 4,610; Alexandria, Va., 5.50, 3,570; Andersonviile, Ga., 120, 13,737; Andrew Johnson (Greeneville), Tenn., 15, 36; Annapoiis, Md. \(4,125,2,565\); Antletam (Sharpsburg), Md., 11, 4,816; Ariington (Ft. Myer), Va., 408.03, 32,438.
Bais Biuff (Leesburg), Va., 0057,25 ; Barrancas, Fla., 8.56, 1,591; Baton Rouge, La., 7.50 3,211; Battie Ground (Takoma Park Sts.), D. C., 1.033, 44; Beaufort, \(S\). C.f 29, 9,572 ; Beveriy, N. J., i, 248.

Camp Butier (Springfieid), Iii., \(6.02,1,609\); Camp Neison, Ky., 9.50, 3,657; Cave Hill (Louisvilie), Ky., 4.29, 5,032; Chaimette (Arabi), La., 16, 13,231; Chattanooga Tenn., 129.53, 14,050; City Point, Va., 7.49, 6,206; Coid Harbor (Richmond). Va., \(1.75,1,971\) ! Corinth, Miss., 20, 6,747; Crown Hilii (Indianapoiis), Ind., 1.37 , 893; Cuipepper, (a., 6, 1,376, Custcr Batticfieid (Crow Agency) Mont., 640, 1,619; Cypress Hilis (Brookiyn), N. Y., 18.14, 9,027.

Danviiie, Ky., 31,362 ; Dan-

Of the interments, 238,837 are those of known, 153,243 those of unknown dead
About 10,700 of tile bodies are those of Confederates, being mainiy in the National Cemeteries at Ariington, Camp Butler, City Point, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, Littie Rock, Philadeinhia, Springfield and Woodiawn.

\section*{THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.}

\section*{(From data supplied by the Bureau.)}

The Constitution requires a census of the United States decennially. The first was in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent eensuses, to and lneludlng that of 1840, were under the Seeretary of State. In 1849 the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interlor, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commeree and Labor, by which the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, Mareh 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau. Since Mareh 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former. The work is divlded into two branches, the decennial eensus and speclal statistical lnqulries, the latter mostly made between the decennial censuses

The Fourteenth Deeennial Census was taken as of January 1, 1920. It covers: (1) population, (2) agrieuiture (ineluding lrigation and drainage), (3) manufaetures, (4) forestry and forest products, and (5) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of this census is estimated at \(\$ 20,179,000\), in addition to which \(\$ 2,371,000\) will be spent in earrying on the annual Investigations of the bureau during the three-year census perlod (July 1, 1919 , to June 30,1922 ). Of the first named amount, \(\$ 12.500,000\) covers the cost of eollecting the data through approximately 87,000 . enumerators, in addition to supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The permanent work of the bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved Mareh 6, 1902, and amendatory and supplemental acts, and in-
elude the gathering and publishing of statistieal facts pertaining to the dependent, defective, and dcinquent elasses; wealth, public indebtedness and taxatlon; births and deaths; financial and other activities of citles; finances of States; religious bodies; marriages and births; transportation by water; electrical industries; Federal employees; eotton and tobacco stoeks, and business conditions. These inquiries are made at intervals ranging in length from ten years to two weeks. The census of manufactures, In addition to forming part of the decennlal census, is taken in each mid-decennial year: and a blennial eensus of products of manufacturing industries and a quinquennial eensus of agriculture will also be taken hereafter. Specla inqulries are made from the to time at the direction of the President, the secretary of Commeree, or Congress

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President and reeeives \(\$ 7,500\) per annum during the three-year decennial census period and \(\$ 6,000\) during the seven "intereensal" years. The Direetor is Wiliiam M. Steuart, of Miehigan; Assistant Director, Joseph A. Hili, of New Hampshlre. The permanent organization ineludes five chlef statistieians -for Populatlon, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture Cotton and Tobaceo, William L. Austin; and for Vltal Statistics, William H. Davis. The permanent cmployees of the bureau of Washington number approximately 700 , and in additlon about 700 special agents are employed intermittentiy ln the South for the colleetion of eotton statistics. The total offce force of the bureau, ineluding temporary employees, during the three-year decennlal census period reached a maximum of about 6,000.

\section*{THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A CLANCE.}
(Number, 19; total area, 11,304 square miles.)

NATIONAL PARKS IN
ORDER OF CREATIOAT.
Hot Springs, 1832.
Yellowstone, 1872 .
Sequoia, 1890.
Yosemite, 1890.
General Grant, 1890 Mount Rainier, 1899 Crater Lake, 1902. .

Wind Cave, 1903
Platt, 1904
Sullys Hill, 1904
Mesa Verde, 1906
Glacier, 1910
Roeky Mount'n, 1915
Hawail, 1916.
Lassen Voleano. 1919
Mt. MeKiniey, 1917 Grand Canyon, 1919 Lafayette, 1919..... parks under the jurisdietion of the Secretary of War They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Gcorgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Vlcksburg, Mississippi; Antletam Battiefieid, Maryland; Lincoln's birthpiaee, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carollna.
The national parks and national monuments, unless otherwise stated, are under the supervislon

NATIONAL M
Under the Aet of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental reguiations governing the excavation, approprlation, etc., of prehistorie ruins or objeets of antiquity have been promulgated by the Seeretarles of the Interior, Agrieulture, and War. Application for permits to make exeavations on the public lands, Indlan reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Seeretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from cntry and set aslde as natlonal monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castie, Arizona; Petrifled Forest, Arlzona: El Morro, New Mexieo; Chaco Canyon. New Mexico; Muir Woods, Callfornia; Natural Bridges, Utah: Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana: 'Tumacacori, Ariaona,

Area in
Sq. Miles

1,534

Dlstinetive Characteristies

\section*{46 hot springs possessing curative properties}

Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone
12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in dlameter, some 25 to 36 feet In dlameter; cave
Valiey of world-famed beauty; lofty eliffs; mainy waterfalls of extraord'yheight; 3 groves of big trees. Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft . in diam 28 glaciers; 48 sq. mlies of glaeier, 50 to 500 ft . thick. Lake of extraordinary blue in erater of extinct voleano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishlng.
Miles of galleries and chambers eontaining peculiar formation.
Many sulph. and oth. springs possess medieinal yalue. An important wild animal preserve.
Most notable. best preserved prehistoric ciiff dwelllngs.
\(\qquad\)
of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and piaeed the administratlon of the national parks and monuments under the Department oi the Interlor ln charge of a direetor of such service. Generai information, the annual administrative reports and coples of the rules and regulations reiating to the parks may be obtained from the Dircetor of the National Park Service, Washlngton, D. C., or, the Superintendents of the parks.
ONUMENTS.
Navajo, Arizona; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming Gran Quivira, Ncw Mexico; Katmal and Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow Brldge, Utah; Plnnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona: Capulln Mountain, New Mexieo; Dinosaur, Utah: Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona: Scott's Bluff, Nebraska; Yucea House, Colorado.

Eleven other national monuments in national forests have aiso been set aside under this aet and placed under the Jurisdietion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto siould be addressed. Two other national monuments (Big Hole Battlefleld, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in Californiti) are under the jurisiletion of the secretary of Wiar.

NATIONAL FORESTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Forest. & State. &  & Forest. & Statc. & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Net Area, \\
National \\
Forest Land, \\
Acres. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Absaroka. & Mont & - 841.079 & Medicine Bow & Wyo & 477,701 \\
\hline Alabama. & Ala. & 81302 & Michigan & Mich & 123,647 \\
\hline Angeles. & Cal & 826,331 & Minidoka & Idaho-Utah & 590,485 \\
\hline Apache. & Ariz & 1,185.512 & Minnesota & Minn & 190,602 \\
\hline A rapaho & Col & 634,284 & Missoula & Mont & 1,030,677 \\
\hline Arkansas. & Ark & 652.565 & Modoc. & Cal. & 1,461,599 \\
\hline Ashley.. & Utah-Wyo. & 980.135 & Mono. & Cal.-Nev & 1,258,328 \\
\hline Battlement & Col. . . . & 660,823 & Monongahela & Va.-W. Va & 55,652 \\
\hline Beartooth & Mon & 660.088 & Montezuma & Col. & 697,742 \\
\hline Beavcrhead & Mon & 1,339,519 & Nantahala. & Ga.-N. C & 214,682 \\
\hline Bighorn. & Wyo & 1,124,617 & Natural Bridge & Va & 106,718 \\
\hline Bltterroor, & Mont & 1,047,420 & Neoraska. & Neb & 205,944 \\
\hline Blackfeet & Mont & 894,573 & Nevada & Nev & 1,175,355 \\
\hline Black Hills & S. D.-Wyo & 620.556 & Nezperce & Idaho & 1,658,587 \\
\hline Boise & Idaho... & 1,062,698 & Ochoco. & Ore & 717,994 \\
\hline Bridger & Wyo & 698,325 & Olymplc & Wash & 1,535,503 \\
\hline Cablnet & Mont & 829,184 & Oregon & Ore & 1,053,820 \\
\hline Cache & Idaho-Uta & 770,131 & Ozark & Ark & 291,526 \\
\hline California & Cal. & - 818,459 & Payette. & Idaho & 1,202,451 \\
\hline Caribou & Idaho-Wyo & 703,858 & Pend Orielle & Idaho & 674,764 \\
\hline Carson & N. M & 869,320 & Pike. & Col & 1,093,073 \\
\hline Cascade & Ore. & 1,022,312 & Pisgah. & N. & 213,668 \\
\hline Challis & Idaho & 1,253,856 & Plumas & Cal & 1,153,044 \\
\hline Chelan & Wash. & 1,997,988 & Powell & Utah & 681,429 \\
\hline Cherokee & Ga.-N. C. & -203,429 & Prescott & Arlz & 1,447,024 \\
\hline Chugach & Alaska & 5,129,544 & Rainier. & Was & 1,316,517 \\
\hline Clearwater & Idaho & 785,376 & Rio Grande & Col. & 1,135,728 \\
\hline Cleveland. & Cal. & 549.271 & Routt & Col. & 744,856 \\
\hline Cochetopa & Col. & 907,000 & St. Joe. & Idaho & 543,962 \\
\hline Coconino & Ariz & 1,637,052 & Salmon. & Idaho & 1,620,265 \\
\hline Coeur d Alene & Idaho & 662,570 & San Isabel & Col. & 599,096 \\
\hline Colorado. & Col. & 853,641 & San Juan & Col. & 1,240,141 \\
\hline Columbia & Wash & 785,224 & Santa Barbara & Cal & 2,017,398 \\
\hline Colville & Wash & 754,737 & Santa Fe & N. M & 1,364,585 \\
\hline Coronad & Ariz.-N & 1,430,043 & Santiam & Ore. & 607,097 \\
\hline Crater. & Ore.-C & -852,158 & Sawtooth & Idaho & 1,159,339 \\
\hline Crook. & Ariz & 889,939 & Selway & Idaho & 1,688,287 \\
\hline Custer & Mont.-S. & 591,702 & Sequoia. & Cal & 1,879,779 \\
\hline Datil. & \(\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{M}\) & 2,641,521 & Sevier. & Utah & -718,252 \\
\hline Deerlodge & Mont & 829,984 & Shasta. & Cal & 849,656 \\
\hline Deschutes & Ore. & 1,283,808 & Shenandoah & Va.-W. Va & 284,623 \\
\hline Dixle. & Utah-Ariz & -518,346 & Shoshone & Wyo & 1,583,489 \\
\hline Eldorado & Cal.-Nev & 552,918 & Sierra & Cal & 1,493,400 \\
\hline Fillmore. & Utah & 701,696 & Siskiyou & Cal.-Ore & 1,346,901. \\
\hline Fishlake. & Utah & 665,275 & Sitgreaves & Ariz & 1,631,474 \\
\hline Flathead & Mon & 1,728,365 & Siuslaw. & Ore & 545,750 \\
\hline Florida: & Fla & -320,273 & Snoqualmie & Wash & 693,733 \\
\hline Fremont & Ore. & 849,526 & Stanislaus. & Cal & 810,802 \\
\hline Gallatin & Mont & 567,614 & Superior & Minn & 857,339 \\
\hline Gila. & N. M & 1,596,296 & Tahoe. & Cal.-Nev & 512,748 \\
\hline Gunnlson & Col & 905,382 & Targhee & Idaho-Wy & 1,357,297 \\
\hline Harney & S. D & 508,514 & Teton. & Wyo. & 1,880,825 \\
\hline Hayden & Wyo.-Col & 394,011 & Toyiabe & Nev & 1,883,837 \\
\hline Helena. & Mont & 680,305 & Tongass & Alaska & 15,443,900 \\
\hline Holy Cross & Col. & 1,171,921 & Tonto. & Arlz & 2,112,888 \\
\hline Humboldt & Nev & 1,322,450 & Trinlty & Cal & 1,409,490 \\
\hline Idaho & Idaho & 1.864,321 & Tusayan & Ariz & 1,289,351 \\
\hline Inyo & Cal.-Nev & 1,262,026 & Ulinta. & Utah & 1,021,191 \\
\hline Jefferson & Mont & 1,041,822 & Unaka. & Tenn.-N. C & 133,478 \\
\hline Kaibab & Ariz & 752,217 & Umatilla. & Ore.-Wash & 1,229,060 \\
\hline Kanlksu. & Wash.-Ida & 445.917 & Umpqua. & Ore. & 1,010,206 \\
\hline Klanath & Cal.-Ore & 1,533,980 & Uncompahgre & Col & 778,291 \\
\hline Kootena & Mont & 1,332,355 & Wallowa. & Ore & 957,419 \\
\hline La Sal & Utah-Col & 538,717 & Wasatch & Utah & 609,576 \\
\hline Lassen & Cal. & 943,197 & Washakie & Wyo & 852;315 \\
\hline Leadvill & Col & 930,568 & Washington & Wash & 1,461,193 \\
\hline Lemhi. & Idaho & 1,097,779 & Weiser & Idaho & 566,002 \\
\hline Lewis and Cla & Mont & 1,810,731 & Wenatchee & Wash & 818,334 \\
\hline Lincoln. & N. M & 1,123,868 & White Mounta & N. H.-Me & 436,371 \\
\hline Lolo & Mont & 850,677 & White River . & Col & 845,104 \\
\hline Luquillo & Porto Rico & 12.443 & Whitman & Ore. & 1,313,523 \\
\hline Madison. & Mont & 931,885 & Wichita & Okla & 61,480 \\
\hline Malheur & Ore. & 1,043,777 & Wyomlng & Wyo & 966,954 \\
\hline Manti... & Utah. & 778.651 & & & \\
\hline Manzano. & N. M & 702,208 & Net total & & 156,837,282 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The original forests of the United States covered about \(822,000,000\) acres and contained \(5,200,000,-\) 000,000 board feet of timbcr. There are left (June 30,1922 ) \(463,000,000\) acres of forest land, contalning \(2,215,000,000,000\) board feet. Of thls, \(137,000,000\) is \(\ln\) virgin timber, \(112,000.000\) acres is culled and second-growth timber large enough for sawing. \(133,000,000\) acres is partlally stocked wlth smaller growth, and \(81,000,000\) acres is devastated and practically waste land. The present rate of timber consumntlon is more than four times the annual growth 0 the forests. Of the standing timber, \(349,000,-\) 000.00C feet is in the New England, Mid-Atlantic,

Central and Lake States; 1,141,000,000,000 feet is in the Pacific Coast States

The National Forests include \(156,837,282\) acres (net). The annual revenue for the fiscal year endlng June 30 . 1922, was \(\$ 5,068,527\). Of thls amount \(\$ 1,646,996\) was for grazing fces pertalnlng to the fiscal year 1921 authorized by Congress to be paid subsequent to June 30, 1921. The recelpts collected in the fiscal year 1922, which properly pertained to that year, were \(\$ 3,421,531\). Cost of adminlstration averages \(\$ 4,000,000\) a year. Thlrty threc States have their own forestry departments.

The forest firc losses ln 45 States for the six-year perion, 1916-1921 Incluslve, were \(\$ 98,546,076\) This damage was occasloned by 200,096 lorest fires whlch burned over 65,172,066 acres.

\title{
Tye \(\mathfrak{A n i t e}\) States of \(\mathfrak{A m e r i c a}\).
}

\author{
(FEDERAL REPUBLIC.)
}
 The Unlted States of Amerlca, oldest republic, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexlco, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbla. This is called for convenience in reference "Continental United States." Its non-contiguous areas are the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; Porto Rico, the Phllippine Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific; and the Panama Canal Zone, all aggrcgating 716,721 square miles, which, added to the \(3,026,789\) square miles of continental United States, give a total of \(3,743,510\) square miles.

The population of continental United. States, Census of 1920, was 105,710,620; of the non-contiguous areas (partly estimated) \(12,148,875\), the grand total being \(117,859.495\). (See pages 321 et seq. for population tables)

The general topography of continental United States is so varied, and the climate, natural resources and racial elements also, that the country may be said to be several countries articulated in one national body. In the eastern part, excepting on the south, are several mountain ranges of the Appalachian system, rising never to more than 6,000 to 7,000 feet of altitude, and ranging north and south. The Adirondacks, in northern New York State, are declared by .the United States Geologlcal Survey to have been the first land that rose from the original chaos in the western world, being, therefore, the oldest mountalns in the United States.

Sweeping westward from the eastern mountains is a vast, fertile plaln, the valley of the Mississippi Rlver, a tnousand miles wide and about as long, to where the mountaln formation again is found, the Rocky Mountain rangc, highest in North America, beyond whicli westwardy is a tableland of mean elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and still further to the westward are other mountain ranges of lesser altltudes, with a low coast range skirting the shores of the Paclice Ocean.

The United States has seven great rivers-the Hudson, enterlng the Atlantlc at the harbor of New York City in the northeastern corner of the country; the Delaware, enterlng the Atlantic through Dclaware Bay, midway down the coast; the Potomac, entering the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay, just south from Delaveare Bay; the Mississlppi, greatest of North American rivers in its relationship to clvillzatlon, rising in Minnesota, near to Canada, entering the Gulf of Mcxico on the southern side of the country; the Ohio, flowing from the eastern mountains westwardly to join the Mississippi ln the East Central part of the country; the Missouri, Which flows from the northwestern mountalns eastwardly to the Mississippi, being confluent with that stream just north of where the Ohio joins it; the Columbia, which rises in British territory, and tlows across a vast tableland west of the Rocky Mountalns, into the Pacific Ocean one-third of the way down that coast; the Colorado, non-navigable, which rises in the State of Colorado, flows in general course soutinwestwardly through Utah and Arizona, and between Arizona and California, into the Gulf of Cailiornia, in Mexlco.

Besides these streams, there are many of considerable and navigable slze in the areas cast from the Rocky Mountains, and the great St. Lawrence River; as the outlet of the Great Lakes on the northern border between the United States and Canada, skirts the northeastern boundary of the Unlted States.

The Great Lakes, Superior, largest Inland body of fresh water in the world; Huron, Erie, Michigan. and Olitario, are a striking phase of the geolcgiral forination, ard carry iminense passenger and frejght lonnage. The Mississippi. Potomac, Delaware, Huason and Columbla Rivers are navigable for considerabie distances inland from the sea, and the

Missouri for light-draught craft quite a distance up from the Mississippi

Of the lesser rivers, the most important are the Connecticut, Susquehanna, James, Cumberland, Tennessce, Tombigbee, Warrior, Arkansas and led in the eastern half of the country, and the Sacramento on the Pacific Coast; while the Rio Grande rising in Colorado, non-navigable, save for 61 miles from its mouth, is the eastern half boundary between the United States and Mexico. (See pages 718-19.)

The largest river under the American flag is the Yukon in Alaska, which rises in small lakes in the Dominion of Canada, flows northwestwardly into Alaska, then westwardly and then southwestwardly into Norton Sound, which in turn makes into Bering Sea. It is navigable for more than 2,000 nililes inland.

The climate of the United States is of cvery gradation, from the north temperate, with rather cold winters and pleasant summers, to the sub-tropical, with every variety of flora suitable to so wide a range of latitude. Eastwardly and westwardly, even greater variation ls found. For there are regions of normal moisture precipitation in the northeast, of excessive precipitation in the southeast, of normal precipitation in the contral tableland regions, and then of varying degrees of aridity and moistness as one proceeds westwardly, until on the coast of Oregon, at Tillamook, is the heaviest average preclpitatlon in the Unlted States-120 inches a year. (See tables 76-77.)

The Southwestern United States is marked by several almost deserts, susceptible of reclamation by irrigation, some of which were the beds of great inland salt water seas, at some points the present surface elevation being lower than the surface of the ocean.

The area of contlnental United States was acquired by various purchases, trcaties and in wars, from England, France and Mexico, and the dependencies from Russla, Spaln, Panama, the former Hawaiian Government, and Denmark. (See tables following.)

The Thirteen Origlnal States included about 900,000 square mlles, and were colonies when the War of the Revolution was fought agalnst England, 1776-83.

In natural resources, the United States is one of the richest countries in the world. Its coal, oil timber and precious metais exist in vast natural stores, and practically every base mlneral known to civilization is deposited in its areas. The timber resources have been depleted seriously; but the Federal Forest Service has begun reforestation, and has matured plans to make the natural timber lands perpetual by replanting.
Improvement also of the rivers and harbors has proceeded to a large extent, although by no means as extensive as similar development in Europe. The great navigable rivers mentioned heretofore have been treated by the engincers for removal of obstructions in many places, great jetties have been built at the mouths of the Columbia and Mississlppi, large terminal facilities provided at many of the ports, and plans are working out for the perfection of ali of them according to modern standards. The most important domestic canal is the New York State Barge Canal; many others were permitted to lapse into non-use when railway transport absorbed attention so excluslvely in the last half of the last century. (See pages 721-22.) The natural conditions, however, would permit of almost illimitable canal development if more artificiai waterways are needed.

Originally an agricultural people, the presence of so vast natural stores of minerals and timbers. together with increased "pressure of population on land," has operated to induce great industrial development, until the United States is to-day one of the world's greatest merchants on the high seas, its steel, rubber goods, linber. cotton, machinery, foodstuffs and many otiter commodities going to the ends of the earti.

The increase of industrial interest has been coincidental with and in large part the cause of the very heary immlgration which came in before the present jminigration restriction law was enacted. Many came to work in the mines and factorieti and in construetion of rallways and induatrial works. Up to the iatter part of the last eentury.
the population of the United States was in a majority rural-that is, dwelt on farms or in eommunities of fewer than 2;500 inhabitants. The increase of industrial concerns has attracted so many to the towns and cities that the 1920 census indicated town dwellers as 51.4 per eent. of the whole population. (See tables following.)

The agricultural interests of the country are very large. The Census Bureau reported for 1920 that of the approximate land area of \(1,903,215,360\) acres, all farm lands contalned \(955,863,715\) acres; improved lands, \(503,073,067\) acres; or 50 per cent. of all the land in the farm lands classificatlon; that the value of all farm property was \(\$ 77,924,100,338\); of land a.lone, \(\$ 54,829,563,059\); of buildings, \(\$ 11,486,439,543\); of implements, \(\$ 3,594,772,928\); and of livestock, \(\$ 8,013,324,808\); the value of all farm crops in 1919 being \(\$ 14,755,364,894\), against \(\$ 9,523,514,211\) in 1909 , the increase having been due largely to very nuth higher prices.

On Sept. 1, 1922, the Department of Agriculturc reported that the principal erops of the country would bring to the farmers \(\$ 1,250,000,000\) more than in 1921, prices having bcen lower in 1921 than before. (See pages 274 et seq.)

The value of mining products in 1921 was given by the United States Geological Survey as \(\$ 4,056,-\) 000,000 . (Sce tables following.)

The total value of the products manufactured in the United States returned in the Census of 1919 was \(\$ 14,793,902,563\). (See tables following.)

The United States has been known as a meltingpot of the peoples of the earth, its population, at first of the ancient races such as the Aztecs, then of the American Indian, and, in the first days of settlement by white people from Europe, English predominating. From the beginning, immigratlon has been numerous, and attained a million persons i year up to the beglnnlng of the World War, Chinese and Japanese be ng rigidly restricted. (see tables on pages 354 et seq.) At the present time, other admissible aliens may come in at the rate of only 3 per cent. of their own nationallty already here as shown in the 1910 census. (See pages 200-2.)

In the industrial centres, large numbers of Austrians, Italians, Germans and not a few Britons, with very many Slavs, have settled; and in the agrlcultural sections Scandinavians are numerous in the North Central States, and Germans from the Great Lakes to the border States.

The 1920 census assigned of the total 105,710,620 of population, natlve white, \(81,108,161\); native parentage, \(58,421,957\); foreigu parentage, \(15,694,-\) 539 ; with \(6,991,665\) of mixed parentage. Those of foreign parentage and of recently immigrated forelgn blood number more than \(30,000,000\). (See tables on pages 321 et seq.)
By gradual increasc of power, as well as increase of legal authority, the President of the United States is the most potent governmental head in the world. Under the Constltution, as origlnally interpreted, the Presldent had relatively little inltlative, but received direction by the Congress in all important matters, especially when they touched forelgn affairs. In the last 50 years the balance has changed to a large degree, untll the Enecutive establishment now exerclses power little dreamed of when the Republic was established.

The army of the United States has bcen reduced by 100,000 men by recent reorganizations, leaving it, infantry, 46,423; cavalry 9,871 ; field artlliery 17, 173; coast artillery, 12,026; engineers, 5,020 ; air service, 8,500 ; signal corps, 2,181; quartcrmaster corps, 8,000 ; ordnance, 2,307 ; finance, 399 ; chemical warfare, 445 ; medical, 6,850 . Camps for the training of a citizen army for reserve are maintained in several places.

A small eontingent of the army is still in Germany, and its early withdrawal is contemplated. Surplus war materials valued at \$139,773,926 have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture for the use of the Bureau of Public Roads, including 29,325 motor vehicles.

The volume of actual circulating medlum in this country, as of Sept: 10,1922 , was \(\$ 4,392,300,000\), or \(\$ 39.93\) per caplta; the general stock of money being \(\$ 8,303,549,241\). More than a third was in gold and buliion,' \(\$ 3,858,548,202\), held in the Federal Treasury or in reserve banks. Private holders have in their possession \(\$ 416,387,032\) of gold. This gold is about one-hali the world's known store, it being estimated that since the world began there has been mined a total of \(\$ 18,000,000,000\) of gold, that \(\$ 10,000,000,000\) has been used in the arts or lost, and that \(\$ 8,000,000,000\) remains in the possession of Governments in the several countrics. (See tables.)

The money of the United States is accepted at its gold par anywhere in the world. The circulating medium varles with the needs of business, by reason of the operation of the quasi-public Federal: Reserve System, which provides a flexible method of expansion and contraction according as conditions change, and a co-ordination of the business credit of the country in a reservolr, precluding, it is held, the possibility of the former periodlc panles.

The United States, having had to conquer so large an area and bring its material resources into use, has not developed its artistic life as have some older peoples; however; lately there has beer much more attention to art, a phase being the bringing here of a vast aecumulation of art treasures, purchased by wealthy Americans, while schools of the several arts are developing rapidly. (See pages 361 et seq.)

Scenically, the United States and its non-contiguous areas possess almost every variety of landscape and mountain view, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, the highest elevation. in North America, 20,300 feet, being visible from sea level on Cook Inlet, probably the highest spot on earth to be seen from the surface of the ocean; Mt. Whitney, California, next, 14,501 feet. The scenic attractions are more and more appreciated, and slx transcontinental railway routes and the developing automoblle routes are thronged nowadays with tourlsts from all over the world. (Sce the several States and Terrltories following.)

The United States is now the second largest in merchant marlne in the world, Great Britain leading. (See United States Shipping Board -article elsewhere, also tables on pages \(716-17\).)

In naval strength it equals any. (See article on Washington Conference on Disarmament.)

The United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

AREA OF UNITED STATES, AND OUTLYINC POSSESSIONS, 1790-1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Census } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U. S., INCLUDING
POSSESSIONS.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{U. S., Excluding Possessions.} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OUTLYING } \\
& \text { POSSESSIONS }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gross Area \\
(Land and Water).
\end{tabular} & Per Cent. of Area in 1920. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gross Area \\
(Land and Water).
\end{tabular} & Pcr Cent. of Area in 1920. & \(\therefore\) Lrind. & Water. & Gross Area. \\
\hline & Square Miles & & Square Miles. 892,135 & & Square Miles & Square Miles.. 24,155 & \\
\hline 1790 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 892,135 \\
& 892,135
\end{aligned}
\] & 23.8
23.8 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 892,135 \\
& 892,136
\end{aligned}
\] & 29.5 & \begin{tabular}{|c} 
¢ 867,980 \\
867,980
\end{tabular} & \[
. \quad \begin{array}{r}
24,155 \\
24,155
\end{array}
\] & \(\because \cdot\). \\
\hline 1810 & 1,720,122 & 46.0 & 1,720,122 & 56.8 & 1,685,865 & 34,257... & \\
\hline 1820 & 1,792,223 & 47.9 & 1,792,223 & 59.2 & 1,753,588 & 38,635 & \\
\hline 1830 & 1,792,223 & 47.9 & 1,792,223 & 59.2 & 1,753,588 & \(\therefore 38,635\) & \\
\hline 1840 & 1,792,223 & 47.9 & 1,792,223 & 59.2 & 1,753,588 & - 38,635. & \\
\hline 1850 & 2,997,119 & 80.1 & 2,997,119 & 99.0 & 2,944,337 & 52,782 & \\
\hline 1860 & 3,026,789 & 80.9 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,97.3,965 & 52,824 & \\
\hline 1870 & 3,617,673. & 96.6 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,973,965 & 52,824 & 590,884 \\
\hline 1850 & 3,617,673 & 96.6 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,973,965 & 52,824 & 590,884 \\
\hline 189 & 3,617,673 & 96.6 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,973,965 & 52,824 & 590,884 \\
\hline 1900 & 3,742,870 & 100.0 & 3,026.789 & 100.0 & 2.974;159 & 52,630 & 716,081 \\
\hline 1910. & 3,743,397 & 100.0 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,973,890 & 52.899 & 716,608 \\
\hline 1920... & 3,743,029 & 100.0 & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 2,973,774 & 53,015 & 716.740 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Water area does not inelude water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexlco, or Great Lakes; lying within jurisuliction of Uniterl States.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF STATES, ACCORDING TO RANK, 1920.


Water area figures do not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, yying within jurlsdiction of United States.

GROSS AREA, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SECTION } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { DIVISION. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Rank } \\
\text { in } \\
\text { Gross } \\
\text { rrea. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Gross Area (Square Miles). & Pet. Total Gross Area. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { No. } \\
& \text { of } \\
& \text { States. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Av'rage Gross Area of States. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SECTION } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { DIVISION. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Rank } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { Area. }\end{aligned}\right.\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Gross \\
Area \\
(Squaze \\
Miles).
\end{tabular} & Pct. Total Gross A rea. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { States. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Av'rage Gross Area of States. \\
\hline U. S. & & 3,026,789 & 100.0 & 48 & 63,053 & E. So. Cent.. & 7 & 181,483 & 6.0 & 4 & 45371 \\
\hline THE NORTH. & & 935,462 & 30.9 & 21 & 44,546 & & & & & 4 & 449 \\
\hline New Engl'd. & 9 & 66.424 & 2.2 & 6 & 11,071 & THE WEST. & & 1,189,.40 & 39.3 & 11 & 108,104 \\
\hline Middle Atl. & 8 & 102,554 & 3.4 & 3 & 34,185 & Mountain. & & -1865,017 & 28.6 & 8 & 108.127 \\
\hline F. No. Cent. & 6 & 248.105 & 8.2 & 5 & 49,621 & Pacific. & 4 & 324,123 & 10.7 & 3 & 108,041 \\
\hline W. No. Cent & 2 & 9 & 17.1 & 7 & & E. of Miss.R. & & 881476 & 29.1 & & \\
\hline THE SOUTH.
South Atle. & 5 & 902,187
\(\mathbf{2 8 2 , 9 1 0}\) & \begin{tabular}{|c}
29.8 \\
9.3
\end{tabular} & 16
8 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 56,382 \\
& 35,355
\end{aligned}
\] & W. of Miss.R. & & 2.145 .313 & 70.9 & 22 & 97,514 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The North, with 60.2 per cent. of the total population of the United States In 1920, comprises only 30.9 per cent: of the total area. The corresponding proportions for the South are far less divergent, being 31.3 per cent. for population and 29.8 per cent: for area. For the West, in which only 8.4 per cent. of the total population of the United States was
enumerated in 1920, the proportion of the total area is 39.3 per cent. The region east of the Mississippi River. with 70 per cent of the population in 1920. occupies oniy 29.1 ber :ent. of the area of the country, whereas the region west of the Mississipni. With 30 Der cent. of the population. comprises 70.9 per cent. of the arca.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.
The area of the orlginal thirteen State: (1790) was 892,135 square miles.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline * Division. & Yr. & Added. Square Mlies & DIVISION. & Yr. & Added.
Square
Miles. & DIVISION. & Yr. & Added. square Mlios. \\
\hline Louisiana purehase. & 1803 & 827,987 & Gadsden purchase. & 1853 & 29,670 & Add'nal Phllippines & 1901 & 68 \\
\hline Gained through & & & Alaska. . . & 1867 & 590,884 & Panama Canal Zone & 1904 & 527 \\
\hline treaty with Spain & 1819 & 13,435 & Hawalian Islands. & 1898 & 6,449 & Danish West Indies &  & \\
\hline Florida...... . . . . & 1819 & 58,666
389 & Porto Rico. & 1899 & 3,435 & (now Virgin IsI.). & 1917 & 132 \\
\hline Texas & 1845 & 389,166 & Guam. . . & 1899 & 144.210 & & & \\
\hline Oregon . \(\mathrm{O}^{\text {a }}\) & 1846 & \begin{tabular}{|}
286,541 \\
529,189
\end{tabular} & Plilippine Isiands.. & 1899 & 144,988 & Total added areal & & 375 \\
\hline Mexican ecssion & 1848 & 529,189 & Samoa & 1900 & \[
58
\] & Tolal United Stat luding original i3 S & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sta- } \\
& \text { ites }
\end{aligned}
\] & 743510 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase. \(\$ 15,440,000\); Gudsden purchase, \(\$ 10.000,000\); Aiaska, \(\$ 7,200,000\); Florida, \(\$ 5,000,000\); Hawailan Islands, publle debt assumed to the amount of \(\$ 4,000,000\); Mexican cession, \(88,250,000\).

The Treaty of Paris, of Deeember 10,1898 , termlnating the Spanisth-Ameclean War, provided for a money payment to spain (for relinqulshing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philiopine Islands) of \(\$ 20,000-\) 000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7,1900 , provided for a further payment of \(\$ 100.000\) for other Phlinplne Islands.

By the lirst treaty the Phlinpine Islands were eeded to the United States, and the later treaty of

November 7, 1900, ceded certaio outlylng tsiands of the Philippines not included in tao first cession The United States did Dot acquire, by the isthmian. Canal Convention of November 181903 any title to territory in tile Requblie of Panama but merely porpetual right of occupation, use, and colltrol of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For unls prlvilege it naid to the Repubilc of Panama the sum of \(\$ 10,000,000\), and undertook to pay the sum of \(\$ 250,000\) anuually so loug as such occupancy coll tinued, such jayments Degiuning on Jicbruary 26, 1913.

TREATY WITH COLOMIBIA.
The United States and the Colombinn Congresser ratified, in 1921, a treaty of the United states witl Colombia by which Colombia is 10 recelve \(\$ 25,000\) 000 (in yearly instamentis of \(\$ 5,000,000\) ) as comvou-
sation for the loss of terrltorial sovereignty over Panama and the Canal Zone. Ratifieations of the two countries were exchanged at IBogota, Colombla, on March 1, 1922. The first payment of \(\$ 5,000,000\) to be made six months thereafter.

For the Danish West Indles, consisting of the
lsiands of St. Croix, St. Thomas aud St. Jonn, the United States paid \(\$ 25,000,000\), and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 populatioll.

No moncy payments were made upon the acquisitlon of tlie other Territories mentioned in the list.

\section*{DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THi UNITED STATES.}

THe gross area of the United States is \(3,026,789\) square miles. The land area amounts to \(2,973,774\) square miles, and the water area-cxclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Guif of Mexico, within the three-mile llmit -amounts to 53,015 square miles.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., whicli is in latitude \(25^{\circ} 07^{\prime}\) and longitude \(81^{\circ} 05^{\prime}\). The extreme southern point of Texas is In latitude \(25^{\circ} 50^{\prime}\), and longitude \(97^{\circ} 24^{\prime}\). Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles furthor souti than the most southern point in Texas.

A smali detached land area of northern Minnesota at longltude \(95^{\circ} 09^{\prime}\) extends northward to latitude \(49^{\circ} 23^{\prime}\).

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude \(66^{\circ} 57^{\prime}\) and latitude \(44^{\circ} 49^{\prime}\); the westermmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude \(48^{\circ} 10^{\prime}\), which
extends into the Pacifie Ocean to longitude \(124^{\circ} 45^{\prime}\).
From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth paraltel, the boundary between the United StaLes and Canada, the distance is 1,598 mlles. From West Quoddy Head due west to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atiantic to the Pacine across the Unlted states is between puista near Charieston, S. C,, and. San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf to the Pacifie ls 1,744 miles.

The average elevation of Delaware is only 60 feet above sca level, according to the United States Geological Survey, less than that of any other State in the Union, although its highest point, at Centreville, New Castie County, is 440 feet above sea level, higher than the highest points in Florida, Louislana and the Dlstrict of Columbia.

POSITION OF THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, 1790 TO 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cen- } \\
\text { sUs } \\
\text { YEAR. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{LOCATION.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Aprroximate Location by Important Towns.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Movement in Miles Duking Preceiding Decade.} \\
\hline & Nortly Latitude & West & & From Polnc to Point in Direct Line. & Westward. & Nortlr ward. & South-
ward. \\
\hline & - 11 & - 11 & & & & & \\
\hline 1790 & \(\begin{array}{llll}39 & 16 & 30\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}76 & 11 & 12\end{array}\) & 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md. & & & & \\
\hline 1800. & 39 \(316 \begin{array}{rrr}6 \\ 39 & 11 & 30\end{array}\) & 76 & 18 mlles west of Baltimore, M 1 ....................... & 40.6 & 40.6 & & \(0 \cdot 0\) \\
\hline 1810. & \(39 \quad 11 \quad 30\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}77 & 37 & 12\end{array}\) & 40 m iles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. & 36.9 & 36.5 & & 5.3 \\
\hline 1820. & \(\begin{array}{lll}39 & 5 & 42 \\ 38 & 5 & 5\end{array}\) & 783330 & 16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va. & 50,5 & 50.1 & & 6.7 \\
\hline 1830. & 38857 & 791654 & 19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va. . . & 40.4 & 39.4 & & 9.0 \\
\hline 1840. & \(\begin{array}{cccc}39 & 2 & 0 \\ 38 & 59 & 0\end{array}\) & 8018 & 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.. ...... & 55.0 & 54.8 & 4.7 & \\
\hline 1850. & 38 3850 & \begin{tabular}{|rrr}
81 & 19 & 0 \\
82 & 48 & 48
\end{tabular} & 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.. & 54.8 & 54.7 & & 3.5 \\
\hline 1860. & 339 & \(\begin{array}{llll}82 & 48 & 48 \\ 83 & 35 & 48\end{array}\) & 20 miles southl by east of Chillicothe, Ohio & 80.6 & 80.6 & 1.6 & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1870 . \\
& 1880 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\begin{array}{lll}39 & 12 & 0 \\ 3\end{array}\) & 8383542 & 48 mules cast by north of Cincinnati, Ohio. . & \[
44.1
\] & \[
42.1
\] & 13.3 & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1880 . \\
& 1890 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left[\begin{array}{rrr}
39 & 4 & 8 \\
30 & 4 & 5
\end{array}\right]
\] & 8483940 & 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O. (in Ky.) & 58.1 & 57.4 & & 9.1 \\
\hline 1890.
1900. & \[
\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
39 & 11 & 56 \\
20 & 0 & 26
\end{array}\right]
\] & \(\begin{array}{llll}85 & 32 & 53 \\ 85 & 48 & 54\end{array}\) & 20 milies east of Columbus, Ind. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 48.6 & 47.7 & 9.0 & \\
\hline 1900.
1910. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{rrr}
39 & 9 & 36 \\
39 & 10 & 12
\end{array}\right|
\] & \(\begin{array}{llll}85 & 48 & 54 \\ 86 & 32 & 20\end{array}\) & 6 miles southeast of Columbus,
In the city of Bioomington, Ind & 14.6
39.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14.4 \\
& 38.9
\end{aligned}
\] & 0.7 & \\
\hline 1910. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll}39 & 10 & 12 \\ 39 & 10 & 21\end{array}\right.\) & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}86 & 32 & 20 \\ 86 & 43 & 15\end{array}\right.\) & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { in the city of Bioomington, } \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{l}1.9 \text { miles west of Whitehali, Clay township, } \\ \text { Owen County, Ind. } \\ 8.3 \text { miles south-southeast of Spencer, Wasli- } \\ \text { ington township, Owen County, Ind. }\end{array}\right\}\end{aligned}\right.\) & 39.0
9.8 & 38.9
9.8 & 0.7
0.2 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1861.

MEDIAN LINES, 1880-1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { SUS } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Median Parallel} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Median} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Movement In Miles DUR'g Prec'd'g Decade} & \multirow{4}{*}{Census Year.} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{Median Parallel, North Jatitude} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{Median Mcrid'n. West Longlt'd.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Movement in Miles Dur'g Prec.d'g Decade} \\
\hline & & & & & Media & & & & Median & n & \\
\hline & North & West & Paral'l. & Merid' & Merid'n & & & & Paral'l, & Merid'n & Merid'n \\
\hline & Latitude & Longit'd. & Northward. & West-
ward. & East- & & & & Northward. & West-
ward. & \\
\hline & \(\bigcirc 11\) & " & & & & & & -111 & & & \\
\hline 1880 & \(39 \quad 5700\) & \(84 \quad 712\) & & & & 1910 & \(40 \quad 6 \quad 24\) & \(84 \quad 5959\) & & 7.5 & \\
\hline 1890. & 40 2 21 & \(8440 \quad 1\) & 6.6 & 27.0 & & 1920 & \(40 \quad 6 \quad 25\) & 844959 & 0.019 & & 8.8 \\
\hline 1900. & 40422 & \(84 \quad 5129\) & 2.4 & 10.8 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"The centre of population," says the U. S. Census Bureau, "may be considered' us the centre of gravitiy for the population of the United states; that is to say, if the surface of the United States be regarded iss a rigid, level plane, whthout wetgit, but having the boptulation distributed thereon as at present: cieh individual inhabitant, being assumed to have the same welght as every other inmabitant, would cxert a pressure on any glven point ln the plane directly proportional to his distance from that point. The eentre of gravity for this plane, or the pivotal point on which it woutd balance, is the point relerred to by the term "centre of ropulation." That being the case, the cities of Seattie, San Fraitciseo and L.os Angeles, with a combined pomulation of \(1,398,661\),
exert a greater Influence on the location of the centre of population than the eities of Baltimore. Boston, Buffaio, Cleveland. Philadelphia and Pittsburgn, with is combined population of \(5,197,624\)."
The centre of area," or geograpilical centre, of the United States, which has nothins to do with the centre of popilation, is determined by driswing lines across the countrys greatest width and greatest, length. Ten years ago this interscetion was located in Northern Kansas, ten iniles nortn of Smitn Center, the county seat of Smitn County.

Besides the "eentre of population" and the "eentre of area," there ls stlll another definition used by the Census Bureau-the "median lines." These lines divlde the population everly north and south of a paralici of latitule and cast and west of a meridian of longitude.

\section*{COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.}
(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

General Coust Linc-The flgures under this headiug give the iength in statute miles of the general outliue of the seacoast. The measurements were made with a unlt measure of 30 minutes of latitude on eharts as near the seale of \(1-1,200,000\) as possible. The-shore line of bays, sounds and other bodies of water whose entranee width is greater than the unit measure is included to a point where sueh waters narrow to the width of the unit measure, and the distance aeross at such point is included. Where the entranee width of such waters is less than the unit measure, the distance across is included, but the shore line inside ls not.
Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute MilesThe figures under thls heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. The flgures for Louisiana do not
include the shore line of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and the deita of the Mississipni Rlver was measured as mainland. The measurements were made on charts of 1-200,000 and 1-400,000 scale when avaliable.

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute MileThe figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide whieh lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure. The measurements were made on eharts of 1-80,000 seale for the Atlantie and Gulf coasts, on charts of 1-200,000 seale for the Paelfic eoast, and on eharts as near those scales as available for the other regions.

The Panama Canal Zone-Islands outside the 3 vautical mlle zone were not included.

LENGTHS, IN STATUTE MILES, OF GENERAL COAST LINE AND TIDAL SHORE LINE OF UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING TERRITORY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Locality.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{General Coast Une, Measure 30 Minutes Satitude.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Tidal Shore line. Unit Measure 1 Statute mile.} \\
\hline & & Main- & Islands. & Total. & Main- & Islands. & Total. \\
\hline Malne. \({ }^{\text {Nampob }}\) & 228 & 339 & 337 & 676 & 558 & 761 & 1,319 \\
\hline New Hampshir & 13
192 & \(\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 295 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 158 & 45 & 15
421 & 250 & \({ }_{671}^{20}\) \\
\hline Rhode Island & 40 & 72 & 84 & 156 & 118 & 100 & 218 \\
\hline Connecticut. & & 96 & & 96 & 126 & 18 & 144 \\
\hline New York. & 127 & 30 & 440 & 470 & 31 & 798 & 829 \\
\hline New Jersey.. & 130 & 242 & 156 & 398 & 392 & 368 & 760 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & 28 & 79 & & 79 & 140 & & 154 \\
\hline Maryland & 31 & 322 & 130 & 452 & 770 & 275 & 1,045 \\
\hline Virginia. & 112 & 342 & 225 & 567 & 780 & 500 & 1,280 \\
\hline North Carolina & 301 & 570 & 460 & 1,030 & 1,040 & 831 & 1,871 \\
\hline South Carolina & 187 & 230 & 528 & 758 & - 281 & 960 & 1,241 \\
\hline Georgia. & 100 & & 493 & 603 & & 727 & 893 \\
\hline Florida: Atlantic. Gulf. & 399
798 & 411
866 & 207
792 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
618 \\
1,658
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
714 \\
1,273
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
507 \\
1,257
\end{array}
\] & 1,221
2,530 \\
\hline Total & 1,197 & 1,277 & 999 & 2,276 & 1,987 & 1,764 & 3,751 \\
\hline Alabama. & 53 & 131 & 68 & 199 & 174 & 117 & 291 \\
\hline Mlssisslpp & 14 & 76 & 79 & 155 & & 103 & 202 \\
\hline Loulsiana & 397 & 725 & 260 & 985 & 1,122 & 591 & 1,713 \\
\hline Texas.. & 367 & 624 & 476 & 1,100 & & 709 & 1,682. \\
\hline Callfornd & \({ }_{296}^{913}\) & 949
312 & 241 & 1,190
+312 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,264 \\ \hline 129\end{array}\) & 291
60 & 1,555 \\
\hline Oregonl. & 296
157 & 312
479 & 429 & \(\begin{array}{r}312 \\ -908 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 429
1,037 & \(\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 684 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 489
1,721 \\
\hline Unlted States: Atlantic & 1,888 & & & & & & \\
\hline Gulf coast....... & 1,629 & 2,422 & 1,675 & 4,097 & 3,641 & 6,777 & 6,418 \\
\hline Pacifle coast & 1,366 & 1,740 & 670 & 2,410 & 2,730 & 1,035 & 3,765 \\
\hline Total & 4,883 & 7,314 & 5,563 & 12,877 & 11,936 & 9,926 & 21,862 \\
\hline A laska & 6,640 & 6,542 & 8,590 & 15,132 & & & \\
\hline Philippine Isiands & 4,170 & & & 10,850 & & & \\
\hline Porto Rico Guam. & \(\begin{array}{r}311 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & & 362
84
8 & & 7 & 412 \\
\hline Hawailan Isiands. & 775 & & & 810 & & & 842 \\
\hline Panama Canal Zone. & 20 & & & & 29 & & , \\
\hline United States Samoan & 76 & & & & & & \\
\hline Virgin Islands..... & & & & 101 & & & 150 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.
(Revised by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Dlrector National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Superior. & Michigan. & Huron. & Erle. & Ontario. \\
\hline Greatest length in milc & 360 & 307 & 206 & 1 & 193 \\
\hline Greatest breadth in miles & 160
1.012 & 118 & 101 & r 57 & 53
738 \\
\hline Area in square miles. & 32,060 & 22,336 & 22,978 & 9,968 & 7,243 \\
\hline Dralnage in square miles & 44,074 & 43,463 & 49,300 & 24,605 & 25,737 \\
\hline Helght above sea level in & 602.3 & 581.2
\(41^{\circ} 3\) & \(\stackrel{581.2}{ }\) & \({ }_{41} 57.5\) & \(\xrightarrow{246.2}\) \\
\hline Latitude, north. & \(46^{\circ} 30^{\prime}\)
\(49^{\circ} 00^{\prime}\) & \({ }_{4}^{46^{\circ}}{ }^{\circ} 06^{\prime}\) & \(46^{\circ} 00^{\circ}\)
\(43^{\circ} 00^{\prime}\) & \({ }_{42} 42^{\circ} 23^{\prime}\) & \(43^{\circ}\)
\(44^{\circ} 10^{\circ}\)

0 \\
\hline & \(84^{\circ} 30^{\prime}\) & \(84^{\circ}+5^{\prime}\) & \(80^{\circ} 00^{\prime}\) & \(78^{\circ} 50^{\prime}\) & \(76^{\circ} 10^{\prime}\) \\
\hline Longitude, west. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ? & \(92^{\circ} 06^{\prime}\) & \(88^{\circ} 00^{\prime}\) & \(84^{\circ} 45^{\prime}\) & \(83^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime}\) & \(79^{\circ} 53^{\prime}\) \\
\hline Boundary line in mlies..................... & 280
735 & None
1,200 & 220
470 & 250
350 & 160
230 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Shore ifne scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

ACRES PER INHABITANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

\section*{DIVISION AND STATE.}

UNITED STATES.
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS. New England
Middle Atlantic
East North Central
West North Central
South Atlantic
East South Central.
West South Central
Mountain.
Pacific.
NEW ENGLAND
Maine
New Hampshire
Vermiont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut.

> MIDDLE ATLANTIC

New York.
New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.
EAST NORTH CSNTRAL.

\section*{Onio}

Indiana.
tllinois.
Michigan.
Wisconsin
west North central.
Minnesota
Iowa.
Missouri
North Dakota
South Dakota
Ncbraska
Kansas
\begin{tabular}{|r|r|r}
1920. & 1910. & 1900 \\
\hline 18.0 & 20.7 & 25.0 \\
\hline 5.4 & 6.1 & 7.1 \\
2.9 & 3.3 & 4.1 \\
7.3 & 8.6 & 9.8 \\
26.1 & 28.1 & 31.6 \\
12.3 & 14.1 & 16.5 \\
12.9 & 13.7 & 15.2 \\
26.9 & 31.3 & 42.1 \\
164.8 & 208.8 & 328.3 \\
36.6 & 48.6 & 84.4 \\
\hline 24.9 & 25.8 & 27.6 \\
13.0 & 13.4 & 14.0 \\
16.6 & 16.4 & 17.0 \\
1.3 & 1.5 & 1.8 \\
1.1 & 1.3 & 1.6 \\
2.2 & 2.8 & 3.4 \\
2.9 & 3.3 & 4.2 \\
1.5 & 1.9 & 2.6 \\
3.3 & 3.7 & 4.6 \\
4.5 & 5.5 & 6.3 \\
7.9 & 8.5 & 9.1 \\
5.5 & 6.4 & 7.4 \\
10.0 & 13.1 & 15.2 \\
13.4 & 15.2 & 17.1 \\
21.7 & 24.9 & 29.5 \\
14.8 & 16.0 & 15.9 \\
12.9 & 13.4 & 14.2 \\
69.4 & 77.8 & 140.7 \\
77.3 & 84.3 & 122.5 \\
37.9 & 41.2 & 46.1 \\
29.6 & 31.0 & 35.6
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DIVISION AND STATE. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. \\
\hline SOUTH ATLANTIC. & & & \\
\hline Delaware & 5:6 & 6.2 & 6.8 \\
\hline Maryland & 4.4 & 4.9 & 5.4 \\
\hline District of Columbia & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\
\hline Virginia. & 11.2 & 12.5 & 13.9 \\
\hline West Vjrginia & 10.5 & 12.6 & 16.0 \\
\hline North Caroline. & 12.2 & 14.1 & 16.5 \\
\hline South Carollna & 11.6 & 12.9 & 14.6 \\
\hline Georgia. & 13.0 & 14:4 & 17.0 \\
\hline Florida. & 36.3 & 46.7 & 66.4 \\
\hline EAST SOUTH CEINTRAL. & & & \\
\hline Kentucky & 10:6 & 11.2 & 12.0 \\
\hline Tennessee & 11.4 & 12:2 & 13.2 \\
\hline Alabama. & 14.0 & 16.3 & 17.9 \\
\hline Mississippi. .
WEST South cintrai. & 16.6 & 16.5 & 19.1 \\
\hline Arkansas. & 19.2 & 21.4 & 25.6 \\
\hline Louisiana & 16.2 & 17.5 & 21.0 \\
\hline Oklahomd & 21.9 & 26.8 & 56.2 \\
\hline Texas. & 36.0 & 43.1 & 55.1 \\
\hline Montana. & 170.4 & 248.8 & 384.5 \\
\hline Idaho & 123.5 & 163.8 & 329.8 \\
\hline W yoming & 321.1 & 427.9 & 675.0 \\
\hline Colorado. & 70.6 & 83.0 & 122.9 \\
\hline New Mexic & 217.6 & 239.5 & 401.4 \\
\hline Arizona. & 218.0 & 356.4 & 592.7 \\
\hline Utah & 117.0 & 140.9 & 190.1 \\
\hline Nevada. & 908.0 & 858.4 & 1,660.2 \\
\hline Washingtoñ & 31.5 & 37.5 & 82.6 \\
\hline Oregon.. & 78.1 & 91.0 & 148.0 \\
\hline Calitornia & 29.1 & 41.9 & . 67.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE,
THE Rocky Mountain range is known as the Continental Divide.

Triple Divide Peak-the only mountain in the United States whose drainage flows into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Hudson Bay-is located in Glacier County, Glacler National Park, Montana, in Township 33 Nortn, Range 15 West. The Unlted

AND TRIPLE DIVIDE PEAK
States Geographic Board has named the small creek flowing southwest from Triple Dlvide Peak, and tributary to Nyack Creek, Pacific Creek; the small creek flowing a little north of east and tributary to Cut Bank Creek, Atlantic Crcek; and has changed the name of the creek flowing north from Norris Creek to Hudson Bay Creek.

The altitude of Triple Divide Peak is 8,001 feet.

\section*{THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.}

THE Capitol is situated in latitude \(38^{\circ} 53^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime} .4\) north and longitude \(77^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime} .7\) west from Greetiwich. It fronts east; and stands on a plateau eighty-elght feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dlmension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with eopper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865 . The entire weight of iron used is \(8,909,200\) pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze Statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and welghs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The lieight of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the bullding
is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches

The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and lts height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 fcet 3 inches. The Senate Chamber is 113 fect 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width, and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width; and 36 feet in height. The cornerstone of the north why of the original building was laid September 18 . 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremontes. The foundation of the centre was lald March 24, 1818. The cornerstone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Filimore. The room now cccupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the roon irmmediately beneath, now used as a law library.

\section*{MICKNAMES OF THE STATES.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Ala. & Cotton,"'"Lizard," "Yallerhammers." \\
\hline Ariz & "Baby,"' "Sunset," "Apache." \\
\hline Ark & "Bcar," "Bowie." \\
\hline Cal & "Golden," "El Dorado." \\
\hline Col. & "Centennial," "Silver." \\
\hline Conn & "Constitution," "Nutineg." \\
\hline Del. & "'Diamond,", "Blue Hen's Chickens." \\
\hline Fla. & "Everglade," "Land of Flowers." \\
\hline Ga. & "Empire State of the South," "Cracker," "Buzzard." \\
\hline Idaho. & "Gem." \\
\hline & "Sucker," "Prairie." \\
\hline Ind.. & "Hoosicr.". \\
\hline Iowa.. & "Hawkeye." \\
\hline Kan. & "Sunflower," "Jayhawk." \\
\hline Ky. & "Biue Griss," "Corn-Cracker," "Dark an Bloody Ground:" \\
\hline & "Pelican," "Creole." \\
\hline Me. & "Plne Tree," "Old Dirigo." \\
\hline Md. & "Old Line," "Cockade." \\
\hline Mass. & "Bay," "Old Colony." \\
\hline Mich. & "Wolvertine," "Auto." \\
\hline Minn.. & "'Goplier," "North Star." \\
\hline Miss. & "Bayou,", "Eagle," "Magnolia:" \\
\hline Mo. & "Ozark," "Iron Mountain," "Slow Me." \\
\hline Mont. & "Stub Toc," "Bonanzi," "Treasure. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Antelope," "Black Water," "Cornhusker." Nev ... "Silver," "Sage Brush."
N. H. ."Granite."
N. J. " "Jersey Blue," "Garden," "New Spain,"
"Mosquito."
"Sunshine,"'"Spanish."
"Empire," "Excelsior."
"Old North," "Turpentine," "Tar Heel."
"Flickertail,", "Sioux."
'Buckeye.'
Sooner.
"Beaver," "Web-Foot."
KKeystane," "Steel," "Coal."
"Little Rloody," "Plantation."
"Palmetto."
"Sunshlne," "swiagecat."
"Big Bend," "Volunteer"
'Hog-and-
Hominy.
"Lone Star," "Bcef."
"Deseret," "Beehlve," "Morinon."
"Green Mountain.
"Old Dominion," "Mother."
'Evergreen,", "Chinook."
"Panhandie." "Mountain."
"Badger," "Copper."
"Equality" (Sulfirage Pioneer):

\section*{ORICIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.}

Alabama-Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Aiabama-a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Ailbamu is from the Choctaw words aiba, aya muie, meaning "I open or clear the thlcket."
Alaska-From "Ai-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.
ARizona-From Ariconac, "Hew Springs." Papago name of a ranch In Sonora.
ARKANSAS-Aigonkin name of the Quapaw Indians.
California-Spanish "Calida formax," a hot furnace.
Colorado-Spanish, meaning red.
Columbia, District of-A poeticai adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.
Connecticut-Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.
Delaware-Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered tile Bay in 1610.
Florida-Spanish words, "Pascua Fiorida," Feast of Fiowers (Palm Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.
Georgia-Named after King George II of Engiand.
Hawail-Engiish speliing of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.
IDAHO-Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains.
Illinois-Indian word, by some transiated "The River, of Men. A form of the word Ininiwek, "Ilini" meant "nıan," "iw"' meant "is," and "ek," was a piural signification.
INDIANA-Named after Indians, State of Indians.
Iowa-The Ioways, or Aiaouez, or Alaouas were a Sioux tribe. The word means "sicepy ones." They calied themselves "Pahoja," gray snow.
KANSAS-Name of a tribe of the Sioux.
KENTUCKY-From Wyandot (Iroquoian) name "Ken-tah-ten," meaning to-morrow, or Land of To-morrow.
Louisiana-Nanied by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louls XIV of France.
Maine-From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charies.I.
Maryland-Named in honor of the foregoing. Queen Henrietta Marie.
Massachusetts-An Aigonkin Indian name from Massadchu-es-et, meaning "great-hili-smail piace," indicating a place at or about the big little hilis.
Michigan-The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big iake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."
MinNesota-Sioux woris sur cloudy or smoky water.
Mississippi--Indian words "Sipu," Aigonquin word for river; "Maesl," fish-Fish-River.
Missouki-The Missouri were Sioux of that name.
Montana-Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.
Nebraska-An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.
NEVADA-A Spanish word, meaning "snow ciad." New Hampshire- Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.
New Jensey - In 1664 the Duke of Yoric, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the jresent boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesuria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.
NEW MEXICO-Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.
NEW YORK-So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664), who got the patent from his brother, King Cliarles II of England, and sent an expedition and took possesslon of New Netheriands.
Nohri Caholina-The Carollnas were originaily named, It is said, in honor of King Charies \(1 \times\).

France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admirai Coligny. "Carolus" Is the Latin word for Charles. In 1663, King Charies II.granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.
NORTH DAKOTA-"Dakota" means "ailiance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. Koda in Santee dlaiect and Kola in Teton dialect are the root words.
OHIO-Iroquois name, denoting great.
OKlaboma-Cnoctaw word for "red people."
Oregon-The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as foliows: Origanum, a wild sage found on the coast; Orejon, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; Oyer-un-gen, a Sioshone Indlan word for "piace of pienty;"' Aura agua, Spanish word meaning gentiy faliing waters: Ouragan, a French word for hurricanes; Wau-rc-gan, an Aigonkin word for "beautifui water.".
Pennsylvania--Penn-syivania, from Penn; and Syiva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of Wiliam Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charies II of Engiand, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. Wiillam calied the country Syivania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn.'
Philipfines-Spanish, "Islas Fiiipinas," discovered in 1521 by Mageilan, whom tile natives killed in a skirınish; named in honor of King Yhilip II of Spain by a coionizing expedition from Mexico.
Porto Rico-From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.
Rhode Island--"Isies of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the Generai Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the isiands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then graduaily lapsed.
South Carolina-(See North Caroiina).
South Dakota-(See North Dakota).
Tennessee-Cailed, from 1784 to 1788 , the State of Frankiin. "Tennessee" is an Angiicized Indian word-Ten-asse, said to mean "a curved spoon."
Texas-According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Ailies. So iar as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It appiled, originaliy, in the Indian usage to the indian tribes about the cariy Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and iater to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily ailied against the Apaches."
Utar-Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.
Vermont-From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champiain when he saw from the iake, later cailed after him, green hilis to the East.
Virginia-Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, sometimes calied by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Waiter Raieigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584 .
Washington-Named after George Washington. When tine bill creating the Territory of Coiumbia was introduced lin the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was cinanged in the bili to Wasinington because of tile existence of the District of Columbia.

\section*{West Virginia-(See Virginia).}

Wisconsin-An Indian lame which, according to Reuben Goid Tinwaites, was originally Sijelled "Oulscousln" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was speiled "Misconsing," "Oulsconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers speiled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;", but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."
Wyoming-(By the State Historlan, Eunice \(G\) : Anderson)-What we would determine to be the most authentie publication upon the derivatives of the vaine of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsyivania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of wyomlng.' The word means "mountains and valleys aterniating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God lins bent down the backs of His mountains for nail to inake thls habitations.' "Thls is given by Gen. Frcomall.

\section*{MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & When Adopted. & Motto. \\
\hline United States. . & 20 June, 1782 & E Pluribus Unum (Many in One). \\
\hline Alabama & 29 Dec., 1868 & Here We Rest. \\
\hline Alaska. & & Nonc. \\
\hline Arizona & 1863 & Ditat Deus (God Enrichés). \\
\hline Arkansas & 3 May, 1864 & Regnant Popuil (The People Ruile). \\
\hline Califurnia. & May, 1864 & Eureka (I Have Found It). \\
\hline Colorado. & 1861 & Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God). \\
\hline Connecticut & Oct., 1842 & Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transpianted Stili Sustains): \\
\hline Deiaware & & Liberty and Independence. \\
\hline D. of Columbia & & Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All): \\
\hline Elorida & 1846 & in God We Trust. \\
\hline Georgia & 5 Dec., 1799 & Wisdom, Justice, Moderation. \\
\hline Idaho. & 5 March, 1866 & Esto Perpetua. \\
\hline Illinois & 26 Aug., 1818 & State Sovereignty-National Union. \\
\hline Indiana & & None. \\
\hline Iowa. & 25 Feb., 1847 & Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain. \\
\hline Kansas & 29 Jan., 1861 & Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difflculties). \\
\hline Kentucky & 20 Dec., 1792 & United We Stand, Divided We Fall. \\
\hline Louisiana. & & Union, Justice, and Confidence. \\
\hline Maine. & 9 Jan., 1820 & Dirigo (I Direct). \\
\hline Maryland & 12 Aug., 1648 & Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanily Words.) Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered US). \\
\hline Massachusetts. & 13 Dec. 1780 & Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quieten' (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty). \\
\hline Michigan & 1835 & Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula. Behold It Here). \\
\hline Minnesota & 1858 & Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North). \\
\hline Mississippi & 7 Feb., 1894 & Virtute et Armis. \\
\hline Missouri. & 11 Jan., 1822 & Salus Popuil Supreme Lex Esto (Weliare of People Is the Supreme Law). \\
\hline Montana. & 24 May, 1864 & Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver). \\
\hline Nebraska & 1 Marc̣, 1867 & Equality Before the Law. \\
\hline Nevada. & 24 Feb., 1866 & All for Our Country. \\
\hline New Hampshire. & 11 Feb., 1785 & None. \\
\hline New Jerssy & 3 Oct., 1776 & Liberty and Prosperity. \\
\hline New Mexico & 9 Sept., 1850 & Crescit Eundo ( It Increases by Going). \\
\hline New York & 1809 & Exceisior (Higher, More Eievated). \\
\hline North Carolina: . & 1893 & Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem) \\
\hline North Dakota. & & Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever. \\
\hline Ohio. & 6 April, 1866 & Imperium in Imperio (A Government Within a Government). \\
\hline Oklahoma & & Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Ever Conquers). \\
\hline Oregon & 1857 & The Union. \\
\hline Pennsylvania. & 2 March, 1809 & Virtue, Liberty, and Independence. \\
\hline Rhode Island. & 1864 & Hope. \\
\hline South Carolina. & & Dum Splro, Spero (Whlle I Breathe I Hope). \\
\hline South Dakota. & & Under God the People Rule. \\
\hline Teunessee. & 1797 & Agriculture, Commerce. \\
\hline Texas. & & None. \\
\hline Utah. & & Industry. \\
\hline Vermont. & Sept., 1866 & Freedom and Unity. \\
\hline Virginia. . . . . . . & Oct.', 1779 & Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants). \\
\hline Washlngton..... & 1853 & Ai-ki (By and By). \\
\hline West Virginia. & 26 Sept., 1863 & Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Frecmen). \\
\hline Wisconsin. . & & Forward. \\
\hline Wyoming. & \% 1868 & Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown). \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STATE FLOWERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NAME } \\
& \text { OF } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Name of Fiower. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { By } \\
\text { Whom } \\
\text { Chosen. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NAME } \\
& \text { OF } \\
& \text { STATE. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Namc of Flower. & By Whom Chosen. & NAME OF' State. & Namo oit Fiower. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { By } \\
\text { Whom } \\
\text { Chosen. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Ala & Goldenrod & Schools. & & Pine Cone \& T'si. & Schools: & & Scarlet Carnati'n & Legisl. \\
\hline Ariz. & Sahuaro Cactus. & Legisl. & Md & Blackeycd Susan & Legist. & Okla. : & Mlstletoe....... & Legisl. \\
\hline Ark. & Apple Blossóm. & Leglsi. & Mass & Mayflower & Legisl. & Ore & Oregon Gra & Leglsi. \\
\hline Cai & Golden Poppy .... & Legisl. & Mich & Apple Blossom & Legisl. & Pd & No cholce. & \\
\hline Col & Columbine & Schools. & Minn & Moccasin Flower & Legisl. & & Violet: & Schöols. \\
\hline & Mountaln Laurel & Legisl. & Miss & Magnolia & Schools & & No cholce & \\
\hline Del. & Peach Blossom. & Leglsl. & Mo. & No choice & Schoos. & S. Dak\%. & Pasque Flower & Legisl. \\
\hline D. of C & No cholce. & Leglal. & Moil & Bitter Rodo & Legisi. & Tenn & Passion Flower & Hort. s. \\
\hline Fla & Orange Biossom & Legisl. & Neb & Goldenrod & Legisl. & Te & Blucbonnct & Legisl. \\
\hline Qa & Cinerokee Rose & Legisl. & Nev & Sagebrus & People. & Ut & Sego Lily. & Legisi. \\
\hline Idah & Syringa. & Pcople. & N. & Purpie \(L\) & Legisl. - & & Red Clover & Legisl. \\
\hline 111 & Wood Violc & Legisl. & & Violet. . & Leglsl. & & Amer. Dogwood. & Leglsl. \\
\hline Ind & Carnation & Legisl. & N. Mex & Cactu & Schools. & Vash... & Rhododendron-. & People. \\
\hline Iowa & Whid Rose & People. & N: Y... & Rose & Schools & W. Va.. & Rhododendron & Legisl. \\
\hline Kan & Sunflower & Leglsl. & \[
\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{C}
\] & Golderirod & People. & Wis. & Violet. . . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Schools. \\
\hline Ky & Trumpet & People. & N. Dak. & Wild Prairle Rose & Legisl. & Wyo... & Indian Paintb'sh & Leglsl. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

From time to time Congress has becn asked to adopt a nationai flower, but has taken no step to that end.

\section*{©ye States of tye \(\mathfrak{A m i o n}\).}

\section*{ALABAMA.}

Area, square miles. . . . . . . . . 51,998 . . . . . .28th in rant Population, 1920.........1,449,661.........28th in rank

Alabama, one of the States of the Oid South, is in the beart of the cotton beit, in the East South Central group, on the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by the Guif and Fiorida, and on the west by Mississippi.

It is ievel and largely aliuvial along the seashore and for a considerabie distance iniand, rising to hilly or low mountainous elevations in the northeast. Forests originaily covered most of the area, but have been materially reduced by non-conservation methods of iumbering. The state is well watered, river navigation being available, notably the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers together for 400 miles iniand, and ocean carriage on the Guif.

On the Tennessee River rapids at Muscie Shoals are the nitrate fixation piants built by the Federal Government in the World War, but not carried to point of production. Henry Ford of Detroit, automobile, tractor, rallroad and steel works magnate, seeks possession of the plants for nitrate making and development of iatent water power, the contract therefor belng before the Federal Government.

Agriculture is the chief interest, although in the past thirty years the mineral industries have been wonderfully deveioped, Birmingham being known as "the Pittsburgh of the South." In 1920, 2,392,962 tons of plg iron were produced, the State ranking sixtin. Alabama, as one of the 16 cotton States, raises normaliy about one-fifteenth of the country's cotton on about one-thirteenth of the cotton land areas of the Nation. Corn, white and sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, sugar, hay and fruits abound.

Tue Census of 1920 showed the iron and steel industries, in value of products, \(\$ 121,998,000\), was second to agricuiture, \(\$ 304,348,638\), and ahead of lumber and timber products, \(\$ 55,139,000\), yellow pine belng 91.3 per cent. of the cut, with \(1,642,588,-\) 000 board feet, the oak cut being \(61,189,000\). Gum, maple, ash, hickory, cypress and tupelo also supply iumber. Cotton milis are becoming important. Coal production is large.

Practically all of the State's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, that Gulf port having been in past years relatively unimportant, but having attained, rapidly, commercial prestige since the mineral industry development began.

Rallroad mileage in 1921 was 5,378 .
A feature of Alabama is the high proportion of Negro population. Two of each five persons are black. Alabama is intensely American, there being only about 20,000 forelgn-born. In some portions of the State. known as "the black sections," however, the Negro population is about 80 per cent. of the total. The rate of illiteracy, by the 1920 census, was 16.1 per cent. of the totai population. Of the 1,038,692 native whites, 65,394 were illiterate, or 6.3 per cent.; and of the 674,004 Negroes, 210.690 were illiterate, or 31.3 per cent. Exceilent progress, however, is making toward a higher standard, the percentage of illiterates having been reduced from 22.9 in 1910.

A famous agency for this improvement is the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution, founded In 1880 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Negro acknowledged as leader of his race. The enrolment was 1,736. The cnrolment at the University of Alabama, a State endowed and concrolled institution, at which only whites matriculate, was 1,860 , with 1,315 students in other higher educational institutions.

\section*{ARIZONA.}

Area, square miles........ 113,956...... . 5 th in rank Population, 1920..........934,162....... . 46 th in ranth
Whereas Alabama has 45 persons and Massachusetts 479 to the square mile, Arizona, a mountain State, has only 3-and of the 334, 162 of population, there are \(60 ; 325\) Mexicans, which fact, logether with the warm cllmate and the ease of life there, made Arizona one of the picturesque States in the frontier days. Although then precisely characteristic of "the West," it is now modernized, with every agency of civllization.

It is situate in southwestern United States, west from New. Mexico, east from Callfornia, and south from Utah and Coloracio, and is on the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Arizona prides itself on being a man-made State. Vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands. useless before irrigating water was turned on, have been made higaly productive. Agriculture has greatly increased, and new irrigation projects promise further enrichment. The topography is broken, being mountainous in portions of every section; the northern platcau is 4,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude, and the southern from 500 to 2,500 . On the broad plains and mountain sides livestock graze, and through the valieys the irrigating waters are led. Long staple cotton has been developed as a principal crop, other products being wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay potatoes and immense quantities of sub-tropical iruits. Dates thrive. Ostrich farming is a feature

Mining is extremeiy important. Copper mines in the State are among the greatest in the world, the most famous being the United Verde, owned by former United States Senator W. A. Clark, now a resident of New York. In 1919 the value was \(\$ 84.217,141\) Michigan being second. Gold, silver, lead and zinc are also produced. Manufacturing is unimportant, excepting for the large smelting interests.

Raiiroad mileage in 1921 was \(2,478\).
Apart from the generaliy picturesque character of the State, tourists are attracted by the Roosevelt Dam, supplying irrigating waters for the Salt River Valley, one of the two greatest dams in the world and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, one of the scenic wonders of the world, 200 miles long and averaging 12 miles wide and one mile deep.

Livestock raising lends both economic value and the element of the picturesque to life in Arizona, the industry having caused the development of many very large ranches, some of which comprise hundreds of thousands of acres, with the "cowboy" an essential factor.

On the lower areas the surface of the earth is low since they were the bed of a primal sea, in which are immense deposits of the several kinds of salts, such as potash, nitrates and others, from which in time it is expected that there will be extractions of great minerai value

Iiliteracy among the native. whites is low- 2.1 per cent., while among the foreign-born, mostiy Mexicans, it is 27.5 .

Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and Fiagstaff has the Lowell Observatory. Phoenix, the capital and largest city, is the centre of the richest agricultural district, the Salt River Valley.

Arizona has a large population of Indians, 42,400 (1920), mostly Apaches, Navajos, Hopis, on reser vations, a number exceeded only in Oklahoma. They occupy \(18,653,014\) acres, valued at \(\$ 61,843\), 402 , and with an income of \(\$ 5,482,039\).

\section*{ARKANSAS.}

Area, square miles. . . . . . . . \(53,335 . .\). . . .26th in rank Population, 1920...........1, \(752,204 . . . . .25\). 25 in rank
Arkansas (pronounced Ar-kan-saw) is of the Old South, situate Inland, in the Wcst South Central group, Missouri bounding it on the north. Tennessee and Mississippi on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Oklahoma on the west, and is on the Mississippi River, down which much of its traffic flows. Its topography is mostiy levei, but in the west rise the mountainous elevations of the Ozarks.
A.sricuiture is the chief source of wealth. The 1920 census gave \(\$ 340,813,256\) as the value of ail crops; lumber and timber products are next with \(\$ 84,000,000\), and there is considerable coal, lead and manganese mining. There are important phosphate deposits. later to become very valuable for fand fertilization.

Arkansas produced one-thirteenth of the Nation's cotton on one-thirteenth of the cotton lands, bcing thus an average for per acre productivity. Its cotton mills are of growing importance.

Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, white and sweet, hay, tobaceo and fruits are produced. Roses arc grown extensively for the making of perfumes.

The State is richly endowed with forcst wealth, every sort of tree which grows in the temperate zone abounding, with much of the rapidiy-disappearing hardwood which forms an important article of Arkansan commerce.

Ruilroad mileage in 1921 was 5,052
The Negro represents one-third of the population, with the inevitabie consequent illiteracy of 21.8 per cent. among them, that of the native-born whites being 4.5, and the average for the whole popuiation. 9.4. As \(\ln\) all Southern States, kecn effort is cxerted lo improve this matter, average illiteracy having falien from 12.6 per cent. in 1910.

Likewise, as in most of the Southern states, the

Baptist Church comes first with communicants, the Methodist being second, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian following in that order.

The Southern custom is foilowed by providing separate schools for black and white, about 500,000 pupils attending. Besides the State University at Fayetlevilie, with 650 students, there are several church colleges with about 750 students each.

The Hot Springs, a national reservation in the western part of the State, are world famed and support thousands who attend the wants of tourists.

\section*{CALIFORNIA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . ...1;8,297. . . .. . . \(2 d\) in rank Population, 1920 . . . . . . . . \(8,426,861 . . . .{ }^{2}\). . .8th in rank
California, in the Pacific group, occupies about one-half of the Pacific coastione of the United States; is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by Mexico. It is 1,000 miles iong. Its topography is most varied and lts climate as weli. Every phase of surface character is presented, and the geological pecuiarity of the North and South American Continents is here seen-the aged mountain ridge that runs from the Arctic Circie southward through the States into Mexico paraliei to and near the seashore. There is much pialns iand, too; and every kind of soil that marks the temperate and sub-tropicai zones, with practicaily ali climates which are found in such regions. The state has no navigabie rivers, except the lower Sacramento, but abundant. waters in smalier streams enable immense irrigation of lands otherwise virtuaiiy useiess. Californla is the leading State in irrigation, its enormous frult. garden and mucn of the grain output being attributable largely thereto.

Californians especialiy pride themselves in the climate, which has such fame as to attract vlsitors from ail corners of the earth, particulariy in the winter. For their accommodation, numerous iuxurious hoteis are maintained. Touring is so generai aiso that there are thousands of miles of excelient roads, and ownership of automobiles is so great as to give Caiifornia second place in per capita reiationship to the total number of motor cars.

Rairoad mileage in 1921 was 8,356 .
Agricuiture is enormousiy developed. There are about \(100,000,000\) acres in the State, and the farms, which inciude orchards and vineyards, take up \(29,305,667\) acres, according to the 1920 census, of whicn \(11 ; 878,339\) are improved; some highly so, the value of ail belng \(\$ 3,431,021,861\).
Literally every product of the temperate and sub-tropical. zones is grown there-ail cereais, forage crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts. Crops in 1920 were vaiued at \(\$ 589,757.377\), dairy products, \(\$ 276,424,216\), iivestock, \(\$ 204,378,445\), with other large agricultural production.

Mining interests are extensive, in gold, silver, copper, iead and quicksilver.

Tne stores of petroieum are very large; California produces about the same amount, as Texas, and is exceeded only by Oklahoma in output. The product in 1920. was 103,377,361 barrels. A peculiar sight is the oil derriciss rlsing amid the comfortabie homes of Los Angeles, and those set in the sea waters below Santa Barbara. The State produces aii the borax mined in the United States, 120,320 tons being produced in 1920.

Enormous shipping is carried on, San Francisco being the chief port, the others being Los Angeies and San Diego.

The forests, in common with all States of the Pacific group, are very extensive, comprising every variety of tree which grows north of the purely tropioal zone. Coniferous trees are most numerous. The giant redwood groves are the destlnatlon of many tourists. California no ionger is an exporter of ordinary iumber, being compelied to buy from Oregon and Washington.

It is a State of romance in history. Acquired from Mexican poiiticai controi in 1846 , gold was discovered in 1848, and in 1849 , the most remarkabie "gold rush" ever known began, it being said that the gold produced thereafter enabled the United States to withstand so weli the economic strain of the Civil War which began in 1861. The gold output in 1921 was \(\$ 15,961,300\); silver, \(\$ 3,696,708\).

Illiteracy is low-3.3 per cent. in 1920; it was 37 in 1910 . Of the \(2,075,467\) native whites, only 8,747 , or \(4-10\) ths of 1 per cent., were iiliterate, iillteracy among the forelgn-born being 10.5 . They are Orientals and Europeans, with some Mexicans.
The Japanese population in 1920 was 71,952 , an increase of 30,596 in ten ycars; and of Chinese, 28.812 , a decrease of 7,436

The State has three universities-Leland Stanford Jr., the University of Cailfornia, which matric-
uiates about 12.000 ; and the University of Southern Callfornia. There are many colleges.

One of the points of interest is the motion picture colony at Holiywood, a suburb of Los Angeies. The atmosphere is so ciear that motion pictures may be taken on about 350 days of the year, while the topography and nora afford most varled "locations." Yosendite Park (national) is a scenic wonder. The retention of the -Spanish influence in architecture, the climate and the profusion of vegetation where water flows on the lands. attract many tourists.

The United States Department of Agricuiture lately has developed cotton growing, which has produced a fibre of the quality of the finest sea island, which, in turn, has glven rlse to the cotton mill industry. Other manufacturing is extensive, the investment being about \(\$ 750,000,000\), and the output about the same.

The Roman Catholic Church Jeads all reilgious bodics, the bequeathal to iater generations of the work done by the Catholic missionaries who established a string of 26 missions a day's march apart from the Mexican ine to upper San Francisco Bay.

\section*{COLORADO.}

Area. square miles. . . . ...103.918...... .7th in rank Populdition, 1920............939,629.......933 in rank

Coiorado, one of the mountain States, is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico. and on the west by Utah.

Its topography is varied, being piains lands in the east and south, but rising to the elevations of the Rocky Mountain range in the west, some peaks towering to an aititude of 14;000 feet. The Union Pacific crosses Marshali Pass at above 10, 846 feet, and the Denver \& Rio Grande climbs the Tennessee Pass, near Leadville, at \(10,219\).

Soils vary from arid, when non-watered, to productive. Irrigation is. extensive, and has lifted agricuiture to first place in the State, ahead of mining and livestock, which come next. The 1920 census showed ail crops valued at \(\$ 181,065,239\), even mineral production, \(\$ 51,217,038\), being behind, although the State abounds in mineral wealth, and development is rapid, with petroieum abundant and production great. Minerais produced are goid (second in output in the country), in 1921, \(\$ 7,347,800\); sliver, \(\$ 6,310,694\); coai, \(\$ 28,342.195\); copper, zlinc, lead, manganese, gypsum; and the state is first in radlum output and second in tungsten.

The western ranges abound in forage grasses, on which iarge numbers of food animals and horses live and producc vast annual wealth:

The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter, but dry, and stimulating. It is said that the sky is absoluteiy cloudless in Denver (the capital and.chief city, 5,183 feet above the sea) on 300 days of the year. These qualities have attracted many persons desiring relief from tuberculosls.

Rail way facilities are plentiful, and freight tonnage and tourist travel are heavy. The rapidly improving hlghways are covered by many trans-continental automoblie parties, which, en route, seek the local attractions of mountain and valley, chief among which are the mineral springs at Colorado Springs. and everywhere there is unusual conformation and coioration. The State has developed a wonderfui highway through the reserved State Park, which is scenic and diverse in interest. The Royal Gorge of the Arkansas. through. which the Denver \& Rio Grande runs, is justiy famed.

Railroad mileage in 1921: was 5,519.
Illiter \(u\) y is 10 w at 3.2 per cent. of the whole popuiation in 1920; native white, 1.4 per cent.; and. forelgn-born, 12.4. For a State of 939,629 popuidtion, there is unusualiy large provision for education. With 192,000 pubil schooi enroiment. in 1919, and the State University at. Boulder, University of Denver, State Agrlcultural Coilege at Fort Collins. State Teachers' College at Greeiey, the State Normal Schooi at Gunnison, and the State Schooi of Mines at Golden, which has advanced far in mineralogic science.

\section*{CONNECTICUT.}

Area, square miles. . . . . . . \(98965 . . . .46\). 46 th rank Poputation, \(1920 . . . . . . . .1,380.631\)......29th in rank

Connecticut, one of the originai Thirteen States of the Union, is situatic in New England: bounded on the south by Long Island Sound, on the east by Rhode Island, on the north by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. It was settied early in the seventeenth century by the Dutch from Ner York, then known as New Amsterdam, and bs Puritans from Massachusetts at Hartford, in 1635.

In 1639 it adopted a written constltution, confl:meá by a charter irom King Charles II. in 1662, and replaced \(\ln 1818\) by a State constitution.

The State is now intensely inductrial. although earlier it was agricultural. The 1920 census indicated that 62.7 per cent. of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more population. and that, including smaller towns, 85 per cent. live urban lives. practically every town having industries: Connecticut presents an unusual contrast in the presence, especially in the western part. of hundred 3 of beautlful country bomes of New York and other city folk, aiongside of towns and villages in which industry flourliehes

Prcportioned to population. no State has greater industrial strength or a wider range of manufactured products.

Connecticut's suriace is broken, there being ridge after ridge. with verdant valleys between. Toward the shores of the Sound, the land is generally flat, but jt rises to abjut 2,030 feet of altitude in the northwestern parts, where the Berkshire Hills begin and extend northward into Massachusetts and Vermont. Originally, the entire State was heavily wooded with all trees known to the temperate zone, hardwood and coniferous varieties abounding. Lumbering has reduced the timber supply materially. The water supply is large for industrial uses. The Connecticut River and the Housatonic are the principal streams, their valleys immensely productive. Tobacco is a very great source of wealth, \(45,074,000\) pounds being grown nn 31,000 acres in 1921.

Besides its pro-eminence in manufacturing industry, Connecticut has in the capital, Hartford, also the insurance centre of the United States, with numerous powerful assurance companies covering every modern phase-life, fire, burglar, etc.

Its industrial output in 1920 was valued at \(\$ 1,392,-\) 432,000 , or almost exaetly \(\$ 1,000\) per capita, in which there was a net of \(\$ 706,494,000\) added to materials used by the process of manufacture, in which 292,672 persons were employed, or considerably more than 20 per cent. of the total population. It was the iarge growth of lndustrial interest that brought in many forelgners as factory and other laborers, so that, although originally intensely New England in social eomposition, its population now is largely mixed.

The range of industrial output covers brass, bronze, copper products, very many kinds of machinery, silk goods, hardware, cutlery, electrical apparatus, rubber goods, wooiens, ammunition, tires, hats, boots and shoes, steam fittings of ali kinds, typewriters, firearms, needles, pins, paper, clocks, ordnance, knlt goods, dyeing, lumber, clothing, engines and scores of other products.

Agriculturally, Connecticut has fallen off from her one-time superiority, the competition of the virgin soils of the Middle West and the Far West eausing the abandonment of many farms a generatlon ago. these farms having been taken over in rccent years for country homes. Against the large industrial output values, the 1920 census gave the value of all crops at \(\$ 44,472,644\).

In early days, shipping was important, but is to-day relatively negligible, exceptlng for coastwise water-borne traffic. The prevalence of good roads has enabled the development of many motor truck lines which haul immense quantities of goods and materials to market without utilizing the railway for any fart of the haul, while the same good roads have multiplied automobilc tourist travel untll the State accommodates very hcavy vchicular traffic. Rallroad miicage, 1921, was 1.001.
Before the influx of forelgners, illiteracy was almost nll. It is now 6.2 per cent. for the state \({ }^{*}\) \(4-10\) ths of 1 , per cent. for the native whites. and 12.8 for the foreign-born The whole of New England was shown by the 1920 census to be 4.9 per cent llitterate. and the Unlted States 6 per cent.

Yale University, at New Haven, founded in 1701, has grown to be a world-famed instltutlon with 4,000 students. Trinlty College in Hartford is the other prineipal higher institution and there are normal schools for the training of teachers at New Britain, Danbury. New Haven and Willimantlc. About 270.000 arc enrolled in the pubile scboois, or about 27 for cueh 108 of population.

\section*{DELAWARE.}

Area, square miles.............2 \(380 \ldots . . .47\). 4 in rank Population. 1929............223.003. . . . . . 47 th in rank

Delaware, one of the thirteen original States ncxt to Rhode Island the smallest lics in the South Atlantic group. bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean on tha south by Maryland. and on the west by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is 110
miles long . with an extrem breadth of 35 miles The land is low lying, one-twentieth being marshy It is essentially agricultural, 85 per cent., 944, 511 acre3, of the \(1,500,000\) total State acreage, being in farms, and 653.052 improved, With corn and wheat the chief products, and also much fruit and tomatoes, Delaware being the second State in tomate packing, and famuus for its peach crop. Its flat alluvial soils, practically unbroken, yielded, Census of \(1920, \$ 23,058,906\), or aimost exactly \(\$ 10\) per capita for the 223,000 of population. Oysters and fish are takeu extensively.

Relative to the size and pcpuiation, Delaware has large manufacturing interests. Wilmington, at the northern tip of the State near Philadelphia, with 110,108 persons, about one-half the populaticn, has most of the industries. Leather and knitting lead The large parent plant of the duPont powder works is in the valley of the Brandywine.

Wilmington is the chief port, ship traffic passing up the Delaware River. A Government canal connects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. A concrete motor highway completing a trunk line through the State was built at a cost of ncarly \(\$ 4,000,000\) by Gen. T. Coleman duPont (U. S. Senator) as a gift to the State.

Railway mileage, 1921, was 335.
About 38,000 attend the public and other schoo's, and the percentage of illiteracy for the State was in the 1920 eensus, 5.9 , native white, 1.8 , and 19.1 for the Negro, who totals 15 per cent. of the whole population. Edueational progress is being made as proved by the 1910 illiteracy percentage, 8.1 reduced materially by 1920. Ability to read and write are requisites for voting.

Delaware is the only State to retain the whipping post as a punishment for criminals.

\section*{DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.}

Area, square miles. . . . . . . . . . . . . 70. . . . . 49 th in rank Population, 1920.............437,571.......42d in rank

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia, Virginia's portion south from the Potomac being later ceded back to that State. It lies therefore on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. It is in the South Atlantic group. The Distriet is co-terminus with the City of Washington.

Almost the entire activity' is governmental, there being regularly employed therein from 100,000 to 120,000 persons. Industrial interest is mostly output for local consumption, although there has been effort by some to develop Washington the Capital City, as an economic centre. Navigation is carried on via the Potomac River, which is a branch of Chesapeake Bay. The river was naturally capable of accommodating large vessels, and has bcen improved in depth and otherwise, so that heavy war or commercial craft may pass. Washington is the chief railway stopping point en route between North and Soutn. The Union Station in Washington is said to be not only one of the most efficient in the worid for passenger transportation handling but also one of the finest architecturally ever built. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 36.

The distinctlve feature of the city municipally is the fact that the Government is by the Congress dircctly as to iegislation, and by Executive commissioners named by the President of the United States, conflrmed by the Senate. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improve ments is, by and large; borne half by the Congress, half by the pcople locally.

Physically, the distinctive feature is the excellent town planning done there by Maior Plerre l'Enfant, French engineer, at the instance of George Washington. By a peculiar aecident, Washington obtained a most cxcellent physical arrangement, economic and social. Major l'Enfant, drawing on French history, laid out the city with wide diag onal avenues, traversing strcets planncd on the "gridiron' method. Major l'Enfait's idca was that, in the event of street riots, artillery could rakc the city, and plling of barricades would be difficult if the diagonals were made very widc.

The result was a bcautiful city with ideaily economic traffie outlets in all dlrections, wide where needcd, narrower where widc highways are not ncecssary. The strccts are wonderfully shaded with a luxurlant growth of trces, which have bcen brought to ingh perfcetlon by thc Unitcd States Department of Agrieuiture, and brought, as weil, from almost every country in the world.

There is gencrous provision for park spacc. There is the Mall, running from Capitoi Hill toward and
around Washington Monument In largc park spaces back of the White House and Executive Departback of the White Hollse and Executive Departplan, for which Charles Moore of Detroit was chlefly responsible), for the accommodation of a group of governmental structures on a scale apparently never before contcmplated by any other Government in the world. There are many smalier parks scattered through the city, and little strcet cross-
ing resting places. Rock Creek Park is one of the ing resting places. Rock Creek Park is one

Many wealthy Americans in late years have erected palatial dwellings in Washlngton, and there are many fine country estates nearby, with desirable suburban countres on all sides. The Census of 1920 returned 204 farms in the. district.

Educatlonaiiy, the District of Columbia is far advanced. The higher institutlons are Georgetown University (Carholic), George Washington Unlversity, the Cathollc Universlty of Amerlca, the National Methodist Universlty, Howard University for Negroes, and two normal schools for the training of teachers.

Illiteracy in the District is low at 2.8 for all, native white, \(3-10\) ths of onc per cent, Ncgro, 8.6 , Negro population belng almost exactly 25 per cent. of the total. About 6 per cent. are foreignborn.

\section*{GEORGIA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . \(59,265 . . .\). . 20 th in rank Population, 1920........ .2,895,839.: .... 12th in rank

Georgia, of the South Atlantle group. which was one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by. Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama.

Agriculture is very important. Of the total of about \(40,000.000\) acres, \(25,000,000\) are in farms, or 62.5 per cent.; and more than \(13,000,000\) actualiy improved, or about 32 per cent.

All crops. Census of 1920 , were valued at \(\$ 540\),613,626 , of which \(\$ 69,720,000\) was for cotton in \(1,681,907\) bales from \(4,720,498\) acres, Georgla being the second cotton State, only Texas exceeding it. Crops are various-cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar cane; corn the most important cereal, with 69,975,000 bushals produced in 1919 :

Ten States exceed Georgia's 25;000 acres devoted to tobacco. Georgia comprehends all things grown in the temperate and sub-tropical zones, is improving its methods with enthusiasm, and livestock values are very high.

Manufacturing has, however, passed agrlculture in relative importance, the value of the industrial output, Census of 1920 , being \(\$ 693,237,000\). Cotton goods, from the lately developing mills, led with \(\$ 192,186,000\), and oil and cake from cottonsced followed with \(\$ 99,320,000\); so that, cotton and its several forms is Georgia's chief single interest. The cotton mills operate more than \(2,000,000\) spindles. The percentage of child labor, 1920, was 17.2 in Atianta.
From the extensive forested area \(\$ 25,836,000\) of umber and timber products were shipped, land fertilizers were valued at \(\$ 47,480,000\), and other industrlal concerns include car works, shipbuildindustrlal concerns include car works, shipbuildpreparations and others.

The State has important mineral resources, coal, iron, manganese, gold and silver, not yet highly developed, and fisheries of oysters and other shellfish are considerable

Transportation ls highly developed, with abundant rall llnes and large ocean shipping in and out from Savannah, chief port. A third of a blilion of dollars of exports went therefrom in 1920, vessels up to 32 feet draft being accommodated at high tide across the bar, and 26 feet at all times.

Railroad mileage, 1921 , was 7,326 .
Negro population is 42 per cent. of the total, bringing up the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State to 15.3 , that of native white being 5.4 and of Nagroes 29.1. liilteracy percentage in 1910 was 20.7. Of 2,895,832 population, there were Census of 1920, 570,000 attending schooi

Atlanta, chief city and capltal, is accounted one of the progressive cities of the South; and nationally holds high place in banking strength.

Water power abounds, and manufacturing advance has been due largely to it.

The lumber cut, mostly pine, exceeds \(500,000,000\) leet, although production, as in most of the Southern States, is due soon to diminish to negligiblc quantities for exportatlon, owling to the enormous areas of the originally large forested lands having bcen cut over.

Okefonokee Swamp, in the southeastern corner, 400,000 acres is. Ilke the Everglades of South Florida, potentialiy rich for agriculture when dralned.

\section*{FLORIDA.}

Area. squate miles .58666 2156 in rank Population, \(1920 . . . . . .998,470 . .92 d\) in rank

Florida. a South Atladtic State reputed to have been discovered by the gpaniard. Ponce de Leon in his search for the "fountain of perpetual youth," is the southeasternmosi. roint of the United. States, bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by rhe Atlantle Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida. and on the west by the Guif of Mexico.

It is one of the three or four most important. Irtut States, its cultivatcd lands producing in ail \$80,256,806 in 1919. Elorida is lowest of all Southern States in cotton production. The sub-tropical products prevaii in fruits and other land output.

A present and future source of great wcalth are the natural deposits of phosphatic rock, whence normally, pre-war, more than \(1,000,000\) tons were exported for foreign use as land fertilizer, and much was used domestically. It producec \(\$ 6,678,888\) worth in 1919. It is the world's largest phosphate measure.

Florida being of coral formation, there are no high elevations, and in the southern part are vast.awamps, the Everglades, which are being drained, providing iarge potential agricultural wealth.

Less than one per cent of the area is forested, but from it comes about. one-half the national supply of turpentine and resin, known commercially as 'naval stores.
The state is penetrated by several rivers, chief of which is the St. John, up which steamers ply for 150 miles. At the mouth lies St. Johns. said to be the oidest white settlement on the continent.

Raiiroad mileage. 1921, was 5.212.
Florida is the resort of very large numbers of winter tourists, there belng a dozen places of that character scattered along both coasts and iniand. Coastwise, the vegetation is sub-tropical and in the interior is a coniferous tree-clad; sandy region where citrus fruits have been developed highly

The celebrated resort is Palm Beach on the eust coast, to which go some of the most ardent devotees of fashion:

Three of each eight persons are Negro. The iliiteracy reported in the 1920 census was 9.6 per cent. against 13.8 in 1910, indicating remarkable rogress in popular education. Native white illiteracy. was 2.9 , and of Negroes 21.5. Public school enroiment was 196,405, and there are the John B. Stetson University of De Land. the University of Florida at Gainesville, Rolin's College at Winter Park, and the State Coilege for Women at the capital, Tallahassee.

\section*{IDAHO.}

Area, square miles . . . ..... . 88,888. ..... 12th in rank Population, 1920. . . . . . . 431,866......48d in rank

Idaho, of the mountain group, is situate astride the Rockies in the Pacific Coast region, bounded on the north by Brltish Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

Its topography, mountainous with broad level plateaus It classes as of the irrigation States agrlculturally. the lands when watere being exceedingiy productive, fruit raising having been hignly developed. Most of the plains lands which have not been reclaimed by irrigation remain unproductive, with considerable livestock interest thereon. The Rocky Mountains traverse the State, hignest elevation being Mount Hyndman, 12,078 feet, The Snake River is the chief stream, is the western boundary of the southern two-thirds of the State, and is navigable for a considerable distance above Lewiston where it makes off into the State of Washington on its way 400 miles to the Pacifie Ocean. The climate is dry and stimulating, warm in summer and cold in winter.

Idaho is undeveloped, having large minerai resources, and much land yet to be. covered with irrigation waters. The Federal Reclamation Service has already bullt several important irrigation projects, and many privato projects have been carried through.

Present mineral production is yery great; especially in the northern or "Panhandle" section, wherc the lead output is second only to that of Missouri. Zlnc production is sixth (valuc of both lead and ninc, \(1921, \$ 9,529,723\) ) finiong the States, gold
eleventh (1921, \(\$ 542.200)\) : sllver fifth (1921, \(\$ 7\). 200,319 ) ; lead (1920, \(\$ 22,292,000\) ); and copper ( 1920 , \(\$ 491,000\) ). But all the principal metals are present, and tungsten is a source of interest.
The value of the agriculturai yields. Census of 1920, was \(\$ 126,495,111\), there being thirty States that exceeded it. Of the total of \(60,000,000\) acces, there were 42,106 farms. Census of 1920 , comprising \(8.375,873\) acres, of which \(3,266.386\) were irrigated. Varied crops were raised, wheat, \(27,079,000\) bushels; oats, \(7,740,000\); barley, \(2,784,000\); potatoes, hay, all sorts of vegetables.

The livestock industry is very great. the wool clip alone in 1920 being \(21,702,000\) pounds; sheep. eatitie and horses aboundlng, cattle numbering 642,000 .

Normally, almost a billion feet of lumber are cut. The forest wealth is large. white and yellow pine, larch, white fir and cedar supply activity to many mills. It is claimed that the sawmlll at Potlach, Idaho, cutting 750,000 feet daily, is the largest ln the world. Idaho pine is famous for ship and yacht masts.

Railroad milleage, 1921, was 2,877 .
Only Iowa, with 1.1 percentage of illiteracy shows a better record than Idaho and Oregon with 1.5 each; native white, flgures of 1920 census, \(3-10\) of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 6.5. Educational institutlons show an unusually large proportion in school105,000 of the total State population of 431,866 ; or one for each four persons. Higher institutions are the Unlversity of Idaho at Moscow, the College of Idaho at Caldwell. and State normal schools at Lewiston and Albion.

A summer feature is the running of the dangerous but , icturesque Snake River in flatboats, together with the unexcelled fishing in the mountain streams, where speckled trout are taken.

\section*{ILLINOIS.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . \(56,665 \ldots\). . . . 23 d in rank Population, 1920.........6,485,280 . . . . . . .sd in rank

Iliinois, the third most populous State of the Union, lies in the East North Central group, its northeastern corner touching Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River flowing along its western boundary line, the Ohio River along its southern end, and is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri, and on the west by Missourl and Lowa. It is intensely industrial, agricultural, mining, and water and rall transportation in interest.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, being situate in a glacial moraine, and is alluvial \(\ln\) all parts, with a climate such as prevails in the whole of the Middle West. It is so level that a railway possesses one precisely straight llne 100 miles long in which scarcely a dirt cut was necessary-a vast prairie. once largely wooded, now with but 10 per cent. of forest cover. With the exception of Iowa, no other State has so large a proportion of lands susceptible of cultivation.
r.t is provided with remarkable mileage of riverways, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash, which skirts the southeastern corner. The Illinois River is the principal intrastate river. The artificial waterway is the important Chicago Drainage Canal, 40 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Jolict on the Illinois River, a unique engineering device which supplies drainage out from the flat lake-coastal district around the city and the Chicago River, and really reverses the natural tendency to drain into Lake Michigan. Eventually, the canal will be extended by improving the Illinois River to the Mississippi. giving Chicago navigation from "the Lakes to the Gulf" of Mexico.

Trafflc on the Great Lakes to and from Chicago (population, \(1920,2,701,705\) ), which is the second most populous city in the country, is attaining immense proportions, in general cargo as well as in ore brought from the Minnesota. Wisconsin and Michigan mines to the great works of the United States Steel Corporation in Gary, Indlana, a suburb of Chicago.

Although second to Texas, which has 16,041 miles, Illinois, in 1021, with 12,188 miles of rallway has the heavlest raliway transport tonnage in the Unitcd States, Chicago being the greatest rallway centre in the world.

The industrial interest of Ilinnois far exceeds its agricuitural. The 1920 census gave the State \(\$ 864,737,833\) value of ail crops, and \(\$ 3,250,000,000\) value of manufactured products. Were the products of the Gary works inciuded, as economicaily they should be, the value wonld be vastly more; while for the same reason, the Immense Standard Oil and other steel working industries of the Fast Chlcago-Indiana, dlstrict, should be added. The
range of industrial output is great-irull and steel, the greatest meat packing works-the Union Stock-yards-in the world, machinery, electrical equipment, implements, furniture, motor cars and railway cars. woodenware, flour, woolen goods, and scores of other things. Betwecn \(\$ 2,500,000,000\) and \(\$ 3,000,000,000\) is invested in manufacturing, the products going to all parts of the world.

Everything apnertaining to the temperate zone is produced on Illinois lands-anl cereals, vegetables. fruits and livestock. The 1920 census gave Illinois's corn production as \(301,000,000\) bushels, nearly 10 per cent. of the national crop; wheat, \(65,675,000\); oats. \(123,960,000\); and immense output of other crops. The Chicago Board of Trade is the principal grain dealing exchange in the country.

Bltuminous coal underlies more than half the area of the State, Illinois ranking third in mineral output. The 1920 census assigns coal output values of \(\$ 240,000,000\), with oil and natural gas in generous measure. The other base minerals are found in that belt
The 1920 census showed \(1,116.099\) pupils and students in all educational institutions reporting, about one in each six persons. Besides a very extensive public school system, there are 29 colleges and unlversities, and five State normal schools for training of teachers. The most prominent universities are the University of Illinois at Urbana, 9,403 students; the University of Chicago (endowed for more than \(\$ 30,000,000\) by John D. Rockefeller), 9,032; Northwestern University at Evanston, 4,759; Loyola University at Chicago, 1,621; James Milliken University at Decatur, 1,538

Illinois shows 3.4 per cent. of illitcracy, Census of 1920, native white, \(8-10\) of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 11 per cent., and Negro (of whom there has been a remarkable influx induced by the late war demand for labor), 6.7 per cent. Of the \(6,485,280\) of population, Census of 1920 , native-born whites were 5,092 ,382; foreign-born, \(1,206,951\); per cent. of native, 78.5; forcign. 18.6; Negro, 2.8. Chicago is the chief Polish centre of the country, with a large percentage of Jews and all classes of immigrants.

Tourists find a wealth of art centres in Chicago, such as the Field Museum and the Chicago Museum of Art, with many art schools. Chicago is a great national convention resort; the Auditorium, seating about 8,000 , is usually the place of entertainment.
Chicago's park and boulevard system, as planned is perhaps the most ambitious ever conceived by any city in the world, with three large parks already developed, connected by a wide boulevard along the lake front cutting through the heart of the city, the whole laid out by some of the greatest city planning and landscape architects in the world.

\section*{INDIANA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . . \(36,954 \ldots . .\). . 37 th in rank Population, 1920. . . . . . . .2.930,390 . . . . . .11th in rank
Indiana, in the East North Central region, touches Lake Michigan at the northwestern corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Ohio and Kentucky, on the south by Kentucky, and on the west by Illinois. The Ohio River, important in navigation. skirts the entire southern side, and the Wabash River, also susceptible of greater navigation development, about half of the western boundary llue. There are 550 niles of riverways navigable.

In general, Indiana nccupies a fairly level tableland and was once a glaclal moraine. The climate is characteristic of the Middle West, warm in summer and rather cold in winter.

Industry, with \(\$ 1,901,846,000\) output, Census of 1920, excceds agriculture with \(\$ 497,229,719\) value of ail crops, and mining, \(\$ 59,926,558\).

Transportation is heavy, with 7,586 miles of railways. Immense tonnage moves riverwisc on the Ohio and Wabash, and also enormous tonnage cnters and leaves the Lake Michigan ports of Whiting, Standard Oil town; Indiana Harbor and Gary (United States Steel Corporation eity), In iron ore, steel products, cereais and coal. Electric interurban traffic is the heaviest in the country.

Manufacturing compreliends practically all standard products-steel, machinery, very many motor cars, tinplate, cenient, velicles, flour, glass, of reflning, meat packing, there having been in the past 20 years, as in ail Middle Western States, a vast industrial invasion to get nearer ultimate markets and obtain labor. Many Indianans (Hoosiers) divide their time between farm and factory.

The 1020 census showed the value of all crops to be \(\$ 497,229,719\), with corn leading-169,848,000 bushels-about 5 per cent. of the national crop; oats, \(45,072,000\); wheat, \(24,144,000\); and all other
temperate zone products, including fruits and livestock, generously represented.

Evansvilie, on the Ohio River, is the iargest hardwood market in the country, selling not only the heavy State cut from hardwood forcsts of vast value, which formeriy covered much of the state, but also handiing immense output from Southern forests.

Indiana ranks sixth in coal production, bituminous and cannel-a very fine fuel for flrepiaces-with \(\$ 56,026,558\), Census of 1920 . There are oil wells also, the State ranking twelfth in production. Many other basic minerals are found.

Rairoad mileage 1921, was 7,426 .
The Increase of industrial interest in tine past two decades is the feature of Indiana's later history. In that space of time, the towns along the shore of Lake Michigan liave been developed into vast beehives of industry, and Gary especialiy has be zome one of the chief steel points, increasing rapidly in population and being known also for its school system which has been copied largeiy in the East.

Coincldentally, Indiana has deveioped a remarkable school of fiction and drama writers, among them Booth Tarkington, Creorge Ade, and Meredith Nicholson. In the southern part many minerai springs are found, principally at French Lick. where famous hotcis entertain tourists from ail parts of the world, and wherc mineral waters are bottled for domestic and foreign consumption.

Indiana has four educational institutions of fame-De Pauw University at Greencastie, with 1,025 students; Indiana Univicrsity at Bloomington, 2,659; University of Notre Dame, Catholic, at South Bend, 1,123; Purdue University at Lafayette, 3,113. The public schools enroli 575,000 ptipils. illiteracy is low at 2.2 per cent., Census of 1920 ; native white, 1.3 ; forelgn-born white, 11.8 ; Negro, 9.5 ; native whites being 91.8 per cent. of the popuiation; forelgn-born, 5.9 ; Negro, 2.2 . A racial phase was the influx of many Germans at the time of the German revolutionary movements of the last century, the result being that now from Fort Wayne southward the German population is predominant in many districts numericaily and sociaily. That portion of the population has always been exceedingly thrifty and dependable economically, and has aided much in the late remarkable industrial deveiopment
In the intense industriai district aiong the lake the foreign-born population predominates, with Siavs of the several European oountries very numerous, and in the World War Indiana responded to the first call for volunteers as promptly as any State in the Union, as proved by the records in Washington

For the last four decades the centre of population of the United States has been in the southern part of Indiana, moving very slowiy west.

\section*{IOWA.}

\section*{Area, square miles}
. . 56,147 \(\qquad\) 24th in rank Poputation, 1920.

2,404,021......16th in rank
Iowa lies in the East North Central part of the Middie West, bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and lilinois, on the south by Missourl, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River flows along the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River aiong three-fourths of the western line.

It is very level, only one point of elevation being 745 feet above the mean. Iowa claims the largest proportion of actualiy arable lands of all States and proves it by the immense agricuiturai production, soil and cilmate combiring to glve it that prestige, the climate being Middle West characteristically.

The value of ail crops, Census of 1920, was \(\$ 890\),391,299 , ezceeded only by Texas with \(\$ 1,071,542,103\) on five times the land area of lowa. Farm property exceecis \(\$ 8,000,000,000\) in vaiue, its area being \(33,474,896\) acres of the total of \(36,000,000\) acres in the State. 14 per cent. of the corn of the country. Census of 1920, was produced in Iowa-444,190,000 bushels-wheat being low with \(10,102,000\), and potatoes high with \(4,128,000\) bushels, hay with \(4,659,000\) tons, and oats with \(187,045,705\) bushels.

Live stock interests are immense, with ail animais raised in the temperate zone abundant, and dairy and pouitry outputs ilikewise enormous.

Fruit interests are confned mostly to the smailer varieties, and garden stuff is heaviiy oultivated.

The farins number 213,439 , averaging 156.8 acres and 134 actualiy improyed. Iowa is the strongest centre of the iate agriculturai novement, which resulted in the rapid deveiopment of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the President, Jannes Riley Howard, being an Iowan, and agrarian influence dominates the State. Iowa has the largest
ratio of automobiies per capita of all states, the farmer-owned prevailing.

Transportation is highiy, deveioped, witlr railways iiteraliy ribbing the State, for vast through, as weli as immense local, tonnage. River tonnage on the Mississippi moves in vast volume, with much on the Missourl.

Railroad mileage 1921, was 9,808 . Interurban ciectric service is greatly developed.

Coal underlies about 19,000. square miies, the output, Census of 1920 , being \(6,300,000\) tons, lead being found in the northeastern part, and quarry output heavy.

Manufacturing naturally consumes mostly agricuitural products, in preparation of foodstuffs for the market-meat packing, flour, ete., with considerable development also of machlnery : making to supply the immense nearby markets. More than \(\$ 500.000 .000\) is invested in manufacturing, the output, Census of 1920 , having been \(\$ 310,750,000\).

Lowa leads ail States in literacy. Only 1.1. per cent., Census of 1920, are illiterate, the percentage of native whites being \(5-10\) of 1 per cent., of foroignbol'n white. 4.9, and of Negro, 8,1. The State has a iarge pereentage of native-born whites-89.8.

There are about 600,000 persons at schooi in Iowa, or one for each four of the population. . The public school system is highly advanced, in method and provision for the people of all cladses.

The College of Agriculture at Ames is clalmed to be the leading institution of that character in the country. It has 4,859 students, and has pursued scientific investigation along all lines that appertain to agrarian interests, with much originai research. and development of methods for crop and animai production and care.

The University of Iowa at Iowa City has 2,889 matriculated; Upper Iowa University at Fayette. 388, and Drake University at Des Molnes, the capital, 1,460.

A signal enterprise is the utilization oi vast electricai power in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, where a remarkabie dam has been thrown across the rlver.

The diffusion of prosperity is indicated, Census of 1920, by the \(\$ 391,505,000\) deposits in savings banks by 905,970 persons, averaging \(\$ 432.14\) per-account, or almost one account for each two and a haif persons.

\section*{KANSAS.}

Area, square miles. . . . . . 89, 158...... 13 tht tn tank


Kansas, a West North Central Statè, in almost the exact geographical centre of the United States. is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Okiahoma, and on the west by Colorado. It is varied in topography, with prairies extending westward, where elevatlons of 4,000 feet are fotind. There is heavy forest cover in the eastern hail, much hardwood, black walnut abounding, Thee climate is severe in winter and warm in summer, "but constantiy modifled by the prevaient winds. The Missouri River skirts the northwestern side for 150 miles, giving navigation to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, the oniy other considerabic river being the Arkansas, which flows through from Colorado. The Kaw is another river.

Railway traffle is mostiy east and west, and several of the largest systems have ilnes, with iiberal provision for branch service, to care for the heavy throlngh traffc and the iarge state production. Railroad mileage 1921, was 9,388 .

Kansas is essentially agriculturai, although natural mineral weath adds heavily to production The Census of 1920 gives \(\$ 588,923,248\) as vaiue of all crops, livestock products not inciuded.

The totai acres in the State is \(56,000,000\), of which by the 1920 census there were \(45,425,179\) in farms, with \(30,600,760\) actually improved. Corn is the chief crop-132,786,130 bushels-next to wheat, \(140,842,516\) bushels, additional production runnins the gamut of temperate zonc foodstuffs in cereals. tubers, sugar bcets and the several kinds of animal foods. Farming is narked: witin the most modern of cquipment in machinery,: Cotton and tobacco are grown to some extent, the elimate and soli being such as to enable the firther deveiopment thereof when economic conditions demand.

In the western reaches of the valiey of the Arkansas River irrigation is extensive and becoming more important ( 45,000 acres under water) as demand for land increases in the whole country. Dairy and poultry products run above \(\$ 60,000,000\) annualiy.
Kansas derives weaith from livestock husijandry second to cereai producing. The herds range in the Western and southwestern portions mostly, althongh not relatively so important as in the earlier days

Manufacturing, including smolting of ore, refining or oils, meat handling. and milling is very extensive the 1920 census assigning \(\$ 913,667,000\) as the value of the products of all industries. Siaughterlng and meat packing leads with \(\$ 427,663,000\). and flour milling comes next with \(\$ 206,881,000\) and oil refining with \(\$ 63,786,000\), while car building and repairing by the railways adds annually \(\$ 28,231,000\) and butter alone \(\$ 24,444,000\)
The coal fields underlie more than 15,000 square miles and, Census of 1920 , produced \(5,982,143\) tons, and the oil measures, which are very extensive. yieided \(38,501,000\) barrels of petroleum. There are unc, lead and salt.

Kansas has only 1.6 per cent. of illiteracy, that of the native whites being \(6-10\) of 1 per cent. of foreignborn whites, 10.5 ; and of the Negroes, 8.8 ; the Kansas colored man having advanced far along the roadway toward normal literacy. The attendance at ay educational institutions is more than 400,000 , or about one for each four persons, with 7,500 students in the six colleges.
Kansas was one of the first. States to adopt Prohibition, and a unique present feature is the State Industriai Court, which essays to prevent strikes, and which the Governor, Henry Allon, alleges is used more by laborers lnitiating cases than by employers.
The diffusion of prosperity is to be judged by the fact that agricultural, livestock, dairying, mineral and manufacturing annual production totals about \(\$ 1,700000,000\), or about \(\$ 2,180\) for each man, woman and child in the State.

\section*{KENTUCKY.}

Areáa, square miles.......... \(40,598 . . .\). . 86 th in rank Population, 1920...........2,416,630.......15th in rank
Kentucky, grouped as East South Central, a border state between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Indiana and Ohio, on the east by West Virginia and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Indiana and Illinois. The Mississippi River touches the westernmost tip, and the Appalachian Mountains cross the eastern side, the Ohio River skirting the entire northern boundary. Navigable rivers flow past the State for a total distance of 813 miles. The topography is broken, with many hills dotting the tablelands, of which the famous Blue Grass region in the northern part, east from Loulsvillc, is best known and most productive.
Ag leulturally, the State is very productive; \(\$ 347,338,888\) is given by the Census of 1920 as the value of all crops, which included the highest quantity of tobacco of ail States, 467,500,000 pounds; and a most varied list of temperate zone products, shadlng off into those distinctively Southern. The corn crop in 1921 was \(82,150,000\) bushcls.

Livestock interest is important, Kentucky horses having been for long world famed, its thorougnbreds not being excelled anywhere. Other domestic animals abound, and fruits are extensive.

Coal mined in 1920 was \(27,678,572\) tons, and petroleum lifted, \(8,692,000\) barrels.

Forest wealtin is great, conifcrous and hardwood trees abounding, and normally yielding annually \(\$ 20,000,000\).

Manufacturing engages about \(\$ 200,000,000\) of capital, and outputs about \(\$ 250.000,000\) of products, and mostly uscs raw materials that come from the soils, although clothing industry is developing.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 3,929 .
The illitcracy percentage is 8.4, that of native Whites being 7, of forelgn-born 7.3, and of Negroes 21. The State public school system enroils about 550,000 , and four universities, 5,200 .

The distinctive natural phenomenon is the 9,000 square miles in Central Kentucky which is ribbed with underground passages and caves. chief of which Is the Maminoth Cave, with its 150 miles of connecting passages.

In the old days before Prohibition, Kentucky was famed for its whiskeys, Bourbon County, at Paris, in the Binc Grass region, having lent its name to the corn liquor of that name formerly made and consumed in the Uniterl states

The Kentucky mountains, picturesque and bcautiful, have for years been the scene of leuds between families, which desccided from farher to son through gencrations, and which often broke in bioody conflicts, now happlly passing away.

\section*{LOUISIANA.}

Loulsiana, situate in the West South Central region, on the Guif of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississipai River. is bounded on the north by

Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. It is practicaliy ali alluvial built up from the silt brought down by the Mississippi River, which has thrust out a long point into the Gulf, as the southernmost part of the State.

There arc no hilis of consequence, and much of the lands are lower than the immediate banks of the great river, powerful levees being neccssary to protect from constant overflow. As a conscquenc of the downwash of river sedimentary matter, the lands were naturally highly enriched, and subse quent overflowing of the waters has added food values to the soils, as does the Nile in Egypt.
The western part, immediately next to Texas, shades off toward the drier character of climate and solis, the climate of Loulsiana for the greater part being rather moist and very warm in summer wlth little of winter cold. It is semi-tropical.

The Sabine River bounds the State on the west, and with the Red River and the Mississippi, Louisiana has 4,794 miles of navigable waterways, much of it being on the large bayous in the south.
The Mississippi River has always largely determined the character of New Orlcans, chief city, for there river traffic from earliest days has been extensive, and New Orleans has dominated the State economically. For some years after the Civil War of 1861-5, river traffic fell off, but is now being re vived. and is expected to grow to very heavy volume.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,223 .
Agriculturally, Loulsiana is prolific-rice, cotton, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, especially fine, fruits of all sub-tropical sorts, and nuts are produced largely. The value of all crops, Census of 1920 , was \(\$ 231,506,000\). Nearly all the sugar cane and molasses produced \(\ln\) the country comes from Louisiana, the value bcing \(\$ 44,000,000,1920\) census. Cotton values the same year were \(\$ 53\), 250,000 . Livestock interests are extensive. It is second in output of lumber

Tine State ranks fifth in petroleum output, 1920 census, \(35,649,000\) barrels. Sulphur also is largely produced. There are more than 6,000 square miles water covered, suitable for the propagation of oysters; the shrimp catch is very valuable, and commercial fishing an important industry. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, raccoon, mink and other furs in great quantities.

Manifacturing industry centres mostly around the use of soil raw matcrials, the annual output belng worth about \(\$ 300,000,000\).

Foreign tradc through the port of New Orleans Is large, 1920 exports equalling \(\$ 589,409,222\), and imports \(\$ 252,313,000\), mainly of cotton and cottonseed, wheat brought down the Mississippi, fiour, rice and other products.
There were, in \(1921,355,000\) cnrolled \(\ln\) the public schools of a population of more than \(1,800,000\) divided, two-thirds white and one-third Negro. Much of the population retains the original French blood, and considerable numbers the mixture of French and Spanish, which produced the Creoles. About 6,000 attend the colleges and universities.
New Orleans, the chief city, is a welcome resort for tourists in the winter, having picturesqueness and the flavor of olden times, the annual Mardi Gras being the principal attraction. Much through passenger traffic flows tnrough New Orleans to and from the Pacific Coast, raliway and steamer facilities being well supplied.

\section*{MAINE}

Area, square miles........... \(33,040 \ldots . . .38 \mathrm{ch}\) in rank Population, 1920............768,014...... . 35 th in rank

Maine. in New England, northcasternmost State, is bounded on the north by Quebec, Canada, on the east by .New Brunswick, Canada, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

It is naturally heavily wooded, mostly with coniferous trces, is of broken topography, rising to mountainous clevations in the northwest, Mount Katahdin. 5,268 fect, the highest, and slopes in broken form toward the coast, which is rugged, tortuous, pleturesque and indented with many harbors, with many islands adjacent, and has very extensive naturai water power sites, already somewhat developed, but assuring great industrial capacity in the future

Its waters abound in fish, its forests in whld animais, and it has a climate rather intenseiy cold in winter, but beneficent in summer. It has more than 1,600 lakes. several more than 100 milies long. The coastline is 278 miles long.

Agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, quarrying and fisheries are thic clifef industries.

Of the \(20,000,000\) total land acres, about onethird la farming area, of whleh about two-thirds is improved. Potatoes form the leading crop, the 1920 census showing \(25,531,000\) bushels worth \(\$ 52,339,000\). Hay is a large crop, and all vegetables and considerable small fruits are produced. The and considerable smal fruits are prodit 1920 census, was \(\$ 100,152,324\). Value of all crops, 1920 census, was \(\$ 100,152,324\).
Livestock and dairy produets add to the weath, the milk production coming in part to supply New York City.

In granlte output it ranks thilrd, Vermont and Massachusetts exceeding; it is flrst in feldspar, and produces many other of the cruder mlnerals for bullding.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut, Census of 1920 , being \(650,000,000\) feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple; beeeh, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp milis produce \(\$ 70,000\),000 annually, and along the rivers are many water power motived textlle, tanning, olleloth, boots and shoes, canning, flour and machinery works. The total value of the manufacturing output, 1920 , was \(\$ 465,822,000\), paper and wood pulpleading with \(\$ 93,917,000\), cotton goods next with \(\$ 56,564,000\). boots and shoes, \(\$ 48,689,000\) woolen goods, \(\$ 42\),442,000 , lumber, \(\$ 28,515,000\), etc.

Transport by water ls mostly coastwlse, although there is some forelgn. The rallroad mileage, 1921, was 2,295

Maine ls distinctively a pleasure resort, summer bringing many thousands of tourists and residents for the season, and the fall many hunters. Luxurlous hotelg are maintalned, and there are many private lodges and summer nomes, while many artists go to palnt the beautles of the Maine landscape and coastline

Portland, the chicf port, has a large steamer tourist traffic, as well as extensive freight tonnage by water and by rall.

Illiteracy percentage is 3.3, that of native whltes 1.6. and of foreign-born 11.1. Publle schools enroll about 170,000 , and higher educatlonal institutions rank well, with Bowdoln, at Brunswick, among the country's best.

\section*{MARYLAND.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . .12,327. . . . . \(415 t\) in rank Populntion, 1920........... i,449,661........28th in rank

Maryland, a South Atlantle border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean. on the south and west by Virginia and West Virginia. It is penetrated.from the south by Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, and an important channel of water-borne commerce which has made Baltlmore a great seaport. The Potomac River flows along the western boundary Hne, also important in commeree. The topography: is yaried, low and flat in the portions toward the ocean, and rising to mountainılevels ln the western sections, Great Backbone Mountain, 3,400 feet, the highest. The state is distinctly separated by the bay into Feastern and Western shore parts, each having somewhat of soclal and lndustrlal indlviduallity The climate is warm, with mild, humid winters.

The Census of 1920 showed \(\$ 109,683,574\) as the value of the crops, principally corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, fruits of all kinds grown in the soutn temperate zone, vegetables being produced hcavily for the markets of the larger cities as far north as New York. Products are varied and profitable on account of the proximity of big city markets.
Mlining is principally of coal, about \(3,600,000\) tons being the normal output.

Manutacturing output, Census of 1920, was valued at \(\$ 873,945,000\), and lan the gamut of almost all classes. Shipbuilding led with \(860,844,000\), followed by cothing, \(\$ 60,414.000\), slaughterlug and meat packing, \(841,433,000\) and the iron and teel Lndustry, \(\$ 19,884,000\), which is fast growing to great importance. The census reports showed 60 classifications with more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) of output cach. which afford proftable diversification in industry and employment for a versatile worling tolk
Transiportation 1s highly developed, water and rall. Rallroad mileage, 1921, was 1.436. Baltimore is one of the country's prinelpa! ports, and is growing In lmportance much fester than the Nation's whole volume increases. Water tramic coastwise is very heavy, and several substantial steamer Ines also ply between Baltlmore and foreign ports. Much of tho product of the South comes through Baltlmore, and that port gets large share of the tonnage of the North and West.

The population is 17.9 per cent. Negro, is 5.0 percentage of illiteracy for the whole stateatages The swiftness with which educational advshowil for the masses is sweeplng away llliteracy is 7.2 in by the figure of 5.6 for 1920 , compared with, and 1910. In the schools were more than \(250,00 \mathrm{Hop}-\) the higher institutions are celabratcd. Johns any kins Universlty, at Baltimore, is not excelled in of State or country for scholarship and breadtents sclentlfo attainment. To lts hospital go patialfrom all parts of the world to consult emlnent sperns. ists. There are other well-known higher Insticutit Goucher's College one of them.

Along artistic lines there is hlgh developmeluprinclpal centres being Peabody Institute for En of cation in Musle, the Maryland Institute Schoolrs. Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and othe

\section*{MASSACHUSETTS}

Area, square miles \(\because . .\). Population, 1920.........3,852,956........6th in ranh

Massachusetts, one of the Tbirteen Original States, lles in New England, bounded on the north by Vermont and New. Hampshire, on the east by Massachusetty Bay and the Atiantic Oceean, on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic, and on the west by Rhode Island and New York. The highest elevations are in the Berkshires in the west, about 2,400 feet maslmum, and now a grcat summer resort of wealthy city dwel'ers.

It was naturally wooded in all portions, but retains only, a fraction of the original forest wealth, which conslsted of all trees which grow in the ternperate zone, conlferous and hardwood,

The State has grown to a first place in industry, manuracturing having been developed very greatly the 1920 census showing the value of all industrid products to be \(\$ 4,011,182,000\), divided into 100 classes each exceeding \(\$ 5,000,000\) annual output. The per capita industrlal output is \(\$ 1,045 . \quad\) Much of the lndustrial strength is due to the development of extenslve water powers in the State's rivers, but coal operates many.

Cotton goods lead whtli \(\$ 596,667,000\); boots and shoes, ' \(\$ 442,466,000\); worsted goods; \(\$ 237,443,000\) : leather tannlng and finishing, \(\$ 129,595,000\) foundry and machine shop products, \(\$ 111,853,000\); slaughtering and meat packing,' \(\$ 110,238,000\); woolen goods, \(\$ 105,183,000\); and nine classifications exteeding \(\$ 50,000,000\) output, 12 exceeding \(\$ 25,000,000\), and nye exceeding \(\$ 20,000,000\). Practically. everything manufactured in modern Industry ls included; excepting ln those basic indistries in whlch the ertider raw nuterials such as ores are needed.' The census showed 11,906 establishments worthy belng reported employing 812,906 persons, paying in wages \$760;623,337, capitalized for \(\$ 2,947,108,527\), utilizing \(1,729,878\) horsepower, consuming \(\$ 2 ; 260,713,026\) of raw materials and adding by the Industrial effort \(\$ 1,750,403,296\), to the original value of the materipls.

The state has abundánt rail and constwise shipping facilities; thel'c were 2,106 miles of rallroads in 1921, and 2,804 of electric lines. Froin the earlicst generations; the New England States liave been efficient in ocean-going shlpping, and Massachusetts not less than any

Massachusetts is the second densest populated State. The dense Industrial and residential development is indicated by the 94.8 per cont. of urban population, which leaves agriculture, once dominant, reduced to 32,001 farms averaging 77.0 acres; value of all crops in the 1920 census being \(\$ 53,700.925\), talsen from farm property valued at \(\$ 300,471,743\). In value, hay was the leading orop, tobacco next with \(\$ 6,419,000\), and potatoes with \(\$ 6,000,000\), others being wheat, coin, oats, rye, buckwheat, apples, maple sugar, and small fruts, cranberries abounding in the lands along the coast.

It is the leading Insheries State of New England, \(\$ 11,000,000\) of catch being reported in 1920. Mineral products consist chlefly of quarry ontputs.

No State is further advanced in primary and higlier educational facilities, although, owling to recent heavy influx of industrial forcigners; the percentage of illiteracy is not 10 w 4.7. Native Whites show \(4-10\) ths of 1 per cent.r Poretgners 12.8 , and Negroes, 6.8 .

Of the \(3,852,356\) of population. \(1,077,534\) are foreign-born, of which 262,021 are Canadlans, 117,037 Itallan, 163,171 . Irish, 92,034 Russian, and the thers from all forelgn lands.
Enrolment. in the schools was 618.828: normal seliools number. 11 , and the list of higher institutions is long and impressive, the graatest proportloned to population in the country. These melude Harvard Universify, Miassachusefts Institute of Technology, the State Agriculturar at Amherst, Tufts, Williams,

Ciark, Worcester Poiytechnic, Boston University. Institutions for women include Weilesley, Smith Radeliffe, an offshoot of Harvard and Mount Holyoke Colieges; Simmons, Lasell and Auburndale

The colony in pre-Revolutionary times was the centre of repubiic-making in the North. perhaps in the country, the Boston Tea Party, whieh signalzed the revolt against "taxation without representation" by the mother country, Engiand, taking place on the Boston waterfront. The first shot in the Revolution was fired at Concord, ciose to Boston, so that visitors to the "Hub" find the flavor of history on every hand. Boston and environs are therefore the resort of tourists.

As with all New Engiand, the State is a great summer resort, the North Shore above Boston being the resort of summerers and many artists, and the long hooklike Cape Cod and the adjacent islands attraet thousands. At Provincetown, at the tip of the Cape, the Mayfower made its first landing moving next to Plymouth. A monument, dedicated by the iate Theodore Rooseveit, stands at Provincetown to commemorate the landing

\section*{MICHICAN.}

Michigan, lying along the Canadian border, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts: the northern peninsula has on the north Lake Superior, and on the south Wisconsin; the southern peninsula has Lake Michigan on the west, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, and Lake Erie on the east, and Indiana and Ohio on the south. The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper and timber. In the southern there are also minerals and timber, but manufacturing has grown to such large importance that"it leads ail other concerns.

The State is mostly flat and sandy, with large areas of cut-over timberlands, mostly coniferous, witn rugged topography in the north. The State, the Federal Government and large private enterprises are now making great efforts for the reforestation of the land.

No State has greater water boundary lines proportioned to area, transport naturally is great by that means. Rall facilities are abundant, lines having sought the heavy tonnage of the recently developed industry. Railroad lines mileage 1921, was 8,734, and the great Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, between Lakes. Huron and Superior, accommodates more tonnage than the Suez Canal or any other like canal. The 1920 census assigned it \(68,235,554\) tons, valued at \(\$ 914,513,944\), of which mueh is iron ore from Minnesota and eopper from Michigan, vast supplies of grains, flour and timber, and eoal and supplies for the Northwest.

Michigan is the automobile centre of the world about two-thirds of the \(2,000,000\) cars produced annually being made there. There are 68 motor car factories outputting more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) a year, chief of which are the works of Henry Ford at Detroit, which, according to degree of production at the moment make up to \(1,500,000\) a year, besides farm tractors at Dearborn, nearby, and steel and other milis operated by the Fords. Besides the Ford cheap car. Detroit makes some of the finest built in the world.

There are 8,000 manufacturing estabilshments, capitaiized at more than \(\$ 2,500,000,000\), which represents an increase of 73 per cent. in five years, paying wages of about \(\$ 800,000,000\) a year, using materials worth \(\$ 2,000,000,000\) and employing about 500,000 persons normaliy. Fifty makers of automoblies, bodies and parts in the State do an annuai business of above \(\$ 1,000,000\).

Michigan leads ali other States in output of ehemieais, drugs, engines, threshing machines furniture and refrigerators. Fourteen copper, brass and bronze manufacturers exceed \(\$ 1,000,000\) of annual output. Stove-making is as great as in any State, and there are many other factories, there being 460 coneerns that output more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) annually. Michigan euts close to a biliion feet of lumber

Produetion of iron ore was valued in 1919 as \(\$ 00.306,692\); copper, \(\$ 34,476,336\); coal, \(1,400,000\) tons was produccd ;in 1920 and of salt, \(2,000,000\) tons.

Agricuiture adds annualiy, Census of 1920, \(\$ 404,-\) 347,810 for all erops, potato production the third iargest with a \(\$ 32,000,000\) crop. Sugar beet output is heavy, and ail temperate zone crops are raised. In shipbuilding it ranks seventh among the States. Fishcrjes eatch annuaily \(50,000,000\) pounds.

There are more than 0,000 smalicr lakes, where fishing and summer sports attract many. Appie production is fourth highest, and tile state elaims
leadership in smail fruits. Corn yieids about \$50, 000,000.

Educationaliy, Michigan has its great State University at Ann Arbor, which was first to admit women matriculates, the oidest agricultural eoliege in the country, many normal schools, and a public sehool system that enrolis 670.000; it has a literacy percentage of 3 ; native white, \(7-10\) ths of 1 per cent. and foreign-born, 9.9

Detroit, by the Census of 1920 , had 993,739 , showing an increase of \(527,978-113\) per cent. - in the decade, and is now (1922) in the miliion population class. It has a large percentage of foreigners, being the second in Polish of the country.

Beautifully situate along many waterways, it bids successfuily for metropoiitan repute and constantly attracts newcomers from home and abroad In summer time, the Mackinac Isiands, Belle Island, Ausabie and St. Mary's River are popular resorts.

\section*{MINNESOTA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . 84,682. . . . . .11th in rant Population, 1920.........2,387,125......17th in rank

Minnesota, of the West North Central, on the Canadian border line, is bounded on the north by Manitoba, Canada, on the cast by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas. The Mississippi River rises in Minnesota. It is a State of widely variant natural resources and rapidly developing wealth, is in general a tableland of roiling, timbered, prairies excepting in the western parts, where timber is searee, and of rugged character in the northeast. where immense deposits of ore, high-grade Bessemer prevailing, supply the steel concerns of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its climate is not excessiveiy warm in summer, and is cold in winter time. There are about 10,000 lakes, many exceedingly beautiful, that abound in fish, and are the resort of pleasure-seekers from ail parts of the Union in the summer

Agriculturally, the State is rich, with \(\$ 506,020,233\) as the value of all crops reported by the 1920 census: a billion feet of lumber cut, mostly white pine: \(34,-\) 593,000 tons of iron ore, worth \(\$ 128,377,174\), being 61 per cent. of the national production, shipped eastward by steamers on the Great Lakes; manufactures, \(\$ 1,218,129,735\) worth of product in 6,125 establishments, capitalized at \(\$ 679,386,486\), employing more than 147,678 persons, and using raw materials worth \(\$ 883,989,777\). The flouring mills are the principal coneerns, leading the United Statcs and the worid in annual volume of output, \(\$ 381\), 249,000.
Industry is considerably diversified, there being 65 lines, the annual output of each of which was reported by the 1920 census as more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) including meat packing. \(\$ 146,361,000\); butter, \(\$ 88\),862,000 ; lumber, \(\$ 37,321,000\); rallway cars and repairs, \(\$ 35,351,000\); ilnseed oil, \(\$ 33.238,000\). Manufacture of machinery is now an important industry Minneapoiis and St. Paul the chicl centres of all industry.

By adaptation, fruits have been made to thrive until the crop is large of all kinds grown in the north temperate zone; whlle corn, in earlier years scareely known, has by the same process beel brought to high value, having won first prize in one national contest at the New Orleans Exposition The 1920 census reported the crop at \(118,000,000\) bushels, wheat, once the chief crop, \(37,710,000\) oats, \(90,000,000\); with generous yieids of ali other ecreals.

Twenty-five years ago, Minnesota ranked third in lumber output, but has fallen to eleventh place although there remain an estimated \(21,000,000,000\) fect of spruce in the forests, which is very valuabie for paper woodpulp in these years of diminishing suppiy. 80 per ccnt. of the eut is white pine, whieh also is rapidly disappcaring

Railroad mileage, 1921 , was 9.114.
Minnesota has been especiaily fortunate in the heavy inflow of those European racial nigrations from the northern countries whence come good farmers, Scandinavians in the majority, but witi aimost as many Germans; both nationalities settler in more or less clannish seetions, but have helper to deveiop the State with great thrift and industry
In illiteracy the state is among the lowest, onl. 1.8 per cent. being unable to read and write, agains an average of 6 per cent. for the United States The State claims one of the most efficient system. for popuiar education, with enroiment of abou 550,000 in aii institutions out of a population of \(2,387,125\). The University of Minnesota, upbuil by its late President, Cyrus Northrop, has close to 10,000 students and ranks anong the greatest of the country, with smaller colieges sueh as Hamiine

University, St. Khomas, Macalester, Carieton, and a score of others scattered through the State, some supported by church denominations.

The graln trade control in Minneapoiis is second only to that of the Chicago Board of Trade; and the water and raii shipplng from and to Duluth, at the head of the Great Lakes, on Lake Superlor's western end, is immense in ores, coal, cereals, and general freight. The Great Northern Railway Company maintalus a fleet that traverses the lakes, and Inltiates shipments to and from all parts of the world vla the lake route.

In the carrying of lron ores, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns mines and railways In the northern ore reglon, has developed a fleet of monster carriers and a system of prevention of waste time not excelled by any transport agency in the worid.

\section*{MISSOURI.}

Area, square miles . . . .......69,420...... 18 th in rank Populaiton, 1920 3,404,055 9th in rank Missouri, a West North Central border Statc, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Ilinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The Mississippi River skirts the entlre eastern boundary ine for 500 miles, and the Missouri River the northern half of the western line, cutting then through the State to confluence with the Mlsslssippi at St. Louis. In all it has nearly 1,000 miles of navigable waterways

Its topography is varied-upland tabie in the north and west, the Ozaris Mountains in the centre and south, with low-iylng river bottom areas in the extreme southeast. Its cimate is a compromise between the north temperate and sub-troplcal.

Economically, it partakes of the characteristles of both North and South. is strong agriculturally, timberwisc. hortlculturaliy, industrialiy and in education.

Manufactures exceed agriculture in vaiue of producta, reported by the 1920 census as more than \(\$ 900,000,000\), all crops being valued at \(\$ 559,047,854\). Manutactures rest, chlefly on soll produce as raw materials, the list including meat packing, flour milling, machine-making and foundries, with very large production of boots and shoes, chemicals, tobacco products, paints and varnlshes, corncob plpes, and lumber and timber products.

Industry centres in St. Louis, principal city, at the junction of the Misslisippi and Missourl Rivers, and in Kansas City at the Junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on the western border, and is spreading rapidly into other parts, as well as increasing in voiume.

Missouri is second in the production of zinc and lead, the value \(\ln 1919\) being \(\$ 15,879,177\)

Agriculturally, it is a great state. There is a total of about \(38,500,000\) acres in ail, of which the 1920 census assigns to farms \(34,774,000\), with more than \(24,000,000\) improved. The corn crop wes 182,000,000 bushels, wheat and oats together more than \(76,000,000\), tobacco, \(3,700,000\) pounds. The crop of cctton, mostly in the southeast, was 78,000 balcs on 117,000 acres, far above the average per acre production.

In livestock the Missourl mule. which is facetiously said to have won the war, has always been used much locally and exported to all other States and foreign countries.

Raiiroad mileage, 1921, was 8,117 .
With 4.8 per cent. of Negro population, the average or ilfiteracy for the State 1 s 3 per cent. for all classes; natlve white percentage, 2; and forcign-born, 9.6 .

Although the native-born whites are 88.2 per cent., and forelgn-born whites only 7 , the influx of Germans ln the revolutlonary times of their native land in the last century left a large propor \(\rightarrow\) tion of persons of that blood, espcclally in St. Louis, to this day, those now being practicaily ail natives. They have been noted for thrift

The schools enroll about 750,000 of a population of \(3,404,055\) by the 1920 census. The State Universlty at Columbia, Washington Universlty at St. Louis, twelve colleges and seven normal schools are the higher institutions.

Bt. Louls is the gateway for north and sonth travei as well as of freight traffic, and many tourlsts stop there en route. A foature is the farnous bridge acroes the Misslssippl, whlch is said to accommodate more frelght cars than any other in the world. River traffe is immense, to and from New Orleans and intermediate points.

MISSISSIPPI.
Area, square miles. . . . . . . . \(46,865 \ldots . .31\) st in rank
Population \(1920 . . . . . .1,790,618 \ldots . .23 a\) in rank Populatton, 1920. . 1,790,618
Mississlppi, one of the States of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Aläbama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Louislana and Arkansas; the Mississippi River is the western boundary line. It is hilly but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the great river and the Gulf shore. The climate and production are sub-tropical.

Agriculture is its chief interest. The 1920 census gave the vaiue of all crops as \(\$ 336,267,156\), corin and cotton the main production. It was the sixth cotton State, produclng 885.000 bales worth \(\$ 173,820,000\), with cottonseed by-products worth \(\$ 28,000,000\). Other crops are rice, sugar cane, oats, wheat, hay, peanuts, potatoes, and every character of fruit grown in its zone. Apples, plums, pears, apricots, meions, strawberries, peaches, and grapes grow in the western parts, with oranges, lemons, figs and olives in the Gulf coast sections. Nuts are abundant.

Dairylng and fishing yield generously.
Manufacturing rests mostly on an agricultural basis for the utilization of the soli products of the State, the total value, Census of 1920, of industrial products being \(\$ 197,747,000\) for 2,455 establishments, omploying 64,452 persons, capltalized at \(\$ 154,117\);000. Lumber and tlmber products lead with \(\$ 87,-\) 508,000 ; oil and cake from cottonseed yielding \(\$ 39,202,000\). Cotton mills are not yet extensive.

The lorest wealth is very great. Of the total of \(33,000,000\) acres, about \(11.000,000\) is forested, yellow pine chlefiy. There is much of the fast disappoarlng hardwood.
Transport is suppljed by the rail iines and by the Mississippi River, on which traffc, lessoning in the recent era of rapid rail development, is growing agajn to great relative importance.

Railroad mileage. 1921, was 4,369,
Vicksburg is the chief city, and was the theatre of the famous siege by Gen. Grant, Union comminder, who took the clty in an aotion said by military authorities to have virtually settied the Civil War issue.

The old plantatlon life prevails as unchanged as in any Southern State, with spacious mansion houses and large estates, the homes of the old-time aristocracy of the age of the Southern cavalier.

The rate of illiteracy is high- 17.2 per cent. on the average-owing to the large number of Negroes, who are 56.2 per cent. of the whole population. Native whites showed, Census of 1920, oniy 3.6 per cent. illiterate, but the Negroes 29.3. Rapid progress in popular educatlon is being made, the illiteracy percentage in 1910 having been 22.4 ,

Public school enrolment is about 600,000, more than half of which is coiored. A score of higher educational Institutlons are maintained, the University of Mississippi the leader, and there are several church colleges.

\section*{MONTANA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . 146.997. . . . . . . 3 d in rank Population, 1920.......... . 548,899......39th in rank

Montana, a mountain State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by North and South Dakota, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho.

The Rocky Mountain range crosses the State in the west, with the Bltter Root range at the extreme western side, the country east of the Rockies sloping off into vast plains and smaller valleys between smaller hill elevations. Its rivers of note are the Mlssourl, up whlch cride boat navigation has passed for generations: the Yeilowstone, Madison and Bitter Root. Of the \(50,000,000\) acres, the forest.s of about \(30,00,0,000\) acres are, with other areas, ranges for livestock grazlng, whicil is important.

Mining, copper smelting and refining are the leading lnterests, producing two-thirds of the total Industrial values reported in the 1920 census, \(\$ 195,-\) 624,000: vaiue of all crops belng \(\$ 69,975,000\), the wool and sheep of the State ranklng third, and cat.tle bringing in \(\$ 28,000,000\), While dairy and poultry products added about \(\$ 33 ; 000,000\).

Irrlgation, by Federal Government and private inltiative, has been highly devoioped, resulting in the production of large quantities of the standard fruits, orchard and sinall, of the temporate zone, the State, although far north and high in elevation, being especlally sulted to that actlvity, largest development being in the Bltter Root, Mlssoula
and Flathead regions. Wheat, oats, flaxseed, bariey, rye, corn, hay. potatoes and sugar beets are produced. Montana has a stumpage of more than 58,000,000,000 feet of timber, of which much is the lnereasingly valuable white pine; other kinds are larch, spruce, cedar, Dougias fir, white fr. lodge-poie pine, valuable for telegraph poles, hemiock and yellow pine.

The mineral resources are very great. The 1920 census gave \(\$ 77.032,000\) as the value of coal and mstais, exciuding manganese, the latter being necessary in all modern steel-making processes. The wide fluctuations of copper, lead and zine prices in the past few years have rendered the annual mineral output value exceedingly variable. The output vaiue reported in 1920 was not much more than half that of the previous year.

The State produces the third largest arnount of copper, and coal underiles about 20 . per cent. of the whole State area. All of the metals and minerais are found in vast abundance, large fortunes having been made by organized mineral industry. Montana smelters utilize ore running so low as slightly under 2 per cent. of actual copper, so highly organized are the appliances.

The State leads in silver output (1921, \(\$ 9,677,020\) ), is second in zinc, eighth in lead, sixth in gold (1921, \(\$ 1,725,600\) ), and first in semi-preclous stones. Considerabie oil is produced, and valuable process minerals are graphite, gypsum and tungsten.

A million potential horsepower is avaliable in the waters, of which almost one-third has been developed. Immense reservoirs have been constructed on the Madison and Missouri Rivers to give dependable water supplies.

Rallroad mileage, 1921, was 5,072.
Montana is low in iliteracy-2.3 per cent.-that of native whites being only \(3-10\) ths of 1 per cent. Public school enrolment, 1920 census, was 122,000 of a population of 548,000 , and there are four weliequipped colleges and normal schools.

Scenically, Montana is not surpassed. Its lofty mountains are rugged and picturesque, and travel by rail or automobile takes one through beautiful and grand places. Giacier Natlonal Park, on the line between the United States and Canada, is one of the most wonderful public preserves in the world.
Granite Peak, 12,834 feet high, is the highest of Granite Peak, 12,834 feet
many very high elevations.

\section*{NEBRASKA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . : \(7 \gamma, 520 . . . .15 \mathrm{th}\) in rank Population, 1920.............1,296,370........ 31 st in rank

Nebraska, a West North Central State, ls bounded on the north by South Dakota and Iowa, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming.

Typical of the American western plains States, its lands a vast inclined plane, sloping off eastward to the Missouri Rlver bottoms. No point rises more than 5,300 feet above sea level, while the average elevation is about 2,000 . Its cilmate is typically north temperate, its products likewlse, including almost every species appropriate to that latitude. In the east, rainfall ls sufficlent for crops, with Ilttle irrigation. In the west, Irrigation is resorted to, and grows ln importance. The iivestock industry is second to agriculture in primary wealth producing, Nebraska supplying very much of the Nation's meat, and packing a large portion of it in the stockyards at Omaha.

Of the \(55,000,000\) acres In the State, 42,338,000 are inciuded by the census in farm iands, with \(24,587,0 \mathrm{co}\) improved. The corn crop was 184,000 .000 bushels, fourth in rank; wheat, \(60,000,000\), ranking third, and large quantities of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, cloverseed and sorghum syrup, and sugar beets to some extent. Fruit raising is not extensive.

Nebraska is not rich ln mineral wealth. In the west, potash lies in considerable quantity in solvent form in severai lakes, from which in the war about 61,000 tons, 45 per cent. of the relatively low United States production, was taken.

Manufactures relate chicfly to the utilization of soli products. The 1920 census gave 2,844 as number of establishments, empioying 40,076 , and \(\$ 593,-\) 041,000 as the value of the entire products, of which meat packing led with \(\$ 303,849,000\). Manufactures centre in Omaha, which also is one of the greatest rail traffic centres of the United States, belng the true eastern terminus of the Union Pacinc. system.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 6,166.
Wlth the University of Nebraska at the head, there are 16 colleges and normal schools, liberaliy attended.

Percentage of iliteracy is exceedingly low at 1.4,
that of native white being 4-10ths of 1 per cent., although the percentage of foreign-born whites is 14.8. More than 300,000 attend the public schools of a population of 1,300000 .

\section*{NEVADA.}

Area, square miles . ........110.699...... 67 it in rank
Nevada, least populous of all States. less even than the District of Coumbia. is of the Mounrain group in Western United States, bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south and west by Calioornia

It is mountainous, and minerals vieid \(\$ 48528.000\) Census of 1920, against \(\$ 13980,000\) as the value of all crops. Mueh of the land is arid or semi-arid. and irrigation is developlng to large importance The Federal Government has a project to reciaim 160,000 acres, which when complete will add not less than \(\$ 20,000,000\) to the annual crops. Agriculture is not varied, owing hitherto to lack of water, but as irrigation advances, diversification of products proceeds. Live stock interests are relatively large.

With only 77,407 persons indicated by the Census of 1920, there are \(2,357,000\) acres in farm areas, with 595,000 lmproved.

Mineral resources are varied-gold (1921, S3.220,500 ) ; and silver, third \(\ln\) rank (1921, \(\$ 6,908,774\) ) leadlng. Copper, lead, zinc, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum and quarry stones are produced also.

The forest area is more than \(5,300,000\) acres, of which \(4,971,335\) are set aside as national forests. Manufacturing output, Census of 1920, was about \(\$ 20,000,000\).

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,160.
Illiteracy percentage was 5.9 , of which native whites showed only \(4-10\) of 1 per cent. Schools for popular educatlon are well provided, with about 15,000 enrolled

Reno is known the world over as having been for years the Mecca of persons desiring divorces: but the laws of the Commonwealth recentiy have been made more stringent ln their requirementa.

\section*{NEW HAMPSHIRE.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . 9,341. . . . . 43d in rank Population, 1920...........443,083....... . . 41st in rank

New Hampshire, the Granite State of New England, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, un the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont, and was one of the original Thirteen States.

Its northern parts are rugged, reaching in the White Mountains the hlghest elevations of the Northeastern United States (Mount Washington, 6,293 feet). Toward the sea, it is more level and agricultural and industrial by utilization of river water power.

With less than half a million people, census of 1920 , value of all crops was \(\$ 23,509,000\), while the value of ali industrial products was \(\$ 407,205,000\), cotton goods, \(\$ 85,986,000\); boots and shoes, \(\$ 73\),871,000 ; paper and wood puip, \(\$ 41,826,000\); woolens, \(\$ 31,245,000\); with twenty other industrles exceeding \(\$ 1,000,000\) in annual output, lumber having \(\$ 14\). 992,000 , worsteds, \(\$ 14,699,000\).
The industrial production is highly diverse and employs all kinds of workers, from machine tenders to the most skilied.

Railroad mlleage, 1921, was 1,252
New Hampshire has in all \(5,779,000\) acres, of which in farm lands there are \(1,441,111\) cultivated. Hay is the chlef crop, followed by corn, potatoes, oats, and apples, with relatlvely large dalry output, mlik being shipped to the New York market

The State has 4.4 per eent. of iliiterates; native Whlte having \(7-10\) per cent., and foreign-born, 15.4 . Publle schooi enrolment was 70,000. Dartmouth Coliege at Hanover is the leading educational lnstitution, from which many eminent men have come, among them Daniel Webster. There are four other higher institutions.

The White Mountains are par excelience a summer resort for persons from all parts of the United States. A modern system of automoblic highways is maintained, ribbing the mountains.

\section*{NEW JERSEY。}

Area, square miles.
8,224. . . . . 45th in \(\operatorname{ran} 2\)
Population, 1920.. . \(3,155,900 \ldots . .10\). 10 in rant
New Jersey was of the Original Thirtcen States, and is in the Middle Atlantic region, bounded on
the north by New York and Pennsyivania, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and New York, on the south by the Atiantic and Deiaware Bay and on the western side by Pennsylvania. It is mostly low and flat, having hiliy development in the northern end, where an extensive State park has been set aside.

New Jersey has extensive water navigation lacllities, with Delaware Bay, and the Delaware Rlver aiong most of its western side, the Atlantic on the east, and the valuabie facilitles of New York City's harbor and branches on the northeast.

Rallroad mileage, 1921, was 2,352 .
The State grades slxth in industrlai strength, production being exceedingly varled, and, although the greater part is \(1 n\) Newark, \(1 t\) is well diffused in ali parts. As a consequence, railway facliities are highly developed, and especially in the northern parts the electrlc railway ines are unusually extensive.

Economically and to a degree poiltically, New Jersoy and Now York City have common interests. Very many Now Jerscyites work or transact business in the greatcr clty, translt facilltles being arranged so that access to New York is as faclle as to so that access to New York is as of the Hud the any other part of the

The output, Census of 1920, of the industries was valued at \(\$ 2,990.939,000\). The 306 sllk milis empioyed 25,046 persons, and output \(\$ 120,075,000\). Oil refning ieads all industries, with \(\$ 328,120,000\), followed by explosives, \(\$ 197,074,000\), chemicals, \(\$ 189,117,000\); machinery, \(\$ 140,119,000\); shlpbuilding, \(\$ 123,884,000\); woolens and worsteds, \(\$ 118\),635,000 ; rubber goods, \(\$ 98,410,000\); wlre and wlre cloth, \(\$ 93,350,003\); wlth iarge productlons of pig iron, steel and iron, \(\$ 66,425,000\); clgars and tobaccos, \(\$ 55,470,000\); leather \(\$ 44,552,000\), and numberless others which employ most varled operators, skilied and unskliled.

Its agrlculture is affected most vitally by the proximlty of the immense markets of the greater city and the fact that 78.7 per cent. of the population ls urban. Market gardening has advanced to large magnitude, very many forelgners, especlally Italians. having gone out to work in that line. The 1920 census gave \(\$ 87,484,000\) as the value of ail crops. The total iand area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, with \(1,441,000\) cultivated. Corn. wheat, oats, potatoes of both kinds, rye; buckwheat, and hay are the chief crops. Fruits are extensively grown, the cranberry marshes supplying about one quart for each of the populatlon of New York Clty, and the same of strawberries. The peach and apple crops are always important. The dairy output was reported at \(\$ 19,198,000\).

New Jersey produces minerals abundantiy-iron ore, and about one-fourth of the Nation's supply of the important magnetite, zinc and much clay products.

The educational Institutions are important; Princeton University at Princeton is one of the country's foremost colleges, of which former Presldent Wilson was President. Rutgers Coilege, New Brunswick, is well known, and there are five other colleges of prominence. More than 700,000 are enrolled in the schools, the percentage of illiteracy being, Census of \(1920,5.1\); native white, \(6-10\) of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 15.3. In Passaic, Bergen, Union and Middlesex Counties the percentage of foreign-born ls from 25 to 35 per cent.

Atlantic City, three-fourths of the way down the eastern coast, is one of the great seashore resorts in the country, and Cape May, the southernmost tip, another. Summer homes are maintained by city, folk in many parts

\section*{NEW MEXICO.}

Area, square miles . . . . . \(128,684 . . . . . . . .4\) ith in rank
Population, 1920........ \(960,350 . . . . . .44\) th rank
New Mexico, of the Mountain (southeast) group is bounded on the north by Coiorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The Rocky Mountain range marks the north and centre; the eastern parts are of the flatter tableland of which Texas forms aiso a part, and in the south are bare, sterlle, desolate peaks surrounded by' arid and semi-arid pialns and deserts, of which the mirage is an interesting phenomenon. The central western portlon has drainage by the Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River flows through the eastern districts, both toward the south.

The climate is dry, stimulating, with mean annuai rainfail of from 12 to 16 inches \(\ln\) different locaiitles, and with 100 dcgrees of heat infreruent in summer, the mean for the year belng about 50 .

The popuiation of 360,000 produces agrlcuituraily, Census of 1920, \(\$ 40,619,000\); from mineral industries, about \(\$ 45,000,000\); about \(\$ 20,000,000\) of manufactures, and heavlly of llve stock products.
A. unlque feature of tillage is the production from dry farming; a modern sclentific process, causing otherwise dry, almost arid lands to yleld There are more than 945,000 acres included in Irrigation projects, with 550,000 actuaily under water. The 29,845; farms averaged 840 acres and the chlef crops are hay, corn, wheat, oats barley, rye, kaffr, milo, all the vegetabies, potatoes, cotton with 5,000 bales production, broom corn, sugar beets, the fruit lndustry being extensive.

Rallroad mileagc, 1921, was 2,972.
Now Mexlco partakes of the oldtime life of the West so far as does any other State, but is practically of the new day, with all civillzed agencies at hand, even the cowboy passing rapidly away as modern devlces multiply.

The population is 21,181 Indian on Government reservations \((4,697,224\) acres in 1920 with a valuatlon of \(\$ 21,916,965\), and income of \(\$ 2,196,417\) ), 13,414 of Mexican parentage, of a total of 360,350.

Many go to the State for winterlng, and artists have lately resorted there for the painting of Indian and old spanlsh types, and the things that remaln from the aged Aztec clvilizatlon. Albuquerque Santa Fe, Las Vegas and other cities are popuiarly sought by the tourists and artlsts and wrlters who are provided, with exceilent travei facillties by the several standard rail lines.
students find deep interest in the history of the areas which once, werc the bed of a great inland salt sea, in which were deposited all the basle salts found in the ocean waters, and which are expected to yield later rlch mineral wealth for fertllizatlon of iands and chemical uses.

\section*{NEW YORK.}

Area, square miles . . . : . \(49 ; 204 . . .\). .29th in rank Population. 1920........10.385.277........ . . Ist in'rank

New York, the Empire State, since 1820 the most populous in the Union, is bounded on the north and west by Lake Erie, Ontarlo, Canada, Lake Ontario and Quebec, Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connectlcut; and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its sea front consists of the southern shores of Long Island, Staten Isiand, and .the entrance into New York Harbor, one of the greatest in the worid, and the chief port of the Unlted States, into and out from which moves the greater part of the nationalcommerce, foreign and domestic, passenger and ireight. Long Island Sound, a wide arm of the Atlantic, which separates Long Isiand from Connecticut on the north is navigable for deep sea craft. The Hudson Rlyer carries heavy shlp tonnage northward from New York Harbor 150 miles to Albany, the capltal, and Troy. Large steamers and sailing craft also ply the two Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River, which forms part of the northwestern boundary. On the northern part of the eastern boundary line is Lake Champlaln, 100 mlles long, a historic Waterway bearing much commerce and maklng into the St. Lawrence River at Sorel. New York Harbor also includes the shores of New Jersey, enabllng traffic intercourse between the two States.

New York has about 800 miles of navigabie ocean, iake and river waterways, the Statc being penetrated by the New York State Barge Canal (Erie), through which there is capacity for the passage annually of \(20,000,000\) tons of freight. The canal also connects with Lake Champlain, so that inland tonnage may move between New York City, Buffalo, about 500 mlies nothwestward on Lake Erie; Oswego, on Lake Ontario, the ports on Lake Champlain northward so far as Rouse's Polnt at the Canadian border, and on into the St. Lawrence River; besldes to sevcral interior New York State points on other minor canal routes.

The Adirondack Mountains (tirst land to appear in the western world) occupy the northeast part of the State, and are dotted with beautlful iakes and rivers. In the cast the Catskili Mountains, made famous by Washington Irving's story of Rip van Wlnkic," line the western bank of "the Hudson. Just above New York Clty the topography of the Hudson's banks takes the form of lofty rock' Pallsades, beautifuliy conformed and coiored, and on the edge of whlch is a spaciouls Intcrstate Park set aside by the States of New York and New.Jersey All of NCw York is marked with scores of lakes and smaller rlvers navigable for pleasure craft. The drainage from the crest west from Utlca is in three dircctions-southeastward into the Atiantic Ocean; northward lnto Lake Ontario -at Oswego, and south-
ward into the rivers that make through Pennsyl vania. The east slopes of the Adioondacks drain into Lake Champlain.

The 49,204 square miles of area, equivalent to \(27,490,560\) acres, contains 1,550 square miles, or 992,000 acres, of inland waterways, leaving a net land surface of 47,654 square miles, or \(26,498,560\) acres. The chief economic interests are the nationai and international flnancial community of New York City, the foreign commerce in New York Harbor, now the heaviest in the world; the large manufacturing, and the rich agricultural resources

The 1920 census gave \(\$ 417,046,864\) as the value of all farm crops, to which the greater part of the 17.3 per cent. of rural population gave direct or contributory attention. Only California exceedcd New York in production of hay and grapes, New York's grapes being from \(30,677,555\) vines, and the hay weighing 928,874 tons, Kansas coming next.

Literally everything characteristic of the temperate zonc is produced in iruits, vegetables, grains and forage crops. New York led all States with 2,778,761 pear trees of bearing age, Michigan being next. In apple trees of bearing age, New York led the country, although Washington, with less trees, harvested more bushels. In acreage of small fruits, New York was second only to Michigan; and only California had larger acreage devoted to vegetables produced for sale. The State was second to Vermont in output of maple sugar, and led all the States excepting. Maine in production of potatoes, Minnesota coming third.

Only Pennsylvania led New York in quantity of buckwheat grown; in wool New York with Pennsylvania led all Northcastern States. In the value of dairy products, New York was easiiy second in the country, with \(\$ 756,045,942\), Wisconsin leading, with \(\$ 858,258,521\); while in value of livestock products of farms, New York led the United States, with \(\$ 225,465,739\), Wisconsin following with \(\$ 213,022,-\) 023. In pure-bred sheep on farms, New York was surpassed by only seven States, while in pure-bred cattle New York was second only to Iowa.

In the number of domestic animals of all kinds on farms, New York led the United States, was far down the list in poultry, and was fifth in amount expended for farm labor. The State was sixth in number of farms mortgaged, and in total amount for which mortgages were given, and these things were developed on a total farmland area which classes the State as nineteenth in the counry.

It was at Binghamton the first Farm Bureau was organized, which has grown into the American Farm Bureau Federation, a national organization with more than \(1,000,000\) members.

Minerai resources are considerable, but in rank the State is below many others. Some iron ore ( \(1919, \$ 5,264,443\) ) is mined in the Lake Champlain region; petroleum (1919, \(\$ 9,900,894\) ) is produced near the Pennsylvania border, also natural gas. Graphite is produced, also the bascr minerals for building and manufacturing purposes. The output of salt in Onondaga County, fringing Lake Ontario (annually \(10,000,000\) barrels) is a large industry

In manufacturing, commerce and finance, the flgures are very large. More than one-half the export and import shipments of the United States pass through the Port of New York, to organize which into an economic and non-wasteful commercial agency the sovereign State of New York has created the Port of New York Authority, to work co-ordinately with a similar body created by the sovereign State of New Jersey, to the end that commerce flow be more facile.

The number of vessels cntering New York port in the fiscal year cnding June 30,1922 , was 5,201 , of a tonnage of 18,450,608; clearing for other ports 5,280 vessels, tonnage \(19,470,642\).

Railroad milcagc, 1921, was 8,390.
The commerce flowing through the New York State Barge Canals, and through the ports of Buffalo and Oswego, runs into the millions of tons, and includes very heavy haulage of grains grown in the Middle West, destined for European ports.

The value of the total manufacturcd products in the state according to the Ccnsus of 1919 was \(\$ 8,867,004,906\), and comprehends almost evcrything lubricated in modern industry.

Total resources of ail financial and banking institutions, State and national, those subject to supervision by State and Federal authorlties, exceed \(\$ 13,000,000,000\). Especiaily since the Worid War, New York fnancial lines criss-cross the earth. The Federal Reserve Bank of NcW York City transacta about one-third of the total business donc by the Federal Reservc System of the United States.

Popuiation figures of the 1920 census of New York State show the presence of large represcntation of every civilized people on the globc, divided: 65.8 per cent, of native parentage; 13.9 of foreign parent-
age: 8.1 of mixcd parentage, and 11.2 of foreign born. About as many Jews as are in Palestinc live in the State, and almost as many Italians as in Rome. Germans numbcred 295,650, and Irish 284,747, with 135,305 English.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 5.1 native white, \(1 / 2\) of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 14.2 Negrocs, who have increased rapidly since the late war, 2.9 per cent.

Neariy \(2,000,000\) attend the educational institutions, primary and higher, under control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York (which see), and some of the most famou collcges and universities in the country are in New York State, among them Columbia University which matriculates more than 20,000; the Ncw York University, the College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Syracuse University, the University of Rochester, Hamilton College, Union University, Colgate University, Buffalo University, St. Lawrence University, Hobart College, College of St. Francis, Fordham University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and scores of special schoois which are suited to every requlrement in letters, sclence, engineering, finance, economics, sociology and art. Of the latter there are many of acknowl cdged merit, New York City being one of the art centres of the world.

At West Point, on the Hudson above New York is the Military Academy of the United States Army in a location famed for beauty.

The interests of the Empire State are so varied along other lines that no listing is attempted here More than 200,000 transient traveliers enter the greater city daily, so it is estimated; and to Niagara Falls, near Buffalo, many more than \(1,000,00\) ก go each year. The Adirondacks and the Catskilis have each summer hundreds of thousands of tourists and campers, the other lakes their tens of thousands. Safe waters on Long Island Sound are used by many yacht clubs, and the ocean beaches dally have large throngs.

Were the population of the City of New York subtracted from that of the entire State, as shown in the 1920 census, there would remain a total "upState" population greater than the entlrc population of any other State except Pennsylvania. Ohio and Illinois, with their large cities inciuded in their total. New York City, within its political bound aries, ranks next to London in population; but the metropolitan district of New York City had in 1920 about 165,000 more persons than the Loudon district of the same character as to population grouping. (See pages 452 et seq. for detailed statistics.)

\section*{NORTH CAROLINA.}

Area, square mıles . . . . . . .... .52,426. . . . . .27th in rank Population, 1920.........2,559,123...... . 14 th in rank

North Carolina, a South Atlantic State, of the Old South group, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Occan, on the south by the Atlantic and South Carclina, and on the west by Tennessee. Physically, it is divisible into three distinct parts-a sloping sandy coastal piain from the low-lying 300 -mile sea line on the east, a tableland in the central portion, and a mountainous western one-third running into the Appalachian range, Mt. Mitchell, \(6,711 \mathrm{ft}\). , the maximum.

The climate grades from sub-tropical in the cast to milder on the tableland, and relatively cool and stimulating in the mountains

There are many islands off the northern half of the coastline, with Pamlico Sound and its tortuous shores affording many inlets and potential harbors, a favorite resort for hunters. Cape Hatteras, the casternmost point, is fcared by mariners as especiaily stormy and dangerous.

The Census of 1920 gave \(\$ 943,808,000\) as the value of manufactures, cotton goods leading with \(\$ 318,368\),000 , (exceeded only by Massachusetts and South Carolina, others being tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \(\$ 226,636,000\); lumber and timiber products, \(\$ 54,928,000\); cottonseed oil cake, \(\$ 46,995,000\); chewing and smoking tobacco, \(\$ 33,188,000\); knit goods, \(\$ 29,834,000\); furniture, \(\$ 29,725,000\); fertilizers, \(\$ 27\).551,000 and 30 others from \(\$ 24,000,000\) down to lightly more than \(\$ 1,000,000\). including in part flour, car building, machinery, vebicles, medicines, clay products, silk goods, in a total of 5,999 establishments employing 175,423 persons, capitalized at \(\$ 669,-\) 000,000 , and using materiais valucd at \(\$ 526,906\), (1000.

Agriculture's principal crops, Census of 1920 . were valued at \(\$ 503,229,000\), cotton at 875,000 baies. ranking the State sixth.

North Carolina is the sccond tobacco State, producing \(310,240,000\) pounds, corn, wheat, ryc, potatoes and peanuts, 4,756,000 pounds, are large crovs.
with all others raised suitabie to the zone, fruits as well, grapes being especially plentliful,

In minerals, the State is rich, ranking first in production of mica, there being much magnetic iron ore, and some lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, corundum, tin, feldspar, talc and graphite. A valuable eontribation is monazite and zircon, used in making incandescent lamp mantles.

Of the \(35,000,000\) acres in the State, originally about \(11,000,000\) were forested, cniefly with yellow pine, of which it is estimated that \(15,000,000,000\) feet remain on about half a million acres. The annual lumber cut is about \(1,200,000,000\) feet, the market being largely in the. North, considerable coming to New York coastwise in vessels.

Railroad mileage, 1921 , was 5,522 .
The Negro constitutes 31.6 per cent, of the popuiation. Census of 1920 , and the State pereentage of illiteracy is 13.1 , having been 18.5 in 1910 . Inliteracy of native whites is 6.8. Public school enroiment is 725,000 , with compulsory instruction. The ehiof higher institutions are the state University, Chapel Hill, and the Agricultural Colloge, West Raligh. Much effort is expended by the latter to improve tillage methods, with increase of the per acre production as one result.

A striking feature has been the very large migration of residents of the mountains to the cotton. mill towns, where they remain as operatives, whole iamilies accopting, employment, inciuding children. The rapid increase of cotton mills has been in the past 20 years especially, causing large tonnage for rall and steamer, in addition to the export eotton, which leaves mostly from Wiimington.

Asheville is the chief resort, being popular in the winter, its golf course one of the most fapous in the country. Country homes in the. delightful mountain regions are also becoming more numerous, northerners going there.

\section*{NORTH DAKOTA.}

North Dakota, in tñe West North Central group, formed of part of the original territory oi Dekota, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota; on the south by South Dakota, and on the weist by Montana. It is drained in the southeastern one-third by the Missouri River, and in the northeast by the Red River, whleh stream is the lime between North Dakota and Minnesota, and the valley of which, an old lake bed. is exceedingly fertile. "Number One Northern Hard" wheat originated there, and is a premium grade of that cereal. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, once wlth scant rainfall, but now, slnce cultivation advanced westward, having preapitation enough for the large erops produced.

Agrlculture is easily the chief interest, with the value of all crops reported in the 1920 census at \(\$ 301 ; 782,000\), against \(\$ 57,374,000\) for all manufactured products, and that mostly of flour and other grain products consumed locally.
Every cereal and other erop known to the north temperate zone is produced, wheat belng the principal crop, 61,540,000 bushels reported in the 1920 eensus, grown on about \(9,000,000\) acres, worth \$147;696,000; rye, barley and corn being also extensively produced, and the total value of all cereals given at \(\$ 215,764,000\). Hay is raised heavily, more than \(4,000,000\) tons, worth \(\$ 56,000,000\). On 650,000 acres, \(2,972,000\) bushels of flaxseed were ralsed, highest production in the country, value being \(\$ 13\),000,000:

Mnch of the grain and practically all of the forage erops are for local feedlng to livestock, that industry bing very Important. More than 2,300,000 domestle animals were reported by the 1920 census, with' more than \(40,000,000\) acres of land for grazing in the State.

A vast proportion of the western part is underlaln by brown or low-grade coal, which is produced not extensively and only for local domestic consumption, the State depending on the mines of other States for supply.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,311 ,
North Dakota, with total population of 646,872, Census of 1920, had 131,690 or 27.1: per cent. of foreign-born: whites: The pereentage of iliteracy is yery low at 2.1 , native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreıgn-born white, 5.6 , Foreign-born whites in order of numbers were Norwegian, Canadlan, Russian and German.

North Dakota has been the theatre of several udvanced social and economic experiments, the State, under the leadersnip of the Non-Partisan League, cntering basic..business; enterprises including bank-
ing, against which some court decisions have milltated.

The recreation for outsiders is the big hunting in the west and on the prairles for game birds, the pralrie chlcken predominant, and the lakés and rlvers abounding in geese arid duicks.

\section*{OHIO.}

Area, square miles. ......... 41,040, .... . 35 th in rank Population, \(1920 . . . . . .5, \dot{7} 69,394 . . . .\). . \(4 t h\) in rank

Ohio, an East North Central State, is bounded on the north by Mlehigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylyania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia anc Kentucky, and on the west by. Indiana. It has no eonsiderable elevations, being hlghest in the centre, and sloping in each direction to the lake on the north and to the Ohlo River, a great traffic route, on the southern boundary line. Its climate is eharacterlstic of the north temparate zone, with abundant rainfall.

Onio has navlgable waterways for the 430 miles of the Ohlo, the 230 miles of lake frontage, and 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the southeast. It sonds much tonnage down the Ohio. Rail transport is very heary in ali directlions. Railroad mileage, 1921, พas 9,001 .

Manufacturing, mining and oil are the chief interests. The value of a products exceeds \$2,250,000,000 , from 16,000 estabilishments, employlng more than \(1,000,000\) persons, and representing investment of about \({ }^{2} 2,000,000,000\). The Iron and steel ore and reduction and machinery industries lead all others, with \(29,649,245\) tons of ore received at the Lake Erle port of Cleveland, heaviest handler of ore in the world. Cleveiand, Foungstown, Canton, Steubenvlle and Midaletown are the ptincipal ifon and steel working polnts. Manufacturing is very extensive in other lines. Of the 264 industries classifled by the Federal Census, Ohio has considerable production in all but 46 , ranking frist n 18 of them.
Alron is 'the worid subber centre, turning out in 1920 tires worth \(\$ 345,812,000\). Fourteen rubber companies there employ 72,397 persons, 1920 census: and pay salaries totalling \(\$ 142,33 \cap 000\). The product goes to every country on the g' ode, as does the machlnery made in the State.

The State ranks fourth in mineral wealth extracted, \(45,000,000\) tons of bltuminous having been lifted in 1920 by 50,000 miners who received more than \(\$ 48,-\) 000,000 in wages. Cleveland alone shipped also 22,900,000 tons of conl in 1920.

Oil production is very great, especially in the Lima district, the total value in 1919 being \(\$ 45,483,525\).

The pottery interest used \(1,811,000\) tons of clay, and has developed large factory production.

The output of automobiles in the Toledo and Cleveland districcs is second only to that of Detroit, mostly of medium or higher grades.

But the agricultural wealth also is great, :value of all crops and livestock sold being as reported in the 1920 census \(\$ 904 ; 400,000\), which was exceeded by oniy four other : States. Princlpal crops are cereale, -hay, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, sugar beets, and all produets of the zone. Corn totalled \(149,844,000\) busnels, oats, 46,000,000; hay, 7,600,000 tons; tobacco, 64,420,000 pounds; and canning of iruits and vegetables was extensive, the fruits being tnose of the north temperate zone, the 1920 report showing the value of the output more than \(\$ 19,000,000\).

Much hign-bred livestock is raised, and the meat packing industry is hignly developed.

Its mineral wealth includes coal, iron, glass sand, clays, salt, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, mineral waters, some potash and pyrite.
standard railway and electric lins total 13,364 miles and include ail companies operating - in the Middle West.
iliteracy is low at \(2: 8\) per cent.; native wbite, \(9-10 t h s\) of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 12.6 , and Negro, 8.1, Foreign-born number 12.5 per cent. of the population, and are in the industrial centres chiefly, althougn, throughout the agrictultural districs the German native-born element is numerous, having come when the - revolutionary movement brohe in Germany in the last century

The State has very many institutions of higher education, the Onio Státe Uhiversity at Columbus, the canita, leading witn 5,165 students, others being Clicinnati University, 3,006; Western Reserve University at Cleveland, 1,990; Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, \(1,255^{\circ}\), Oberlln at Oberlin. 1,178; and eight others with about 4,000 attendance. Publio school enrolment is more that \(1,000,000\). Ohio is distinguished anoong the States for the tenseness of its political life. It is regarded as a
politically pivotal State, and is the home of President Harding, whose ncwspaper is at Marlon. It has given the United States five Presidents, all native born, whlie two others elected as residents of other States, were born in Ohlo.

\section*{OKLAHOMA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . \(70,057 . . . .17\). 17 in rank Population, 1920.........2,028,283.......21st in rank

Okiahoma, in the West South Centrai group origlnally set apart for Indlan reservatlons, and formerly known as Indian Territory, is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Mlssouri, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas, a smali panhandle strip to the northwest also touching New Mexico. It was the home of these Indian tribes-Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chlckasaws and Seminoles, whose descendants remain as a large part of the present population, numbering 119,255 in 1920 , holding \(19,551,890\) acres with a valuation of \(\$ 320,496,333\) and an income of \(\$ 39.393,608\).

Oklahoma ls mostly a vast plain of roliing, fertlle prairies, rising in the west to maxlmum elevations of 4,000 feet, one being 4,700 feet, with mountains in the south central and southwestern portions. It has a falr share of forested area, yellow pine predominatlng, with about \(200,000,000\) feet the normal annual cut, and \(4,800,000,000\) feet of tlmber standlng. It has a healthiful climate, rather warm in summer, with good preclpitation for watering the large areas of agrlcuitural lands, that wlth llvestock and immense oii production being the main interests.

The 1920 census gave \(\$ 522,565,000\) as the value of ail crops, cotton, \(1,006,242\) bales ranking the State fourth; corn, \(74,000,000\) bushels; wheat \(52,640,000\); oats, \(49,500,000\); and heavy production of other cereals and the basic vegetabies with all fruits of the temperate zone abounding.
Dry farming is practised extensively in the western portlons, and production of cotton ls close to half a bale to the acre, much higher than the average.

Including the reflning of oll, Oklahoma's industrial output, Census of 1920 , was valued at \(\$ 401,363,000\). Refining led wlth \(\$ 150,673,000\), flours comlng next with \(\$ 40,844,000\). Industry comprehends smelting and refining zlnc the product being \(\$ 19,518,000\), oil cake making, \(\$ 18,907,000\); loundry and machine shop output, \(\$ 13,510,000\); and 25 other lines with more than \(\$ 500,000\) annual output.

The number of establishments was 2,445 , employing 38,314 persons, wlth more than \(\$ 250,000.000\) capital.

It is only 18 years since oil was discovered in Oklahoma, yet it has risen to the flrst rank as a producer. The 1920 figures on production were \(105,725,000\) barrels. Much of the oll land ls owned by persons formeriy in moderate circumstances, Indians among them. suddeniy madc rlch by royaities on oll lifted on their lands leased to operating companies. The oii measures are of a klnd with those of Texas, as to geological character and abundance, there being considerable litigation between the two States as to title to certain very valuable oll territory.

Rallroad mileage, 1921, was 6,572.
The percentage of lllteracy is 3.8 ; native whites 2.3; Negroes, \(12.4 ;\) and forcign-born whltes, 14 ; Negroes being sbout 10 per cont. of the whole.

The pubilic school enrolment is about 600,000 with several promising higher institutlons with large attendance.

Apart from the romance of the Indlan days und the "cowboy," Okiahoma went lnto history is the theatre of the most exciting "Sooner" rush for new lands ever staged in the United States, when more than 25 yeara ago, the Federal Government, after taking large areas from the indians by trcaty, tirew them open for settlement, and thousands camped on the boundary line for weeks, rushing across the border when the inoment came for admission. The scttlement and development into an organized community were remarkably rapid, until now the state has ali that appertains to modern life.

\section*{ORECON.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . 96,699...... . 9 th in rank Population, 1920...........783,989...... 34 th in rank

Oregon, of the Pacific (northwest) group, is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Cailfornia and Nevada and on the west by the Pacille Ocean.

It has every character of climatc and soll and broduction known to the temperate zone, the lands
ranging from the heavily vegetated coast areas ranging from the heaviny vegetated is abundant, to the large stretches of semi-arid lands of the southeastern parts, with a touch here and there of almost dcsert, aithough negligibie \(\ln\) extent.

The coast climate is salutary, never very cold, and seldom very hot. That of the eastern portion, cast from the Cascade Mountains, is drier and often coldcr

It has very important navigation facilitiesthe Columbla River flowing into the Paclic with a width at the mouth of up to 14 miles, the river carrying tonnage along the whole of the 400 mlles of its seaward course from the Idaho ilne; and the Snake, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary, aiready conveylng much .traffic and being susceptlble of greater development.

Into Oregon pour the products of "The Inland Empire," a region comprislng 250,000 square mlles In Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washlngton, and Northern Idaho, the Coiumbia being the waterway outlet, and the rallways following the water grades from the Eniplre through the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, the "Rose City," which is actually on the Willamette Rlver, ten miles from the Columbia, but economically on the Columbia. Portland has very heavy foreign commerce.

The products of that Inland Empire are most varled, as are those of Oregon whlch are very large frult production, immense salmon fisheries, most extensive cereal productlon, and timber from forests that are the most extensive of any American State, it belng estimated that the standing timber is \(500,-\) \(000,000,000\) board feet.
The part of Oregon west from the Cascade Mountain range, which has peak elevations up to 12,000 feet, is slashed north and south by the Coast Range, a very aged rldge now eroded to lower levels. The whole of the western one-third of the State has abundant rainfall, although not so much nor so constantly as many believe, the average precipitation at Portland being about that of Chicago or New York. There are such forests as may be found in few parts of the world, immense numbers of trees attaining 20 feet in diameter, whlle there are vast stretches in whlch the lumbermen have taken only trees not less than eight feet in dlameter, and regarded it as cut-over land. The chief varletles are Douglas and white fr, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and larch, west of the Cascades, with yellow plne in the eastern Blue Mountalns, another range. Oregon has almost one-half the more than one trillion fect of timber standing in the three Coast States, Oregon, Washington, and California. Some of the trees are more than 300 feet high. In the southwest are found lorests of the redwoods, with at least 20 other varleties of tlmber in abundance, some of it excellent for furniture manufacture, which is a considerable industry. The cut of tlmber is the third in the Unlted States, Washington and Loulsiana exceedlng. The lumber is shlpped to ail foreign lumber-buying lands, more than a blliion feet comes by the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast, and much is dlstributed by rail to the Middle West.

The iruit industry is among the most important In the country. Especlally ln apples the world calls for Oregon products, and the varieties of fruit grown include also peaches, pears, prunesranked the best known-apricots, plums, and ali the smail kinds. Hood River, Medford, The Dalles and other towns are the centres of hlghly developed fruit raislng.

In agriculture, development has been rapid, there belng about \(1,000,000\) acres under water. and more than 2,000,000 included in irrigation projects, Federal and private. The lands not needing irrlgation, which are very extensive, produce richly. The 1920 census asslgned \(\$ 131,884,000\) as the value of ail crops; wheat, about \(20,000,000\) bushels. more than \(2,100,000\) tons of alfalfa; hops 4.788000 pounds; and more than \(8,000,000\) busheis of oats.

In livestock the State is productive. The wool olip was \(16,000,000\) pounds, and \(\$ 17,000.000\) was reailzed from dairy products. The Coast States arc cspccially flne for dalrying.
Although undcveloped as yet, therc are all the basic minerals in Oregon. Gold, siiver and copper are mined, with also stores of lcad, oii, quicksilver, chromic iron ore, platinum, and all the clays.

The valuc of the products of manufactures in the 1920 census was \(\$ 366,783,000\), lumber leading with \(\$ 85,348,000\), flour foliowing with \(\$ 42,550,000\) other Industrics being shlpbuilding, meat packing, canning, there being 20 others with more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) annual output.

The salmon fisheries contring in Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, are among the world's third greatest, the pack in 1920 bcing 481,545 cases,

Raliroad milleage, 1921, was 3305
In llliteracy Oregon ranks with Iow a and Idaho as the bighest in the country the percentage belng 15 , that of native-born \(4-10\) ths of 1 per cent. There are several colleges, the State Unlversity at Eugene the celebrated Agricultural College at Corvallis, Reed Institute at Portland and others.
rhe coast resorts are much patronlzed, and Portiand with mlld cllmate. i: also the summer home of many from surrounding regions

Oregon initlated the national movement for direct primarles the initiative and referendum, and the recall and adocted Prohibltion Independentiy of the national amendment.
its great. Columbia Highway. unexcelled for scenc beauty running up the river from Portland Mt Hood and other lofty mountalns, and the unique Crater Lake, are points of tourlst interest.

Each Oct sber a grea! cowboy roundup is held at Pendiaton Eastern Oragon, to which thousande of visitor: go

The mountalne in all parts of the state are summer camping grounds. Klamath River in Southern Oregon li sald to yield the largest trout in the world: and half a dozen Indian reservations are favorlte resorts of tourlsts. writers and artists.

\section*{PENNSYLVANIA.}

\section*{Area, square miles . . . . . . . 45 .126. . . . . . 22 an in rant} Populalion. 1920. . . . . . .8.720,017....... . \(2 d\) in rank

Pennsylvania, of the Middle Atlantic group is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York. on the cast by New York and New Jersey on the south by Delaware. Maryland and West Virginia. and on the west by Ohio and Lake Erie.

It is of varied topography. Hke most Atlantic States having leveller lands to the east, apd rising to higher altltudes to the westward. The Appalachlan range traversos the central part from northeast to southwest. a higher mountrin region being in the extreme west, and another lower plane running down to the shores of Lake Erle. It has rivers important in navigation-the Ohio. the Susquehanua, the Delaware, the Allegheny and the Monongahela

Viewed by and large. Pennsylvanla may be sald to lead all States in mineral and industrial production Its mineral riches are very great. The 1920 census reported anthracite coal output at 86200,090 tons bitumlnous, \(145,300,000\) tons: worth together about \(\$ 900000,000\). The coke output alone was \(\$ 160357.000\) The natural wealth in iron ore, oil (value in 1919 \(\$ 66,271,961\) ), ance leading the United States, and the quarries is large.

The State has builr its industries largely on these basic elnments. It produced nearly half the steel of the country shipping it to all parts of the world. Its production in pig iron in 1920 was \(13,983,134\) gross tons Pittsburgh is the centre of the greatest metai production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Mlnnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial centre in the country It was there that, the late Andrew Carnegie buile up his cortune. developing new steel making processes. The perfected tonnage from plitsburgh is the heavjest excenting at New York and Chicago. Elcctrical goods and equipment is made in Pittsourgh in large quantity

The State leads all Midwest States in cotton goods. is second In silk and wool goods, ranks first in leather output, glazed kid the most important. The censur reports more than 20,000 lndustrlal establishments employing 1523,000 ; paying \(\$ 1\),864.000 .000 in wages \(\$ 312000,000\) in salarles; using \(\$ 5.475000 .000\) of capltal and making more than \(\$ 8.500000 .000\) of producta

The principal port is Philadelohia, which receives and send to all world ports. It was the capltal of the United States. 1790 to 1800 . The great Baidwin Locomotivt. Works is located there, and also extensivr electrical equipment manufacturlng

Scranton is the greatest hard coal centre of the country and makes much steel.

Erie on Lake Erie is the lake port.
Rallroad mlleage, 1921, was 11,550 .
Pennsylvania produced, Census of 1920 more than \(\$ 500.000 .000\) of crops, the reglon around Reading, Lancaster and York, witb Engllsh names is the seat of the famous German (Pennsylvanla Dutch) agricultural development not perhaps equalled ln any other section of the Unlted States.

Production is varled in all parts of the State the cereals, forage crops, frults, and all that the temperate zone ralses. The crops are spread evenly through the whole list, with large diverslfication and conscquent steadiness of prospcrity. Tobacco raised was \(57,900.000\) poundṣ. 1920 census.

In educational facilitles the state ranks high. The princlpal hlgber educational institutions are the University of Pennsylvania at Phlladelphia, the Pennsylvanla State College. the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegle Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Lafayettc College, Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Temple University, Bucknell University, Dickinson College, Alleghany College, Duquesne College, Grove City College. Pennsylvania College, and Swarthmore College there being three colleges for women at Bryn Mawr. Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, Bryn Mawr having been distinguished especially.

Publle school enrolment exceeds 1.600,000, and the rate of illiteracy is 4.6 per cent.; natlve whlte, \(8-10\) of 1 per cent.; ioreign-born, 18.9; Negro. 61. Of the cotal of \(8,720,017\) persons, the native whlte population is 80.8 per cent, forelgn. 18.8 . In the industrial districte reside the bulk of the forelgners, the Census of 1920 , showing in all \(1,387,850\), of which 120,194 were German 90.666 Irlsh, 122,755 Anstrian. 222.764 Jtalian, 161,124 Russian, 171,380 Hungarian. the slavic strain being numerous. The urban population is 63.3 per cent.

In the past there have been bltter industrial conflicts. Which happily have subsided to a large degree The present ers sees industry, mining and agricuiture the three interests, with lumbering ldtely reduced to unimportance, although once a leading activity

Under Gifford Pinchot. iormerly Chief Forester of the Unlted States, serving as State Trorestor for several years, a great reforesting movement has begun.

The Pennsylvanla State Pol'ce. serving mostly the rural districts, have become an establislmeni of social import.

The moututains are popular for summer resorting. with many fine country, seats developed by the wealthy from old farm estates.

RHODE ISLAND.
Area, square miles............248..... 48 . 8 th in rank
Population \(1920 \ldots . . . . .604,397 \ldots . .8\) in rank Population 1920..........604.397.... .98th in rank

Rhode Island, smallest of States, of the Orlglnal Thirteen, and in New England, is bounded on the nortly and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by Connectlcut. Only 1,060 square miles of it is land. With 566.4 per square mile, it is the most densely populated State, exceeds all others in the per caplta industrlal output; it is 97.5 per cent. urban, and exerts influence out of all proportion to sizc and numbers.

The 1920 census gave these figures. Number of manufacturlng establishments, 2.466 , employing 156.012 persons, paying \(\$ 168,500,358\) in wages and salaries using \(\$ 415,989,203\) of materlais, and producing \(\$ 747,323,000\) in all, or \(\$ 1,245\) for each man. woman and chlld in the State, using \(\$ 594,337,448\) of capltal. It ranks flith in the making of cotton textiles, third in woolens, sixth in silk, has a large list of other industrial actlvitles, mostly calling for rather skilled operatives.

The first cotton spinning works of thls country were established in Pawtucket In the eighteenth century, and since then Rhode Island has carrled on large textile industry.
Jewelry, rubber goods, electrlcal equipment, hoslery, knlt goads, and many other llnes are pro duced. Providence, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket are the chief centres of industry

Although so small in all ways, yet the agrlcultural output by the 2.5 per cent of rural population Census of 1920 , was \(\$ 5,340,378\), and lncluded about evcrything produced in the temperate zone.

A large traffic coastwlse and forelgn passes through Provldence, as well as heavy passcnger travel, rall and water. Railroad mlleage, 1921, was 211.

Newport, on Narragansett Bay; has been for dccades the most famous of America's watering places. Palatlal summer homes were bullt by the socially prominent of the past one or two generations, embellished by every art of archltect and landscarie gardener. A prlvate bathing bcach for the socially elect is a feature.
On the western side of Narragansett Bay, Narragansett Pler is a popular summer resort, wlth large hotels and broad beach.

The state enjoys extenslve educational facilitles with Brown University and the State Normal School at Providence as the best known. Publlc school enrolment is 95.000

The percentage of llliteracy is 6.5 natlve white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent. : forelgn-born, 16.5. Foreignborn are 28.7 per cent, of the population, numberIng 173,499-English. 25,782; Scotch, 22.253; Canadlan, 36,400 ; Italjan, 32,241 .

\section*{SOUTH CAROLINA.}

Area, square miles . . . . . \(\therefore .36989 . .\). . . 39 th in rank Population, 1920.........1,683.724........26th in rank

South Carolina, in the South Atlantic group, of the Original Thirteen States, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Georgla. Its topography is, like that of North Carollna, mountainous, 4,000 feet the maximum, in the western part, a plateau in the central strip, and low-lying and sandy toward the 200 -mlle seafront.

The cllmate westward ls comparatively cool, in the central part medium, and nearer the coast subtropleal and humid.

The coast is indented wlth several harbors, Charleston having the most lmportant one, and being a prominent coastwise and foreign shipping port, cotton a principal outgo to Europe,

Agriculture easily leads in production, with \(\$ 437,121,000\) as the value of all crops, Census of 1920: cotton with \(2,631,718\) bales ranking the State fifth. Ot the 193,000 farms, Negroes cultivated more than half, and owned very many. The sea island cotton grown there is the finest grade produced in the country

All of the cereals, peanuts, tobacco, in which it ranks fifth, sugar cane and all the vegetables are produced in profuslon. Fruits are abundant, of temperate zone and sub-tropical varleties.

Livestock of higher breeds is an increasingly valuable adiunct.

Naturally, about half the area was forested, yellow pine predominating with much hardwood, but the lumbering has been so extensive that the forested area is reduced to about 1,\(000 ; 000\) acres, and the cut is diminlshing rapidiy. About 14,000 ,000,000 feet of pine remains standing.

In cotton mill spindles, \(4,974,460\), the state is second only to Massachusetts. Much of the labor in these mills is supplled by mountain families who were induced to migrate to the lower levels by the higher incomes offered, the industrlal development having been peculiar to the Southern cotton-mlll States in the building of towns owned entirely by the companles. Much child labor is employed.

Railroad mlleage, 1921, was \(3,814\).
About 400,000 are enrolled in the public schools, 200000 being colored, who form 55.2 per cont. of the population, the State percentage of illiteracy being 18.1, against 25.7 in 1910. That of native Whites is 6.5 , of foreign-born whitc, 6.2 , and of Negro, 29.3.

The Unversity of South Carolina at Columbia is the leading hlgher educational institution, Clemson Agricultural College being next. Clemson in 1898 opened the first textile school in the United States, which has achieved much in training technical mill workers and foremen.

\section*{SOUTH DAKOTA.}

Area, square miles
77,615 1.4th in rank Popillation, 1920..........636,547...... . 87 th in rank

South Dakota, West North Central, lower portion of the former Terfitory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Its climate is that of the temperate zonc northern latitudes, cold ln winter and pleasant in summer. Before cultivation of the soll was extensive, it lacked rainfall; but precipitation swept westward as tillage advanced, until it now has normally abundant watering

Its hlghest elevations are in the Black Hills in the southwest, the remainder of the State being a vast rolling prairie, falling off to lower levels in the northeast, which drains into the Mlssissippl River and into the Red River of the North. The major part of the State is drained by the Missouli River, which cleaves the State through the centre north and south, There are several minor drainage basins, fceding the larger rlvers, with a succession of fertile valleys highiy productive, and a fair area of forests, ycliow pine, spruce, and others, \(1,100,000\) acres being under forest cover.

About 120,000 acres are irrigatcd, with about 200,000 acres normally in the irrigable scctions.

It is claimed that more than 90 ver cent: of the total area is arable. Of the \(50,000,000\) total acreage, \(34,500,000\) is in farmlands, with about 10,000,000 improved, farms numbering, Census of 1920 , 74,564 , crops being valued at \(\$ 321,202,000\).

Corn leads with \(91,200,000\) busheis; whent, 30 , 175,000; oats, \(53,650,000\); barley, \(19,250,000\), and
all the other cereals. Only the hardier fruits are grown.

The Census of 1920 shows livestock shipped valued at \(\$ 154,631,000\); dairy, iruit, poultry and other things, \(\$ 50,000,000\); the total revenues from all sources of wealth produced being \(\$ 400,000,000\), or about \(\$ 600\) per capita.

Mineral wealth ls practlcally all in the Black Hills, where gold mined ranks the State fourth (value in 1921, \(\$ 6,523,000\) ). Silver, lead, and basic mineral also abound. There is coal in the northwestern parts, not yet accessible to transport.

Railroad molleage, 1921 , was 4,276 .
The 1920 census reports manufactures to be mostly of soil products, valued at \(\$ 62,420,000\), and population 84 per cent, rural, 100.628 forelgn-born of the total of 636.547 , of which 16,000 were Nor wegian, and 15,000 German.

Illiteracy is 1.7 per cent.; native white, \(4-10\) ths of 1 per cent. About 100,000 attend the schools.

A feature is the large area In Indian reservationsthe Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and the Lower Brule. The Indians numbered in 1920 , 23,010; they engage in agriculture and livestock husbandry, occupy \(6,685,734\) acres, valued at \(\$ 63,265,900\). and have an income of \(\$ 4,331,940\).

\section*{TENNESSEE.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . 42,022
Papulation 1920.........8,887885..... . 84 th in rank
Tennessee, In the East South Central group, bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Mississlppi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri

The eastern parts are in the Great Emoky Mountains, the surface sloping toward the west, first to an elevated tableland, then to the bottoms of the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border It has the Tennessee River, which sweeps into Alabama from the northeast and returns to Tennessee at the northwest corner.

The forests cover about 30,000 square miles, and yield half a billion feet of lumber-oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut

The 1920 census showed \(\$ 318,285,000\) as the value of all crops, which include all things grown in the temperate zone, shading off to the almost subtropical in the south. Eight other States exceed its 264,562 bales of cotton produced; its tobacco crop was 112,367,000 pounds, and all cereals and vegetables were grown.

Coal productlón was given at \(6,026,000\) tons; and there are stores of iron ore, 450,000 tons, with 380 , 000 tons of pig iron; copper, \(15,629,454\) pounds; zinc, oil, and manganese

The census figures on industry show 4,589 manufacturing establishments, employing 113,360 persons, engaging \(\$ 410,203,000\) of capital, and producing \(\$ 556,253,162\) in all. The census analysis indicates a rather broad basis laid for fluture development of industry the list reveallng 56 lines with more than \(\$ 1,000,000\) annual product. Flour leads with \(\$ 51,913,000\), and cottonseed and lumber have thelr usually large proportions as in all Southern States; but considerable beginnings have been made in the manufacture of dyestuffs, leather tanning iron and steel firnaces, woolen goods, vehieles bedding, implements, and cotton goods, product of which was \(\$ 22,461,000\).

Railroad mlleage, 1921 , was 4,078 .
Tennessee is almost wholly American in popula-tion-foreign-born whites being 7-10ths of 1 pel cent. Negroes are 19.3, and the percentage of illiteracy is 10.3 for the State; natlve white, 7.3 Negro, 22.4

Attending school were 630,000 persons. The main higher educational institutions are the Unj versity of Chattanooga, University of Tennessee at Knoxvillc, Fisk University at Nashville, Vanderbilt University at Nashvilie, Cumberland University at Lebanon and the University of the South at Sewanee

The Tennessee Mountains, like those of Kentucky are beautiful, delightful summer resorts. Lookont Mountain, scenc of a celebroted battle in the Civil War, is the object of chief interest in Nashville.

\section*{TEXAS.}

Area, squaro miles.
and Mexico, and on the west by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State, embracing nearly 8 per cent. of the area of the whole country, and is about 800 miles long by about the same wide.

In the western part it is mountainous, the "Staked Plains" lying in the northwest, a great prairie in the central portion, and a lower lying region nearer to the Gulf. Western Texas is mostly without forestation, but in the east naturally there was a large wooded area, nearly \(8,000,000\) acres. materially reduced by extensive lumbering, the normal annual cut being more than \(1,250,000,000\) feet, mostly yellow pine.

In all lines Texas produces heavily. It is easily the first cotton State, the 1920 census rcturning 11,522,537 acres devoted to its culture, \(2,971,757\) bales the output. Rice was grown on 164,481 acres, yielding \(5,306,369\) bushels \({ }^{-} 122,170\) tons of sorghum came from 35,589 acres; 49,093 acrcs of vegetables were raised, 6,139 acres of small fruits, sugar cane, tobacco, most of the cereals, potatoes, the foragc foods, and a large variety of other soil products.
The census reports Texas the only State in which the total of all crops exceeds a billion dollars\(\$ 1.071 .542,103\),-the total return from crops. fruits, livestock. lumber and oil and other minerals being more than \(\$ 1,500,000,000\).

The farmland arca was 113,580,000 acres, in 436,033 separate farms, of which \(33,700,000\) were improved acres, the value of all farm property being more than \(\$ 4,400,000,000\). There are about 2,000 ,000 acres irrigable, and nearly 600,000 acres actually irrigated.

The corn crop was \(156,920,000\) bushels, and there was large production of wheat, oats, etc. Potatoes, white and sweet, yielded \(11,500,000\) bushels, and so on through the whole list.

The fruit production ranges from the varieties which are grown in the temperate zone to the semitropical kinds, and the pecan nut is a large crop.

The \(12,000,000\) domestic animals bring immense sums annually, the wool clip alone being from 15,000,000 to \(20,000.000\) pounds, with very heavy returns from cattie, horses, pigs and sheep, which range on the vast mid-western prairies, some of the ranches being of several hundred thousand acres. It leads the country in the cattle breeding industry.

The mincral resources of Texas are not yet defined. Development has wrought to yields of about 40,000 ,000 barrels of petroleum, according to the market demands (value of product in \(1919 \$ 143,337,362\) ), and refining has become an important interest. Oil is found all the way from the northwest to the southeast on the Gult the field there being somewhat concurrent with that of Mexico. In the north and northwest, the formation runs with that of Okla homa and Kansas, in all sections the content being rich.

More than \(2.000,000\) tons of coal were mined, and asphalt and pottery clay were important products, as also all the base minerals, silver, lead, quicksilver and copper being naturally present and somewhat developed as to production.

In the northwest the bed of a lormer inland salt sea contains the salts that appear in all sea waters and the Univeristy of Texas at Austin and the United States Geoiogical Survey have announced the discovery of potash, the work of proving the extent thereof being now in progress. The announcement in 1921 caused the usual rush of prospectors and speculators. with boom times resultant.

The 1920 census gave \(\$ 999995,796\) as the total value of all industrial products, there being 5.724 establishments. employing 130,911 persons, paying \(\$ 145,907,000\) in wages and salaries, and using \(\$ 701,-\) 170,000 of materials, with \(\$ 585,776.000\) of capital invested.

The three principal manufacturing industries were petroleum refining, \(\$ 241,757,000\); meat packing, \(\$ 125.192,000\) cottonseed oil and cake, \(\$ 102,122,000\) Flouring mills brought in \(\$ 73,064,000\), lumbering. \(\$ 47.884,000\) : with 60 other industrics which totalled cach more than \(\$ 500.000\) of annual products. Cotton goods manufacture is not proportioned to the immensity of the cotton growing, the amount reported being \(\$ 13,920.000\).

Texas leads in railroad mileage, having 16,125 miles in 1921. Houston being the most important rallway centre, claiming 17 different lines. Transport is heavy to Gaiveston, the largest seaport of Texas, on the Gulf 50 miles from Houston, and to New Orlcans. with large tourist travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

Pubic school enrolment is about 1.125 .000 for a population of \(4,663,228\) reported in the 1920 census. The University of Texas at Austin is well known. and has authority in many lincs of research. especially in geology. There are a dozen other well established higher institutions.

The percentage of iliiteracy was reportcd at 8.3; native whitc. 3 : Negro, 17.8 : foreign-born white,
33.8. The 249,652 Mexicans are the largest body of foreigners, communication across the international boundary line bcing in peace time constant and extensive.

Texas is a strange mixture of the old West and the progressive new South, the cowboy remaining in the western parts, and the eastern cities taking on modernities, with steady tendency toward the upbuilding of industry.

In the recent troubles with Mexico, there has been much disturbance on the border, but normally now Mexico is a source of wealth and prosperity to Tcxas. Galveston, the chief port, is expected to develop much vaster commerce than its already large tonuage. Galveston has a wonderful concrete seawali as protection against the fearful tidal wave and hurricane which swept it more than 20 years ago, practicaily destroying the city.

In late years, an automobile route has been popularized through Texas to the Pacific Coast, and elforts are making to improve the roads, not yet very facile for motor car passage.

In San Antonio, close to the border, the Alamo, a fortress defended to the death by the Texas patriots, is the chief point of interest to tourists, and in various places the visitor is shown battlefields on which the Lone Star State won freedom from Mexico.

\section*{UTAH.}

Area, square miles.. . . . . ...:84,990...... . 10 th in rank Population, 1920...........449,996....... 40 th in rank

Utah, of the Mountain group of the Far West, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It has several mountain ranges, which attain up to 12,000 feet elevation (the highest peak, Kings Mountain, 13,498 feet), the greater part of the State being a plateau 6,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are useful only for irrigation, more than \(1,300,000\) acres being under water. The Great Salt Lake, salt being 20 per cent. of the fluid content, is in the northwest part, aititude 4,218 feet, and has no known outlet. The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter, and the sky so clear that no cloud specks it on 300 days a year.

The value of all crops in the Census of 1920 was \(\$ 57,890,000\), of which hay and forage led, with \(\$ 24,583,000\), mostly alfalfa. All the temperate zone cereals are produced. Emphasis is placed on forage crops.

The fruit production ranges from temperate to sub-tropical zone varieties, which latter grow in the southern tier of counties.

The wool clip in the 1920 census was 11,690,239 pounds.

Mineral resources are most varied, including gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, salt and coal, the State ranking third in copper. The total value of mineral output given in 1920 was \(\$ 45,169,328\). Coal was mined, 5,800 ,000 tons.

Production of uranium and vanadium, especially valuable, is the second in the Union.

Semi-precious stones are taken in large quantities, and a high grade of marble and onyx for building is quarrled

The manufactures consist mostly of smelting and refining of lead and copper, and the making of beet sugar, sugar beets being raiscd worth \(\$ 10,048,611\), for 930,427 tons. Manufactures are mostiy in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The number of establishments was given as 1,159 , capital, \(\$ 143,366,000\), Wages paid \(\$ 21,396,000\), and value of all products, \(\$ 156,804,000\), for a population of 449,396 , of which 48 per cent. was urban.

Railroad milcage, 1921, Was 2,161.
Illiteracy is low, at 1.9 per cent.; native white three-tenths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born 6.3 . there being 56,455 of foreign birth, Engiish most numerous. About 100,000 attend the schools, and higher educational institutions are becoming numerous and well established.

The distinguishing feature is the Mormon Church, the Lattcr Day Saints, as they call themseives, numbering three-fourths of all church membership. The Mormons camc originally to Utah from the Midwest, being driven out by persecution, and journeyed to the territory when it was aimost completely a wilderness, subduing it and building a social formation based on the domination of the Mormon Apostles and Bishops, with close interrelationship between church and government, the tithing system being adopted.

Salt Lake City, the capital. has several celebrated structures buit by the church, among them the great Tabernacle and the Temple.

The "Great American Descrt" lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, reaching over into Nevada.

\section*{VERMONT.}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . . . .9,564. . . . . . 42d. in rank Population, 1920..........352.428....... 45 th in Tank

Vermont, " a New England State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshlre, on the south by Massachusetts," and on the west by New York. Lake Champlain, more than 100 miles long, marks the western boundary line. The Green and Latonlc Mountains cross the State The climate like its topograpby is rugged and characteristic of the north.

The -1920 census gives \(\$ 47,999,600\) as the value of all crops, and \(\$ 168,159,000\) as the value of all manufactures. Vermont has the largest value of dairy products per capita in the Union, the value being returned as \(\$ 27,152,954\), and it leads all States in the production of maple sugar. Agricultural production takes a wide range, ineluding even tobacco, and covers all the cereals sultable to the zone, with considerable fruits, apples predominating

Known as "The Green Mountain State," its ehief mineral wealth is in its quarries, leading all states in output of granite (value, \(1919, \$ 3,563,734\) ), marble (yalué, \(1919, \$ 2,108,872\) ), asbestos and tale, its granites and marbles having gained Nation-wide markets, some of the most celebrated buildings having been erected with tiem.

Railroad mileage, 1921 , was \(1,076\).
Vermont is a popuiar resort in the summertime for persons from all. Eastern elties, the mountain seenery being beautiful, and a system of roads being now in process of building uo to modern standards. The shores ol̂' Lake. Onamplain, for 100 miles, afford excellent boating, and the area of the State teems with historie interest, having been the theatre of many battles in the former wars.

The llliteracy percentage is 3; native white 1.5, and foreign-born'11.3. Of the total population of 352,428 reported in the 1920 census, foreign-born numbered 44,526; Canadians, 24,868.

The University of Vermont and Middlebury College :are the leading institutions of learning.

Vermont was the ilrst State admitted after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

\section*{VIRCINIA.}

Area, square mules . . . . . . . . 42,627. . . . . . 39 in in rant Population, 1920 . . . ......2,\$09,187.......20th in rank

Virginla, one of the South Atlantle, and one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, and on the west by West VIrginla and Kentucky. Part of its original territory was taken in 1863, during the Civll War, to form West Virglnia." On Its eastern side, the great waterway, Chesapeake Bay, cleaves the State, cutting off a small portion between which and the maln portion is the entrance past the Capes to the bay, and there are many rivers which fow into the bay, with navigation up the James, the York, thie Rappaliannock and the Potomac.

The topography is varied, beginning with the low lying lands along the coast, known as Tidewater Virginia, rising to an extensive tableland in the central part, and finding mountain elevations up to 5,700 feet in the west. In the northwestern corner is the rich Shenandoall Valley. The Potomac River bounds the State on the north, making off from the bay. The mountans are the Alleghanles, the Shenandoahs and the Blue Ridge. The cllmate Is as varied as the topography, characteristic in each portion; cool in the higher elevations and rather warm in the lower,

Fundamentally, Virgi'nia is agricultural, its mantifactiring being based on utilization of the soil products and some of the minerals, with which the State is weil endowed.

Rallroad mileage in 1921 was 4,703.
The 1920 census gives \(\$ 292,824,260\) as the value of all crops, Virginia being the third state in tobacco production, with \(102,301,226\) pounds, the culture of the plant haying been first done by whites at Jamestown 300 years ago. The temperate zone grains, vegetables and fruits are grown in profuslon. whe corn crop was reported as \(44,800,000\) bushes, in the Union.

Livestock husbandry has been in late years emphasized espectaily, effort being exerted to bring in pure blood strains. Much of the progress in thls fine is due to the incoming of nany Northerners, who have taken over rural estates. to obtam. the social
advantage of the delightful country life of the Old Dominion State, which was of the flower of the old time era of the cavaliers.

The manufactures have an ouput running at more than \(\$ 300,000,000\), and are growing in 1mportance. Cotton goods especially are becoming great in volume, the mills having about 600,000 spindles, Virginia using much more raw cotton than it pro duces. The lumber cut averages about \(800,000,000\) feet, and is unusuaily varied, including yellow pine, oak, gum, hemlock, cypress, chestnut. yellow poplar cedar, tupelo, basswood, hickory, and walnut

The tobacco and cigarette factorles send their finlshed product acrosg the earth, besldes whieh large quantities of tobacco are sent to Fngland and other European countrles for manufacture there Into cigarettes, eigars and smoking tobscco.

Manufacturing also comprehends extensive canning of fruits and vegetables, leather, coke, sawmill machinery, woodenware, plg Iron; clothlng, implements, silk and knit goods.

Mineral output includes coal, the State ranking ninth; with \(9,500,000\) tons; Iron ore output, these figures from the 1920 census, being \(32 \mathrm{C}, 000\) tons. With ail the basic crude minerals also produced including large suppiles of bullding minerals, and witin salt, copper, lead and zine produced. The mineral output averages about \(\$ 50,000,000\) for 35 kinds mined.

In Hampton Roads the Unlted Statea maintalns a great navy yard, as the princlpal rendczvous of the navy, utilizing the James River as a chief anchorage.

In Newport News, on the James Rlver, an extensive shipbuilding plant constructs vessels of many types, Including warships of heaviest tonnage.

Norfolk has large shipping interests, and is one of the principal centres for the manufacture and distribution of land fertilizers.

Fortress Monroe, on the penlnsula between the James River and Chesapeake Bay, has strong modern fortifications, commanding all adjacent waters.

Near the fortress, large hotels, maintained for many years on Government-owned lands, have been mined for instant blowing up in the event of war to remove obstruction to the range of the big guns

The illiteracy percentage is 11.2 . Census of 1920 ; native white, 5.9 ; foreign-born, 7.1 ; and Negro 23.5. The Negro constitutes 29.9 per cent. of the population, having fallen from 32.6 per cent. in 1910. As to illiteracy, no State offers a wider range of gradations, the older famllies showing very low percentage, and the mountain regions very high

In nigher educational institutions, Virginia ranks among the foremost States, having such well-known establishments as the Universlity of Virglnia, founded by Thomas. Jefferson, at Charlottesville, from which many men famous in history have been graduated; Wastington and Lee University at Lexington; William and Mary College, the oldest in the United States, at Wililam, iburg; Virglnia Polytechnic at Blacksburg; Virginla Military Institute at Lexington; Hampden-Sidney College at Hampden-Sidney, and Hampton Normal School at Hampton. the first well developed school for Negroes establlshed in the South. More than 500,000 attend the public sohools.

The "Old Dominion," first in population of the States until 1820, prides itself on its. Revolutlonary heroes, its five Federai Presidents, and its social prestige. It was the theatre of the decisive campaign in whieh the Civil War ended with the sirrender at Appomattox of General Lee, head of the Confederate armies.

\section*{WASHINCTON.}

Area, square mites. . . . . . . 69, 127. . . . 19th in rank Population, 1920........ 1,356,621 . . . . . 30 th in rank

Washington, of the Pactic (Northwest) group, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has the Columbla River as southern boundary line for 300 miles from the west, and many streams of importance, mostly for irrigation uses, with the Snake RIver In Its eastern reaches. In the northwestern third of the State the great Puget sound, with tortious shores and innumerable harbors. on which Seattle, Tacoma Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situate, in. not excelled as a commerclal terminus for fali and water

The Cascade Mountains cut the western .third from the State's area, with the usuai lower mountali range nearer to the ocean shores. A dozon peaks fnoweapped, rise in the west. Mt. Ralnler or M1 Tacoma (according to which elty you may be is
at the moment) is a beautiful attraction with its 14,408 feet of height, now a natlonal park, and the Olympic range in the northwest is surpassingly beautlful.

Standing timber is about \(330,000,000,000\) feet; Douglas frr, yellow pine, white pine, spruce, larch,
cedar and other trees abound. Normally, the State cuts more than \(4,000,000,000\) fect, leading all the States, and shipping the product all over the world, much coming to the North Atlantic States via the Panama Canal, and going by rall to the Central West, while Washington shingles are used throughout the whole northern half of the country.

The trees are magnificent, like those of Oregon, and with that State Washington leads all others in amount of timber remalning.

Agriculture is developing rapidly. All crops reported in the 1920 census were valued at \(\$ 227,-\) 212,000 , and included all the cereals, vcgetables, forage crops, and the fruit production is famous, the irrigated sections all the way from the south to the very border of Canada being prolific and yielding products demanded in all Eastern fruit markets Every variety known to the temperate zone is produced; the fruit and nut crop, 1920 census, was worth \(\$ 51,662,000\), apples alone belng worth \(\$ 38\),823,000.

The geology is the same as that of Oregon-arid and semi-arid lands in the east, interspersed with fertile portions, and in the west much rainfall with resultant profusion of vegetation.

East of the Cascades most of the wheat is grown, the crop being \(41,837,000\) bushels, with many shcep, cattle and horses. "Horse Heaven" is located on the banks of the Columbia in Eastern Washington. The wool clip runs above \(5,000,000\) pounds. The livestock interest is mostly in the east, where the great ranges are, with mild winters in the valleys, with winter grazing.

The 1920 tigures on manufactures showed 4,918 establishments, employing 150,479 persons, with \(\$ 574,235,000\) of capital, outputting \(\$ 809,622,000\) oi products, lumber and timber leading with \(\$ 220\),flour milling shipbuilding next wlth \(\$ 140,980,000\), flour milling with \(\$ 81,141,000\), and meat packing with \(\$ 34,398,000\); wooden shipbuilding and boat building yielding \(\$ 25,539,000\). Forty-five other lines had more than \(\$ 900,000\) of annual production.

All the basic minerals are present, coal being produced in considerable quantity (value 1919 , \(\$ 10,737,656\) ) and gold, silver, lead and zinc also.

Shipping is very extensive from Puget Sound ports to the Orient, and coastwise via the Panama Canal, and the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska is handled on Puget Sound, which, in the years of the great Klondike goldfields rush, made of Seattle and Tacoma scenes of feverish activity. The salmon fisherles of the Washington sea waters are very extensive.

Railroad mlleage, 1921, was 5,587 .
In llliteracy, the State has a pcrcentage of 1.7; native whitc, 3 -10ths of 1 per cent.; forelgn-born, 4.7. Foreign-born number 250,055 , being 18.4 per cent. of the population, of which Japanese and Chinese are numerous.

About 300,000 attend the public schools, and the State University at Seattle, with several well established colleges, provide ample higher educational facilities.

The shores of Puget Sound are very popular as summer resorts, with many hotels and cottage colonies, while steamer tourist travel to and from Alaska is extensive.

\section*{WEST VIRGINIA.}
 Population, 1920.

West Virginia, of the South Atlantic group, was set off from the original State of Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the east by Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, on the south by Virglnia and Kentucky, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio.

It is essentially mountainous, the Appalachlan range having several spurs therein. Its western parts drain into the Ohio River, and its eastern portions down the Potomac River to the Atlantic Ocean. *The mountains are in the east. The climate is moderate, and between the north and south extremes.

Mining is the leading activity, the State ranking second in the production of coal, with 75,500,000 tons as the production reported ln the 1920 census. Some of the finest steaming coal in the world is produced, especially the Pocanontas. It ranks first in output of natural gas, gaining about \(\$ 40,-\) 000.000 annually therefrom. In petroleum output
it ranks cighth. All of the base minerals are present in abundant supply, and the total mineral output runs above \(\$ 200,000,000\). It is in West Virginla that for years industrial disturbances have upset production and affected political and social conditions, belng now the subject of Federal inquiry that final settlement may be effected amicably to both sides.

West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other State, excepting Arkansas, and has vast timber wealth, including yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Its agriculture is not so important, total value of all crops reported in the 1920 census being \(\$ 96,-\) 537,000 , the leading crops being corn, hay, tobacco, potatoes, and fruits of all kinds suitable to the zonc.

Its transport by water is abundantly served with the Ohio River on the west. Rallroad mlleage, 1921, was 3,996 .

Its illiteracy percentage is 6.4 ; natlve white, 4.6 ; Negro, 15.3 ; and forelgn-born, \(24 .^{\circ}\) Negroes are 5.9 per cent. of the population, and foreign-born 4.2 . Public school enrolment was reported at 360,000 , and there are many colleges, cnurch denominational schools being numerous; industrial schools also.

In recent years many Northerners have gone to the State to take country homes in the mountains. White Sulphur Sprlngs in the eastern part is one of the most cclebrated pleasure resorts, popular soclally, and with a famous goll course on which some of the greatest golfers have played.

\section*{WISCONSIN.}

Wisconsin, of the East North Central group, is bounded on the north by Lakes Superior and Michigan, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois and Iowa, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississlppi River forms the southern half of the western boundary line. It has the characteristlc cllmate of the northern tler of States, cold in winter and pleasant in summer, dry and stimulating.

The value of the total manufactured product at about \(\$ 1,000,000,000\) exceeds that of all crops reported in the 1920 census at \(\$ 445,347,868\), although its agricultural activities are vitally important and thorough, a large proportion of forelgners from thrifty countries having attained high grade tillagc. The mineral production also is large.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was \(7,554\).
Everything grown in the north temperate zone is produced, in grains, vegetables and fruits, agriculture being especially well diversified-corn, wheat, rye, barley, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar bects, with conslderable quantities of tobacco for clgar wrappers, hops, peas, sorghum and maple syrup. More peas are canned than in any other State, and more hemp raised. The grape production is very large, and the output also of cranberries, apples, cherrics and plums.
Manufactures include the most lumber cut in the Great Lakes region. The State has the most creameries of any State, refines much beet sugar, makes much woodwork and implement products, considerable pig iron output, ranles fifth in zlnc production, fourth in iron ore output, the valuable hematite kind ciliefly, and the fisheries on the lakes are highly productive, the whiteflsh veing highly valued.

The story of Wisconsin forests, as of all of the Lake States, is tragic. Naturally, almost the entlre State was covered with pine, hemlock, and the invaluable hardwoods. Lumbering proceeded without regard to conservation, until more than 8,000 000,000 feet were cut annually; production on account of the exhaustion of the supply then falling off, until the 1920 census reported the cut as 1,275,000,000 feet, with an estimated stand remalning of about \(2,500,000,000\) fcet. There are therefore enormous areas of now useless cut-over forest lands, with comparatively scattered timber tracts left

Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth, is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and has great ore, lumber, wheat and coal durkage, with considerable manufacturing of iron products.

Of the \(2,632,067\) population shown by the 1920 census, the number of foreign-born was 460,128 , or 17.5 per cent., Germans numbering 151,250.

The percentage of llliteracy was 2.4, agalnst 3.2 in 1910. The native white illiteracy in 1920 was 7-10ths of 1 per cent. ; foreign-born, 8.4; Negro, 4.1.

The University of Wisconsin at Madlson is especlally far advanced in sociologic research, domestlc science and the practical arts. The 1920 matricula-
lon was 10,155 , including the summer school; and correspondence course is conducted by which 15,554 persons are instructed. There are besides many colleges and smaller schools.

Wisconsin has been and is the scene of Intense polltical battles and advanced social experiments, of which Robert Marion La Follette has been the leader, as Governor and United States Senator. It has a large percentage of foreign-born and foreignxtracted population, with numbers of Socialists.
The Great Lake shores contain many pleasure resorts, while the smaller lakes of the state are also popular with summerers, fishing belng prime, and hunting ln the fall.

\section*{WYOMINC:}

Area, square miles . . . . . . . .97,914. . . . . . \(8 t h\) in rank Population, 1920. . . . . . . . 194,402 . . . . . 48th in rank

Wyomlng, a Mountain Group State, is bounded on the north by Montana, on the cast by North Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah; and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. It is a lofty region, its mean elevation about 6,000 feet-a broad plateau traversed by the Rocky Mountains, highest polnt of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 feet. 'Topography is varied.

Its waters flow in all directions, drainage by the Green River to the southwest, by the Yellowstone and Snake Rlvers to the northwest, by the Big Horn to the north, and by the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie Rivers to the southeast, none of them navlgable. Theriver waters are however valuable for irrigation; more than \(1 ; 200,000\) acres belng actually under irrigation, and an area of nearly 2,700,000 acres being included In irrigation projects which are under cónstruction.

The climate is that of the rarefied air of high elevations, and is salutary, with severe wlnters and pleasant summers, molsture precipitation being low at about \(12 \cdot\) Inches mean annually.

With less than 200,000 populatlon reported in the 1920 census more than \(\$ 50,000,000\) was assigned as the value of all crops, hay the leader, mostly alfalfa, and corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and barley also produced.

Stock raising ls the most lmportant lndustry, slieep husbandry being the second 1 ln rank in the United States, the wool clip reported at 33,000,000 pounds.

Mineral resources are extenslve, coal production, 1920, 8,928,000 tons; copper of considerable quantity, and petroleum high with \(16,500,000\) barrels. Petroleum stores are known to be very great. Gold, sllver, iron ore, platinum ore and all the base mlnerals abound, with vast development assured for the future.

Manufactures are practically all for home consumption.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,931.
The 1920 census reported the percentage of illiteracy as 2.1 ; native white, \(3-10\) ths of 1 per cent; forelgn-born, 9. There were 25,255 foreign-born, mostly from Europe.

The 1920 sehool enrolment was 47,553. The Unlverslty of Wyomlng at Laramle had 913 students.

The Yellowstone Natlonal Park in the northwest corner is one of the world's most famous resorts for the tourist; its giant geysers, waterfalls and hlgh coloration of the rugged gnarled rocks attract heavy travel from ali parts of the country and from foreign lands.

The ranch.life retains much of the old time flavor of the West, and many Easterners go there to enjoy it. The anvual cowboy roundup at Cheyennc at tracts many.

\section*{ALASKA, TERRITORY OF}

AREA, 590,884 square miles (including the Aleutian Islands).
POPULATION, Census of 1920, \(54,899 \quad(27,883\) whites 26,421 Indians and Eskimos).
CAPITAL, Juneau, population, 1920, 3,058.
Governor, Seott C. Bone, 1921-24, appointed June, 1921.

Consuls maintalned at Juneau by Norway; at Nome by Ruswia (Consul General) and Sweden; at Skagway by Great Britain.
Alaska occuples the northwestern part of the North Amerlcan continent. It is bounded on the north by the Aretic Occan, on the west by the Aletic and Bering Sea, on the south by the Nortli Pacific Ocean and on the east by Canada. From tlie south-
western corner the Aleutian Islands stretch out westward 1,200 miles to longitude \(172^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\), Cape Wrangell, facing Siberia. Bering Strait, 54 miles wide, separates the mainland of Alaska from Asia. The "Panhandle". runs southeast 600 miles along the Pacific to Dixon Inlet, and includes all the islands, the boundary wlth Canada along the mountain crests being fixed by arbitration in 1903, international survey completed, 1913.

Alaska, then sparsely colonized by Russian trappers and Indian traders, was bought from Russia by Secretary W. H. Seward, by the treaty of March 30, 1867, for \(\$ 7,200,000\). It was made a Territory by the act of Aug. 24, 1012, which gave it a Legislature elected by direct vote and a Governor, appointed for four years by the President. Congress reserves the right to legislation on certain subjects.

Alaska ls mountainous wlth hlgh plateaus: the coast range extends through the southern part, the chief peaks being Mt. St. Elias (alt. \(18,024 \mathrm{ft}\).), Mt. Wrangell ( \(14,005 \mathrm{ft}\).) and further inland M.t. McKinley ( \(20,300 \mathrm{ft}\).), the highest peak on the North Anerican continent. There are more than a dozen actlve volcanoes, notably Mt. Katmai now wlth the "Valloy of 10,000 smokes" a national monument. Mt. Katmai which had been dormant, suddenly blew the top of its head off June 6, 1912-one of the greatest eruptions in hlstory. The noountains and the Sitka distrlct are densely timbered, malnly coniferous, but the islands are treeless. The most notable glaclers are the Muir, Malaspina and Seward. The Yukon is the chief river, 2,000 miles long, navigable for about 1,800 miles. The length of the coast line is about 4,750 miles, including islands 26,364 miles. There are many excellent harbors. one Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, being of great naval importance.

There is great diversity in climate. In the interlor a temperature of \(60^{\circ}\) below zero.in winter is not unusual, with a temperature of \(90^{\circ}\) in the Summer, but on the coast owing to the Japanese current the thermometer rarely falls below zero in the winter with a maximum of about \(80^{\circ}\) in the summer. Rain there is abundant. All the hardier vegetables and the cereals, except corn, thrive during the short summer with its long hours of sunlight. Of the \(378,165,760\) acres the census of 1920 reported 90,652 in 364 farms, 5,836 acres only being under cultivation.
Reindeer were introduced from Lapland and from Siberia to ingure the support of the Eskimos by the Government, which brought in 1,200 head between 1892 and 1902. These increased under careful handling to 22,107 in 1910, 92,933 in 1920 (valued at \(\$ 2,238,562\) ) and (estimated) 216,000 in 1922 . Some reindeer meat has been successfully exported. Fur farming also is on the increase, espccially of foxes, the export of fox skins in 1919 being about \(\$ 800,000\) The kllfing of seals on the Pribilof. Islands having been brought under control in 1910 . and pelagic sealing prohibited by treaty in 1911, the seal herds have increased from 215,000 to 524,000 in 1919: 1919-20, 30, 198 dressed sealskins, valued at \(\$ 1,509,-\) 600, were shipped to the United States. The shipment for \(1920-21\) was 24,889 , valued at \(\$ 995,660\), and for \(1921-22,26,293\), valued at \(\$ 1,005,175\).

Fishing is an important industry; in 1920, 788 vessels were engaged in it; 27,482 persons were employed, \(\$ 70,986,221\) capital was invested and the value of the products was \(\$ 41,492,124\). The salmon pack weighed 211,004,976 pounds, valued at \(\$ 37,050,212\).

Since the discovery of gold at Juneau In 1880 (the great Klondike rush through Skagway into Canadian territory and the Upper Yukon began in 1896) up to January, 1921, Alaska has produced \(\$ 320,000,000\) of gold, nearly two-thlids of it from placer mines. Copper \((\$ 127,000,000)\) and other metals produced bring the total yield up to \(\$ 460\),000,000 . The U. S. Geological Survey estimates the value of the placer gold reserve to be at least \(\$ 360,000,000\), this \(1 n\) addition to gold in veins that could not be esthmated. There are large coal deposits, which are not yet fully developed. The coal by U.S. Navy has been found equal in steaming value to Pocahontas coal.

Congress ln 1914 authorized tho bullding of a railroad not to exceed 1,000 miles in length. The llne is \(1 n\) operatlon from Seward to Fairbanks, 467 miles; with spurs to conl mlues that brings the total up to 541 miles. The cost at wartime prices exceeded \(\$ 52,300,000\). The rest of the system it is expected wlli be finished in 1923.
Mercliandlse passing through the port of Juneau to and from foreign countries was:


Alaska's commerce with the United States for
the last three Dscal years, ending June 30, was:
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c}
\hline FIsCAL & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Exports to \\
U. S.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Imports irom \\
U.S.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Gold \\
Shipments.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(1919-20 \ldots\). & \(\$ 66.498,871\) & \(\$ 33,998,462\) & \(\$ 8,793.085\) \\
\(1920-21 \ldots\). & \(54,126,718\) & \(27,333,972\) & \(7,072,114\) \\
\(1921-22 \ldots .\). & 36,775810 & \(23,625,161\) & 6.881 .020 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{HAWAII, TERRITORY OF}

AREA. 6.449 square miles (Hawali, 4,016 square miles: Oahu, 598: Maui, 728; Kauai, 547: Molokal: 261: Lanai. 140; Niihau. 73; Kahoolawe, 44, Molokini, 2.7).
POPULATION, Census of 1920, 255.912.
CAPITAL. Honolulu, population, 83,327: other city, Hilo 10,431.
Governor, Waliacc R. Farrington (1921-24) assumed offlce, July 5, 1921.
Consuls are maintained at Honolulu by Belgium, Brazll, Chili, China, Denmark. France. Great Britain. Italy, Japan (Consul General), Mexico (vacant), The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain (vacant), and Sweden (vacant).
The Hawailan Islands-the crossroads of the Pacific-are twenty in number of which nine are inhablted. lylng in the North Pacific Ocean in longitude \(154^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-160^{\circ} 130^{\circ}\) west, latitude \(12^{\circ} 16^{\prime}\) \(18^{\circ} 55^{\prime}\) north, and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The group extends for 390 miles from northwest to southeast. San Franciseo ls distant 2.089 mlles: Panama. 4.640; Auckland, N. Z., 3,800; Manila, 4,350; Hongkong, 4.950; and Yokohama, 3,440.

The lslands are mountainous and voleanic in origin, flled with extinct craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest ln the world. On the island of Hawali is Mauna Kea (altitude 13,823 feet) quiescent, and Mauna Loa (altitude 13,765 feet) actlve. Sixteen miles east of the latter is the largest aetive volcano ln the worid, Kilauea (altltude 4,400 feet) whth its "pit of eternal fire." The last eruption was \(\ln\) Mareh, 1921, and the island is searred with many vast lava flows.

The islands are clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation; wlth abundant rainfall and cooled by the prevailing northeast trade winds the climate ls perpetual summer without enervatlng heat. The higher elevations of the mountains are covered wlth forests. and 820,000 acres are set apart as a forest reserve. The soil is very fertile and all tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables are grown. The farms number (1920) 5,284 , valued at \(\$ 151,-\) 129,085 , wlth \(2,702,245\) acres, of which 435,242 were improved and 599,531 in woodlands. Of the 5,284 farmers 892 were white ( 627 owners) 679 Hawailan ( 546 owners), 3,098 Japanese ( 188 owners, 11 managers, and 2,899 tenants), and 560 Chinese ( 56 owners, 7 managers, and 497 tenants). In 1919 \(29,571,845\) pounds of rice were produced and 19,883,650 pounds of eoffee; 86 farms reported (1920) 1,407 breadirult trees that produced a crop of 101,268 breadfrult. Banana eultivation has been pushed, 160,953 bunches being produced in 1919.
The largest industry of the islands is the growing of sugar eane and the production of raw sugar. The value of the sugar produced ln 1919 was \(\$ 80\).236,000 , from 123,165 aeres. The yield per acre is larger than any other country; about five tons of sugar per aere on an average; irrlgated land ylelding 70 per cent. more than unlrrigated. The employees on the sugar plantations, about 45,000 in number, of many nationallties, receive house fuel, water and medical attendance free and are paid a basic monthly wage and a bonus, whleh varies with the price of sugar. In 1920 the minimum basic wage was \(\$ 20\) and the bonus extraordlnarily large, was 276 per cent. of the wage. For 1921 the bonus was \(\$ 30\). Much welfare work is done.

The second largest Industry is the growing and canning of pineapples. The product increased 1.094 per cent. ln the 1909-1919 decade and In \(1920143.473,536\) two-pound cans valued at approximately \(\$ 31,000,000\) were produced. About 46,000 acres are under cultivation.

Hawail exported to the United States in 1921 raw sugar valued at \(\$ 46,693,305\) and canned pineapple. \(\$ 19,905,416\). Imports from the Unlted States were chleffy lron and steel manufactures, mineral oil, brcadstuffs, meat and dairy produets, lumber, textiles. etc., fertilizers, automoblles, rubber goods, leather and paper.

Honolulu, on the Isiand of Oahu, is the capital and chlef commercial city and port of the islands. It has a fine natural harbor which needs improvement and development. Its needs have been neglected by Congress which alone can appropriate the money for them. The customs recelpts Federal ineome and other taxes paid to Washington by the Territory amount to about \(\$ 25000,000\) yearly. The Federal Government maintains a large army post on the islands with quarters for a division of 30,000 men at Schofield Barracks and the subsidiary forts. The Navy Department. has a large base at Pearl Harbor with drydock. opened Aug. 31 1919. There are also a large aviation fleld and a powerful radio station.

Hawali has an excellent system of roads, and in Honolulu much concrete construction is used. The islands have approximately 350 miles of steam rallroads besides about 625 milics on the sugar plantations. In the fiseal year 1920-21. 1.001 ships with a tonnage of \(6,008,689\) entered the ports of the isiands.

The natlve population of Hawail at the time of the diseovery has been estimated at about 200,000 . With clvilization it has dwindied and the race seems destined to disappear through intermarriage with other stocks rather than by deaths. Of the total population of 255,912 reported by the Census of 1920, there were, Hawalians, 23.723; part-Hawaian, 18.027; Portuguese, 27,002; Porto Rican, 5,602: Spanish, 2430 : other Caucasian, mostly American, 19.708: Japanese, 109,274; Chinese, 23,507; Fllipino 21.031; Korean, 4.950; Negro, 308.

Hawali came under the influcnce of American missionaries in 1820, and a large proportion of the natives embraced the Christian faith. The lmpetus given to education was great, and elementary edueation has always been free. The language in general use In the schools is English. The Japanese have many so-called Buddhist schools, which their children attend in addition to the Ameriean schools. The sehool plants, both public and private, are ot very high order. The University of Hawail is State supported. The Bishop Museum at Honolulu is a selentifie instltution of the first order devoted espeeially to the preservation of the life of the native Hawailans and to the study of the ethnology of Polynesia.

Pan-Pacifle conferences on vital matters have been promoted during the last three years with great success; and the islands are yearly welcoming increasing numbers of tourists, bcing well favored with steamship communieation.

The Hawalian Islands were discovered by Capt Cook in 1778, and there he met his death on his second vislt in 1779 . King Kamehameha brought the islands under one rule in 1791. The rule of his dynasty, which became a constitutional monarehy in 1840, ended when a revolutlon drove Queen Liliuokalanl from the throne in 1893. An attempt to secure annexation to the United States failing, a republie was proclaimed, July 4, 1894 . On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Hawaii was annexed to the United States by a joint resolutlon of Congress, July 7, 1898, and created a Territory by the act of April 30. 1900.

The chlef executlve offlcer of the Terrltory of Hawail is the Governor, who is appolnted by the President wlth the approval of the Senate for a four-year term, and who must be a resident of the islands in order to bc eligible for appointment The Territorlal Seeretary is appointed in the same manner, but the heads of the Terrltorial departments are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Territorial Senate.

The Legislature of Hawail consists of the Senate of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The judielary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous Distrlet Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate.

Hawail's commerce with the United States is as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline FISCAL YEAR. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Exports, } \\
& \text { to U. S. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Imports. From U.S. \\
\hline 1919-20. & \$142,246,003 & \$59,261,621 \\
\hline 1920-21 & 127,692,879 & 77,324,114 \\
\hline 1921-22. & 68,335,073 & 51,581,621 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The revenue of the Territory is derived from real and personal taxation, etc. For the fiscal year \(1920-21\) the receipts were \(\$ 9,553,450\), expenditures, \(\$ 8,338,041\), with a cash surplus of \(\$ 4,392,557\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Ent'd Union. & Ar'aSq.M. & Settled. & L'th, M. & Br'th M & Capital: & Sal. Gov. & Term \\
\hline Alabama & 1819, Dee. 14 & 51,998 & 1702 & 330 & 200 & Montgomery. & \$7,500 & 4 \\
\hline A rizona & 1912, Feb. 14 & 113,956 & 1580 & 390 & 335 & Phoenlx. . . . & 6,506 & 2 \\
\hline Arkansas & 1836, June 15 & 53,335 & 1685 & 275 & 240 & Little Rock & 4,000 & 2 \\
\hline Californ & 1850, Sent. 9 & 158,297 & 1769 & 770 & 375 & Sacrame & 10,000 & 4 \\
\hline  & 1876, Aug. 1 & 103,498 & 1858 & 390 & 275 & Denver & 5,000 & 2 \\
\hline Delaware & 1787, Dec. 7 & 4,965
2 & 1635
1726 & 90 & 75 & Hartiord & 5,000 & \\
\hline Distrlet of Colu & 1790, July 16 & 69.2 & 1790 & 10 & 10 & Washington & 4,000
5,000 & 4 \\
\hline Florida. & 1845, Mar. 3 & 58,666 & 1559 & 460 & 400 & Tallahasse & 6,000 & 4 \\
\hline Georgia & 1788, Jan. 2 & 59,265 & 1733 & 315 & 250 & Atlanta & 7,500 & 2 \\
\hline Idaho & 1890, July 3 & 83,888 & 1842 & 490. & 305 & Bois & 5,000 & \\
\hline Illinois & 1818. Dec. & 56,605 & 1720 & 380 & 205 & Springfic & 12,000 & 4 \\
\hline Indian & 1816, Dec. 11 & -36,354 & 1733 & & 160 & Indianapo & 8,000 & \\
\hline lowa. & 1846. Dec. 28 & 56,147 & 1788 & 300 & 210 & Des Moin & 5,000 & 2 \\
\hline Kansas & 1861, Jan 29 & 82,158. & 1727 & 400 & 200 & Topeka & 5,000 & 2 \\
\hline Kentucky & 1792, June 1 & 40,598 & 1765 & 350 & 175 & Frankfor & 6,500 & 4 \\
\hline Louisian & 1812. Apr. 30 & 48,506 & 1699 & 280 & 275 & Baton Roug & 7,500 & 4 \\
\hline Maine & 1820. Mar. 15 & 33,040 & 1624 & 235 & 205 & Augusta. & 5,000 & \\
\hline Maryland & 1788, Apr. 28 & 12,327 & 1634 & 200 & 120 & Annapol & 4,500 & \\
\hline Massachu & 1788, Feb. 6 & 8,266 & 1620 & 190 & 110 & Boston & 10,000 & \\
\hline Michigan. & 1837, Jan. \({ }^{26}\) & 57,980 & 1650 & 400 & 310 & Lansing & 5,000 & \\
\hline Minnesota Mississlppi & 1858, May 11 & 84,682 & 1805 & 400 & 350 & St. Paul & 7,000 & \\
\hline Missouri. & 1821, Aug. 10 & 69,420 & 1764 & 300 & 180 & Jefferson. & 5,000 & 4 \\
\hline Moritana & 1889, Nov. 8 & 146.997 & 1809 & 580 & 315 & Helena. & 7,500 & \\
\hline Nebrask & 1867, Mar. 1 & 77,520 & 1847 & 415 & 205 & Lincoln & 7,500 & 2 \\
\hline Nevada & 1864, Oct. 31 & 110,690 & 1850 & 485 & 315 & Carson Cit & 9,600 & \\
\hline New Hamp & 1788, June 21 & 9,341 & 1623 & 185 & 90 & Concord. & 3,000 & \\
\hline New Jersey & 1787, Dee. 18 & 122,224 & 1664 & 160
390 & 70 & Trenton & 10,000 & 3 \\
\hline New Yorl & 1788, July 26 & 129,204 & 1614 & 320 & 310 & Albany & \begin{tabular}{l} 
10,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 2 \\
\hline North Carolin & 1789, Nov 21 & 52,426 & 16.50 & 520 & 200 & Raleigh & 7,100 & \\
\hline North D & & 70,837 & 1780 & 360 & 210 & Bismarck & 5,000 & \\
\hline Ohio & 1803, Feb. 19 & 41,040 & 1788 & 230 & 2105 & Columbus. & 10,000 & \\
\hline Oklah & 1907, Nov, 16 & 70.057 & 1889 & 585 & 210 & Oklahoma & 4,500 & \\
\hline Oregon & 1859, Feb. 14 & 96.699
45126 & \begin{tabular}{l}
1838 \\
1682 \\
\hline 188
\end{tabular} & 375
300 & 180 & \({ }_{\text {Harrisbur }}\) & 7,500
18,000 & \\
\hline Rhode Island & 1790, May 29 & 1,248 & 1636 & 50 & 35 & Provldence & 8,000 & \\
\hline South Carolin & 1788, May 23 & 30,989 & 1670 & 285 & 215 & Columbia. & 5,000 & 2 \\
\hline Teuth Dakota & 1796, June. \({ }^{18}\) & -77,615 & 1794
1757 & 380
4.30 & 245 & Picrre & 3,000
4 & \({ }_{2}^{2}\) \\
\hline Texas.. & 1845, Dee. 29 & 265.896 & 1686 & 760 & 820 & Austln. & 4,000 & \\
\hline Utah & 1896, Jan. 4 & 84,990 & 1847 & 345 & 275 & Salt Lake Cit & 6,000 & 4 \\
\hline Vermon & 1791, Mar. 4 & 9.564 & 1724 & 155 & 90 & Montpeller. & 3,000 & \\
\hline Virglnla & 1788, June 26 & 42,627
69.127 & 1607 & 425
340 & 205
230 & Richinond
Olympla. & 5,000
6,000 & \\
\hline West Virgi & 1863, June 20 & 24,170 & 1727 & 225 & 200 & Charlestor & 10,000 & \\
\hline Wisconsin & 1848, May 29 & 56,666 & 1670 & 300 & 290 & Madison & 5,000 & 2 \\
\hline W yoming. & 1890, July 11 & 97,914 & 1834 & 365 & 275 & Cheyenne. & 4,000 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(Figures in italies are of 1921.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Gov.T'm Beg. & Legis. B & D. Meet & Budget. & Net Debt. & Assess Val R'ty \\
\hline abama & Jan. 15, 1923 & Jan. 10, 1923 & Q, 50 & \$12,830,733 & \$8,557,000 & \$952,602,224 \\
\hline Arizon & Jan. 1, 1923 & Jan. 8, 1923 & B, 60 & 4,300,000 & 2,968,000 & 775,000,000 \\
\hline Arkan & Jan. 8, 1923 & Jan. \({ }^{\text {d }}\), 1923 & B, 60 & 5,218,133 & 2,539,062 & 388,892,075 \\
\hline olo & Jan. 10, 1923 & Jan. \({ }^{\text {Jan. }}\) 3, 1923 & B, none & 4, 2 ,400,000 & \(75,544,500\)
\(7,000,000\) & 4,921,786.485 \\
\hline & Jan. 3, 1923 & Jan. \({ }^{\text {J, }} 1923\) & B, 157 & 21,091,485 & 4,851,975 & 1,600,969 \\
\hline Delawa & Jan., 1925 & Jan., 1923 & B, 60 & 1,421,988 & 3,056,785 & None for State. \\
\hline Dlstrict & Jan 4, 1925 & & & \(25,000,000\)
\(9,560,665\) & 1,000,000 & 472,874,209 \\
\hline org & June, 1923 & June 27, 1923 & A, 50 & 0,274,658 & 5,620,202 & 1,102,210,966 \\
\hline Id & Jan. 1, 192 & Jan. 1, 1923 & B, 60 & 2,499,160 & ,919,000 & 502,305,903 \\
\hline 11 & Jan. 8, 1925 & Jan. 3, 1923 & B; none & 85,243,055 & 11,000,000 & 2,840,365,295 \\
\hline Indla & Jan. 11, 1925 & Jan. 4, 1923 & B; 61 & 23,183,170 & 345,615 & 3,764,726,989 \\
\hline & Jan. 8, 1923 & Jan., 1923 & B, none & 1¢,534,128 & None & 3,843,731,464 \\
\hline Kansas & Jan., 1923 & Jan. 9, 1923 & B, lione & 8,456,684 & None & 2,876,713,692 \\
\hline ntu & Jan. 8, 1924 & Jan., 1924 & B, 60 & 3,968,966 & 5,052.941 & 1,173,034,879 \\
\hline & May, 1924 & May, 1924 & B, 60 & \(18,660,292\)
\(-8,613,874\) & 10,561,800 & 1,698,564,213 \\
\hline & Jan. 3, 3, 1923 & Jan. \({ }^{\text {Jan., }}\) 3, 1924 & B, 90 & 14,327,293 & 10,353,000 &  \\
\hline Massa & Jan. 3, 1923 & Jan., 3, 1923 & A, none & 43,115,570 & 84,266,915 & 6,289,446,000 \\
\hline Mlchigan & Jan. 1, 1925 & Jan. 4, 1923 & B, none & 20,441,334 & 58,550,000 & 4,294,748,819 \\
\hline Mínneso & Jan. 3, 1923 & Jan. 2, 1923 & B, 90 & 25,903,910 & 18,145,800 & 1,759-835,740 \\
\hline M ssissip & Jan, 1924 & Jan., 1924 & \({ }_{\text {B, }}{ }^{\text {B, none }}\) & 9,500,000 & 12,587,036 & 463,883,607 \\
\hline Missouri & Jan. 10, 1925 & Jan., 1923 & B, 70 & 12,000,000 & 20,298,839 & 3,212,035,598 \\
\hline & Jan, 1, 1920 & Jan., 2, 192 & \({ }^{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{B}, 60 \mathrm{none}\) & \(3,382,382\)
\(10,199,955\) & None....... &  \\
\hline Neva & Jan., 1 & Jan. 15, 1923 & B, 60 & 2,068,006 & 1,669,000 & 169,393,104 \\
\hline New & Jan. 3, 1923 & Jan. 3, 1923 & B, none & 3,080,186 & 2,489,500 & 418,470,171 \\
\hline New Jer & Jan. 91923 & Jan, 9, 1923 & A, none & 16,000,000 & 20,000,000 & 3,353,000,000 \\
\hline New Me & Jan. 1, 1924 & Jan. 2, 1923 & A, 60 & 4,500,000 & 5,000,000 & 300,000,000 \\
\hline New Yo & Jan. 1, 1923 & Jan. \(3, .1923\) & A, none & 133,149,407 & 185,826,885 & 15,390,398,973 \\
\hline North & Jan., 1925 & Jan. 3, 1923 & B, 60 & \[
7,600,000
\] & 27,000,000 & 2,500,000,000 \\
\hline North D & Jan. 2, 1923 & Jan. 2, 1923 & & & & 1,060,635,804 \\
\hline Ohl & \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Jan., & 1923 \\
Jan., & 1923 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
\text { Jan., } & 1923 \\
\text { Jan. } & 2, \\
1923
\end{array}\right.
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
B, none \\
B, 60
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
30,000,000 \\
8,428,935
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
25,000,000 \\
1,949050
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,297,008.757 \\
& 1060,333
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Oklaho & Jan. 3, 1923 &  & B, \({ }^{\text {B, }} 40\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,428,935 \\
& 9,376,289
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,949,056 \\
43,929,145
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,060,333,951 \\
803,627,451
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Pennsyl & Jan. 16, 1923 & Jan. 2, 1923 & 13, none & 54, 884,477. & 50,658,320 & 7,172,242,497 \\
\hline Rhode Isla & Jan., 1923 & Jan. 2, 1923 & A, 60 & 7,100,090 & 9,162,971 & 617,240,000 \\
\hline 8outh Caroli & Jan., 1023 & Jan. 10, 1923 & A, none & 5,839,106 & 5,382,508 & 212,520,421 \\
\hline South D & Jan., 1923 & Jan. 1, 1923 & & S, \(8388.20 \cdot \pm\) & None. 0.000 & ,652,582,000 \\
\hline Tennessce & Jan. 1, 192 & Jan. 1, 1923 & B, 75 & 3,000,000 & 15,000,000 & 1,700,781,105 \\
\hline Uta & Jan. 18, 1,192 & Jan., \({ }^{\text {Jan., }} 1923\) & B,
B, 60
80 & \(32,000,000\)
\(2,250,000\) & 9,910,000 & \(\begin{array}{r}3,455,360,089 \\ 088,025,286 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Vermonit & Jan. 3, 1923 & Jan., 3, 1923 & B, none & 3,468,230 & 2,111,532 & 191,260,520 \\
\hline Vlrginia & Feb. 1, 1926 & Jan. 1, 1924 & 13, 60 & 25,116,219 & 21,050,896 & 1,081,750,439 \\
\hline Washing & Jan. 11, 1925 & Jan. 9, 1923 & B, 60 & 23,629, 182 & 12,337,000 & 1,177,239.240 \\
\hline West Virg & Mal'. 4, 1925 & Jan. 10, 1923 & B, 60 & 9,032,300 & 26,000,000 & 879,085, 110 \\
\hline W/scons Wyomin & 1, 1923 & \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Janl. } \\ \text { Jan, } \\ \\ & 10 \\ 192 \\ \end{array}\) & 13, none & \[
\begin{array}{r}
33.267,402 \\
8,437,076
\end{array}
\] & \({ }_{\text {None }}^{2,488, \dot{O}}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,670,090,188 \\
407,617,410
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{}

\section*{THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.}

AREA. 114,400 square miles.
POPOLATION, Census of 1918, 10.350,730.
CAPITAL, Manila, (Luzon), pop. 1918, 283,613 (summer eapitai Baguio, pop. 5,462) other eities, Cabu, pop. 65,300; Aibay (Luzon), pop. 53,105; Iloilo, (Panay), pop. 47.808; Batangas (Luzon), pop. 41,182; Ormoe (Leyte), pop. 38,247; Laoag (Ilocos Norte), 38,294; Baybay (Leyte), pop. 36,934.
Governor General, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, appointed February, 1921; assumed office Oct. 5 , 1921; resigned, to take effeet Jan. 1, 1923.
Consuls General maintained at Manila by China, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, The Netheriands and Spain. Consuls maintained at Manila by Argentina, Belgium, Brazii, Chile, Denmark, Franee, Italy, Liberia, Mexico (vacant), Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugai, Russia, Sweden and Switzeriand; 'at Cebu and at Iloilo by Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain.
The Philippine Isiands, the iargest isiand group in the Malay Archipelago, were discovered by Mageilan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1542; they were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris (Dec. 10. 1898) foilowing the Spanish Ameriean War. Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fieet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and Major Gen. Wesley Merritt had captured the City of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898.
The land area of the isiands lies between \(21^{\circ} 10^{\prime}\) and \(0^{\circ} 40^{\prime}\) north latitude and between \(116^{\circ} 40^{\prime}\) and \(126^{\circ} 34^{\prime}\). east iongitude. There are 7,083 islands extending 1,152 statute milies from north to south and 682 miles from east to west. Of this number 462 have an area of 1 square mile or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. The largest, Luzon, contains 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, the next. 36,906 . Panay has 4,448 , Cebu, 1,695; Palawan, 4,500; Mindoro, 3,794: Bohol, 1,534; Masbate, 1,255 Between and about lie the other groups including the Sulu or Jolo Islands in the south, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the north, the Catanduanes in the east, Cuiion in the west. Population by the Census of 1918 was \(10,350,730\), of which all but about 62,000 were Filipinos. There were 5,776 Amerleans, 43,802 Chinese, 7,806 Japanese, 3,945 Spanish. 1,148 Britons, 286 Germans, 182 French. 125 Swiss. In Manila in 1918 there were 3,124 Americans.

The archipelago has a coast line of 11,444 statute miles which exceeds that of the entire United States. There are 21 fine harbors and 8 landiocked straits, the prineipal being Manila, Subic, Batangas, Tayabas and Hondagua. Ingan, Iiliana, Nasipit, Sibuguey, Sarangani Bays: the Gulis of Lingayen, Ragay, Lagonoy and Davao. and the San Bernardino, San Juanico. Surigao and Basilan. Straits and the Verde Passage. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles, and a circumferenee of 120 , is the finest in the entire Far East It is a roadstead in ali parts of which vessels can anchor, but a breakwater has been coustructed for vessels to shelter behind in bad weather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Jolo are the ports of entry.
The extensive mountain system of the Philippines beiongs to the succession of voleanic ranges or the Pacific system of the worid's surface. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo (Apo means master), 9,610 feet, in Mindanao; Mayan Volcano, 7.943 feet, in Albay; Taal, 984 feet in Batangas: Canlaon, 7,995 feet, in Negros; Banajao, or Majayjay. 7,144 feet, are the most famous of these. Other high mountains are Pulog, 9.580 feet. Haicon, 8.481 feet; Malingdang, 8,560 feet: Santo Tomas, 7,400 feet.

Neariy all the principal isiands have important river systems. In Luzon are the Rio Grande de river systems. In Luzon are the R1o Grande de milies of territory, the Rio Grande de Pampanga. ctuptying into Manila Bay through a dozen mouths; the Agno, the Abra. Bued, and the more familiar Pasig. The Rio Grande de Mindanao, 330 miles long, is the largest in the islands, and the Agusan, also in Mindanao, the third in size. Mindoro has 60 rivers and Samar 26.

November, December, January and February are the temperate months. The mean average temperature at this season is about \(77^{\circ}\) to \(79^{\circ}\) Fahrenheit. In April, May and June. the hot months, the mean average is between \(83^{\circ}\) and \(84^{\circ}\). In the other months it is about \(80^{\circ}\). The nights are seidom unpleasantly hot even in the hot season, and a temperature of \(100^{\circ}\) is a rarity in Manila. The mountain regions of the porth are cool as Septem-
bcr in the temperate zone. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rains are heaviest in July, August and September; lightest in February and March. The lowest average rainfali for the last tweive years for the whole arehipelago was 60.73 inches in the dricst region, the highest 125.68 in the wettest. Maniia's average was 75.46.
The preamble of the Jones Act, passed by the United Statcs Congress and approved Aug. 29, 1916, deelared that "it has always bcen the purpose of the peopie of the United States to withdraw their soverelgnty over the Philippine Isiands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be estabiished therein." On assuming office in March, 1921, President Harding sent Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and W. Cameron Forbes, (Governor General 1909-13) to the Philippines to make a compiete survey of conditions. In their report they recommended among other things "that the present general status of the Philippine Islands eontinue until the peopie have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands" and "that under no circumstances should the Amerlean Government permitto be estabilshed in the Philippine Isiands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority.

The Jones Act of 1916 aboiished the Philippine Commission under which the islands had been governed under the act of Juiy 1, 1902 . It substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate eomposed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a Housn of Representatives of 91 members, eiected trieniially. The Governor-General, who remains as the head of the Islands, is appointed by the President. All the Cabinet heads, except Education, are Filipinos. Senators are elected for six years.
The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 48 provinces, 11 special provinces and 2 chartered eities. The chief executive of a regular provinee is the Provincial Governor, who is an elective offieiai. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legisiative branch of the provincial government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Paiawan and Batanes, the Provincial Governors are appointed officials.
Of the 24 Senators only two-those from the Tweifth District, whieh is composed of the Mountain Province, the City of Baguio, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu-are appointed by the Governor General; all the others are elected by popular vote: as are also the 91 Representatives, excepting the nine who represent the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

Filipinos have been admitted to the civil service in increasing numbers. On July 1, 1920, there were 20 Americans and 30 Filipinos acting as ehiefs or assistant ehiefs, and 760 Amerieans and . 12,074 Fiipinos connected with the Government.
The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the offieials being elceted by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for three years. The officials consist of a President, Vice President, and Counciliors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 873 municipaities and 312 municipal distriets.
The administration of justice in the Philippines is intrusted to the Supreme Courts, the Court of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the Courts of the Justices of the Peaee.
There are 99 school districts in the islands. Among the special Government insticutions are the Normal Schooi, the Schooi of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and tile Centrai Luzon Agricultural School. There are provinciai trade schools and ships. In 1919, in the public schools, there were scholars as foiliows: 'Primary, 347,839 maies, 253,501 females; intermediate, 55.082 males, 27,935 femaies; secondary, 12,025 males, 3,042 females. There are 300 private schools with 38,500 pupils. The State supportcd University of the Phllippines in 1921-22 had 4,718 students and the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) 701. The dominant reiigion is Roman Catholic.
The 1919 crop values of the islands were: Rice, \(\$ 94,300,000\); cocoanuts and products of. \(\$ 37,200,000\) sugar and products of, \(\$ 37,200.000\); pabaca (bemp), \(\$ 32,500,000\) corn and products of, \(\$ 18,800,000\) tobacco leaf, \(\$ 8,700,000\); other and totai, \(\$ 230,800\), 000. Fruits and vegetables are not included in the above. Cocoanuts and tobacco are valuabie products. In 1918 there were 603,000 cattle and

1,271,000 water buffalo (carabno). Vlrgln forests cover 40,000 square miles. There are \(73,000,000\) acres of publie lands.

Under the act of 1919 any citizen of the Philippine tslands or of the United States over the age of is years, or the head of a faniliy who does not own more than 50 deres of land \(\ln\) the Pinilippines may enter \& homestead of not exceeding 59 acres of agrieultural land of the publie domain. Total homestead fee, \(\$ 10\), Ariy citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of whel at least 61 per centum of the eapltal stock of of any interest in said capital stoek belongs wholly to citizens of the Phillppine lslands or of the United States, may purehase any traet of publie agricultiural land of not to exeeed 247 aeres in the case of an individual and 2,530 acres as a corporation or asfociation

During 1921,871 foreign vessels with a tonnage of \(2,646,455\) entered the ports of the islands.

There were, in 1921,778 miles of rallroads, and 6,200 miles of publie roads. The Manila Rallroad Company lias been taken over from the British owners by the Government and the line of the Philippine Railioad Conipany ls about to be taken over. Bilver, lead, zine, eopper, iron, eoal, petroleum, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as elay, marble, salt, etc. The islands are riell in mineral resources, but these are as yet undeveloded. The production exceeds \(\$ 3,000,000\) a year.

According to Dr. Merton Miller, former Chef Ethnologist, Philippine Bureau of Seiences from the extreme nortbern end of the arehipelago to its southernmost limits, with the exeeption of the few seattered Negritos, the people of the Phillippines, pagan, Moro and Christian, are one raeially. There is some reason for believing that they migrated into the Islands at two different times. But in all probability they eamo from the same general region and have a common aneestry. There are many different languages or dialects in the Philippines, but ail are elosely reiated to one another, the pronunclation and mode of speech vary but little from one seetion of the Phillppines to another. and the majority of the words are eommon to two or more of the Philippine languages. These languages. whether spoken by pagan, Moro or Christian, belong
to the great Maiayo-Polynesian famlly, branches to the great Matayo-Polynesian famlly, branches of whieh are found in Sumatra; the Hawailan Islands. Madagascar and on many other islands between. The early immigrants into the Philippines
were the Indonesians and the Malays and the blend of these two races oharacterizes the people of the Philipplnes to-day. This admixture of the Indonesians and the Malays has become so thorougl that it is difficult to distinguish one group from another.

\section*{PORTO RICO.}

ATREA, 3,453 square miles
POPULATION, Census of 1920, 1,299,809.
CAPITAL, San Juan, popnlatlon 70,707 ; other cities, Ponce, 41,561; Mayaguez, 19,069.
Governor, E، Mont Riley.
Consuls maintained at San Juan by Argentina Belgium, Brazii, Chill, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic (C. G.), Franoe, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Mexico (vacant), The Netlierlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venczuela.
Porto Rieo is the fourth largest of the Greater Antilles, with the Atiantie Ooean on the north and the Carsbean Sea on the south. Santo Domingo is about 45 miles to the west, and St. Thomas 40 miles to the east. The island of Culebra, population 839, and Viequez, population 11,651 , to the east, form part of the territory, It is 95 nites long (from east to west) and 35 miles wide, with a eoust line of about 345 miles. The best harborts are at San̆ Juan and Ponee. Through the middle of the 1sland, from east to west, runs a range of mountains with an altitude oi 1,500 to 3,750 feet, enitivable to the summits. The soil is extremely fertile and largely under eultivation. The lower lands to the north are well watered, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been eonstructed by south; an extensive system hovernment. Sugar, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobaceo and eoffec are the chief exports. Sugar production under modern methods inereased from 35,000 tonk in 1899 to 490,000 tons in 1921. Stoek raising is an important Industry. Valuable salt deposits are worked. Mineral produetion is under-develojed. The elimate is the most healthful of the Western Hemisphere in the tropies

Porto Rieo was diseovered and named by Columbus in 1493 , Ponee de Leon eonquered it for Spain in 1509-11. It was eonquered by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-Amerlcan War and eeded to the Unlted States by the Treaty of Paris, Dee. 10,

PORTO RICO EXPORTS—BY KINDS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FISCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Sugar, Exports. & Cigars, Exports. & Coffee, Exports & Fruit, Exports. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FISCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Sugar. Exports. & Cigars, Exports. & Colfee, Exports. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Frilit, } \\
& \text { Exports. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars & rounds. & Dollars. & & D.ollars. & Dollars. & Pounds. & Dollars. \\
\hline 190 & 7,470,122 & 1,753,793 & 35,127,685 & 230,821 & 1913 & 26,618,158 & 5,800,686 & 49,774, 197 & \[
3,120,919
\] \\
\hline 1904 & 8,690,514 & 1460,496
\(2,152,051\) & \(3,767,460\)
\(16,849,730\) & 352,646 & 1914 & 20,240,335 & 5,597,276 & \(50,211,947\)
\(51,125,620\) & \(3,400,903\)
\(3,441,157\) \\
\hline 1906 & 14,184,667 & 3,074,226 & 28,290,322 & 205,633 & 1916 & 45,809,445 & ¢,531,535 & 32,144,283 & 3,355,285 \\
\hline 1907 & 14,770 1882 & 4,241,410 & 38,756,750 & 469,312 & 1917 & 54,015,903 & 7,843,010 & 39,615,146 & 3,459,569 \\
\hline 1908 & 18,690,504 & 3,414,140 & 35,256,489 & 630,720 & 191 & 41,362,229 & 7,134,693 & 37, 6181813 & 3,628,214 \\
\hline 1909 & 18,432,446 & 4,383,893 & 28,489,236 & 401,912 & 1919 & 48,132,419 & 6,657,522 & 27,897,971 & 2,898,580 \\
\hline 1910 & 23,545,922 & 4,480,030 & 45,209,792 & 582,718 & 1920 & 98,923,750 & 11,613,997 & 32,776,754 & 3,890,930 \\
\hline 1911 & 24,479,346 & 6,355,223 & 33,936,021 & 2,073,093 & 1921 & 72,440,924 & 8,103,601 & 26,731,648 & 3,836, 154 \\
\hline 1912 & 31,544,063 & 5,086,711 & 40,146,365 & 2,377,762 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FISCAL } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Importa From United States. & Imports From Other C'ntries. & Total Imports. & Exports to United States & Exports to Other C'ntries. & Total Exports. \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollans: & Dollars. & \[
D \cdot \text { llars }
\] \\
\hline 1899 & -3,954,369 & 5,851,547 & 9,805,916 & 3,457,557 & 6,698,984 & \[
10,156,541
\] \\
\hline 190 & 3 286,168 & 1,965,289 & 5,251,457 & 2,477,480 & 1,833,796 & 4,311,276 \\
\hline 1901 & 6,965,408 & 1,952,728 & 8,918,136 & 5,641,137 & 3,002,679 & 8,643,816 \\
\hline \(100 \%\) & 10,882,653 & 2,326.957 & 13,209 610 & 8,378,766 & 4,055,190 & 12,433,956 \\
\hline 1903 & 12'245,845 & 2,203,441 & 14,449286 & 11,051,195 & 4,037,884 & 15,089,079 \\
\hline 1904 & 11,210,060 & 1,958,969 & 13,169,029 & 11,722,826 & 4,543077 & 16,265,903 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,3,974,070 & 2,562,189 & 16,5.36,259 & 15633,145 & 3,070,420 & 18,709,505 \\
\hline 1906 & 19,224,881 & 2,602,784 & 21,827,665 & 19,142,401 & 4,115,069 & 23,257,630 \\
\hline 1907 & 26,686,285 & 3,580,887 & 29,267, 172 & 22,070,133 & \(4,926,167\) & 26,996,300 \\
\hline 190 & 22,677,376 & 3,148,289 & 25,825,605 & 25,891,261 & 4,753,209 & 30,644,470 \\
\hline 1909 & 23,618,545 & -2,925,781 & 26,544,326 & 26,394,312 & 8,990,913 & 30,391,2:45 \\
\hline 1910 & 27,097,654 & 3,537,201 & 30,634,856 & 32,095,897 & 6,864, 617 & 37,900. 214 \\
\hline 1911 & 31,671,958 & 4,115,039 & 38,786,997 & 34,765,409 & 5,162, 4.58 & 39,918,367 \\
\hline 1912 & 38,470.963 & 4,501,928 & 42,972,891 & 42, 873,401 & i) 832,012 & 49,705,413 \\
\hline 1913 & 33,155,005 & 3,745,057 & 3ti,900,062 & 40,538,623 & 8,564,942 & 49,103,06, \\
\hline 1914 & 32,568,368 & 3,838.419 & 36,406,787 & 34,423,180 & \(8,679,582\) & 43,102,702 \\
\hline 1115 & 30,929,831 & 2,954,445 & 33,884, 296 & 42,311,920 & 7,044,987 & 49,35,6,907 \\
\hline 1916 & 35,892515 & 3,058,400 & 38,950,913 & 60,952,758 & 5,778,805 & -6,587,605 \\
\hline 1917 & 49,539.249 & 4,005,975 & 53,04.5,224 & 73,115,224 & 7,855,693 & 80,970,917 \\
\hline 1918 & 58,945,758 & 4,443,52 & 13,389,282 & 65,514,980 & 8,779,033 & 74,204,02: \\
\hline 1919 & 57,898,085 & 4,302,275 & 62,400,360 & 71,015,351 & \(8,480,689\) & 79.496,040 \\
\hline 1920 & 90,724,259 & 5,664,275 & 96,388,534 & 133,207,508 & \(17.603,441\) & 150,811,44? \\
\hline 1921 & 97,074,399 & \(8.405,304\) & 105,479,703 & 103,388,227 & 8,890,348 & 112,278,575 \\
\hline 1922. & 57, 400.028 & & & \(66,229,771\) & . . . . . . & . . . . . . . . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The years 1898 and 1899 are catendar; 1900 eovers January 1 to June 30,1901 , and succeeding yours are nscal. Imworts trom the United states 1 It 1899 included coln bind bullon.
1898. It is administered under the Foraker Act, Aprii 12, 1900, as amended July 15, 1909, and as extensively altered by the Jones Act, March 2, 1917, which extended American citizenship to ali Porto Ricans, and granted manhood suffrage. The Governor is appointed by the President. The Legisla-ture-a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39 -is elected for four years by direct vote. The Commissioner of Education, the Attorney General and the United States Judge are appointed by the President, and the five Supreme Court Justices and minor Judges by the Governor. The Governor appoints the executive leaders of the departments of Justice, Finance, Interior, Agriculture, Labor, and Health, subject to the approval of the insular Senate. The six heads of departments form the executive council. The island elects a resident Commissioner at Washington with a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives, for a term of four years.

The distribution of the population according to color in the Census of 1920 Was: . White, 948,709 ; black, 49,246 ; mulatto, 301,816 ; all others, 38 . Education has been compulsory and free since 1899 . when the percentage of illiteracy was 83 ; in 1920 it was 55 . The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.
A commission from the Rockefeller Foundation reported that 90 per cent. of the people of the island were infected with uncinariasis (hookworm). The insular Commissioner of Health, himself a Porto Rican, wrote in 1920: "More than 70 per cent. of our population are in the country, badly housed and fed, ili in health, and ignorant of the first principles of hygiene." A great improvement, however, has been made in economic and social conditions during the last decade.
In \(1920-21\) there entered the ports 1,986 American and foreign vessels, tonnage \(5,347,723\). The island has 339 miles of railroads.

\section*{VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U. \(S\).}

AREA, 132 square miles.
POPULATION, (Census 1917), 26,051.
CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (Isl. of St. Thomas). population, 7,747.
Governor, Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N. Secretary, Lt. C C. Timmons, U. S. N.
Consuls maintained at St. Thomas by Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark (vacant), Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti (C. G.), Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway (vacant), Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.
The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies, were bought for \(\$ 25,000,000\) by the United States from Denmark in a treaty proclaimed Jan. 25, 1917. The group consists of three islands, St. Thomas, population Census of 1917, 10,191; St. Croix, 14,901 and St. John, 959. with about 50 smaller ones, mostly unnamed, and uninhabited; and lies about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico. The language is English.

They are administered by the Navy Department under the organic act of Congress approved March 3, 1917. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The Danish code of laws, dated April 6, 1906. remains in force so far as compatible. Six appointed heads of departments -Health, Judiciary, Public Works, Education, Supply, Police and Fire,-with naval aides make up the Governor's Cabinet. The islands comprise two municipalities, that of St . Thomas and St. John, with a legislative council of 11 members elected by popular vote and 4 appointed by the Governor: and that of St. Croix with a membership of 13 and 5 respectively. The municipal franchise extend to males of unblemished character, 25 years old, resident on the islands for 5 years and possessed of an income of 1.500 francs a year. The estimated revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was \(1.409,868\) francs. derived from customs. income tax and local taxes. The annual deficit in the operation of the government is made up by Congressional appropriation. Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries, and the islands produce the finest bay oil and bay rum in the world, exporting in 1919 about 60,000 gallons.
Cbarlotte Amalie has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and is an important coaling and oit fueling station. The Naval Station St. Thomas has a powerful radio equipment. Education is compulsory.
The commerce of the Virgil: Islands with the

United States for the fiscal years ending June 30 . 1921 and 1922 was:
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
\hline Fiscal Year. & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Exports. \\
to U. S.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Imports. \\
from U. S.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(1920-21 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\) & \(\$ 3,571,787\) & \(\$ 4,162,949\) \\
\(1921-22 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\) & 754,729 & \(1,836,567\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AMERICAN SAMOA.}

AREA, 57.9 square miles.
POPULATION, 1920, 8,324, including 266 Americans of the U. S. Naval Service.
CAPITAL, Pago Pago (Isl. of Tutulia), population, 8,056.
Governor, Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. N.
America Samoa, composed of the islands of Tutuila, Aunun, Ofu, Olosenga and Tau, and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899, accepted by the United States, Feb. 13, 1900. The census of January, 1920, gives it a native population of 8,068 . Pago Pago is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific and possibly in the entire Pacific Ocean. It was ceded in 1872 by the native king to the United States for a naval and coaling station. For 1920 the exports were valued at \(\$ 98,213\) and the imports amounted to \(\$ 235,293\). American Samoa is extremely valuable in its relation to the expansion of American trade in the Pacific.

American Samoa is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney and 4,200 miles from Maniia. The natives can all read and write and are all Christians of different denominations. They are of the highest type of the Polynesian race and are greatly on the increase due to the laws forbidding forelgners buying their land.

Under the tripartite treaty of 1899, the United States owns Tutuila and the other isiands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. The Samoan Islands west of that meridian belonged to Germany until the World War. Under the 1919 peace treaty they were taken over by Great Britain and are administered by New Zealand.

The commandant of the United States Naval Station at Pago Pago is also the Governor of Amer-
ican Samoa. He is appointed by the President. There is a naval radio station on the island of Tutuila.

All of the land on the islands is privately owned. Under the Amelican Commandant-Governor there is a native Governor in each of the three political divisions. The native Governors appoint the County Chiefs, who appoint the Village Chiefs. American Samoa has an area of 57.9 square miles. The chiel product of the soil is cocoanut (the dried kernel is called copra). Other fruits are grown, but not exported.

\section*{CUAM.}

AREA, about 210 square miles.
POPULATION, \(1920,14,246\), of which 13,698 were natives.
CAPITAL, Agana; population est. 9,000 .
Governor, Capt. I. C. Wettengel, U. S. N.
The Island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Articie 2 of the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes \(13^{\circ} 13^{\prime}\) and \(13^{\circ} 39^{\prime}\) north and iongitudes \(144^{\circ} 37^{\prime}\) and \(144^{\circ} 58^{\prime}\) east. It is 32 milies long and 4 to 10 miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,044 miles. The inhabitants cali themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race with the Malay strain predomirnating. Their language, a Poiyneslan tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schoois. The northern haif of the island is a plateau from 400 to 600 feet in height and is, except wherc cleared for cultivation. wooded. The southern half is broken by hills from 1,200 to 1,300 feet high.

The total population, July 1, 1918, excluslve of officers and enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps and their families was 14,344 of whom 14,124 were ciassed as "natives." Of the foreign-born population only 69 were Americans. Death rate per
thousand was 17.6 ; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. A. marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Isiands arc landed here. There is a powerful Government radlo station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is comnoodious, but unimproved.

\section*{WAKE AND THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.}

The Unitcd States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the flrst and 3,000 miles from the second

The Midway Islands, awned by the United States, are a group in the North Pacific, northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. A relay cable station of the Commercial Cabie Co. Is established there.

\section*{VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.}
(As of July 1, 1922 ; official data.)

THit lands in the original tairteen States, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massaehusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jerscy, New York, Pennsylvatia; Rhode Island, Southi Carolina, and Virginia, aiso in Texas, never formed a part of the public domain; thelr disposition is governed by the rstate laws and information concerning same should be sought from the State authorities.

There are no public lands In the states of Ken-
tucky and Tennessee and none is known to this offce remaining undisposed of in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iown, Missouri, and Ohio.

The unappropriated lands iń Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaskí is 378,-- 165,760 acres, of which about \(25,754,000\) acres are reserved. Approximately 1,552,128 acres have been surveved under the rectangulár systém. 120,708,187 acres thereof are reserved for forestry purposes.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF JULY 1, 1922.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{STATE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AREA IN ACRES.} \\
\hline & Surveyed. & Unsury'd & Total. & & Surveyed. & U'nsurv'd, & Total. \\
\hline Alabama & 40,680 & & 40,680 & Nebraska. . . . . . & 33,928 & & - 33,928 \\
\hline Arizona. & -6,280,000 & 7,311,840 & 13,591,840 & Nevada. & \(30.811,251\) & \(21,618,494\) & 52,429,745 \\
\hline Arkansa & +257,815 & - & 13,557,815 & New Mexico... & 13,784,510 & 2,705,571 & 16,490,081 \\
\hline California & 14,533,990 & 3,799,699 & 18,333,659 & North Dakota... & 13, 93,102 & 2, & \[
\begin{array}{r}
93 ; 102
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Colorado Florida & 6,426,720 & 1,525,243 & 7,951,963 & Oklahoma. . . . & \(\begin{array}{r}21.860 \\ 13 \\ 393 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
21,860 \\
13,709,102
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Florida \\
Idaho.
\end{tabular} & 6,084, 71014 & - 2,656,007 & 8,704,411 & Orcgon South Dakota. . . & \(13,323,501\)
180,583 & - 385,601
29,399 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,709,102 \\
209,982
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Kansas. & - 2,944 & & - 2,944 & Utah......... \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 13, 13,811 & 13,677,240 & 26,791,051 \\
\hline Louisiana & - \(\begin{array}{r}8,616 \\ 73,956\end{array}\) & & -8,616 & Washing to & 945, 191 & 249,700 & 1,194,891 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Miohigan. \\
Minnesota
\end{tabular} & 78,956 & & 73,956
254,296 & Wisconsin. . . . . . . & 4,948
\(15,353,437\) & 1,506, 156 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,348 \\
16,859,593
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Mississippi. & \(\begin{array}{r}27,847 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & 27,847 & & & 1,506,150 & \\
\hline Montana. & 4,370,828 & 1,289,395 & 5,659,879 & Grand total. . & 126,131,035 & 56,755,275 & 182,886,310 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year efided June 30, 1922:" Disposal of public lands, \(\$ 2,377,382.26\); sales of Indian lands 4545,711.91; power permits; \(\$ 11,8^{\prime \prime} 71.28:\) coal leases, \(\$ 7,831.72\); recelpts under mineral leasing act, publio lands, \(\$ 6,374,143,52\); receipts under mineral leasing act, naval petroleum reserve lands, \(\$ 2,425,324,65\); depredations on public lands, \$11,998.71; miscellaneous, \(\$ 30,431.59\)

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year \(1922,10,367,153.15\) acres. Area of lands patented, \(12,904,821.57\) acrés.

The total number of elitries, acres sold and
amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone Acts of June 3, 1878 and August 4,1892 , Were from June 3, 1878 to June 30, 1922: Entrles, 105,711; acres, \(13,668,307.16\); amount, \$34,852,144.29.

Under the provlsions of the act of March 8, 1922, entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entrles on coal lands in Alaska," upon the unreserved. unwithdrawin publle lands in Alaska, homestead claims may be initiated by actual settlers on public lands which are known to contain workable coal, oil or gas deposits, or which may be, in fact, valuable for the coal, oil or gas contained therein:

\section*{UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.}
(lrom data furnished by the Service; as of July 1, 1921.)

DIRECTOR; Arthur P. Davis, Interior Department Building, Ninetecnth and F., N. W., Washington, D. C. Employees: Washington office, 75; fleld, 3,000 to 5,000 . Expenditure per year, about \(\$ 10,000,000\).

The Reclamation Service was organized as a bureau of the interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is cngaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of lrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects comprising \(2,825,000\) acres and three Indian projects comprislng 384,000 acres are under construetlon or operatlon, and the major works aid in serving an additional \(1,100,000\) acfes undor private canals that generally get stored watet from the Government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chicfly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water userg, and more recontly from oil-leasing and other mineral operations, and the money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordatice with the Reclamation"Extenision Act. of August 13, 1914.

The service has built aboti 13,600 miles of canals, ditches, and dralns (lnclailing 117,000 candis structures), lnvolving "the excavation of \(200,000,000\) cubic yards of materials. In connection with this Work thero have becn constrifeted 100 storago and diverslon dams with an aggregate volume of \(14,500, *\) 000 cubic yards, including Arrowrock Datn (349 fret high), Idaho, on the Bolsc River and the Elephant Butce Dam ( 306 feet high1), New Mexied, on the Rio Grande. The Servleo has huilt 101 tumnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 milles of rallroad, 3,280 milles
of telephone line, a dozen power plants, and 840 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured \(1,676.000\) barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost as of June 30 , 1922, was \(\$ 135,000,000\).

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the Eervice and in the project towns and cities. Of the \(2,825,000\) acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1921 to \(1,227,500\) acres, and of this area \(1,157,900\) acres were harvested in 1921, producing orops worth nearly \$50,000,000 , or an average of about \(\$ 43\) per acre. The additional \(19 n d s\) using stored water yielded crops worth \(\$ 45,000,000\) more.

Public land farm unlts on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the Wofld War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

Information in regard to farms divallable for settlement may be obtaned by adaressing Director, U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, Washingion, I, C.

The Service issues the "Reclamation Record," an illustrated monthly publication, containing artloles of interest to irrigation farmers ind. engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engincerling library of about 5,000 manuserint and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is mantained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains deserlptions of the construction and operatlon of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plarls, specincations, cost dafa, and results of original experimental investigations, and is avallablo for consultation by thoso interested.

\section*{New キort State Statistits.}

The Almanac presents, in the following pages, tables and otber detalled data relating to the state of New York

\section*{ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.}


NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.
(C.-Catskills; A.-Adirondacks.)


\section*{OOPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES}
(In computing the increase from 1890 to 1900 for certaln countles the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted from the total population of the county in order to make it comparable with the total fol 1890, which does not include the population of Indian reservations. The deduction thus made for the several counties are as follows: Cat, taraugus, 1,982; Chautauqua, 31; Erie, 1,305; Franklin 1.253: Genesee, 346 Niáara, \(337^{\circ}\) Onondaga, 530. )
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTY. & When Form ed & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Land } \\
\text { Area } \\
\text { s. M. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tlon } \\
1420 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pod Per } \\
& \text { Sq. M. } \\
& 1920
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\hline \text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1910 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1900 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1890 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1: 380 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1870 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline The State & & 47,654 & 10,385,227 & 217.9 & 9,113,614 & 7,268,894 & 6,003,174 & 5,082,871 & 4,382,759 \\
\hline Albany. & 1683 & 527 & 186,106 & 353. & 173,666 & 165,571 & 164,555 & 154,890 & 133,052 \\
\hline Allegan & 1806 & 1,047 & 36,842 & 17 35.2 & 41,412 & 41,501 & 43,240 & 41,810 & 40,814 \\
\hline Bronx. & 1914 & 41 & 732,016 & 17,854.0 & & & & & \\
\hline Croome.. & 1806. & 705
1,343 & 113,610 & 161.1 & 78,809
65,919 & 69,149 & 62,973
60,866 & 49,483
55,806 & 44,103 \\
\hline Cayuga. & 1799 & 1,703 & 65,221 & 92.8 & 67,106 & 66,234 & 65,302 & 65,081 & 59,550 \\
\hline Chautauqu & 1808 & 1,069 & 15,348 & 107.9 & 105,126 & 88,314 & 75,202 & 65,342 & 59,327 \\
\hline Chemung. & 1836 & - 407 & 65,872 & 161.8 & 54,662 & 54,063 & 48,265 & 43,065 & 35,281 \\
\hline Chenango & 1798 & 894 & 34,969 & 39.1 & 35,575 & 36,568 & 37,776 & 39,891 & 40,564 \\
\hline Clinton. & 1788 & 1,049 & 43,898 & 41.8 & 48,230 & 47,430 & 46,437 & 50,897 & 47,947 \\
\hline Columbia & 1786 & 644 & 38,930 & 60.5 & 43,658 & 43,211 & 46,172 & 47,928 & 47,044 \\
\hline Cortland & 1808 & 503 & 29.625 & 58.9 & 29,249 & 27,576 & 28,657 & 25,825 & 25,173 \\
\hline Delawa & 179' & 1,449 & 42,774 & 29.5 & 45,575 & 46,413 & 45,496 & 42,721 & 42,972 \\
\hline Dutche & 1683 & 806 & 91,747 & 113.8 & 87,661 & 81,670 & 77,879 & 79,184 & 74,041 \\
\hline Erie & 1821 & 1,034 & 634.688 & 613.8 & 528,985 & 433.686 & 322,981 & 219,884 & 178,699 \\
\hline Esse & 1799 & 1,836 & 31,871 & 17.4 & 33,458 & 30,707 & 33,052 & 34,515 & 29,042 \\
\hline Frankl & 1808 & 1,678 & 43,541 & 25.9 & 45,717 & 42,853 & 38,110 & 32,390 & 30,271 \\
\hline Fulto & 1838 & 516 & 44.927 & 87.1 & 44,534 & 42,842 & 37,650 & 30,985 & 27,064 \\
\hline Genese & 1802 & 496 & 37,976 & 76.6 & 37,615 & 34,561 & 33,265 & 32,806 & 31,606 \\
\hline Greene & 1800 & 643 & 25,796 & 40.1 & 30,214 & 31,478 & 31,598 & 32,695 & 31,832 \\
\hline Hami & 1816 & 1.750 & 3.970 & 2.3 & 4,373 & -4,947 & 4,762 & 3,923 & 2,960 \\
\hline Herkim & 1791 & 1,459 & 64,962 & 44.5 & 56,356 & 51,049 & 45,608 & 42,669 & 39,929 \\
\hline Jefferso & 1805 & 1,274 & 82,250 & 64.6 & 80,382 & 76,748 & 68,806 & 66,103 & 65,415 \\
\hline Kings. & 1683 & 71 & 2,018,356 & 28,427.5 & 1,634,351 & 1,166,582 & 838,547 & 599,495 & 419,921 \\
\hline Lewis & 1805 & 1,270 & 23,704 & \(\because 18.7\) & 24,849 & 27,427 & 29,806 & 31,416 & 28,699 \\
\hline Livings & 1821 & 631 & 36.830 & 58.4 & 38,037 & 37,059 & 37,801 & 39,562 & 38,309 \\
\hline Madlso & 1806 & 650 & 39.535 & 60.8 & 39,289 & 40,545 & 42,892 & 44,112 & 43,522 \\
\hline Monr & 1821 & 663 & 35:2,034 & 531.0 & 283,212 & 217,854 & 189,586 & 144,903 & 117,868 \\
\hline Montgo & 1772 & 398 & 57,928 & 145.5 & 57,567 & 47,488 & 45,699 & 38,315 & 34,457 \\
\hline Nassau. & 1899 & 274 & 126,120 & 103 460.3 & 83,930 & 55,448 & & & \\
\hline New Yor & 1683 & 22 & 2,284,103 & 103,822.9 & 2,762,522 & 2,050,600 & 1,515,301 & 1,206,299 & 942,292 \\
\hline Nlagar & 1808 & 522 & 118,705 & 227.4 & 152,036 & 74,961 & 62,491 & 54,173 & 50,437 \\
\hline Onelda & 1798 & 1,250 & 182.833 & 146.3 & 154,157 & 132,800 & 122,922 & 115,475 & 110,008 \\
\hline Onondag & 1794 & 781 & 241,465 & 309.2 & 200,298 & 168,735 & 146,247 & 117,893 & 104,183 \\
\hline Ontario & 1789 & 649 & 52,652 & 81.1 & 52,286 & 49,605 & 48,453 & 49,541 & 45,108 \\
\hline Orange & 1683 & 834 & 119,844 & 143.7 & 116,001 & 103,859 & 97,859 & 88,220 & 80,902 \\
\hline Orlean & 1824 & 396 & 28,619 & 72.3 & 32,000 & 30,164 & 30,803 & 30,128 & 27,689 \\
\hline Oswego & 1816 & 966 & 71,045 & 73.5 & 71,664 & 70,881 & 71.883 & 77,911 & 77,941 \\
\hline Otsego & 1791 & 1,009 & 46,200 & 45.8 & 47,216 & 48,939 & 50,861 & 51,397 & 8,9,57 \\
\hline Putn & 1812 & 233 & 10,802 & 46.4 & 14,665 & 13,787 & 14,849 & 15,181 & 15,420 \\
\hline Queens & 1683 & 108 & 469,042 & 4,343.0 & 284,041 & 152,999 & 128,059 & 90,574 & 73,803 \\
\hline Rensselaer & 1791 & 663 & 113,129 & 170.6 & 122,276 & 121,697 & 124,511 & 115,328 & 99,549 \\
\hline Rlchmond & 1683 & 57 & 116,531 & 2,044.4 & 85,969 & 67,021 & 51,693 & 38,991 & 33,029 \\
\hline Rockland & 1798 & 183 & 45,548 & 248.9 & 46.873 & 38,298 & 35,162 & 27,690 & 25,213 \\
\hline St. Lawre & 1802 & 2,701 & 88,121 & 32.6 & 89,005 & 89,083 & 85,048 & 85,997 & 84,826 \\
\hline Saratoga & 1791 & 823 & 60,029 & 72.9 & 61,917 & 61,089 & 57,663 & 55,156 & 51,529 \\
\hline Schenectad & 1809 & 206 & 109,383 & 530.9 & 88,235 & 46,852 & 29,797 & 23,538 & 21,347. \\
\hline Schoharie & 1795 & 642 & 21,303 & 33.2 & 23,855 & 26,854 & 29,164 & 32,910 & 33,340 \\
\hline Schuyler & 1859 & 336 & 13,098 & 39.0 & 14,004 & 15,811 & 16,711 & 18,842 & 18,989 \\
\hline Seneca. & 1804 & 336 & 24,735 & 73.6 & 26,972 & 28,114 & 28,227 & 29,278 & 27,823 \\
\hline Steube & 1796 & 1,398 & 80,627 & 57.7 & 83,362 & 82,822 & 81,473 & 77,586 & 67,717 \\
\hline Suffolk & 1683 & 920 & 110,246 & 119.8 & 96,138 & 77,582 & 62,491 & 53,888 & 46,924 \\
\hline Sulliva & 1809 & 1,002 & 33,163 & 33.1 & 33,808 & 32,306 & 31,031 & 32,491 & 34,550 \\
\hline Tioga & 1791 & 520 & 24,212 & 46.6 & 25,624 & 27,951 & 29,935 & 32,673 & 30.572 \\
\hline Tompk & 1817 & 476 & 35,285 & 74.1 & 33,647 & 33,830 & 32,923 & 34,445 & 33,178 \\
\hline Ulster. & 1683 & 1,137 & 74,979 & 65.9 & 91,769 & 88,422 & 87,062 & 85,838 & 84,075 \\
\hline Warre & 1813 & 876 & 31,673 & 36.2 & 32,223 & 29,943 & 27,866 & 25,179 & 22,592 \\
\hline Washingt & 1772 & 837 & 44,888 & 53.6 & 47,778 & 45,624 & 45,690 & 47,871 & 49,568 \\
\hline Wayne & 1823 & 599 & 48,827 & 81.5 & 50,179 & 48,660 & 49,729 & 51,700 & 47,710 \\
\hline Westchest & 1683 & 448 & 344,436 & 768.8 & 283,055 & 184,257 & 146,772 & 108,988 & 131.348 \\
\hline Wyoming & 1841 & 601 & 30,314 & 50.4 & 31,880 & 30,413 & 31,193 & 30,907 & 29,164 \\
\hline Yates. . & 1823 & 343 & 16,641 & 48.5 & 18,642 & 20,318 & 21,001. & 21,087 & 19,595 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Montgomery's orlginal name was Tryon, whtoh was formed from Albany County In 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

COUNTY SEATS IN NEW YORK STATE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTY. & County Scat. & COUNTY. & County Seat. & COUNTY. & County Seat. \\
\hline Albany & Albany. & Herklmer & Herklmer. & Rlchmond & Richmond. \\
\hline Allegany & Belmont. & Jefferson. & Watertowi. & Rockland & New City. \\
\hline Bronx. . & Bronx Boro. & Klngis. & Brooklyn Boro. & St. Lawrence & Canton. \\
\hline Broome & Binghamtor. & Lewis. & Lowvllle. & Saratoga, & Ballston Spa. \\
\hline Cattaraugus & Llttle Valley. & Livlngsto & Genesco. & Schenectady & Schenectady. \\
\hline Cayuga. & Auburn. & Madison & Wampsville. & Sehoharle. & Schoharic. \\
\hline Chautauqua & Mayville. & Monroe & Rochester. & Schuyler & Watkins. \\
\hline Chemung... & Elnira. & Montgomery & Fonda. & Seneca & Waterloo. \\
\hline Chenango & Norwlch. & Nassau. & Mineola. & Steuben & Bath. \\
\hline Cllnton. & Plattsburg. & New Yor & Manhattan Boro. & Suffolk. & Riverhead. \\
\hline Columbia & Hudson. & Niagara & Lookport. & Sullivan & Monticello. \\
\hline Cortland & Cortland. & Oncida. & Utloa. & Tloga & Owego. \\
\hline Delaware & Delhi. & Onondaga & Syracuse. & Tompkin & Ithaca. \\
\hline Dutchess. & Poughkeepsie. & Ontario & Canandalgua. & Ulster. & Kingston. \\
\hline Erle.... & Buffalo. & Orange & Goshen. & Warren & Lake George. \\
\hline Essex & Ellzabethtown. & Orleans & Alblon. & Washlngto & Hudson Falls. \\
\hline Frankiin & Malone. & Oswego & Oswego. & Wayne. & Lyons. \\
\hline Fulton & Johnstown. & Otsego. & Cooperstowit. & Westchest & White Plalns. \\
\hline Genesee. & Batavia. & Putnam & Carmel. & Wyoming & Warsaw. \\
\hline Greene. & Catsklil. & Queens. & Jamaioa. & Yates. & Penn Yan. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

454 New York State-Urban and Rural Population.
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Class of Places.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{192} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1910} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1900.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PER CENT. OF Total Populat n.} \\
\hline & No. of Places. & Population. & No. of Places. & Population. & No. of Places. & Population & 1920.1 & 191\% 0 & 1900 \\
\hline Total & & 10,385,227 & & 9.113.614 & & 7,268,894 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline Urban territor & 169 & 8,589,814 & 148 & 7,185,494 & 122 & 5,298,111 & 82.7 & 78.8 & 729 \\
\hline Citles and villages of 1,000,000 inliabitants or more. & 1 & \[
5,620,048
\] & & & & 3,437,202 & 541 & 52.3 & \\
\hline 500,000 to 1,000000 inhablt'ts & 1 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,62,048 \\
506,775
\end{array}
\] & 1 & 4,766,883 & 1 & 3,437,202 & \(\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 4.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 52.3 & 7.3 \\
\hline 100,000 to 500,000 inhabit' ts. & 4 & 680,987 & 4 & 879,366 & 3 & 623,369 & 6.6 & 96 & 8.6 \\
\hline 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit' ts. & 5 & 372,452 & 4 & 303,861 & & 211,185 & 3.6 & 33 & 2.9 \\
\hline 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit'ts. & 11 & 382.645 & 12 & 381,461 & 8 & 185,277 & 3.7 & 42 & 2.5 \\
\hline 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit'ts & 36 & 540,139 & - 30 & 439,571 & 28 & 458,937 & 5.2 & 48 & 63 \\
\hline 5,000 to 10,000 inhabit'ts & 30 & 200,606 & 25 & 162,373 & 26 & 184,029 & 1.9 & 18 & 25 \\
\hline 2,500 to 5,000 inhabit'ts & 81 & 28.192 & 72 & 251,979 & 56 & 198,112 & \(\underline{2.8}\) & 2.8 & \({ }_{27}^{2} .7\) \\
\hline Rural territory V (llages less than 2 & 365 & \(1,795,383\)
346,877 & 351 & \(1,928,120\)
352,294 & 337 & 1,970.783 & 17.3 & 21.2 & 27.1
4.8 \\
\hline Other rural territory........... & 365 & 1,448,506 & 351 & 1,575,826 & 337 & 1,625,057 & 3.3
13.9 & 17.3 & 4.8
22.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, NEW YORK STATE, BY COUNTIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{COUNTY.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1900.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { PER CENT. URBAN } \\
\text { IN TOTAL } \\
\text { POPULATION. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rura
Pop.
Per
Sq.
M1le
1920.} \\
\hline & Urban. & Rural. & Urban. & Rural. & Urban & Rural. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & \\
\hline New York & 8,589,844 & 1,795,3*3 & \(7,185,494\) & 1,928,120 & 5,298,111 & 1,970,783 & 827 & 78.8 & 72.9 & 37.7 \\
\hline Albany & 156,815 & 29,291 & 144,773 & 28,893 & 137,152 & 28,419 & 84.3 & 83.4 & 82.8 & 55.6 \\
\hline Allegany & 15,815 & 31,846 & 4,382 & 37,030 & 3,556 & 37,945 & 13.6 & 10.6 & 8.6 & 30.4 \\
\hline Bronx. & 732,016
88,190 & - & 52.218 & 26.591 & 2,758 & & 100.0 & 66.3 & & 1 \\
\hline Cattaraug & 81,615 & 25,420 & 50,535 & 26,591 & 13,713 & 26,391 & 77.6
44.3 & 66.3
31.2 & 61.8
20.9 & 6 \\
\hline Cayuga.. & 36,192 & 29,029 & 34,603 & 32,438 & 30,345 & 35,889 & 55.5 & 51.7 & 45.8 & 41.3 \\
\hline Chautau & 73,719 & 41,629 & 59,300 & 45,826 & 38,635 & 49,679 & 63.9 & 56.4 & 43.7 & 38.9 \\
\hline Chemun & 49.581 & 16,291 & 39,908 & 14,754 & 35,672 & 18,391 & 75.3 & 73.0 & 66.0 & 40.0 \\
\hline Chenang & 8,268 & 26,701 & 7,422 & 28,153 & 5,766 & 30,802 & 23.6 & 20.9 & 15.8 & 29.9 \\
\hline Clinton & 13,532 & 30,366 & 11,138 & 37,092 & 8,434 & 38,996 & 30.8 & 23.1 & 17.8 & 28.9 \\
\hline Columb & 14,455 & 24,475 & 11,417 & 32,241 & 9,528 & 33,683 & 37.1 & 26.2 & 22.0 & 38.0 \\
\hline Cortland & 13,294 & 16,331 & 14,199 & 15,050 & 9,014 & 18,562 & 44.9 & \(48 . \dot{5}\) & 32.7 & 32.5 \\
\hline Delawar & 6,268 & 36,506 & 5,610 & 39,965 & 2,811 & 43,602 & 14.7 & 12.3 & 6.1 & 25.2 \\
\hline Dutchess & 49,231 & 42,516 & 41,760 & 45,901 & 37,013 & 44,657 & 53.7 & 47.6 & 45.3 & 52.7 \\
\hline Erle. & 557,558 & 77,130 & 457,620 & 71,365 & 366,937 & 66,749 & 87.8 & 86.5 & 84.6 & 74.6 \\
\hline Essex & 1,119 & 30,752 & 1,086 & 32,372 & . 346 & 30,361 & 3.5 & 3.2 & 1.1 & 16.7 \\
\hline Frankl & 14,119 & 29,422 & 13,431 & 32,286 & 8,183 & 34.670 & 32.4 & 29.4 & 19.1 & 175 \\
\hline Fulton & 33,201 & 11,725 & 31,264 & 13,270 & 28.479 & 14,363 & 73.9 & 70.2 & 66.5 & 22.7 \\
\hline Genese & 17,744 & 20,232 & 15,384 & 22,231 & 12,324 & 22,237 & 46.7 & 40.9 & 35.7 & 40.8 \\
\hline Greene & 4,728 & 21,068 & 5,296 & 24,918 & 8,219 & 23,259 & 18.3 & 17.5 & 26.1 & 32.8 \\
\hline Herkimer & 43,998 & 20,964 & 32,194 & 24,162 & 23,738 & 27,311 & 67.7 & 57.1 & 46.5 & 14.4 \\
\hline Jefferso & 35,605 & 46,645 & \[
30,293
\] & 50,089 & 24.591 & 52,157 & 43.3 & 37.7 & 32.0 & 36.6 \\
\hline Kings. & 2,018,356 & \(\cdots \cdots\) & \[
|1,634,351|
\] & & 1,166.582 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline Lewis. & 3,127 & 20,577 & 2,940 & 21,909 & & 27,427 & 13.2 & 11.8 & & 16.2 \\
\hline Livingston & 10,528 & 26,302 & 6,720 & 31,317 & 3,633 & 33.426 & 28.6 & 17.7 & 9.8 & 41.7 \\
\hline Madison. & 14,536 & 24,909 & 11,564 & 27,725 & 9,394 & 31,151 & 36.8 & 29.4 & 23.2 & 38.5 \\
\hline Monroe & 307,257 & 44,777 & 224,840 & 58,372 & 166,003 & 51,848 & 87.3 & 79.4 & 76.2 & 67.5 \\
\hline Montgomery & 36,271 & 21,657 & 36,565 & 21,002 & 20,929 & 26,559 & 62.6 & 635 & 44.1 & 54.4 \\
\hline Nassau & 42,993 & 33,127 & 13,467 & 70,463 & 6,194 & 49,254 & 34.1 & 16.0 & 11.2 & 303.4 \\
\hline New Yor & 2,284,103 & & 2,762,522 & & 2,050,600 & & \(100 . U\) & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline Nlagara & 91,363 & 27,342 & 60,370 & 31,666 & 45,107 & 29,854 & 77.0 & 65.6 & 60.2 & 52.4 \\
\hline Oneida & 123,535 & 59,298 & 94.916 & 59,241 & 71,726 & 61.074 & 67.6 & 61.6 & 54.0 & 47.4 \\
\hline Onondag & 186,860 & 54,605 & 148,761 & 51,537 & 117,368 & 51,367 & 77.4 & 74.3 & 69.6 & 69.9 \\
\hline Ontario & 22,004 & 30,648 & 19,663 & 32,623 & 16,584 & 33,021 & 41.8 & 37.6 & 33.4 & 47.2 \\
\hline Orange & 69,881 & 49,963 & 62,425 & 53,576 & 54,823 & 49,036 & 58.3 & 53.8 & 52.8 & 59.9 \\
\hline Orleans & 10,694 & 17,925 & 10.699 & 21,301 & 9,193 & 20,971 & 37:4 & 33.4 & 30.5 & 45.3 \\
\hline Oswego & 36,669 & 34,376 & 33.848 & 37.816 & 30,405 & 40,476 & 51.6 & 47.2 & 42.9 & 35.6 \\
\hline Otsego & 14,307 & 31,893 & 9,491 & 37,725 & 7,147 & 41,792 & 31.0 & 20.1 & 14.6 & 31.6 \\
\hline Queens & 469,042 & & 284.041 & & 152,999 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline Rensselae & 87,732 & 25,397 & 93,056 & 29,220 & 88,887 & 32,810 & 77.6 & 76.1 & 73.0 & 38.3 \\
\hline Richmond & 116,531 & & 85,969 & & 67,021 & & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & \\
\hline Rocklan & 16,642 & 28.906 & 12,951 & 33,922 & 10,210 & 28,088 & 36.5 & 27.6 & 26.7 & 158.0 \\
\hline St. Lawren & 31,415 & 56,706 & 29,749 & 59,256 & 22,922 & 66.161 & 35.6 & 33.4 & 25.7 & 21.0 \\
\hline Saratoga & 30,663 & 29.366 & 26.710 & 35,207 & 24.173 & 36,916 & 51.1 & 43.1 & 39.6 & 35.7 \\
\hline Schenectad & 93,081 & 16,282 & 75.783 & 12,452 & 31,682 & 15,170 & 85.1 & 85.9 & 67.6 & 79.0 \\
\hline Schuyle & 2,785 & 10,313 & 2.817 & 11,187 & 2,943 & 12,868 & 21.3 & 201 & 18.6 & 30.7 \\
\hline Senec & 10,198 & 14.537 & 10.519 & 16,453 & 10,775 & 17,339 & 41.2 & 39.0 & 38.3 & 43.3 \\
\hline Steuben & 35,640 & 44,987 & 31,231 & 52,131 & 27,973 & 54,849 & 44.2 & 37.5 & 33.8 & 32.2 \\
\hline Suffolk & 18,825 & 91,421 & 17,947 & 78,191 & 2,926 & 74,656 & 17.1 & 18.7 & 3.8 & 99.4 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {T Tloga }}\) & 9,417 & 14,795 & 9,488 & 16,136 & 9,504 & 18,447 & 389 & 37.0 & 34.0 & 28.5 \\
\hline 'Tompiri & 17,004 & 18,281 & 14,802 & 18,845 & 13.136 & 20,694 & 482 & 44.0 & 38.8 & 38.4 \\
\hline Ulster & 33,817 & 41,162 & 32,951 & 58,818 & 31.111 & 57,311 & 45.1 & 35.9 & 35.2 & 36.2 \\
\hline Warren & 16,638 & 15,035 & 15,243 & 16,980 & 12.613 & 17,330 & 52.5 & 47.3 & 42.1 & 17.2 \\
\hline Washington. & 17,914 & 26,974 & 17,788 & 29,990 & 15,071 & 30,553 & 39.9 & 37.2 & 33.0 & 32.2 \\
\hline Wayne. & 13,745 & 35,082 & 13,382 & 36,797 & 11,385 & 37,275 & 28.2 & 26.7 & 23.4 & 58.6 \\
\hline Westcheste & 297,171 & 47,265 & 229,287 & 53,768 & 129,414 & 54.843 & 86.3 & 81.0 & 70.2 & 105. \\
\hline Wyoming & 8,339 & 21,975 & 7,594 & 24,286 & 5,811 & 24,602 & 27.5 & 23.8 & 19.1 & 36.6 \\
\hline Yates & 4,517 & 12.124 & 4,597 & 14,045 & 4,650 & 15,668 & 27.1 & 24.7 & 22.9 & 35.3 \\
\hline All other coun & & 69,238 & 2,549 & 74,152 & & 77,894 & & 3. & & 19.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GITIZENSHIP OF FOREICN-BORN WHITES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { TOT } \\
\text { FOREIGN-BOF }
\end{array}
\] & N White. & Foreign-1 & RN White & 1 Years & and Over. \\
\hline COUNTR OF BIRTH. & Number & & To & Natura & IZED. & \\
\hline & & tribution. & otal. & Number. & Pr. Cent. & Naturalized. \\
\hline All countries. & 2,786,112 & 100.0 & 2,528,497 & 1,153,813 & 45.6 & 1,374,684 \\
\hline Italy. & 545,173 & 19.6 & 474,994 & 139,330 & 29.3 & 335,664 \\
\hline Russia. & 529,240 & 19.0 & 458,239 & 182,139 & 39.7 & 276,100 \\
\hline Germany & 295.650 & 10.6 & 290,287 & 203.307 & 70.0 & 86,980 \\
\hline Ireland. & 284,747 & 10.2 & 280,508 & 177,678 & 63.3 & 102,830 \\
\hline Austria & 247,519
151,172 & 8.9 & 224,799
138,279 & 66,971
59,129 & 29.8 & 157,828 \\
\hline England & 135;305 & 5.4
4.9 & 120,299 & -74,109 & 61.6 & 46,190 \\
\hline Canada & 111,974 & 4.0 & 99,792 & 59,656 & 99.8 & 40,136 \\
\hline Canada-Frene & 15,560 & 0.6 & 14,078 & 8,177 & 58.1 & 5,901 \\
\hline Hungary & 78,374 & 2.8 & 71,413 & 28,701 & 40.2 & 42,712 \\
\hline Sweden & 53,025 & 1.9 & 51,114 & 29,058 & 56.8 & - 22,056 \\
\hline Roumania. & 40,116 & 1.4 & 36,230 & 18,226 & 50.3 & -18.004 \\
\hline Czecho-Slovak & 38,247 & 1.4 & 36,140 & 14.517 & 40.2 & 21,623 \\
\hline Scotland & 37,654 & 1.4 & 34,157 & 19,997 & 58.5 & 14.150 \\
\hline France, & 32,179 & 1.2 & 29,345 & 15,370 & 52.4 & 13,975 \\
\hline Norway & 27,573 & 1.0 & 25,445 & 11,917 & 46.8 & 13,528 \\
\hline Greece & 26,117 & 0.9 & 22,907 & 3,993 & 17.4 & 18,914 \\
\hline Switzerla d & 15,053 & 0.5 & 14,521 & 8,563 & 59.0 & 5,958 \\
\hline Denmark. & 14,222 & 0.5 & 13,328 & 7,764 & 58.3 & 5,564 \\
\hline Netherlands. & 13,772 & 0.5 & 12,196 & 7,120 & 58.4 & 5,076 \\
\hline Spain.. & 12,548 & 0.5 & 10,774 & 1,144 & 10.6 & 9.630 \\
\hline Finiand. & 12,504 & 0.4 & 11,896 & 2,901 & 24.4 & 8,995 \\
\hline Luthuania. & 12,121 & 0.4 & 11,407 & 2,105 & 18.5 & 9,302 \\
\hline Jugo-Slavia. & 8,547 & 0.3 & 7,604 & 2,014 & 26.5 & 5,590 \\
\hline All other countries. & 55,153 & 0.3
2.0 & 6,986
45,837 & 16,337 & 25.3
35.6 & 5,219
29,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Last column eomprises aliens, persons who had taken out their first citizenship papers oniy, and persons for whom the citizenship status was not ascertained.

RACIAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, URBAN AND RURAL, 1920-1910.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Class of Population.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Number.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Per Cent. of Total.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1910.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Males to } 100 \\
& \text { Females: }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & 1920 & 1910. & 19 & 10. & le. & Female. & aie. & Fe & 1920 & 191 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { THE S } \\
& \text { Total }
\end{aligned}
\] & 10,385, 227 & & 100.0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline hite. & 0,172,027 & 8,966,845 & & & 5,081,0 & 5,091,017 & 11,327 & \(4,455,5\) & & 101.3 \\
\hline Negro & 198,483 & 134,191 & & & 95,418 & 103,065 & 64,034 & 70,157 & 92 & 3. \\
\hline Indian & 50 & 6,046 & & & & 2,687 & & 11 & 104 & 5 \\
\hline \(J\) & 2,6 & & & & 2, & 496 & ,08 & 167 & 441 & 7 \\
\hline Ail othe & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Native & 7,385,915 & 6, & & & & & 3,078,904 & 1, & 98 & \\
\hline For. par & \(2,844,083\) & 2,241,83 & & 24.6 & 1,3951,548 & 1,448,535 & \(1,100,490\) & 1,141,347 & 96 & \\
\hline Mixed parent & 873,566 & 765,411 & & & 1,421,746 & 1,451,820 & 1, 371,790 & 1, 393,621 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Forelgn-born white urban populat'n. Total.} & 2,786,112 & 2,729,272 & 26.8 & 29.9 & 1,412,575 & 1,343,537 & 1,432,423 & 1.296,849 & 107.4 & 110.5 \\
\hline & & & 100 & & & 4,3 & & & & \\
\hline White & 8,395,070 & 7,061,0 & & & 4,170,304 & \(4,224,766\) & 3,522,213 & 3,538 & 7 & . \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Negro \\
1nd., Chin., Jap., \& \\
all other
\end{tabular}} & 185,212 & 117,486 & & & 88,546 & 96,666 & 54,643 & 62,8 & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Native white, otat & 5,809 & 4,578,556 & 67.6 & & 2,835,785 & 2,973,935 & 2,234,535 & 2,344 & 95 & \\
\hline Native parent'ge & \(2,487,080\) & 1,955,409 & 29.0 & 27 & 1,220,225 & 1.266,855 & 959,301
977 & 1, 996 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mixed parent'ge.} & & & & & & & 297,285 & 1,0320,638 & \({ }_{91} 95.8\) & 92 \\
\hline & 2,585,350 & 2,482,487 & & 34.5 & 1,334,519 & 1,250,831 & 1,287,678 & 1,194,809 & 106.7 & 107.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{RURAL POPULAT
Total........
White........} & 1,795,383 & 1,923 & 100.0 & 100 & 22 & 875,079 & 1,001 & 926 & & \\
\hline & 1,776,957 & 1,905,80 & 99.0 & 98.8 & 910,706 & 866.251 & -989,114 & 916 & 105 & 107.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Negr \\
1nd., Chin., Jap. \& all other. .
\end{tabular}} & 13,271 & 16 & & & 6,872 & 6,399 & 9,391 & 7,31 & 107 & 128.4 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 2,964 & 2,649 & 112 & 1119 \\
\hline Native white, total & 1,576,195 & 1.659,017 & & 86 & 80.616 & 58,570 & 647 323 & 81 & & \\
\hline Native parent'ge & 1,181,186 & ,274,916 & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 600,91 \mathrm{E} \\
& 128,334
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 580,270 \\
& 120.89
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
647323 \\
122,54
\end{tabular} & 627, & 103.6 & 10 \\
\hline r, parenta & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 728,334 \\
& 73,400
\end{aligned}
\] & 120 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
122,541 \\
74.505
\end{array}
\] & 72.9 & 101.4 & 102 \\
\hline or.-born white. & 200,762 & 246,785 & 11.2 & 12.8 & 108,056 & 92,706 & 144,745 & 102,04 & 16. & 141.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
'All othcr" population (1920) inciuded 496 Filipinos, 204 Hindus; 30 Koreans, and 2 Slamese
Pereentages less than onetenth of 1 per cent. are not shown. Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100

POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline , & & & 191 & 1915 & 20 & . & & & 1910. & 915 & 1920 \\
\hline Allegany & 865 & 866 & 1,627 & 832 & 934 & Shinnecock. .... & 185 & & & 143 & 112 \\
\hline Cattaraug & 1,417 & 1,472 & 1,374 & 1,313 & 1,198 & Ton & \begin{tabular}{l}
559 \\
404 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}503 \\ 384 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 497 & 513 & 400 \\
\hline Onelda & 139 & 04 & & - \({ }_{5}{ }^{\text {c }}\) & \({ }^{4} 45\) & Tus & 404 & 384 & 417 & 394 & \\
\hline Poospatuc & & & & & & & 4,707 & & 5,729 & 4,845 & \\
\hline St. Regis.. & 73 & 1.2 & 1,2 & 1,086 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

At Oii Springs Reservation, \(n\) Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties-4.
Indians- Cach tribe has an atormey, appointed by the Govermor of the state.

FOREICN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1920,
(Country of Birth is shown at top of columns).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Counties & Total Born White & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aus- } \\
& \text { tria. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada- } \\ & \text { Exceot }\end{aligned}\right.\) French. & England. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ger- } \\
& \text { many. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Hun-
gary. & Ireland. & Italy. & Poland. & Russia. \\
\hline The State.. ........ & 2.786,112 & 151,172 & ¢6,414 & 135.305 & 295,650 & 78.374 & 284,747 & 545,173 & 247,519 & 529,240 \\
\hline Albany & 29,322 & 583 & 895 & 2.103 & 3,984 & 132 & 4,712 & 5,026 & 3.356 & 2,645 \\
\hline Allegany & 1.465 & \({ }_{23,638}^{27}\) & \({ }_{2}^{204}\) & 189 & \(\begin{array}{r}321 \\ 29 \\ \hline 19\end{array}\) & 10,644 & 312
18,679 & 131
39.519 & 3.31
19,008 & 87,345 \\
\hline Bronx. & 266.971 & 23,638 & 2,083 & 8,624 & 29,719 & 10,644 & 18,679 & 39,519 & 19,008 & 87,345 \\
\hline Broome.. & 14,601
7,196 & 670
331 & \(\begin{array}{r}359 \\ 597 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 439 & 1.428 & 208 & 1,652 & 2,340 & 1,404 & 141 \\
\hline Cayuga. & 9,488 & 241 & 483 & 1.614 & 536 & 69 & 1,421 & 2,386 & 1,584 & 311 \\
\hline Chatauau & 23.038 & 198 & 879 & 1,818 & 1,710 & 27 & 480 & 4.813 & 2,323 & 187 \\
\hline Chemung & 5,915 & 340 & 247 & 465 & 872 & 21 & 930 & 1,031 & 598 & 477 \\
\hline Chenango & 1,734 & 12 & 109 & 220 & 208 & 8 & 293 & 478 & 26 & 48 \\
\hline Clinton & 4.010 & 48 & 797 & 159 & 818 & \({ }^{18}\) & 227 & \(\begin{array}{r}363 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 129 & 210 \\
\hline Cortland & 2,015 & 28 & \({ }_{226}\) & 305 & 77 & 19 & 363 & 558 & 18 & 155 \\
\hline Delaware & 2,084 & 51 & 108 & 212 & 336 & 61 & 164 & 450 & 109 & 131 \\
\hline Dutche & 12,465 & 555 & 318 & 937 & 1,424 & 560 & 2,223 & 2,762 & 913 & 885 \\
\hline Erie & 147,309 & 3,957 & 17,687 & 7,918 & 26,308 & 4.905 & 8,048 & 18,893 & 38,641 & 7,150 \\
\hline Essex & 2,571 & 71 & 298 & 147 & & 169 & 271 & 366 & 302 & 147 \\
\hline Frankl & 4,532 & 34 & 1,471 & 147 & 83 & & 250 & & 35 & 156 \\
\hline Fulton & 6,364 & 286 & 273 & 995 & 790 & 63 & 521 & 1,285 & 216 & 482 \\
\hline Genese & 5,313 & 116 & 555 & 683 & 805 & 34 & 485 & 1,672 & 510 & \\
\hline Greene & 2,033 & 70 & 46 & 120 & 390 & 34 & 203 & 444 & 138 & 204 \\
\hline Hamilton & 341 & & 51 & 21 & 15 & 1 & 45 & 12 & 12 & 29 \\
\hline Herkimer & 11,102 & 244 & 621 & 703 & 982 & 94 & 1,073 & 2,535 & 1,901 & 713 \\
\hline Jefferson & 11,373 & 237 & 6,229 & 949 & 402 & 144 & 576 & 1,080 & 272 & 148 \\
\hline Kings & 659,287 & 31,981 & 7,694 & 25,003 & 56,778 & 8,795 & 53,660 & 138,245 & 51,928 & 189,421 \\
\hline Lewis & 1,980 & 54 & 474 & 74 & 198 & 194 & 136 & & 246 & 77 \\
\hline Living & 4,259 & 66 & 367 & 352 & 334 & 11 & 1,050 & 1,661 & 81 & 102 \\
\hline Madison & 3.246 & 39 & 310 & 468 & 368 & 15 & 360 & 1,024 & 51 & 52 \\
\hline Monroe. & 79,491 & 1,634 & 10,592 & 7,159 & 12,736 & 427 & 4,947 & 20,752 & 4,882 & 7,015 \\
\hline Montgom & 12.357 & 257 & 231 & & 1,727 & 14 & 925 & 2,488 & 3,279 & 474 \\
\hline Nassau. & 25,998 & 715 & 652 & 2,457 & 4,073 & & 3,499 & 4,290 & 3,644 & 1,276 \\
\hline New Yor & 922,080 & 65,603 & 11,390 & 29,817 & 70,836 & 40,644 & 116,749 & 184,546 & 64,514 & 193,775 \\
\hline Niagara & 29,298 & 914 & 6.548 & 2,950 & 3,198 & 532 & 1,340 & 4,991 & 4,395 & 1,465 \\
\hline Onelda & 37185 & 554
1,349 & 1,820
3.985 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
2,871 \\
3,799
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|c}
3,179 \\
5,874
\end{tabular} & [285 & 2,286 & 11,333
8,563 & 7,073
5,481 & 1,377 \\
\hline & 41,517 & 1,349 & & & 47 & 6 & 123 & & 71 & 3,070 \\
\hline Orleans & 4.444 & & 530 & 1,350 & 564 & 6 & 270 & 955 & 504 & 57 \\
\hline Oswego & 7,528 & 235 & 1,579 & 842 & 620 & 35 & - 743 & 1,490 & 780 & 304 \\
\hline Otsego. & 2.366 & 58 & 117 & 318 & 243 & 33 & 346 & 379 & 68 & 142 \\
\hline Putnam & 1,437 & 31 & & 135 & 131 & 10 & 415 & 340 & 20 & \\
\hline Quee & 111,676 & 4,678 & 1,608 & 6,047 & 32,446 & 3,555 & 10,618 & 19,794 & 7,778 & 7,627 \\
\hline Rensselae & 16,002 & 390 & 577 & 1,596 & & 70 & & 1,746 & 1,164 & 942 \\
\hline Richmond & 31,533 & 839 & 739 & 1,913 & 4,375 & 755 & 3,744 & 8,728 & 2,451 & 1,629 \\
\hline Rockland & 6,961 & 382 & 162 & 529 & 1,341 & 200 & 698 & 1,320 & 320 & 581 \\
\hline St Lawre & 10,848 & 168 & 5,235 & 474 & 218 & 207 & 846 & 1558 & 402 & 295 \\
\hline Saratoga & 7,386 & 281 & 342 & 689 & 521 & 52 & 1,326 & 1,907 & 491 & 379 \\
\hline Schenectad & 23,679 & 717 & 812 & 1,777 & 2,707 & 684 & 1,403 & 5,975 & 4,571 & 1,251 \\
\hline schoharie. & 620 & 18 & 30 & 51 & 123 & 15 & 48 & 159 & 37 & 32 \\
\hline Schuyler & 662 & 8 & 38 & 73 & 26 & 12 & 90 & 309 & 11 & 7 \\
\hline Seneca & 2,932 & 92 & 167 & 330 & 364 & & 635 & 762 & 96 & 119 \\
\hline Steuber & 4.776 & 197 & 277 & 529 & 634 & 43 & 962 & 988 & 154 & 69 \\
\hline Suffolk & 23.888 & 943 & 459 & 1,758 & 3,793 & 361 & 3,503 & 2,698 & 2,772 & 2,544 \\
\hline Sulliva & 5.495 & 568 & 60 & 142 & 996 & & 249 & 104 & 220 & 2,429 \\
\hline Tioga & 1,212 & 94 & 78 & 138 & 150 & 27 & 149 & 107 & 147 & \\
\hline Tompkins & 2,660 & 110 & 254 & 373 & 129 & 287 & 402 & 316 & 53 & 82 \\
\hline Ulster & 8,043 & 338 & 178 & 412 & 1,668 & 226 & 848 & 1,877 & 426 & 1,226 \\
\hline Warren & 2,431 & 20 & 159 & 156 & 92 & 6 & 659 & 342 & 102 & 236 \\
\hline Washingt & 4,213 & 217 & 337 & 239 & 115 & , & 1,041 & 729 & 141 & 108 \\
\hline Wayne. & 6,634 & & 446 & & 620 & & & 1.034 & 57 & 83 \\
\hline Westcbester & 80,005 & 4,533 & 2,159 & 5,820 & 7,521 & 2,273 & 12,494 & 22,006 & 4,164 & 6,274 \\
\hline Wates.... & 2,669
1,150 & 61 & 352
90 & 285 & \({ }_{517}{ }^{5}\) & 17 & \begin{tabular}{|}
335 \\
147
\end{tabular} & 284
84 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
428 \\
2
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}52 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STATE TOTALS FOR THOSE NOT IN TABLE ABOVE.}

Armenia. 5,590; Belgium. 5,300; Canada, French, 15,560; Cuba, 3,136; Czecho-Slovakia, 38.247; Denmark. 14.222; Finland, 12.504; France, 32,179; Greece, 26,117; Jugo-Slavia, 8,547; Lithuania, 12,121; Netherlands. 13,772; Norway, 27,573; Roumania, 40,116; Scotland, 37,654; South America, 6,446; Spain, 12,548; Sweden, 53,025 ; Switzerland, 15.053; Syria, 8,127; Wales, 6,763; West Indies (exc. Cuba and Porto Rico), 8.396.

\section*{PERCENTAGES. 1920 AND 1910.}

The 1920 percentage of foreign-born whites in chlef counties (1910 percentage in parentheses) is'as follows: Manhattan, 40.4 (45.4); Bronx, 36.5 (0.1) ; Kings, 32.7 (35.0); Richmond. 27.1 (28.2): Nlagara, 24.7 (26.0); Queens, 23.8 (27.9); Erie, 23.2 (27.0); Westchester. 23.2 (28.6); Monroc. 22.6 (25.1); Sulfolk, 21.7 (22 9); Schenectady, 21.7 (23.8); Montgomery, 21.3 (23 8) ; Nassau, 20.6 (23.0); Oneida. 20.3 (21.9); Chautauqua, 20.0 (22.2); Onondaga, 17.2 (19.8); Herkimer, 17.1 ( 18.3 ); Sullivan, 16.6 ( 13.3 ); Albany, \(15.8^{(18.8)}\) : Orleans, 15.5 (18.1) ; Rockland, 15.3 (20.7); Cayuga, 14.5 (14.9); Fulton, 14.2 (14.7) ; Rensselaer, 14.1 (17.3): Genesee, 14.0 (17.2).

In almost every county of the State the percentage of foreign-born whites has decreased and in 40 of the 62 counties there was also a decrease in the number of foreign-born whites.

\section*{POPULATION OF N. Y. STATE EY STATE OF BIRTH.}
(U. S. Census figures as of January 1, 1920.)

Of the \(10,385,227\) inhabitants of New Yorlk, \(6,634,469\), or \(\cdot 63.9\) per cent., were natives of that State; 925,383 , or 8.9 ner eent., were natives of other States or of the outlying possessions; and \(2,825,375\), or 27.2 per cent., were born in forelgn countries.

The pereentage of native Americans in the total
population of the State increased from 69.8 in 1910, to 72.8 in 1920, and the percontage forelgn born decreased from 30.2 to 27.2 . The percentage of natives of New York increased during the same period from 62 to 63.9 , and the percentage borti in other states and the outlying possessions increased from 7.9 to 8.9 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NATIVITY
State and Birth. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { All } \\
\text { Classes, } \\
1920 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { White, } \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Colored, } \\
1920 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Natrvity
STATE OND BIHTH. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All } \\
& \text { Classes, } \\
& 1920 .
\end{aligned}
\] & White, 1920. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Colored } \\
1920 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Total population. & 10,385,227 & 10,172,027 & 213.200 & Vermont & 23,216 & 22,929 & 87 \\
\hline Native & 7,559,852 & 7,385,915 & 173,937 & North Carolina.. & 17,303 & 4,475 & 13,228 \\
\hline Born ln: & & ,385,915 & 173,037 & South Carolina.. & 17,050 & 3,943 & 13.107 \\
\hline New York & 6,634,469 & 3,566,130 & 68,339 & Creorgia........ & - 14,583 & 5,931 & 8,652 \\
\hline Pennsylvani & 216,102 & . 212,452 & 3,650 & Missour & 12,265 & 11,870 & 395 \\
\hline New Jersey . & 115,901 & 112,339 & 3,562 & Indiana & 12,248 & 11,987 & 261 \\
\hline Massachusetts. & 70,911 & - 69,597 & 1,314 & Maine. & 12,231 & 12,128 & 103 \\
\hline Connectlcut & 48,162 & 47,028 & 1.134 & Wisconsiri. . . . . & 11,704 & 11,660 & 44 \\
\hline Virginia & 44,986 & 13,548 & 31,438 & Rhode Island... & 10,797 & 10,370 & 427 \\
\hline Ohio. & 43,692 & 42,725 & 967 & Other Statos & 114,171 & 98.270 & 15,901 \\
\hline Milinois & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
34,248 \\
25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 33,758
25,007 & 490
240 & Other native
Foreign born & 2,825,360 & \(5,3,840\)
\(2,786,112\) & 6.020
39.263 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Colored" comprises persons of Negro deseent, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other non-whites.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIACES IN N. Y. STATE SINCE 1900.
(For deaths by chief causes, see separate table.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Estimated Population.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Births.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Deaths.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Marriages.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Rates Per 1,000 Por.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Deaths Under 5 Years.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pct. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot.Dths} \\
\hline & & & & & Births. & Deaths. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Persons \\
Married
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline 1900 & 7,284,461 & 143,156 & 132,089 & 63,225 & 19.7 & 18.1 & 17.4 & 39,204 & 29.6 \\
\hline 1901 & 7,471,268 & 140,539 & 131,335 & 65,216 & 18.8 & 17.6 & 17.5 & 35,775 & 27.2 \\
\hline 1902 & 7,658,075 & 146,740 & 124,830 & 68,903 & 19.2 & 16.3 & 18.0 & 31,215 & 25.0 \\
\hline 1903 & 7,844,882 & 158,343 & 127,498 & 73,011 & 20.2 & 16.3 & 18.6 & 32,768 & 25.7 \\
\hline 190 & 8,031,689 & 165,014 & 142,217 & 74,677 & 20.5 & 17.7 & 18.6 & 39,086 & 27.5 \\
\hline 1905 & 8,218,496 & 172,259 & 137,435 & 78,261 & 21.0 & 16.7 & 19.0 & 38,045 & 27.7 \\
\hline 1906 & 8,405,303 & 183,012 & 141,099 & 87.870 & 21.8 & 16.8 & 20.9 & 30,290 & 27.9 \\
\hline 1907 & 8,592,110 & 196,020 & 147,130 & 92,421 & 22.8 & 17.1 & 21.5 & 40,168 & 27.3 \\
\hline 1908 & 8,778,917 & 203,159 & 138,912 & 73,644 & 23.1 & 15.8 & 16.8 & 37,941 & 27.3 \\
\hline 1909 & 8,965,724 & 202,656 & 140,261 & 80,090 & 22.6 & 15.6 & 17.9 & 38,278 & 27.3 \\
\hline 1910 & 9,152,532 & 213,235 & 147,710 & 85,490 & 23.3 & 16.1 & 18.7 & 39,848 & 27.0 \\
\hline 1911 & 9,343,768 & 221,678 & 145,912 & 86,463 & 23.7 & 15.6 & 18.5 & 36,156 & 24.6 \\
\hline 1912 & 9,535,004 & 227,120 & 142,377 & 97,427 & 23.8 & 14.9 & 20.4 & 34,787 & 24.4 \\
\hline 1913 & 9,726,241 & 228,713 & 145,274 & 92,343 & 23.5 & 14.9 & 19.0 & 35,596 & 24.5 \\
\hline 1914 & 9,917,477 & 240,038 & 145,476 & 93,793 & 24.2 & 14.7 & 18.9 & 33,062 & 22.7 \\
\hline 1915 & 10,108,713 & 242,950 & 146,892 & 91,102 & 24.0 & 14.5 & 18.0 . & 33,584 & 22.9 \\
\hline 1916 & 10,299,702 & 240,817 & 151,543 & 97,474 & 23.4 & 14.7 & 18.9 & 33,618 & 22.2 \\
\hline 1917 & 10,490,680 & 246,453 & 154,127 & 104,800 & 23.5 & 14.7 & 20.0 & 31,431 & 20.4 \\
\hline 1918 & 10,681,667 & 242,704 & 192,318 & 94,107 & 22.7 & 18.0 & 17.6 & 37,429 & 19.5 . \\
\hline 1919 & 10,872,661 & 226,269 & 143,401 & 103,715 & 20.8 & 13.2 & 20.8 & 27,048 & 18.9 \\
\hline 1920 & 10,450,734 & 235,460 & 144,469 & 110,300 & 22.5 & 13.8 & 21.1 & 29,584 & 20.5 \\
\hline 1921 & 10.581,703 & 238,696 & 129,575 & 101,437 & 22.6 & 12.2 & 19.2 & 24,938 & 19.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Stlll births, of which there were 10,147 in 1921, are not ineluded in the above table, as to either births or deaths.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1900.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PULM. TUBERC.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pnedmonia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { HEART AND } \\
\text { VEIN TROUR. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BRIGH'S's Disease.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cancer.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{DIPRTHERIA.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Suícide.} \\
\hline & Deaths & Rate. & Deaths & Rate. & Deaths & Rate. & Deaths & Rate. & Deaths & Rate. & D'ths & Rate & D'ths & Rate \\
\hline & 13.590 & 186.6 & 16,596 & 227.8 & 15,857 & & 8,628 & & 4,871 & 66.9 & 3,306 & 45.4 & 858 & \[
11.8
\] \\
\hline 190 & 13,766 & 184.3 & 14,660 & 196.2 & 16,734 & 224.0 & 9,005 & 120.5 & 5,033 & 67.4 & 3,026 & 40.5 & & 10.8 \\
\hline 1902 & 12,582 & 164.3 & 14,085 & 183.9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,581 \\
& 18.267
\end{aligned}
\] & 229.6
232.8 & 9,035 9 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
118.0 \\
123.9
\end{tabular} & 4,990
5,456 & 65.2
69.5 & 2.859
3,035 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
37.3 \\
38.7
\end{tabular} & & 11.7
12.0 \\
\hline 1903 & 13,194 & 168.2 & 14, 1702 & 181.2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,267 \\
& 20,804
\end{aligned}
\] & 232.8
259.0 & 9,721
10,674 & 123.9 & 5,456
5,697 & 69.5
70.9 & 3,035 & 38.7
37.9 & 1,938 & 12.8 \\
\hline 190 & 14,159
14,061 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
176.3 \\
171.1
\end{array}\right|
\] & 17,402 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
216.7 \\
177.4
\end{array}\right|
\] & 20,804 & 259.0
252.8 & 10,674
10,413 & 132.9 & 5,697 & 70.9 & 3,041
2,296 & 37.9
27.9 & 1,031
1,219 & 12.8 \\
\hline 190 & 14,061 & 171.1 & 14,581
15,519 & 177 184.4 & 20,774 & 252.8 & 10,413
10,926 & 126.7 & 6,056
6,168 & 73.7
73.4 & 2,296 & 27.9 & 1,219 & 14.8 \\
\hline 1907 & 14,431 & 168.0 & 18,104 & 210.7 & 22,397 & 260.7 & 10,575 & 123.1 & 6,420 & 74.7 & 2,603 & 30.3 & 1,207 & 14.9 \\
\hline 1908 & 14,347 & 163.4 & 14,852 & 169.2 & 21.940 & 249.9 & 9,883 & 112.6 & 0,554 & 74.7 & 2,473 & 28. & 1,511 & 17.2 \\
\hline 190 & 13,996 & 156.1 & 16,597 & 185.1 & 22,402 & 249.9 & 10,720 & 119.6 & 7,060 & 78.7 & 2,313 & 25. & 1,494 & 6.7 \\
\hline 1910 & 14,287 & 156. & 17,115 & 187.0 & 23,299 & 254.6 & 11,217 & 122.6 & 7,522 & 82.2 & 2,433 & 26.6 & 1,479 & 16.2 \\
\hline 191 & 14,491 & 155 & 16,460 & 176.2 & 25,290 & 270.7 & 11,003 & 117.8 & 7.970 & 85.3 & 1,963 & 21.0 & 1.436 & 15.4 \\
\hline 1912 & 14,007 & 146.9 & 16,537 & 173.4 & 2- \({ }^{\text {, }} 0 \cdot 3\) & 273.3 & 11,897 & 124.8 & 8,250 & 86.5 & 1,624 & 17. & 1,340 & 14 \\
\hline 191 & 14,096 & 144 & 16,530 & 179.9 & 27,261 & 280.3 & 11,739 & 120.7 & 8,536 & 87. & & 10 & & \\
\hline 191 & 14,58i & 147.1 & 15,510 & 156.4 & 31,354 & 316.1 & 11,308 & 114.0 & 8,906 & 89. & 2,015 & & 6 & \\
\hline 191 & 14,512 & 143,6 & 17,209 & 170.2 & 31.453 & 311.1 & 11,582 & 114. & 9,301 & 92.0 & 1,770 & & 1,680 & 16.6 \\
\hline 191 & 14,069 & 136.6 & 17,314 & 168.1 & 32,774 & 318.2 & 12,801 & 124.3 & 9,419 & 91. & & & 1,492 & 14.5 \\
\hline 191 & 14,795 & 141.0 & 18,073 & 178.0 & 34,247 & 326.5 & 13,136 & 125.2 & 9,736 & 92.8 & & & & \\
\hline 19 & 15,052 & 140;9 & 34,513 & 323. 1 & 35,091 & 328.5 & 11,315 & 10,5.9 & 9, \({ }^{\text {876 }}\) & 92 & & 16 & & \\
\hline 19 & 12,814 & 117.9 & 17,016 & 157.2 & 31,967 & 294.0 & 10,540 & 96.9 & 10,166 & & 2,056 & 18. & 1,294. & \\
\hline 192 & 11,034 & 105.6 & 16,479 & 157.7 & ,34,403 & 329.2 & 10,475 & 100.2 & 10,533 & 100.8 & 1,904 & 18.2 & 1,185 & 11.3 \\
\hline 192 & 11,303 & 87.9 & 10,605 & 100.2 & 34;701 & 328.0 & 9,442 & 89.2 & 11.608 & 104.6 & 1.701 & 16.1 & 1,423 & 13.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION, WEALTH, DEBT, ETC., NEW. YORK STATE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year.
(Fiscal.) & Population. & Asses. Val. Real and Per. Property. & Direct Tax Rate (Mills.) & Direct Taxes Levied. & Funded Debt (Gross.) & Ordinary Receipts. & Ordinary Expenditures \\
\hline 1881 & 5,174,369 & \$2,783,682,567 & 2.25 & \$6,132.829 & \$9,109,054 & \$12,468,522 & \$10,682,386 \\
\hline 1882 & 5,265,867 & 2,372,257,325 & 2.45 & 6,820,022 & 9,109,054 & 9,503,255 & 10,198,222 \\
\hline 1883 & 5,357,365 & 3,014,591,372 & 3.25 & 9,334,836 & 8,473,854 & 10,064,675 & 10,254,333 \\
\hline 1884 & \(5,448,863\) & 3,094,731,457 & 2.575 & 7,762,572 & 8,461,854 & 11,974,624 & 11,168,954 \\
\hline 1885 & 5,540,362 & 3,224,682,343 & 2.96 & 9,160,405 & \(9,461,854\) & 11,416,472 & 12,196,939 \\
\hline 1886 & 5,631,860 & 3,361,128,177 & 2.95 & 9,512,812 & 9,327,204 & 12,912,109 & 11,509,585 \\
\hline 1887 & 5,723,358 & 3,469,199,945 & 2.70 & 9,075,046 & 7,567,004 & 13,261,660 & 11,988,408 \\
\hline 1888 & \(5,814,856\) & 3,567,429,757 & 2.62 & 9,089,303 & 6,965,354 & 13,585,113 & 13,533,366 \\
\hline 1889 & 5,906,354 & 3,683,653,062 & 3.52 & 12,557,352 & 6,774,854 & 12,687,410 & 13,327,862 \\
\hline 189 & 5,997,853 & 3,779,393,746 & 2.34 & 8,619,748 & 4,964,304 & 14,460,586 & 13,152,610 \\
\hline 1891 & 6,255,598 & 3,931,741,499 & 1.375 & 5.196,666 & 2,927,654 & 14,836,029 & 13,837,616 \\
\hline 1832 & 6,513,343 & \(4,038,058,949\) & 1.98 & 7,784,848 & 2,763,160 & 10,364,427 & '14,018,830 \\
\hline 1893 & 6,607,787 & \(4,199,882,058\) & 2.58 & 10,418,192 & , 660 & 13,842.181 & 15,115,836 \\
\hline 1894 & 6,702,231 & 4,292,082,167 & 2.18 & 9,155,742 & 660 & 15,131,290 & 16,192,049 \\
\hline 189 & 6,796,675 & 4,368,712,903 & 3.24 & 13,906,346 & 660 & 17,211,858 & 17,550,012 \\
\hline 1896 & 6,891,119 & 4,506,985,694 & 2.69 & 11,751,837 & 2,320,660 & 24,786,181 & 21,422,352 \\
\hline 1897 & 6,985,563 & 4,898,611,019 & 2.67 & 12,033,651 & 5,765,660 & 22,387,587 & 21,384,294 \\
\hline 1898 & 7,080,007 & 5,076,396,824 & 2.08 & 10,189,110 & 9,340,660 & 23,183,541 & 24,839,031 \\
\hline 189 & 7,174,451 & 5,461,302,752 & 2.49 & 12,640,228 & 10,185,660 & 22,717,694 & 22,061,592 \\
\hline 1900 & 7,268,894 & 5,686,921;678 & 1.96 & 10,704,153 & 10,130,660 & 28,072.441 & 25,152,296 \\
\hline 1901 & 7,428,577 & 5,754,400,382 & 1.20 & 6,824,306 & 10,075,660 & 26,455,869 & 23,395,030 \\
\hline 1902 & 7,588,260 & 5,854,500,121 & . 13 & 748,072 & 9,920,660 & 23,149,609 & 23,260,249 \\
\hline 1903 & 7,747,943 & 7,446,476,127 & . 13 & 761.085 & 9,665,660 & 23,516,080 & 23,240,381 \\
\hline 1904 & 7,907,626 & 7,738,165,640 & . 13 & 968,041 & 9,410,660 & 24,981,651 & 25,938,464 \\
\hline 1905 & 8,067,308 & 8,015,090,722 & 154 & 1;191,677 & 11,155,660 & 25,286,916 & 27,359,485 \\
\hline 1906 & 8,276,570 & 8,565,379,394 & None. & & 10,630,660 & 34,059,518 & 27,424,363 \\
\hline 1907 & 8,485,831 & \(9,173,566,245\) & None. & & 17,290,660 & 35,032,053 & 32,619,734 \\
\hline 1908 & 8,695,092 & 9,666,118,681 & None. & & 26,230,660 & 33,996,769 & 34,318,052 \\
\hline 1909 & 8,904,353 & 9,821,620,552 & None. & & 41,230.660 & 131,567,185 & 39,237,426 \\
\hline 1910 & 9,113,614 & 10,121,277,458 & None & & 57,230,660 & 37,905,876 & 38,332,015 \\
\hline 1911 & 9,228,440 & 11,022,985,914 & . 60 & 6,072,766 & 79,730.660 & 36,138,376 & 38,119,377 \\
\hline 1912 & 9,343,266 & 11,128,498,055 & 1.00 & 11,022,985 & 109,702,660 & 50,492,863 & 44,858,059 \\
\hline 1913 & 9,458,092 & 11,385,137,127 & . 5805 & 6,460,093 & 135,355,660 & 55,521,777 & 50,011,422 \\
\hline 1914 & 9,572,918 & 12,070,420,887 & None. . & & 159,260,660 & 50,907,945 & 53,828,583 \\
\hline 1915 & 9,687,744 & 11,790,628,803 & 1.70 & 20,519,715 & 186,400,660 & 42,141,009 & 57,342,600 \\
\hline 1916 & 9,827,024 & 12,091,437,643 & None. & & 211,404,660 & 61,437,404 & 52,725,240 \\
\hline 1917 & 9,966,304 & 12,520,819,811 & 1.08 & 13,058,752 & 236,309,660 & 61,593,111 & 60,881,297 \\
\hline 1918 & 10,105,584 & 12,758,021,954 & 1.06 & 13,272,069 & 236,214,660 & 76,034,631 & 73,392,123 \\
\hline 1919 & 10,244,864 & 12,989,433,733 & 1.06 & 13,523,503 & 236,119 660 & 80,458,634 & 78,941,313 \\
\hline 1920 & 10,384,829 & 14,850,989,607 & 2.695 & 35,006,524 & 236,024,000 & 115,678,480 & 94,100,072 \\
\hline 192 & 10,524,246 & 15,390,398,973 & 1.5043 & 22,340,344 & 267,729,000 & 147,427,529 & 135,870,056 \\
\hline 1922 & 10,663,663 & 15,390,398,973 & 1.2915 & 19,876,700 & 266,998,000 & 128,106,772 & 129,608,264 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Population figures in above table are estimates of the state Government except as to census years.
APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.


Appropriations include advances for Federal Rural Post Roads: (1920) \$300,000; (1921) \(\$ 7,964,748\); (1922) \(\$ 6,204,042\).

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & From Excise. & From Inheritance. & Year. & From Excise. & From Inheritance. & Year. & From Excise. & From Inheritance. \\
\hline 1897 & \$12,268,341 & \$1,829,942 & 1906 & \$18,719,324 & \$4,713,311 & 1915 & \$17,766,783 & \$8,263,894 \\
\hline 189 & 12,640,708 & 1,997,210 & 1907 & 19,057,236 & 5,435,395 & 1916 & 21,068,145 & 5,984,018 \\
\hline 1899 & 12,643,594 & 2,194,612 & 1908 & 8,044,537 & 6,605,891 & 1917 & 20,747,509 & 15,077,631 \\
\hline 1900 & 12,622,958 & 4,334,803 & 1909 & 18,005,494 & 6,962,615 & 1918 & 22,616,443 & 11,433,400 \\
\hline 1901 & 12,467,674 & 4,084,607 & 1910 & 18,702,822 & 8,213,557 & 1919 & 5,487,449 & 13,339,583 \\
\hline 1902 & 12,511,369 & 3,303,555 & 1911 & 18,319,880 & 8,157,344 & 1920 & 2,039,613 & 21,259,641 \\
\hline 1903 & 17,741,257 & 4,665,736 & 1912 & 18,210,084 & 12,153,189 & 1921 & 233,718 & 18,135,507 \\
\hline 19 & 17,879,636 & 5,428,052 & 1913 & 18,142,558 & 12,724,237 & 1922 & 21,452 & 15,385,042 \\
\hline 190 & 18,197,906 & 4,627,051 & 1914 & 18,109,271 & 11,162,478 & & & 15,385,012 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin Oct. 1 instead of May 1

Figures for 1917 and later cover years ended June 30.
FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Revenue Receipts.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Flscal Year Ended-} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{GENERAL EXPENDITURES.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fiscal Year Ended-} \\
\hline & June 30, 1922 & June 30, 1921 & & June 30, 1922 & June 30, 1921 \\
\hline Gen. Property Taxes. . & Dollars. \({ }_{\text {23,892,350.08 }}\) & Dollars. \({ }^{\text {36,795,248.50 }}\) & Admin., Maint., Oper . & Dollars.
\[
52,850,031.75
\] & Dollars.
\[
58,160,186.50
\] \\
\hline Special Taxes....... & 92,374,498.29 & 102,928,836.51 & Fix'd Chgs \& Contribu & 61,293,279.95 & 67,397,715.22 \\
\hline Other rev. \& recelpts.. & 9,114,494.55 & 7,588,697.94 & Capital Outlays. . . . . & 12,525,860.75 & 10,050,273.18 \\
\hline Total rev. receipts. & 125,381,342.92 & 147,312,776,95 & Tot. General Expen. & 126,669,172.45 & 135,608,174.90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This statement shows the operations under the General Budget of the State and does not include transactions under sinking funds, special funds, bond moneys and trust funds.

Personal income tax collections (1921) \(\$ 36,435,572\); (1922) \(\$ 29,669,411\).

\section*{new York state banking statistics.}

\section*{(The data are as of June 30, 1922.)}

\section*{CONDITION OF THE 238'STATE BANIKING INSTITUTIONS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Resources. & & Liabilities. & \\
\hline Specle. & - \$6,496,244 & Capital. & \$58,098,000 \\
\hline Other authorlzed U. S. currency & 28,761,378 & Surplus (includ. all undivided profits).. & 83,641,315 \\
\hline Cash items.... ... \({ }^{\text {Bi- }}\) & 173,820,315 & Preferred deposits. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \\
\hline Due from Fed. Res. Bk. less offsets... & 95,061,224 & Due N. Y. State sav. banks.... & 32,019,641 \\
\hline Due from res. depositaries, lesis offsets. Due from other finan. instit. \(\therefore\) & \(32,215,676\)
\(24,411,809\) & Due N. Y. State sav. \& loan assn & \\
\hline Stock and bond investments & 340,593,763 & Dep. by the State of N . Y & 11,396,017 \\
\hline Loans \& dis. secured by real est. col. & 12,752,094 & Dep. by Supt.of Bks. of Et. of N.Y. & 721,695 \\
\hline Loans \& dls. sectured b v other collat. & 251,355,767 & Other dep. sec. by pledge of assets. . & 4,824,96b \\
\hline Lns, dis. \& bllls purch. not sec. by col. & 389,818,654 & Deposits otherwise preferred....... & 317,663 \\
\hline Own acceptances purchased & -6,661,030 & Due depositots, not preferred. & 1,172,435,373 \\
\hline Overdrafts. .... & - 271,073 & Due trust companies, banks \& bankers & 1-15,286,479 \\
\hline Bonds and mortgages owne & 24,931,487 & Bills payable. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 6,443,523 \\
\hline Real estate. & 24,364,359 & Rediscounts & 1,952,189 \\
\hline Customers' liability on accep & \[
23.983,994
\] & Accept, drafts payable in future or & \\
\hline Add for cents. & 9,207,055 & Other liabilities . . . . . . . . & \(26,019,097\)
\(11,087,016\) \\
\hline Tota & 444,748,059 & Add for cents. & 441 \\
\hline & & Total. & 1,444,748,059 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Above table does not include Natiohal Banks in the State, but only banks now operating under a State charter. For condition of National Banks see elsewhere in the Almanac.

State banking institutions in the Borough of Manhattan (included in above table) showed the following data, as of June 30,1922 - Capital \(\$ 36 ; 500,000\); total resources, \(\$ 1,022,077,273\); surplus, Includlng undivided profits, \(\$ 58 ; 248.958\); deposits, \(\$ 889,635,655\).
}

CONDITION OF THE 98 TRUST COMPANIES IN THE STATE.

Specie.
Other authorized U: S. currency. Cash items.
Due from Fed. Res.Bk.N.Y:, less oifsets Due from approv. res. dep., less offsets Due from oth. bks.; trust cos, \& bkrs.' Stock and bond investments.
Loans \& dis. sec. by real est. coliat.
Loans \& dis. sec. by other collateral.
Loans, dis. \& bills pur not see. by col.
Own acceptances purchased.
Overdraits.
Bonds and mortgages owned.
Real estate.
Customers
(per contra, see llabllities)....................... ther assets.
Add for cents.
Total..
\begin{tabular}{r}
\(\$ 6,916,560\) \\
\(23,115,914\) \\
\(25 n, 291,306\) \\
\(269,600,064\) \\
\(65,66,598\) \\
\(75,029,329\) \\
\(857,494,354\) \\
\(18,182,268\) \\
\(1,025,357,244\) \\
\hline \(588,36,899\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
,588 - \(6,366,899\) 6,951,912

Capital
Liabilities.
Sure. (inciud. ail undivid. profits)..
\(\$ 159,959,500\)
217,438,078

> ref. dep. due N. Y. St. Sav. bks......... \(\quad 53,172,513\)
> Due N St. sat. \& loan assns, cr.

Due \(N\). St. sat. \& loan assns, cr unions \& land banks.
Due as exec., adminis., guard, re-
ceiver, trust com. or dep.
Deposlts by the St. of \(\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}\) :
1,267,617

Dep. by Supt. Bks of St. of N.Y.
Oth. dep. sec. by pledge of assets. Deposits otherwise preferred.
439,935 Due depositors, not preferred.
\(62,010,66\)
62,010,628
80,856.611 Accept. of drafts, payable in future, etc.
91,313,360
91.313 .360
47

224,059,128
229,012,748
1,140,478
29,026,799
1,069,117
2,414,866,805
221,883,101 5,922,000 6,582,437 \(6,582,437\)
\(90,299.866\) 59,565,662
Add for cents.

Total.
\(3,515,265,896\)
Data as to trust companies in the Borough of Manhattan (included in above table)-Capltal, \$117, 500,000 ; resources, \(\$ 2,791,325,119\); surplus, including undivided proflts, \(\$ 170,725,740\); deposits, \(\$ 2,272\),408,651.

CONDITION OF THE 144 SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTY AND NUMBER of Insicitutions. & Due Depositors. & No. Open Accounts. & CoUnTy and NUMBER OF。 Institutions. & Due Depositors. & No. Open
Accounts. \\
\hline Albany, & \$114,10n, 842 & 150,672 & Oneida, 3 & \$25,255,663 & 54,202 \\
\hline Bronx, 3 & 60,306,442 & 110,304 & Onondaga, & \(51.460,871\) & 83,070 \\
\hline Broome, 2 & 12,595,375 & 38,949 & Ontario, 1 & 1,631,932 & 6,060 \\
\hline Cayuga, 2 & 13,150,676 & 25,007 & Orange, 6 & 26,543,075 & 42,715 \\
\hline Chemutig, & 1,840,577 & 5.587 & Oswego, & 12,189,754 & 21,572 \\
\hline Columbia, & 6.806,153 & 10,877 & Putnam, & 2,124,280 & 3,587 \\
\hline Cortlan & 5.277,921 & - 12,029 & Queens, 7 & 47,026,127 & 81,114 \\
\hline Dutche & 25,125,472 & 47,970 & Rensselaer, & 13,643,295 & 18,146 \\
\hline Erle, 4 & 128,866,795 & 174,479 & Rlchmond, 2 & 14,461,194 & 31,900 \\
\hline Greene, 1 & 5,000,110 & 8,192 & St. Lawrence, & 1,382,566 & 3,965 \\
\hline Jeflerson, & 13,677,657 & 38,387 & Schenectady, & 14,453,122 & 47,191 \\
\hline Klngs, 23 & 562,223,719 & 814,998 & Seneca, 1. & 1,270,641 & 3,392 \\
\hline Madison, & 4,556,559 & 187,127 & Suffolk, 4 & 21,113,046 & 30,758 \\
\hline Monroe, & 93,401,080 & 187.997 & Tompkins, & 5,075,211 & 11,836 \\
\hline Montgomery & 9.490,592 & 16.130 & Ulster, 6. & 26,380,81C & 39,093 \\
\hline Nassau, 1. & - 3,624.470 & 5,819 & Westchester, 11 & 69,635,897 & 113,341 \\
\hline New York, & 1,385,762,342 & \(1,642,309\)
25,137 & & 2791,353,022 & 3915912 \\
\hline Nagara. 2. & 11,898,751 & 25.137 & Total, & 2,791,353,022 & 3,915,912 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Data as to Savings Banks ln the City of New York (included as to deposits, In above table) (as of June 30,1922 , or covering year ending then.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Resources., & Surplus at Par. & \(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
No. Ac'ts \\
Onened \\
in Year.
\end{tabular} & No.Ae'ts Closed in Year & \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
Deposited ln Year.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Drawn Out } \\
& \text { In Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Dividends \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & -4,346,465 & 169,763 & 130,783 & 216,716,322 & 198,790, 727 & 19,935,279 \\
\hline Manh & 1,533,721,742 & 178,208,261 & 266,301 & 265,972 & 413,035,705 & 387;573,503 & 49,809,666 \\
\hline Quee & \(51,790,356\)
15708,327 & \(4,604,222\)
\(1,413,322\) & 21,609
4,832 & 10,797
3,691 & \(23,334,726\)
\(6,585,280\) & \(18,984,142\)
\(6,818,843\) & \(1,596,890\)
513,031 \\
\hline & 15,708,327 & 1,413,322 & 4;832 & & & & \\
\hline Total N. Y. Clty. & 2,292,633,223 & 255,989,290 & 490,742 & 502 & 690,185,989 & 035 & ,810,525 \\
\hline & 3.091 .661 .543 & 1346,379.442 & 664.41 & 63, 0 & 803,781,897 & 852,112,3 & 1, \(6+101\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CHIEF FRATERNAL ORDERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK STATE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ORDERS. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Assets } \\
& \text { Jan. 1, } \\
& 1922 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Liabilities } \\ \text { Jan. 1, } \\ 1922 .\end{array}\right|\) & Income in 1921. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Disburse- } \\
& \text { ments in } \\
& 1921 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Insurance in Force Jan \(1,1922\). \\
\hline & Dollars. & Dolld & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Aid Association for Lutherans, Wis... \(\dot{\sim}^{\text {c }}\). & \[
1,723,277
\] & \[
38,881
\] & \[
647,999
\] & \[
310,258
\] & \[
19,752,046
\] \\
\hline American Benefit Asso. of the State o & 21,334 & 1,026 & 8,030 & 3,328 & 237,250 \\
\hline American Insurance Union, Ohio & 1,278,787 & 226,727 & 2,370,792 & 2,143,421 & 108,523,147 \\
\hline American Life Society of N & 56,528 & 22,189
22979 & 101,302 & 91,171 & \[
2,585,400
\] \\
\hline Artisans' Order of Mutual Protecti & 1,974,346 & 31,855 & 561,546 & 317,654 & 22,984,000 \\
\hline B'nai B'rith, Ind. Order (Dist. No. & 469,571 & 2.873 & 114,027 & 116,418 & 313,150 \\
\hline Benefit Asso. of Railway Employees, & 657,435 & 57,918 & 1.054,362 & 860,735 & 2,883.000 \\
\hline Benevolent Society of the United States for the Propagation of Cremation, N. Y...... & 30,159 & 358 & 22,054 & 19,029 & 3,520 \\
\hline Ben Hur, Supreme Tribe, Ind. & 3,291,865 & 119,992 & 1,869,288 & 1,270,958 & 72,740,730 \\
\hline Brith Abra. of the U.S. of A., Ind & 1,843,208 & 224,760 & 1,322,797 & 985,598 & 73,284,500 \\
\hline Brith Abraham, Or. of, U. S. G. L. & & 85,687 & 350,526 & 336,659 & 8,642,500 \\
\hline Brotherhood of American Yeomen & 5,850,980 & 2,499,493 & 4,868,525 & 3,911,339 & 343,756,500 \\
\hline Catholic Benev. Lcgion, Sup. Council, & 4,043,156 & 3,947,824 & 371,549 & 258,481 & \[
10,791,500
\] \\
\hline Catholic K. of A., Supreme Council, & 1,096,778 & 59,494 & 522,852 & 495,472 & 19,118,538 \\
\hline Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, & 835,489 & 36,988 & 349,527 & 194,559 & 7.563,625 \\
\hline Columbian Circle, Ill. & 583,877 & 183,417 & 820,929 & 892,298 & 25,930,112 \\
\hline Der Bayerische Nat'l Verband von N & 37,457 & 3,225 & 32,805 & 24,530 & 951.250 \\
\hline Foresters, Independent Order, Canad & 43,753,327 & 43,078.283 & 5,435,969 & 6,500,609 & 169,658,075 \\
\hline Fraternal Home Insurance Society, & 786,366 & 642,780 & 503,671 & 400,142 & 12,379,828 \\
\hline Fraternal Order of Eagles, Grand & 49,582. & 9,778 & 51,714 & 28,118 & 2,085,500 \\
\hline French Canadian Artisans'. Society, Cana & 5.562,411 & 4,804,054 & 1,338,816 & 683,883 & 38,900,083 \\
\hline German Baptists Life Association N . Y & 338,830 & -303,982 & 1,337,628 & 31,672 & 2,268.599 \\
\hline Golden Cross, United Order of, T & 156,097 & 56,937 & 436,703 & 417,960 & 13,619,375 \\
\hline Golden Seal Assurance Society, N. Y & 897,840 & 813,098 & 325,976 & 217,346 & 12,396,140 \\
\hline Grand Carniolian Slov'n Cath. U & 897,556 & 29,506 & 296,433 & 164.838 & 10,785,750 \\
\hline Jewish Nat'l Workers' Alliance of Am., & 152,089 & 14,522 & 81.869 & 72,481 & -1,936,700 \\
\hline Junior Order Benefit Association, N. & 150,126 & 1,000 & 63,342 & 33,888 & 4,139,500 \\
\hline Knights of Columbus, Conn. & 14,003,313 & 229,272 & 4,469,561 & 2,056,585 & 236,613,862 \\
\hline Knights of Pythias, Insurance Dep & 13,895,525 & 12,436,652 & 3,522,761 & 2,366,907 & 112,148,943 \\
\hline Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Ass & 6,643,782 & 157,300 & 2,595,635 & 1,635,958 & 94,362,902 \\
\hline Ladies of the Maccabees, Mic & 2,070,962 & 97,666 & 762,423 & 514,413 & 33,760,750 \\
\hline Lithuanian Alliance of America, & 357.255 & 13,077 & 179,748 & 122.830 & 4,432,330 \\
\hline Loyal Association, Supreme Cou & 205,668 & 8,688 & 147,767 & 115,149 & 4,058,046 \\
\hline Loyal Serb Society, Srbadiya, N. & 15,998 & 5,585 & 20,042 & 7.047 & 3,256,400 \\
\hline L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amer & 1,852,119 & 22,996 & 534,121 & 283,793 & 837,875 \\
\hline Maccabees, Mich & 20,677,915 & 5,721,234 & 8,657,512 & 7;741,031 & 327,229,182 \\
\hline Maccabees, Great Camp for New York & 132,268 & 5,662 & 187,616 & 167,481 & 1.205,335 \\
\hline Masonic Mutual Life Asso. of the D. of & 4.532,698 & 4,296,533 & 2,807,473 & 1,604,836 & 1,222,295 \\
\hline Modern Woodmen of America, I & 28,234,936 & 2,325,515 & 25,772,244 & 19,170.543 & 1,612.347,500 \\
\hline Mutual Beneficial Asso. of Pa. of R. R. Emp. & 253,975 & 4,213 & 105,262 & 45,863 & 4,011,500 \\
\hline National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Ill & 360,509 & 5,166 & 145,362 & 73,731 & 4,029,750 \\
\hline National Protective Legion, & 177,301 & 70,137 & 362,234 & 347,801 & 11,770,362 \\
\hline Nat. Slovak Soc. of the U. S. of A., & 2,144,074 & 234,074 & 600,637 & 367,785 & 29,159,500 \\
\hline National Union Assurance Soclety, & 3,317,847 & 2,576,213 & 3,364,624 & 2,832,521 & 63,899,580 \\
\hline Order & 95,559 & 2,678 & 34,520 & 15,472 & 786,568 \\
\hline Order Knights of Joseph, Oh & 76,991 & & 103,887 & 107,424 & 7.051,500 \\
\hline Order of Mutual Protection, & 662,053 & 12,753 & 127,618 & 87,999 & 3,906,446 \\
\hline Order Sons of Zion, N. Y. & 165,031 & 28,163 & 79,863 & 52,190 & 1.199,650 \\
\hline Order of United Com. Trav. of & 1,621,318 & 255,977 & 1,381.878 & 1,198,422 & 520,680,000 \\
\hline Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn & 199,645 & 16,211 & 82,862 & 46,981 & 3,949,000 \\
\hline Polish Nat. Alliance of U. S. of \({ }^{\text {N }}\) A & 6,160,149 & 287,008 & 2,019,870 & 1,130,060 & 72,167,300 \\
\hline Polish Roman Catholic Union & 3,877,041 & 204.240 & 1,349,456 & 739.455 & 48,694,250 \\
\hline Polish Union of America & 464,076 & 67,957 & 162,085 & 91,565 & \\
\hline Protected Home Circle, & 801,785 & 228,250 & 1,574,482 & 1,584,663 & 104,264,080 \\
\hline Royal Arcanum, Mas & -11,632,054 & 498,090 & 6,837,023 & 5,029,777 & 211,289,834 \\
\hline Royal Neighbors of Americ & 9,693,544 & 457,777 & 6,497,560 & 3,285,538 & 394.407,250 \\
\hline Slovenic National Benefit Society, Ill & 1,144,403 & 63,061 & 962,624 & 586,020 & 18,793,300 \\
\hline Sons of Norway, Independent Order, M & 435,944 & 500 & 131,586 & 63,65? & 4,639,900 \\
\hline Travelers Protective Asso. of America, Mo & 818,896 & 150, \({ }^{7} 77\) & 866,440 & 775,678 & 502,020,000 \\
\hline True Friends, Independent Ord & 35,330 & 2,094 & 26,834 & 23,612 & 501,050 \\
\hline Ukrainian National Association, & 679,572 & 119,906 & 762,694 & 142,810 & 9,613,750 \\
\hline Unity Protective Insurance Asso., N & 20,234 & 15,295 & 146,744 & 132,289 & 723,660 \\
\hline Woman's Ben. Asso. of the Maccabees, Mich. & 16.174,672 & 274,093 & 3,972,393 & 2,520.594 & 184,773,884 \\
\hline Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forcst, N & 10,740.519 & 320,747 & 3,259,180 & 2,056.965 & 142.850,435 \\
\hline Woodmen of the World, Sov. Camp, N & 48,964,277 & 1,744,039 & 16,959,489 & 11,237,829 & 693,071,171 \\
\hline Workmen's B. \& Benev. Asso., U.S.ofA. & 73,719 & 1,780 & 16,15,502 & 8,75. & 595,420 \\
\hline Workmen's Circle, N. & 1.958,761 & 96,649 & 1,179,308 & 744,857 & 22,136,600 \\
\hline Work. S. \& D. B. Fund, U. S. of A & 1.685,662 & 53,563 & 706,313 & 505,123 & 13,378,500 \\
\hline Total for all irat. orders in N. Y. Stat & 294,721,373 & 90.429,647 & 127,720,616 & 92,594,277 & 6,617,727,489 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Insurance in force, Jan. 1, 1921, totailed \(\$ 6,752,279.068\).}
\$37,713,941,807 LIFE INSURANCE IN N. Y. STATE.
The amount of life insurance in force in New York State on Jan. 1, 1922, was \(\$ 37,713,941,807\), including group insurance; including also \(\$ 7,036,275,700\) ' of industrial insurance; but not including the insurance carricd by fraternal orders and set forth in the above table.

\section*{ACRICULTURE IN NEW YORK STATE.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1910 \\
\text { (Aprii } 15) .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INCREASE.} \\
\hline & (January 1). & & Amount. & Per Cent. \\
\hline Number of all farms & 193,195 & & -22,402 & -10.4 \\
\hline Approximate land area of the statc..........acres & 30,498,560 & \[
30,498,560
\] & -22,402 & -10.4 \\
\hline All land in farms acres & 20,632,803 & \[
22,0,30,367
\] & - \(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3 9 7}, 5 \dot{5} \mathbf{4}\) & - 6.3 \\
\hline Improved land in farms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . acres Woodland in farms. & 13,158,781 & \[
14,844,039
\] & -1,685,258 & -11.4 \\
\hline Other unimproved land in farms. . . . . . acres & \(4,160,557\)
\(3,313,455\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,435,145 \\
& 2,750,183
\end{aligned}
\] & \(-275,578\)
\(-563,272\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6.2 \\
-\quad 20.5
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Per cent. of land area in farms.. . . . . . . . . . . . & 6, 67.7 & 72.2 & & \\
\hline Pcr cent. of farm land improve & 63.8 & 67.4 & & \\
\hline Average acreage per farm. . . & 106.8 & . 102.2 & 4.6 & 4.5 \\
\hline Average improved acreage per & 68.1 & 68.8 & -0.7 & \\
\hline Value of all farm prope & \$1,908,483,201 & \$1,451,481,495 & \$457,001,706 & 31:5 \\
\hline Land & 793,335,558 & 707,747,828 & 85,587,730 & 12.1 \\
\hline Buildings. & 631,72-182 & 476,998,001 & 154,728,181 & 32.4 \\
\hline Implements and mac
Livc stock. & 169,856,756 & 83,644,822 & 86,221,944 & 103.1 \\
\hline Average value per farm: All farm property. & 313,554,'995. & \(183,090,844\)
6,732 & \(130,463,851\)
3147 & 71:3 \\
\hline Land. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,106 & 3,283 & 3147 & 25.1 \\
\hline Buildings. & 3,270 & 2,212 & . 1,058 & 47.8 \\
\hline Implements and machinery & -879 & . 388 & +491 & 126.5 \\
\hline Live stock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,623 & 849 & 774 & 91.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Per ecent. not shown when base is less than 100. NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE, 1850 TO 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Census Yea} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{FARMS \(\therefore \cdots\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{LAND In Farms.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Per
Cent.
of
Land
Area
in
Farms.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Per
Cent.
of
Farm
Land
Im-
proved} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\text { Number. } \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Per Čcnt. } \\
\text { of In- } \\
\text { crease. } \\
\end{gathered}\right.
\]}} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{ALL Land.} & & \\
\hline & & & Acres. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per Cent. } \\
\text { of In- } \\
\text { crease. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Acres. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Per Cent. } \\
\text { of In- } \\
\text { crease. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & & \\
\hline 1920 & 193,195 & \(-10.4\) & 20,632,803 & \(-6.3\) & 13,158,781 & -11.4 & 67.7 & 63.8 \\
\hline 1910 & 215,597 & \(-4.9\) & 22,030.367 & \(-2.7\) & 14,844,039 & \(-4.8\) & 72.2 & 67.4 \\
\hline 1900 & 226,720 & 0.2 & 22,648,109 & 3.1 & 15,599,986 & -4.8 & 74.3 & 68.9 \\
\hline 1890 & 226,223 & -6.2 & 21,961,562 & \(-7.6\) & 16.389,380 & \(-7.5\) & 72.0 & 74.6 \\
\hline 1880 & 241,058 & 11.5 & 23,780,754 & 7.2 & 17,717,862 & 13.4 & 78.0 & 74.5 \\
\hline 1870 & 216,253 & 9.8 & 22,190,810 & 5.8 & 15,627,206 & 8.8 & 72.8 & 70.4 \\
\hline 1860. & 196,990 & 15.5 & 20,974,958 & 9.7 & 14,358,403 & 15.7 & 68.8 & 68.5 \\
\hline 1850. & 170,621 & . . . . . . . & 19,119,084 & & 12,408,964 & & 62.7 & 64.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A minus sign \((-)\) denotes decreasc.
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, 1850 TO 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CEN- } \\
& \text { SUS } \\
& \text { YEAR. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & AlL FA Propert & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{LAND AND BUILDINGS} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{IMPLEMENTS AND Machinery.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Live Stock.} \\
\hline & Value. & Per Cent. of Increase. & Value. & Per Cent. of Increase. & Valuc. & Per Cent. of Increase. & Value. & Pcr Cent. of Incrcase. \\
\hline 1920 & . \(\$ 1,908,483,201\) & 31.5 & \$1,425,061,740 & 20.3 & \$169,866,766 & 103.1 & \$313,554,695 & 71.3 \\
\hline 1910. & 1,451,481,495 & 35.7 & 1,184,745,829 & 33.4 & 83,644,822 & 49.3 & , 183,090,844 & 45.8 \\
\hline 1900. & 1,069,723,895 & -6.1 & 888,134,180 & -8.3 & 56,006,000 & 20.0 & 125,583,715 & 0.9 \\
\hline 1890. & 1,139,310,716 & -6. 4 & 968.127,285 & -8:3 & 46,659,465 & 9.5 & 124,523,965 & 5.6 \\
\hline 1880. & 1,216,637,765 & 1.7 & 1,056,176,741 & 3.7 & 42,592,741 & 15.7 & 117,868,283 & \(-16.2\) \\
\hline 1870. & 1,195,790,552 & 27.7 & 1,018,286,213 & 26.8 & 36,798,170 & 26.2 & 140,705,169 & 35.5 \\
\hline 1860. & 936,366,584 & 44.0 & 803,343,593 & 44.9 & 29,105,495 & 32.1 & 103,856,296 & 41.2 \\
\hline 1850. & 650,202,067 & , & 554,546,642 & & 22,084,926 & & 73,570,499 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A minus sign ( - denotes decrease.}

1870 valucs are computed gold values, being 80 per cent. of the currency values reported.
NUMBER OF FARMS, BY SIZE, 1880 TO 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Size Group. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & 1890. & 1880. \\
\hline Total numb & \(r\) of fa & 193,195 & 215,597 & 226,720 & 226,223 & 241,058 \\
\hline Under 10 acres. & & 13,720 & 18,655 & 16,760 & 13,166 & 14,913 \\
\hline 10 to 19 acres & & 12,820 & 15,533 & 15,782 & 15,779 & 17,229 \\
\hline 20 to 49 acres. & & 27,267 & 31,047 & 35,123 & 36,955 & 40,386 \\
\hline 50 to 99 acres. & & 50,784 & 56,821 & 63,789 & 67,835 & 70,661 \\
\hline 100 to 499 acres & & 87,390 & 92,194 & 93,909 & 91,323 & 96,273 \\
\hline 500 to 999 acres & & 999 & 1,104 & 1,109 & 972 & 1,315 \\
\hline 1,000 acres and & over. & 215 & 243 & 248 & 193 & 281 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In New York the number of "dairy cows," including heifers 1 year old and over, reported for January 1, 1920, was \(1,730,082\), as compared with \(1,509,594\) "cows kept for milk", reported for Aprll 15, 1910. This represents an increase of 220,488 . or 14.6 per cent. The number of "beef cows" reported for January 1 1920. was 26, fif4, as compared with 138,461 "cows not kept for mllk" renortcd for Aprll 15 , 1910, representing a decrease of 111,797 , or 80.7 per cent.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY SIZE OF NARM, 1920 AND 1910.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SIZE.GROUP (ACRES).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ALL LaND IN FARMS (ACRISS)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Improved Land in Farms (Acris).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline Total & 20,632,803 & 22,030,367 & 13,158,781 & 14,844,039 & \$1,425,061,740 & \$1,184,74 \\
\hline Under 20 & !248,049 & , 307,362 & 209,843 & - 267,909 & 107,997,044 & 108,633,21 \\
\hline \[
20 \quad 2049
\] & 914,599 & 1,028,991 & 694,860. & 801,480 & 148,987,988 & 129,618,01 \\
\hline 50 to 99 & 3,661;658 & 4,068,580 & 2,651,613 & 3,053,725 & 317,697,839 & 264,212,93 \\
\hline 100 to 174 & 7,317,041 & 7,804,307 & 4,911,933 & 5,640,335 & 445,882,444 & 360, 162,66 \\
\hline 175 to 499. & 7,416,504 & 7,550,324 & 4,325,013 & 4,746,402 & 353,816,726 & 277,308,68 \\
\hline 500 to 999. & ti16,743 & 685,906 & 269,368 & 316,532 & 31,179,064 & 27,143,232 \\
\hline 1.000 and over & 458.209 & 584.897 & 90.151 & 117.656. & 19,500,635 & 17.667.078 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MORTGAGED FARMS, 1920 AND 1910.
(Owned farms only; includes all farms owned in whoie or in part by the operator.)


A minus sign (-) dcnotes decreasc. The marked difference in figures for farms free from mortgag and mortgaged is due to the fact more farms were tabulated "unknown" in 1920 than in 1910.

MORTGAGED FARMS (OR FARM HOMES), 1890 TO 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Owned Farms.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{OWNED FARM Homes.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Per Cent. of total.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & 1890. & 1920. & 1910. & 1900. & 1890. \\
\hline Total. & 151,717 & 156.674 & 170,503 & 174,552 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100. \\
\hline Free from mortgage & 75,522 & -93,118 & 89,655 & -97,509 & 53.1 & 56.3 & 53.7 & 55. \\
\hline Mortgaged.......... & 66,633
9,562 & 72,311
1,245 & 77,154
3,784 & 77,143 & 46:9 & 43.7 & 46.3 & 44. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total includes "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."
MORTGAGE DEBT, 1920 AND 1910.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ITEM.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{OWNED FARMS Mortgacten.} & \multirow{2}{*}{ITEM.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ownen Farma MORTGA(GED.} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline No. farms reporting amt; of debt & 59.735 & 62,555 & Aver. int. paid, per cent.
Average value per farm. & 5.4
\(\$ 6.497\) & \\
\hline Value of land and bldgs. & \$388,114,245 & \$284,659,193 & Average debt per farm. . & \$2,436 & \\
\hline Amt. of mortgage debt.. & \$145,533,2¢8 & \$97,309,848 & Aver. equity per farm. . & \$4,061 & \\
\hline Ratio of debt to value, & \(37.5 \%\) & \(34.2 \%\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting amount of debt. In considering the comparative figures it should be borne in mind that the mortgage debt may have bcen more completeiy reported at one census than at the other.

> NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY NATIVITY AND RACE. 1920 AND 1910.

Color and Nativity of Race.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NUMBER & FARMS. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Land in Farms, 1920 (ACRES).} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value of Land and Buildings, 1920.} \\
\hline 1920. & 1910. & Total. & Improved. & \\
\hline 193,195 & 215,597 & 20,632,803 & 13,158,781 & \$1,425,061,740 \\
\hline 192,645 & 214,658 & 20,589,928 & 13,131,646 & 1,422,352,205 \\
\hline 166,859 & 187,529 & 18,344,237 & 11,702,092 & 1,195,858,216 \\
\hline 25,776 & 27,029 & 2,245,991 & 1,429,554 & 226,503,98? \\
\hline 1,182 & 585 & 101,300 & 61,073 & 7,859,721 \\
\hline 3,188 & 3,414 & 358,344 & 211,821 & 23,982,370 \\
\hline + 468 & \(\begin{array}{r}308 \\ 3,710 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 48,085
230,919 & 33,427
157,197 & \(3,443,700\)
\(25,785,526\) \\
\hline 2,728 & 3,710
291 & 230,919
\(-27,458\) & 157,197
17,141 & \(25,785,526\)
\(4,380,340\) \\
\hline 5,838 & 8,551 & 455,302 & 305,203 & 46,839,504 \\
\hline 1,068 & 978 & 69,123 & 53,449 & 8,433,040 \\
\hline , 407 & + 135 & 38,631 & 21,495 & 2,777,490 \\
\hline 2,354
1,782 & 4,770
825 & 232,910 & 153,631
\(-63,808\) & \(24,148,236\)
\(14,380,528\) \\
\hline 1,655 & 171 & 138,805 & 87,347 & 14,380,528 \\
\hline 1,346 & 917 & 128,725 & 71,506 & 11,352,755 \\
\hline 413 & 491 & 48,335 & 27,966 & 14,170,975 \\
\hline 919 & 785 & 79,488 & 47,118 & 6,263,675 \\
\hline 444 & 424 & 44,332 & 26,612 & 3,198,540 \\
\hline 1,542 & 674 & 140,782 & 90,760 & 12,601,205 \\
\hline 550 & 939 & 42,875 & 27,135 & 2,699,535 \\
\hline 245 & 295 & 19,995 & - 13,282 & 1,558,950 \\
\hline 299 & 635 & 22,747 & 13,761 & 964,485 \\
\hline 5 & 5 & 121 & 80 & 173,100 \\
\hline 1 & 4 & 12 & 12 & 3.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Native includes farmers with country of birth not reported, as foliows: For 1920, 2,892; for 1910 , 681.

The figures above show that Canadian, Engiish, Gcrman, Irish, Scotch, colored, and Indian farmers are decreasing in New York State, while Austrian, Danish, French, Dutch, Hungarian, Italian, Poish, Russian, Swedish, and Swiss farmers are increasing in number, particularly as to Poles, Slavs, Italians and Hungarians.

\section*{NUMBER OF FARMERS, BY TENURE, COLOR, AND NATIVITY, 1920 AND " 1910.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{TENURE.}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{All FARMERS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Native White.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOREIGN-BORN } \\
& \text { WHITE. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{COLORED.} \\
\hline & & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & 1920 & 10. \\
\hline Tot & & 193,195 & 215,597 & 166,869 & 187,629 & 25,776 & 27,029 & 550 & 939 \\
\hline Owners. & & 151,717 & - 166,674 & 130,404 & -144,850 & 20,884 & :21,016 & 429 & 808 \\
\hline Managers. & & 4,376 & - 4,051 & 3,586 & 3,390 & 765 & 647 & 25 & 11 \\
\hline Tenants. & & 37,102 & 44.872 & 32.879 & 39,389 & 4,127 & 5,366 & 96 & 117 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Native white inciudes iarmers whose country of birth was not reported.

NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY SEX AND TENURE, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{SEx and Tenure.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Number of Farms.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{All Land in Farms (Acres).} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Improved Land in Farms (Acres).} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Value of Land and Buildings.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Average Per Farm.} \\
\hline & & & & & All Land (Acres) &  & Value of Land and Buildings. \\
\hline T & 193,195 & 20,632,803 & 13,158,781 & \$1,425,061,740 & 106.8 & 68.1 & \$7,376 \\
\hline Male. & 185,718 & 20,014,764 & 12,784,721 & 1,378,170,515 & 107.8 & 68.8 & 7,421 \\
\hline Female & 7,477 & 618,039 & 374,060 & -46,891,225 & 82.7 & 50.0 & 6,271 \\
\hline Owner & 151,717 & 15,084,383 & 9,600,996 & 966,593,359 & 99.4 & 63.3 & 6,371 \\
\hline Male. & 144,653 & 14,507,074 & 9,252,256 & 923,539,439 & 100.3 & 64.0 & 6,38 \\
\hline Female. & 7,064 & 577,309 & 348,740 & 43,053,920 & 81.7 & 49.4 & 6,09 \\
\hline Manager & 4,376 & 932,355 & 462,387 & 125,574,461 & 213.1 & 105.7 & 28,696 \\
\hline Male & 4,332 & 925,730 & 459,054 & 124,531,511 & 213.7 & 106.0 & 28,747 \\
\hline Female & - 44 & -6,625 & 3,333 & 1,042,950 & 150.6 & 75.8 & 23,703 \\
\hline Tena & 37,102 & 4,616,065 & 3,095,398 & 332,893,920 & 124.4 & 83.4 & 8,972 \\
\hline Male. & 36,733
-369 & \(4,581,960\)
34.105 & \(3,073,411\)
21,987 & \(330,099,565\)
\(2,794,355\) & 124.7
92.4 & 83.7
59.6 & 8,986
7,573 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTIES.
(U. S. Census, Jan. 1, 1920. Production covers year 1919.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTY. & Land Area. & All Land in Farms. & Woodland in Farms. & No. of Farms. & Value of All Farm Property. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Value of All } \\
& \text { Crops in } \\
& 1919 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Mortgage Debt on Farins. \\
\hline & Ac & & & & D & Dol & Dollars. \\
\hline Albany & 337,280 & 278,231 & 43,177 & 2,946 & 22,348,966 & 5,045,790 & 1,303,723 \\
\hline Allegany & 670,080 & 566,280 & 116,205 & 4,405 & 33,858,077 & 8,737,142 & 2,863,458 \\
\hline Bronx. . & 26,240 & 1,252 & 184 & 55 & -752,164 & 5, 73,501 & \\
\hline Broo & 451,200 & 384,832 & 90,741 & 3,594 & 25,960,500 & 5,025,768 & 2,323,151 \\
\hline Cattaraugus. & 859,520 & 645,088 & 161,760 & 5,305 & 45,327,838 & 8,308,872 & 4,685,963 \\
\hline Cayuga. & 449,920 & 396.264 & 45,499 & 4,297 & 39,790,601 & 11,295,089 & 3,399,927 \\
\hline Chautauqu & 684,160 & 593,606 & 118,623 & 7,100 & 61,260,927 & 14,983,214 & 5,603,973 \\
\hline Chemung & 260,480 & 208,813. & 45,586 & 1,945 & 13,253,361 & 3,193,016 & 443,067 \\
\hline Chenango & 572,160 & 512,586 & 100,832 & 3,838 & 31,462,669 & 7,228,248 & 2,630,491 \\
\hline Clinton. & 671,360 & 445,629 & 116, 175 & 3,402 & 27,251,036 & 6,514,771 & 1,891,959 \\
\hline Columbia & 412,160 & 340,387 & 56,699 & 2,580 & 24,771,328 & 7,025,246 & 1,831,201 \\
\hline Cortland & 321,920 & 282,382 & 57,096 & 2,315 & 20,907,526 & 5,531,965 & 1,781,657 \\
\hline Delawar & 927,360 & 745,026 & 220,683 & 4,613 & 41,395,377 & 7,972,256 & 6,198,552 \\
\hline Dutchess & 515,840 & 436,730 & 80,544 & 3,114 & 40,359,813 & 7,672,351 & 2,347,525 \\
\hline Erie. & 661,760 & 538,052 & 76,325 & 7,486 & 76,454,757 & 14,443,343 & 5,533,051 \\
\hline Esse & 1,175,040 & 310;596 & 135,412 & 1,978 & 12,485,761 & 2,887,266 & 569,839 \\
\hline Fra & 1,073,920 & 408,135 & 85,713 & 3,299 & 25,124,819 & 6,183,954 & 2,523,726 \\
\hline Fulton & 330,240 & 196,260 & 67,032 & 1,773 & 8,169,173 & 2,003,265 & 702,061 \\
\hline Genese & 317,440 & 276,617 & 30,847 & 2,885 & 34,935,513 & 8,673,472 & 3,342,952 \\
\hline Green & 411,520 & 282,749 & 88,128 & 2,248 & 16,135,931 & 4,091,105 & 1,165,790 \\
\hline Hamilton & 1,088,000 & 36,441 & 19,918 & 255 & 1,502,498 & 5 256,640 & \[
70,947
\] \\
\hline Herkimer & 933.760 & 334;277 & 51,012 & 2,849 & 26,965,939 & 5,073,254 & \[
1.777,828
\] \\
\hline Jeffers & 815,360 & 696,145 & 81,244 & 5,151 & 55,165,475 & 10,694,423 & \[
3,766,015
\] \\
\hline Kings. & 45,440 & 1,080 & & 2. 54 & \(\begin{array}{r}3,394,743 \\ 25,563 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 264,692
\(5,405,997\) & \\
\hline Lowls. & 812,800 & 437,208 & 100,680
\(-51,978\) & 2,952
2,899 & \(25,563,852\)
\(38,431,615\) & 5,405,997
\(9,019,989\) & \(2,625,860\)
\(2,488,061\) \\
\hline Livingston & 403,840 & 353, 170 & -51,978 & 2,899 & \(38,431,615\)
\(32,102,629\) & 9,019,989
\(8,232,807\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,488,061 \\
& 2,374,460
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Madison & 416,000 & 362;459 & 53,413
31,247 & 3,597
5,174 & 32,102,629 & \(8,232,807\)
\(16,234,914\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,374,460 \\
& 6
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Monroe & 424,320 & 359,877 & 31,247
24,120 & 5,174
2,015 & \(72,359,346\)
\(19,067,537\) & \(16,234,914\)
\(4,712,742\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,651,096 \\
146414
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Montgom & 254,720 & \[
227,035
\] & 24,120
11,814 & 2,015 & 19,067,537 & 4,712,742 & \(1,146,414\)
807,347 \\
\hline Nassau. & 175,360 & \[
\text { 4. } \begin{array}{r}
59.353 \\
138
\end{array}
\] & 11,814 23 & 935 & 61,845,951 249,003 & \(6,355,062\)
9,295 & 807,347 \\
\hline New Yor
Nlagara. & 14,080
334,080 & 138
289,691 & 23
16,459 & 4,068 & 249,003
\(51,160,342\) & 11,695,797 & 3,684,480 \\
\hline Oneida. & 800,000 & -611.634 & 97,524 & 6,233 & 51,402,377 & 10,520,340 & 4,572,094 \\
\hline Onondaga & 499,840 & 429,881 & 47,135 & 5,652 & 35,333,050 & 14,112,780 & 4,407,906 \\
\hline Ontario. & 415,360 & 368,940 & 48,568 & 4,062 & 44,990,423 & 12,747,923 & 3,858,903 \\
\hline Orange. & 533,760 & 350,268 & 59,880 & 3,591 & 47,320,946 & 7,525,416 & 3,810,386 \\
\hline Orlean & 253,440 & 230,877 & 16,772 & 2,579 & 35,155,435 & 9,711,602 & 2,670,491 \\
\hline Osweg & 618,240 & 462,522 & 100,325 & 5,539 & 36,204,292 & 7,776,688 & 3,066,595 \\
\hline Otseg & 645,760 & 573,287 & 117,134 & 4,770 & 36,384,652 & 8,571,422 & 3,107,526 \\
\hline Putna & 149,120 & 113,010 & 40,864 & - 767 & 11,337,096 & 1,202,917 & 555,762 \\
\hline Queens & 69,120 & 14,148 & - 950 & 565 & 29,370,135 & 2,900,813 & 471,560 \\
\hline Rensselae & 424,320 & 307,630 & 65;800 & 3,078 & 18,767,441 & 4,986,600 & 1,162,172 \\
\hline Richmond & 36,480 & 4,230 & 712 & 121 & 3,838,015 & 451, 171 & 112,287 \\
\hline Rockland & 117,120 & 40,140 & 13,104 & 831. & 10,793,693 & 751,549 & 848,987 \\
\hline St. Lawren & 1,728,640 & 1;047,151 & 188,493 & 7,652 & 74,559,121 & 13,582,476 & 5,835,490 \\
\hline Saratoga & 526,720 & 336,846 & 76,013 & 3,178 & 19,376,885 & 4,313,242 & 1,365,950 \\
\hline Schenectady & 131,840 & 102,542 & 14,210 & 983 & 8,652,919 & 1,682,247 & 511,830 \\
\hline Schoharic. . & 410,880 & 344,841 & 66,176 & 2,791 & 19,141,641 & 4,995,796 & 1,183,097 \\
\hline Schuyler & 215,040 & 176,002 & 28,163 & 1,639 & 11,362,119 & 3,387,547 & 670,072 \\
\hline Seneca. & 215,040 & 188,210 & 18,807 & 1,857 & 21,169,826 & 5,963,520 & 1,453,187 \\
\hline Steuben & 894,720 & 759,364 & 158,717 & 6,132 & 43,546,523 & 14,805,641 & 3,358,798 \\
\hline Suffolk & 588,800 & 159,249 & 52,566 & 2,476 & 51,276,046 & 12,034,242 & 2,124,257 \\
\hline Sullvan & 641,280 & 414,841 & 178,703 & 3.543 & 29,340,952 & 3,069,336 & \(3.494,807\) \\
\hline Tloga & 332,800 & 281,272 & 58,819 & 2,541 & 16,205,266 & 3,948,127 & 1,387,821 \\
\hline Tompkins & 304,640 & 253,781 & 38,592 & 2,550 & 20,681,178 & 5,002,918 & 1,661,586 \\
\hline Ulster... & 727,680 & 408,798 & 149,604 & 4,311 & 37,156,983 & 8,422,139 & 3,107,549 \\
\hline Warren & 560,640 & 214,215 & 107,960 & 1,564 & 7,538,481 & 1,465,894 & 269.895 \\
\hline Washington..: & 535,680 \({ }^{\text {- }}\) & 434,167 & \(\because 92,366\) & 3,334 & 24,891;849 & 6,997,123 & 1,888,881 \\
\hline Wayne. & 383,360 & 346,20.5 & 32,471 & 4,980. & 50,836,415 & 13,910,864 & 6,507,229 \\
\hline Westchester & 286,720 & 104,022 & 22,627 & 1,538 & 47,713,867 & 2,281,802 & 1,614,370 \\
\hline Wyoming & 384,640 & 349.728
198.613 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 58,262 \\ -30,081 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 3,165 & \(32,413,229\)
\(21,907,279\) & 8,835,601 & 1,042,314 \\
\hline Yates. & 219,520 & 198,613 & -30,081 & 2,041 & 21,907,279 & 6,243, 882 & 1,779,742 \\
\hline Total, State & 30,498,560 & 20,632,803 & 4,160,567 & 193,195 & 1,908,483,201 & 417,046,864 & 145,533,268 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Note-The figures in the above tabie relating to farming in Greater New York do not cover the Intensive culture carried on by Poles and Italians, chlefly the latter, on vacant lots and other small tracts in the Bronx, on Staten Island, and in the

Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. Garden vegetablos, including the Italian varieties of tomato, caulifower, and squash, are grown in large quantitles and fold to the storekeepers in those horoughs.
}

NEW YORK STATE CROPS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{CORN.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Wheat.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Oats.} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. \\
\hline & 510,000 & 14,382,000 & 8,773,000 & 510,000 & 7,548.000 & 4,630.000 & 1,265,000 & 27,956,000 & \[
10,903,000
\] \\
\hline 18 & 520,000 & 18,512,000 & \(8,330,000\) & 510,000 & 9,231,000 & 6,277,000 & 1,370,000 & 43,429,000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,160,000 \\
& 12,160,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 18 & 575,000 & 19,550,000 & 7,429,000 & 520,000 & 8,320,000 & 7,322,000 & 1,415,000 & 46,695,000 & 00 \\
\hline 18 & 590,000 & 18,290,000 & 7,316,000 & 500,000 & 10,700,000 & 9,630,000 & 1,385,000 & 42,935,000 & 11,592,000 \\
\hline 18 & 605,000 & 19,965,000 & 8,585,000 & 540,000 & 11,449,000 & 8,243,000 & 1,300,000 & 35,750,000 & 11,082,000 \\
\hline 18 & 659,000 & 20,429,000 & 9,193,000 & 558,000 & 10,323,000 & 8,258,000 & 1,330,000 & 41,230,000 & 13,606,000 \\
\hline 1900 & 680,000 & 21,120,000 & 9,926,000 & 520,000 & 9,204,000 & 7,087.000 & 1.410,000 & 39.339,000 & 12,588,000 \\
\hline 1901 & 610,000 & 20,130,000 & 14,494,000 & 630,000 & 8,253,000 & 6, 767,000 & 1,300,000 & 2 2,050,000 & \[
13,478,000
\] \\
\hline 1902 & 610,000 & 15,250,000 & 10,218,000 & 500,000 & 8,400,000 & 6,636,000 & 1,360,000 & 54,000,000 & \[
19,584,000
\] \\
\hline 1903 & 580,000 & 14,500,000 & 8,700,000 & 545,000 & 9,701,000 & 7,858,000 & 1,360,000 & \[
46,240,000
\] & 18,958,000 \\
\hline 19 & 565,000 & 15,424,000 & 9,871,000 & 450,000 & 5,198,000 & 5,666,000 & 1,240,000 & 42,284;000 & \[
16,068,000
\] \\
\hline 19 & 550,000 & 17,640,000 & 10,760,000 & 450,000 & 9,450,000 & 8,127,000 & 1,240,000 & 42,408;000 & 15,591,000 \\
\hline 1904 & 545.000 & 19,020,000 & 11,222,000. & 400,000 & 8,000,000 & 6,560,000 & 1,240,000 & 40,052,000 & 16,021,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 525,000 & 14;175,000 & 10,054,000 & 320,000 & 5,536,000 & 5,481,000 & 1,200,000 & 36,840,000 & 20,000.000 \\
\hline 1908 & 510,000 & 19,788,000 & 15,830,000 & 330,000 & 5,775,000 & 5,717,000 & 1,240,000 & 37,324,000 & 20,901,000 \\
\hline 19 & 512,000 & 18,432,000 & 13,640,000 & 289,000 & 6,069,000 & 6,737,000 & 1,303,000 & 36,745,000 & 18,005,000 \\
\hline 191 & 525,000 & 20,108,000 & 12,668,000 & 355,000 & 8,414,000 & 8,077,000 & 1,320,000 & 45,540,000 & 19,127,000 \\
\hline 191 & 530,000 & 20,405,000 & 15,712,000 & 345,000 & 6,728,000 & 6392,000 & 1,310,000 & 38,645,000 & 19,709,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 512,000 & 19,763,000 & 13,834,000 & 335,000 & 5,360,000 & 5,306,000 & 1,192,000 & 36,714,000 & 15,420,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 527,000 & 15,020,000 & 12,166,000 & 340,000 & 6,800,000 & 6,324,000 & 1,275,090 & 42,712,000 & 20,075,000 \\
\hline 19 & 550,000 & 22,550,000 & 18,716.000 & 340,000 & 8,100,000 & 8,748,000 & 1,275,000 & 40,162,000 & 20,483,000 \\
\hline 19 & 605;000 & 24,200,000 & 18,876,000 & 475,000 & 11,875,000 & 11,994,000 & 1,340,000 & 54,270,000 & 24,422,000 \\
\hline 191 & 700,000 & 21,000,000 & 23,100,000 & 400,000 & 8,400,000 & 14,112,000 & 1,206,000 & 31,356,000 & 19,441,000 \\
\hline 19 & 820,000 & 25,420,000 & 50,332,000 & 420,000 & 8,820,000 & 18,522,000 & 1,200,000 & 42,000,000 & 31.500,000 \\
\hline 19 & 800,000 & 28,800,000 & 50,400,000 & 430,000 & ,7,840,000 & 16,856,000 & 1,260,000 & 51,660,000 & 43,394,000 \\
\hline 191 & 762,000 & 32,766,000 & 54,392,000 & 464,000 & \[
9,753,000
\] & \[
|20,969,000|
\] & & & \\
\hline 1920 & 767,000 & 30,680,000 & 35,589,000 & 467,000 & 10,203,000 & 17,856,000 & & & \\
\hline 1921 & 798.000 & 35,709,000 & 24,594,000 & 455,000 & 8,747,000 & -9,447,000 & \(1,039,000\) & \(2 \dot{4}, 912,0000\) & \(1,709,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Barley.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{RYE.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{BUCKWHEAT.} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1900 & 115,000 & 2,530,000 & 1.290,000 & 165,000 & 2,492,000 & 1,396,000 & 290,000 & 3,770,000 & 2,224,000 \\
\hline 190 & 115,000 & 1,610,000 & 902,000 & 160,000 & 2,384,000 & :1,478,000 & 285,000 & 3,990,000 & 2,274,000 \\
\hline 1902 & 110,000 & 3,135,000 & 1,724,000 & 155,000 & 2,712,000 & 1,573,000 & 330,000 & 6,204,000 & 3,536,000 \\
\hline 1903 & 105,000 & 2,793,000 & 1,536,000 & 145,000 & 2,204,000 & 1,344,000 & 330,000 & 5,841,000 & 3,446,000 \\
\hline 190 & 95,000 & 2,546,000 & 1,451,000 & 140,000 & 2,072,000 & 1,513,000 & 340,000 & 6,222,000 & 3,671,000 \\
\hline 1905 & 90,000 & 2,313,000 & 1,249,000 & 135,000 & 2,150,000 & 1,447,000 & 330,000 & 6,204,000 & 3,784,0)0 \\
\hline 1906 & 90,000 & 2,367,000 & 1,302,000 & 130,000 & 2,2,88,000 & 1,487,000 & 315,000 & 5,985,000 & 3,531,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 90,000 & 2,250,000 & 1,800,000 & 125,000 & 2,052,000 & 1,670,000 & 305,000 & 5,795,000 & 3,535,000 \\
\hline 1908 & 80,000 & 2,030,000 & 1,455,000 & 125,000 & 2,062,000 & 1,670,000 & 300,000 & 5,250,000 & 3,675,000 \\
\hline 1909 & 80,000 & 1,984,000 & 1,369,000 & 131,000 & 2,227,000 & 1,782,000 & 295,000 & 6,313,000 & 4,798,000 \\
\hline 1910 & 81,000 & 2,292,000 & 1,604,000 & 140,000 & 1,896,000 & 1,896,000 & 286,000 & 6,864,000 & 4,735,000 \\
\hline 1911 & 80,000 & 2,000,000 & 1,940,000 & 135,000 & 2,006,000 & 2,006,000 & 280,000 & 5,464,000 & 4,354,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 82,000 & 2,132,000 & 1,450.000 & 128,000 & 1,605,000 & 1,605,000 & 277,000 & 6,593,000 & 4,220,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 77,000 & 2.055,000 & 1,419,000 & 133,000 & 1,716,000 & 1,716,000 & 280,000 & 4,004,000 & 3,243,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 75,000 & 2,100,000 & 1,491,000 & 129,000 & 2,032,000 & -2,032,000 & 274,000 & 6,302,000 & 4,790,000 \\
\hline 191 & 85,000 & 2,720,000 & 2,040,000 & 150,000 & 2,609,000 & 2,609,000 & 260,000 & 4,940,000 & 3,952,000 \\
\hline 191 & 90,000 & 2,097,000 & 2,118,000 & 125,000 & 2,890,000 & 2,880,000 & 275,000 & 3,300,000 & 4,026,000 \\
\hline 191 & 110,000 & 3,080,000 & 4,004,000 & 125,000 & 2,375,000 & -4,370,000 & 315,000 & 5,670,000 & 9,072,000 \\
\hline 19 & 125,000 & 3,933,000 & 4,952,000 & 112,000 & 1,848,000 & 3,179,000 & 315,000 & 4,725,000 & 8,269,000 \\
\hline 19 & 171,000 & 3,762,000 & 5,116,000 & 95,000 & 1,520,000 & 2,280,000 & 218,000 & 4,796,000 & 6,954,000 \\
\hline 1920 & 170,000 & 4,930,000 & 4,881,000 & 71,000 & 1,242,000 & 1,962,000 & 215,000 & 4,300,000 & 6,020,000 \\
\hline 1921 & 158,000 & 3,318,000 & 2,0.57.090 & 52.70 & 805,000 & 798,000 & 193,000 & 4,150,000 & 3,444,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Potaroés.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{HAY (TAME).} \\
\hline & Acres. & Bushels. & Dollars. & Acres. & Tons. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1894 & 430,000 & 33,110,000 & 15,893;000 & \(\cdots 5,600,000\) & - 6,552,000 & 63,292,000 \\
\hline 1895 & 480,000 & 58,550,000 & 13,469,000 & -5,050,000 & 3,686,000 & \[
50,498,000
\] \\
\hline 1896 & 440,000 & 39,160,000 & 12,140,000 & - 4,700,000 & - 3,807,000 & \[
45,836,000
\] \\
\hline 1897 & 410,000 & 25,420,000 & 17,031,000 & 4,880,000 & 6,588000 & \[
54,351,000
\] \\
\hline 1898 & 390,000 & 28,470,000 & 11,957,000 & 5,100,000 & 7,140,000 & 41,050,000 \\
\hline 1899 & 396,200 & 34,848,000 & 13,939,000 & 4,939,000 & 5,137,000 & 53,682,000 \\
\hline 1900 & 395,000 & 31,995ヶ000 & 14,398,000 & 4,806,000 & 3.888,000 & 54,626,000 \\
\hline 1901 & 395,000 & 30,810,000 & 21,875,000 & 5,050,000 & 6,565,000 & 69,458,000 \\
\hline 1902 & 410,000 & 27,060,000 & 15,965,000 & 5,000,000 & 6,700,000 & 70,551,000 \\
\hline 1903 & 400,000 & 35,600,000 & 19,936,000 & 4,800,000 & 6,048,000 & 65,286,000 \\
\hline 1904 & 440,000 & 40,920,000 & 22,097,000 & 4,750,000 & 6,460 000 & 67,442,000 \\
\hline 1905 & 435,000 & 30,450,000 & 21,315,000 & 4,750,000 & 6,175,000 & 64,096,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 410,000 & 43,050,000 & 21,094,000 & 4,750,000 & 6,080,000 & 73,568,000 \\
\hline 1907 & 405,000 & 39,690,000 & 22,623,000 & 4,750,000 & 5,938,000 & 92,039000 \\
\hline 190 & 394,000 & 32,308,000 & 24,231,000 & 4,750,000 & 5,700,000 & 69,825,000 \\
\hline 190 & 394,000 & 47,280,000 & 23,640,000 & 4,721,000 & 4,957,000 & 70,389,000 \\
\hline 1910 & 395,000 & 40,290,000 & 19,339,000 & 4780,000 & 6,310,000 & 86,447,000 \\
\hline 1911 & 375,000 & 27,750 000 & 24,975,000 & \(4.720,000\) & 4,814,000 & 86,171,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 360,000 & 38,160,000 & 22,133,000 & - 4,720,000 & 5,900,000 & 87,910,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 360,000 & 26,640,000 & 21,312,000 & -4,700,000 & - 5,358,000 & 81,977,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 367,000 & 53,215,000 & 23,415,000 & : 4,653,000 & - 5.584,000 & 81,525,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 355,000 & 22,010,000 & 18,048,000 & - 4,225,000 & 5,492,000 & 86,224,000 \\
\hline 1916 & 320,000 & 22,400,000 & 35,392,000 & \(\therefore \quad 4,350,000\) & 7,047,000 & 83,859,000 \\
\hline 1917 & 400,070 & 38,000,000 & 49,400,000 & - 4,332,000 & 6,325,000 & 95,508,000 \\
\hline 1918 & 380,000 & 37,240,000 & 45:433,000 & 4,300,000 & 5,375,000 & 109,650,000 \\
\hline 1919 & 310,000 & 33,790,000 & 48,996,000 & 4,922,000 & 6,891,000 & 141,266,000 \\
\hline 1920 & 325,000 & 40,625,000 & 47,938,000 & 4,895,000 & 6,119,000 & 144,408,000 \\
\hline 192 & 330,000 & 33,990,000 & 36,709,000. & 4,895,000 & 4.895.000 & 88,110,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & Forest & Produ & Agriculture. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactures.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Merehandise.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{All Other and Totals.} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1881 & & & 1,171,400 43,440,343 & & & \[
325,775
\] & \[
75,331,308
\] & &  \\
\hline 1882 & 1,771,743 & 20,285,512 & \(1,173,2 \sim 7442,766,687\) & & & & & & 147,918,907 \\
\hline 1883 & 1,828,643 & 18,038,056 & 1,394,581 39,727,973 & 242,649 & & & & & \[
223
\] \\
\hline \[
188
\] & 1,671,703 & \[
27,588,279
\] & 1,264,237 37,335,779 & 205,013 & & & & & \[
7,069
\] \\
\hline 1885 & 1,595,632 & 17,302,705 & \(1,108,71131,404,325\) & 194,714 & & & & & 6,189 \\
\hline 1886 & 1,523,496 & 16,471,406 & \(1,537,33141,191,562\) & 165,760 & \[
2,3
\] & & & & , 846 \\
\hline 1887 & 1,529,809 & \[
15,568,667
\] & \(1,590,509742,729,684\) & 212,216 & \[
4,8
\] & \[
378,734
\] & \[
82,161,364
\] & & \[
77
\] \\
\hline 1888 & 1,389,728 & 14,899,643 & \(1,177,53733,546,141\) & \[
153,905
\] & 3,207,881 & 206,437 & & & \[
4,735
\] \\
\hline 188 & 1,567,311 & 17,012,190 & 1,330,231 30,014,906 & \[
161,074
\] & 5,908,500 & 262,818 & 80,590,288 & 5,370,369 & \[
154,584,222
\] \\
\hline 1890 & 1,397, & & 1,201,91631,928,371 & & & & & & \\
\hline 1891 & 1,206, & 17,923,469 & 1,21, \(17131,328,31\) & 109,387 & & 250,083 & & & \\
\hline 1892 & 1,249,381 & 18,571,608 & 1,038,851 \(35,127,543\) & 125,781 & 1,491,611 & 292,46 & 100,701,774 & & 67,596,948 \\
\hline 1893 & 1,030,604 & 14,421,877 & \(1,514,14650,483,054\) & 66,892 & 853,407 & 216,013 & 75,474,765 & 4,331,963 & 094 \\
\hline 189 & 872,601 & 12,006,519 & 1,412,142 35,849,109 & 87,241 & 933,886 & 352,741 & & & \\
\hline 189 & 974,870 & 14,504,441 & 644,009 17,185,539 & 133,911 & 2,489,514 & 251,537 & & & 21 \\
\hline 18 & 852,467 & 11,838,186 & ,136,665 27,268,642 & 152,322 & 2,494,727 & 270,603 & 37,512,064 & & 00,089,578 \\
\hline 18 & 896,971 & 11,780,232 & 789,783 16,722,091 & & 1,932,216 & & 42,299 & 3,617,804 & 96,063,338 \\
\hline 18 & 820,668 & 11,489,502 & 707,855 15,005,458 & 175,632 & 1,369,262 & & 36,386,337 & & 88,122,354 \\
\hline & 838,449 & 14,312,288 & 620,908 13,428,551 & 159,413 & 1,555,810 & 260,063 & 40,752,834 & 3,686,051 & 92,786,712 \\
\hline 00 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1901 & 839,191 & 10,697,001 & 558,135 15,036,822 & 129,857 & 1,773,19 & 230,615 & 37,467,681 & 613 & 83,478,880 \\
\hline 1902 & 805,067 & 9,546,375 & 572,67615,546,609 & 131,755 & 1,697 & 207,972 & & 74,610 & \\
\hline 1903 & 690,161 & 9,726,311 & 597,047 15,812,570 & 130,406 & 1,835,315 & 241,564 & 34 & 3,615,385 & 77,713,325 \\
\hline 1904 & 738,793 & 9,255,116 & 427,969 13,791,790 & 129,665 & 1,515,638 & 200,472 & 27,205,160 & 3,138,547 & 66,381,817 \\
\hline 1905 & 851,098 & 11,640,382 & 436,979 13,875,972 & 132,438 & 1,589,118 & 172,665 & 19,292,625 & 3,226,896 & 57,918,586 \\
\hline 1906 & 854,610 & 12,639,416 & 648,715 17,743,782 & 170,584 & 1,903,347 & 202,285 & 23,531,901 & 3,540,907 & 66,501,417 \\
\hline 1907 & 747,736 & 11,032,348 & 606,159 22,069,011 & 96,916 & 1,146,417 & 169,258 & 19,957,084 & 3,407,914 & 63,903,970 \\
\hline 190 & 565,443 & 7,905,428 & 449,846 15,641,072 & 106,371 & 1,403,612 & 166,061 & 19,415,235 & 3,051,877 & 54,511,509 \\
\hline 19 & 647,739 & 9,0<7,7,81 & 447,217 13,992,062 & 163,871 & 2,665,622 & 194,273 & 22,405,574 & 3,116,536 & 59,081,572 \\
\hline 1910 & 6 & 9,373,099 & 492,536 15,068,375 & & & & & & \\
\hline 1911 & 636,500 & 9,471,169 & \(355,30112,874,402\) & 137,453 & 1,806,938 & & & & \\
\hline 191 & 584,964 & 8,917,887 & 196,014 6,491,416 & 119,512 & 1,599,552 & 152,98 & & & \\
\hline 19 & 517,761 & 8,528,883 & 256,652 8,436,134 & 9 & 1,540,298 & 135 & & & \\
\hline 19 & 377,127 & 5.931,884 & 217,397 7,352,586 & 83,504 & 1,056,509 & 93,095 & 9,463,737 & 2,080,850 & 28,277,991 \\
\hline 191 & 366,618 & 5,366,707 & 218,300 7,618,495 & 107,058 & 1,372,542 & 138,549 & 12,516,580 & 114 & 30,610,670 \\
\hline 19 & 350,047 & 5,694,704 & 142,315 6,702,741 & 65,949 & 1,551,673 & 101,543 & 10,418,301 & 1,625,050 & 27,513,525 \\
\hline 19 & 378,781 & 8,096,613 & 45,519 2,742,683 & \[
27,658
\] & \[
541,350
\] & 84,687 & 10,145,197 & 1,297,225 & \[
24,757,077
\] \\
\hline 19 & 292,720 & 7,521,659 & 109,784 \(18,4,457,531\) & 76,386 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,130,947 \\
180787 n 0
\end{array}
\] & 47,582 & \(9,442,523\)
\(3,045,800\) & 1,159,270 & \[
35,212,459
\] \\
\hline & 194,807 & 5,006,540 & \[
39914,244,619
\] & 203,307 & \[
|18,978,709|
\] & 15,229 & 3,045,800 & \[
1,238,844
\] & 43,972,603 \\
\hline , & 248,930 & 6,397,3 & 226,29117 & , & 2 & 18,91 & 3,782 & 434 & 60,523,658 \\
\hline 21 & 127,685 & & 412,257. & 5,732 & & & & 1,457,802 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The canals we:e madc frce in 1882. Flgures for 1919 and thereafter are on an officially revised system of tabulation by the State.

Values were estlmated by the State \(\ln 1919\) and 1920 , but were not recorded in 1921 .

\section*{THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.}
(Communlcated by Charles L. Cadle, Superlntendent of Public Works.)
THe canal system of the State consists of the where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Erlc Canal; the Champlain Canal; the Oswego Canal; the Cayuga-Seneca Canal; Cayuga Lake Inlet, at Ithaca; the Black Rlver Canal; the Glens Fails Feeder, and the lakes, reservoirs, feeders, harbor basins and terminal docks connected therewith. The Shinnecock-Peconie Canal, located in the County of Suffolk, on Long Island, connecting tine waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, is offlcially a part of the eanal system.

What is commonly known as the Barge Canal includes the improved Erie, Champlaln, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca Canals. These waterways were cnlarged and constructed under bond lssues approved by the people in 1903, 1909, and 1915. They took the place of the old canals which had been in exlstence since 1825. The bond issue for the constructjon of terminal docks and the providing of frelght handing machinery was approved in 1911.

\section*{THE MAIN WATERWAY.}

The Erie Barge Canal is the maln waterway and extends across the state from Troy to Buffalo. Offlelally, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the llne of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is madc. From Waterford the llne of the Mohawk River, canallzed, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Fails. Westcrly from thls point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outsklrts of the Clty of Utlca on a new linc; thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Onclda Lake. Passlng out of Onelda Lake Sencan Rlver the usith the Seneca Rlver to and through tine Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; tiocnce following the old canal, decpencd und enlarged, to a point beyoud Pittsford. Here the channel ieaves the oid route, crossing tile Genesee River about a mile south of Rochcster onl a yool created jy tine construction of a dam, joining the ilne of the old cinnal a few miles westeriy, and continuing tinence in the former channei, docpened and wldened, to and through Tonawanda Crcek,

Lake Erie, at Buffalo
The Champlain Barge Canal commences in the Hudson River, at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a ncw route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain.

The Oswego Barge Canal branches northerly from the Erie Barge Canal at Thrce River Point and follows generally the llne of the Oswego River, canallzed, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego

The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal extends in a southerly direction from the Erie Barge Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of tne Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake Inlet at Ithaea. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca Rlver in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneea Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneea Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

WIDTH VARIES.
The width of the Barge Canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes, the channel is at least 200 feet wide. Through rock cuts and land lines, a minimum bottom width of 94 feet has been provlded and through earth sections the minimum width of the bottom of the channel is 75 feet. The locks of the Barge Canal are unlform In size. The inside dlmensions of the lock clambers are 310 feet in length and 45 feet \(\ln\) width and are capable of passlng a barge 300 feet long and, say, 43 leet widc. A depth of water of 12 fect over the miter sills has been provided. Clearance under fixed bridges spanning the cliannel is \(151 / 2\) feet at hlgh watcr.

LENGTII IN MILES.
Erle Barge Canal (Waterford to Tonawanda) 339: Oswego Barge Canal (from Lake Ontarlo to Threc I!ver Point), 24: Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal (from Junetion with the Erie Barge Canal to

Ithaca and Watkins, including Cayuga and Sencea Lakes), 92; Champlain Barge Canal, 60; canal harbors at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, 10. Totai canal mileage, 525.
NATURAL WATER COURSES CANALIZED USED AS PART OF THE SYSTEM.
Hudson River. (between Troy and Fort Edward), 37; Mohawk River, 112; Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers for their entire iength, 99; Oneida Lake, 21; Cayuga Lake, 38; Seneca Lake, 35; Ciyde River, 19; Tonawanda River, 11; Syracuse Harbor, Onondaga Lake outlet, 7; Rochester Harbor, Genesee River, 2; Utica Harbor and a short section of the Mohawk River, 1. Total mileage in canallzed rlvers and lakes, 382 .

Practicaily ail the municipalities along the line of the Barge Canal system have been provided with docirs and warehousc equipment. In the city of New York, there are eight terminals equipped with modern warehouses and frelght handiing machinery situated as foilows:

At Piers 5 and 6, East River, and at the foot of West 53rd Street, on the Hudson River, in the Borough of Manhattan; at Motthaven (138th Street, East River) in the Borough of the Bronx; on the East River at the foot of North Jane Street, Long Isiand City, at Flushing and at the foot of Broadway, Hailett's Cove, In the Borough of Queens and at the foot of Coiumbla Street, Gowanus Bay, at Dupont Street, Greenpoint, ln the Borough of Brookiyn.

\section*{GRAIN ELEVATORS.}

A grain elevator of \(2,000,000\) bushel capacity providing every modern faciiity for the handling of grain transported by canal, is being erected by the, State at the Gowanus Bay Terminal, in the Borough of Brookiyn. Its compietion is expected in June, 1922. It wili be operated under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Works.

The bullding of a similar structure was begun by
the State at Oswego on Lake Ontario and the foundation work has been completed. The erection of the superstructure has not as yet been authorized.

\section*{COST OF BARGE CANAL IMPROVEMENT UP TO OCTOBER, 1921.}

Bond issue of 1903 for improvement of Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, \(\$ 101,000,000\); Supplemental bond issue of \(1915,, \$ 27,000,000\); Miscellaneous appropriations, \(\$ 5,338,794\); Bond issue of 1909 for improvement of Cayuga and Seneca Canai, \(\$ 7,000,000\); Additional approprlations in 1918 \(\$ 350,000\); Misceiianeous appropriations, \(\$ 1,071,858\); Bond issue of 1911 for constructing terminais and providing freight handling facilities, \(\$ 19,800,000\); Miscellaneous appropriations, \(\$ 2,838,122\); Appropriations for grain elevators at Brooklyn and. Oswego, \(\$ 2,725,000\). Totai, \(\$ 167,123,774\).

The portions of the former canal system which have been retained in connection with the operation of the Barge Canal include the following:

The Giens Faiis feeder, extending west and north to Giens Fails, a distance of 12 milies, and connecting with the Champiain Barge. Canal at Fort Edward; and the Biack River Canal, running northerly from its junction with the Erie Barge Canai at Rome to Cartliage, aithough it is not navigable beyond Lyons Falls, The use of these two channels is limited to smaii type barges only.

OWNED BY THE STATE.
The canais above descrlbed are owned by the State of New York and are under the:jurlsdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works for management, maintenance, repalr and operation. 'Navlgation is free, no tolls whatever being charged. The main office of the Superintendent of Pubiic Works is in the Capitol at Albany. Branch offices are maintained by the department at Pier 6, East River, New York City, and in the cities of 'Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

\section*{LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.}

THE great northern lakes, viz.: Ontario, Eris and Champlain, are partly in this State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, communicates with it by a short outlet. It is 37 miles long, and from one to three broad, and embosoms more than 200 isiets. Its waters are so clear and transparent that the bottom is visible at almost any deptin; and on each side it is skirted with mountains, abounding in romantic scenery. The Adirondacks
contain more than 100 scenic. lakes. There are numerous small lakes in the western part of the State which discharge their waters into Lake Ontario, either directly or indirectiy through the Genesee, Seneca and Oswego Rivers, and being connected by canals and raiiroads, afford facilities tó transportation. Three of the laikes have southern drainage; Otsego and Canaderaga into Susquehanna and Chautauqua though only seven miles from Lake Erie, eventualiy into the Gulf of Mexico. These, with their extent, \&e., are as foliows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Lake. & Length Miles. & Breadth Miles. & LAKE. & Length
Mijes. & r
Mileadth & LAKE. & Length Miles. & Breadth Miles. \\
\hline Oneida. & 22 & 4 to 6 & Skaneatel & 15 & 1/2 to 1 & Crooked: & 22 & \(11 / 2\) \\
\hline Cazenov & 4 & 1 & Owasco & 12 & 1 & Canandaigua. & 14 & 1 to \(11 / 2\) \\
\hline Otsego & 9 & 1 to 2 & Cross. & 4 & 11 & Hemlock. . . . . & 6 & 1 \\
\hline Canaderaga & 5 & \(11 / 2\) & Cayuga & 40 & \(11 / 2\) to \(31 / 2\) & Conesus & 9 & 1 \\
\hline Otisco.... & 5 & 2 & Seneca. & 40 & \(\mid 2\) to 4 & Chautauqua.. & 13 & 1 to 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST SINCE 1901.
(Compiied by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Years. & Tons. & 2S. & ns. & Years & Tons. & Years. & on & 2S. & Tons. \\
\hline 1901-02. & 4,606,800 & 1905-06. & 3,572,371 & 1909-10.. & 1,876,502 & 1913-14 & 1,202,166 & 1917-18:. & 2,537,482 \\
\hline 1902-03 & 3,934,300 & 1906-07.. & 1,672,188 & 1910-11.. & 2,206,984 & 1914-15.. & 1,938,149 & 1918-19.. & 82,283 \\
\hline 1903-04 & 2,595,110 & 1907-08.. & 3,549,354 & 1911-12.. & 2,262,593 & 1915-16.. & 1,398,591 & 1919-20.. & 1,237,400 \\
\hline 1904-05. & 3,661,800 & 1908-09.. & 2,539,941 & 1912-13., & 2,853,120 & 1916-17. & 2,001,150 & 1921-22.. & 190,823 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

According to the Ice Trade Journal, about \(24,000,000\) tons of naturai lce and \(29,000,000\) tons of artificlal ice are cut, made, and used each year in the United States.

Daily Gapacity of Artificial Ice Plants in New York Gity. Manhattan, 5,800 tons; Bronx, 2,300 tons; Brookiyn, 5,700 tons; Queens, 1,900 tons; Richmond, 300 tons; totai for city, 15,900 tons.

\section*{THE ALLEGANY STATE PARK.}

\section*{(By the N. Y. State Coiicge of Forestry, Syracuse.)}

THE Allegany Statc Park, which was authorized by the 1921 Legislature, and will cover 65,000 acres, is located in Cattaraugus County. It occupies practlcaliy all the land inclosed within the semlcircle described by the bend of the Alieghany Rlver as it reaches into New York State. This tract is to be forever reserved for the use of aii the people, but is not to constitute part of the Forest Preserve. Thus the free use of the park ls permitted for betterment purposes and recreatlonal management by the park commissioners. This is in accordance with scientific park management and in keeping with the pian of the New York State College of Forestry for the management of all State parks.
The park will be patrolied by protectors, who wili exercise ail the powers of constabies of towns in the enforcement of laws and reguiations.

The commission wiil have jower to beautify the reserve, improve its accessibiiity and provide means for the general enjoyment of visitors and campers who come into the region. Under the law the commissioners wlll possess the authority to dam up streams and create lakes if such action is thought advantageous. They would have the rlght to plant trces. and apply utilization measures wherever there were opportunitics for such proftabie and beneficlai empioyment of the forests. They may propagate fish and game and trees and set aside tracts for that purpose.

Plenty of wiid game, such as ruffed grouse, squirrels, rabbits, (and frequentiy biack bear), is found in the section. Aiong the river bottoms woodcock arc plentiful in season. The country is weli supplied with irout brooks. The fish life of this reglon has suffercd less than that of the wild game, due to the fact that the State has kept whe streams weil stocked.

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.
(Specially prepared for The Almanac by the State Conservation Commission.)

New York State's great Forest Preserve was established by aet of the Legislature in 1885 . It ineludes iarge areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondaek and Catskili Mountains. Article 7, Seetion 7, of the State Constitution, adopted in 1894, assured its integrity for ail time. It provided that "The iands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shail be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, soid or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, pubiic or private, nor shall the timber thereon be soid, removed or destroyed. But the Legisiature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construetion and maintenance of reservoirs for munieipal water suppiy, for the eanais of the State, and to reguiate a flow of streams. Such reservoirs shail be constructed, owned and controlied by the State; but such work shall not be undertaken untii after the boundaries and highfiow lines thereof shali have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such iands are required for sueh public use. The expense of any such improvements shaii be apportioned on the publie and private property and municipaiities benefited to the extent of the benefits received."

Sinee the estabiishment of the Forest Preserve, the State of New York has spent \(\$ 5,830,800\) in the acquisition of land for its extension. In addition large areas of other iand have been acquired by tax sales, with the result that January 1, 1922, the area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskiil Mountains aggregated 1,992,516 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge, besides, of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation, the State owned islands in Lake George, and the John Brown Farm in the Town of North Elba, Essex County. Besides administrative control over this property, the commission also has entire eharge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the iarge forested regions.

For the prompt detection of forest fires, fifty-five observation stations are maintained upon mountain tops throughout the Adirondacks and Catskiils and in the forested regions of Long Isiand. All of these stations are connected by teiephone lines with the ranger headquarters. Observers are on duty at these stations throughout the entire dry season from spring untii fail. A force of sixty-five forest rangers and five district rangers is also maintained.

Tile work of reforestation of State land and the raising of trees for the reforestation of private land is also conducted by the commission. For this purpose six nurseries are maintained, having a total capacity of 30,000,000 trees and an annual production of \(10,000,000\). Approximateiy 5,000 acres of

State land are reforested each year. Trees are sold to private iandowners at the eost of production, to municipailties at 50 eents per thousand, and are furnished to State institutions without charge.

The seetions of the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains upon which it is most important for the State to insure the maintenance of a continuous forest cover have been defined by iaw and are known as the Adirondaek and Catskiii Parks. They are bounded by a line ealled the blue line. Within these parks approximately one-half of the land is still privately owned. Part of the land of the Forest Preserve lies outside of the park lines, and thus the park iines, which run through both State and private iand, are simply lines to designate the most vitai sections of the mountain regions. Extensive lumbering operations upon much of the land within the park ines are endangering the water sheds, and this led to a referendum vote in 1916 for the authorization of a bond issue of \(\$ 7,500,000\) for purchase of additional land to be added to the Forest Preserve. The proposition passed by a large majority, and the Conservation Commission is now engaged upon the expenditure of this sum.

It is conservatively estimated that tine Forest Preserve is now worth, if it should be piaced on the market, more than \(\$ 40,000,000\), showing an increase in value of 800 per eent. over its cost to the State.

Investigations made by the Conservation Commission indicate that investment in hoteis, boarding houses and other facilities for the care of summer visitors in tile Forest Preserve regions, the amount of money annualiy expended in earing for these people, the money spent by vacationists, and the number of persons actually engaged in the business of caring for persons actually engaged in the business of caring for ures for the lumber industry, thus indieating that the chief business in the Forest Preserve regions has now come to be that of caring for vacationists.

Under a careful system of game protection the fauna native to the woods is preserved, and in many respects is increasing. Chief among the large animals are deer and bears. Beaver, which had become extinct, were reintroduced to the Adirondacks in 1905, and have since spread over every section of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills and are becoming more abundant there. In 1915, through eo-operation with the Benevoient and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of eik from Yellowstone Park was iiberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animais, many of which furnish a iarge amount of fur, shouid be mentioned the fox, mink, otter, marten, weasei, fisher, coon, and muskrat.

The lakes and streams which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission, contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smalimouti black bass, great northern pike, pickerei, perch, bullheads, and many of the eoarser fishes.

\section*{THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.}

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 aeres ( 1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 aeres in New York State). The park embraees the Palisades eliffs and runs for tweive miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, N. J., to Paiisades, N. Y. The Harriman Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The Commission aiso owns the State Rifle
Range at Blauvelt, N. Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Pallsades Park, the State of New York has appropriated in money and iands \(\$ 5,963,525\). New Jersey has appropriated \(\$ 727,984\), inciuding \(\$ 500,000\) for the Henry Hudson Drive. In addition, the Commission has received priva te eontributions of \(\$ 4,735,144\) in eash, and iands valued at \(\$ 1,692,765\). Ail these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate \(\$ 13,119,419\).

In the Palisades section of the park the Commission maintains paviiions for pienic parties, bath houses and beaehes; motor boat basin for smaii pieasure eraft; week-elld eamps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are estabiished here under permit. In the Harriman Park and Bear Mountain seetion of the Pailsades system there is maintained by the Commission the Bear Mountaln Inn, whicil is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for tile saie of food at reasolable prices; a iawn piateau for bisebail, tennis, running meets, and other organized athietic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for pienic parties, benches and tables being seattered
though this area, and swings for the chiidren; the free use of rowboats is permitted for a limited period on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiies take visitors in to the park which plunges into the woodiand for fifteen miles; parking piaces for automobiies have been deveioped, seven lakes have been either entirely made or artificiaily enlarged.

The Commission maintains the largest civil encampment in the worid. In 1921 over 52,000 individuals, mostly tenement children and mothers, averaged eight eonsecutive days' vaeation each Camps for working giris are maintained at cost. During the summer over \(1,780,000\) visitors were at Bear Mountain, neariy \(1,000,000\) of whom came by automobile. Nearly 260,000 peopie were carried in the Commission automobiies. . Over \(1,300,000\) peothe Commission automobises. Over \(1,300,000\) peo-
pie visited the Paisades section of the park. No eoncessions are iet in the Palisades Park. This park is under the jurisdietion of a Joint Commission, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

George W. Perkins was the President of the New York Commission for neariy twenty years untll his death in 1920. The officers of the Commission are New York State-J. Du Pratt Winite, President; Franklin W. Hopirins, Vice President; Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer New Jersey-Richard V. Lindaburv, President Edward L. Partridge, Vice-President; Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., Secretary; Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer.

The first five-milie section of the Henry Hudison Drive, paid for by the State of New Jersev at a cost of \(\$ 443,107\), was opened Oct. 29,1921 . It cxtends from Englewood to the toi) of the Hudson cliffs, overlooking Alpine.

\section*{WOODS USED IN NEW YORK STATE.}
(By the U. S. Forest Service, and the N. Y. State College of Forestry.)


WOOD USED IN NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRIES. 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Industry.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{QUANTITY USED Annually.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Av'ge
Cost
per
1,000
Feet.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total Cost F. O. B. Factory.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Quantity \\
Grown \\
in \\
New York \\
(FeetB.M.)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Quantity
Grown
out of
New York
(Feet B. M.)} \\
\hline & Feet B. M. & Pct. & & & & \\
\hline TOT & 1,279,795,750 & 100.00 & \$60.78 & \$77,786,690 & 189,109 000 & 1,090,686,750 \\
\hline Boxe & \(324,219,000\) & 25.33 & \$47.48 & \$15,394,009 & & \\
\hline Planing-mill products. . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }_{\text {a }}\) & 230, 259,0000 & 17.99 & 54.33 & 12,509,017 & \[
31,241,000
\] & \[
199,018,000
\] \\
\hline Sesh, doors, blinds, and general millwork
Furniture........................... & \(200,504,000\)
\(76,963,000\) & 15.67
6.01 & 67.49
80.52 & \(13,532,772\)
\(6,197,300\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,27,000 \\
& 15,828,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
187,231,000 \\
6113500
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Ship and boat buildi & 62,815,000 & 4.91 & 65.52 & 4,115,727 & 979,000 & 61,836,000 \\
\hline Musical instrume & 53,569,000 & 4.18 & 89.03 & 4,769,358 & 16,533,000 & 37,036,0 \\
\hline Car construction & 34,476,000 & 2.69 & 59.32 & 2,045,035 & 1,335,000 & 33,141,000 \\
\hline Shade and map roll & 29,946000 & 2.34 & 44.23 & 1,324,434 & 2,523,000 & 27,423,000 \\
\hline Caskets and coffin Chairs & \(29,230,000\)
\(22,318,000\) & 2.28
1.74 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
65.41 \\
58.35
\end{tabular} & 1,911,838 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 13,073,000 } \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,870,000 \\
9,245,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Motor vehicles & 20,813, & 1.63 & 101 & \(2,1^{\prime}\) ? 699 & 5,592,000 & \\
\hline Agricultural implem & 19,064,000 & 1.49 & 62.83 & 1,1. 3,90 & 6,551,000 & 12,513,000 \\
\hline Boot and shoe fin & 14,705,000 & 1.15 & 65.44 & 962,280 & 12,465,000 & 2,240,000 \\
\hline Matches. & 14,250,000 & 1.11 & & 745,500 & 9,300,000 & 13,950,000 \\
\hline enw & 13,745,000 & 1.07 & 39.94 & 548,981 & 9,270,000 & 4,475,000 \\
\hline Handles & 11,986,250 & . 94 & 37.95 & 454.814 & 11,293,000 & 693,250 \\
\hline Refrigerato & 11,562,000 & . 90 & 71.59 & 327,767 & 145,000 & 11,417,000 \\
\hline Professional and scientific in & \(10,739,000\)
\(9,754,000\) & . 84 & \begin{tabular}{l}
8544 \\
82.47 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 817,587 & 1,929,000 & \(8,810,000\)
\(9,220,000\) \\
\hline Baskets and frult packages. & 8,527,000 & . 67 & 35.85 & 305,746 & 7,499,000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,220,000 \\
& 1,02,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  & \(7,660,000\) & . 60 & 89.20 & 683,270 & 3,690,000 & 3,970,000 \\
\hline Dairymen's, poulterers' \& apiarists' sup. & 7,556,000 & & 37.79 & 285,578 & 4,683,000 & 2,873,000 \\
\hline & 6,864,000 & . 5 & & 497,950 & & 6,839,000 \\
\hline icture frames and mouldi & 6,647,000 & . 52 & 83.57 & - 555,474 & 186,000 & 6,461.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.}
(By John M. Clarke, Director of the State Museum.)

THE geological history of New York can be traced back to the Precambrian era, the oldest recognizable in the rocks of the earth. These earliest rocks, the Grenville metamorphosed sediments (gnelsses, marble, etc.) are, however, not the oldest which ever existed in the State. The Grenville rocks are exposed in the Adirondacks and the Hudson Highlands. They prove that In Grenville time, Northern, Eastern, and probably Southwestern New York was under the sea. After the depositlon of the Grenville sedlments igneous actlvity took place on a large scale and huge masses of molten rock (granite, anorthoslte, babbrosynite) were pushed into the sediments from below. Some tlme after the whole Adirondack region was subjected to enormous pressure and intensely folded, and then the great mass of Grenville sediments was upraised well above the sea.

\section*{IN CAMBRIAN TIMES.}

At the beginning of Cambrian time, when organic life becomes first recognizable in the State, only the eastern margin was submerged, but toward the end (Potsdam time) the sea covered the whole region except the central and northwestern Adirondacks. At the close of Cambrian time Northern New York was, however, above sea level. In the long Ordovician perlod, during which the Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River Iimestones, and the Utica, Frankfort and Lorralne shajes and sandstones were deposited, the State was most of the time submerged under the Ordovician sea, except for the Adirondack island. Toward the end of that period, however, the Green and Taconic Mountains arose along the eastern border of the State and practically all of Northern, Central, Eastern and Northeastern New York became dry land. In the following Silurian period were deposited the Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerate, the Clinton shalc, sandstone, limestone and iron ore, the Rochester shale, the Lockport and Guelph dolomites, the Salina shales, salt
and waterllne, etc. During the early part of this period the sea had spread over only Central and Western New York, while durlng the late Silurian it had extended over practlcally all the state west and east of the Adirondack region. The strata of the next, or Devonian era, comprise the whole Catskil and southwestern plateau provinces and cover more than a third of the State. These rocks abound in fossils and show that the sea continued to cover at least the southern half of the State. The sea of the Carboniferous period hardly came over the boundary of the State from Pennsylvania. At the end of Palaeozoic time New York, except for a small area at the mouth of the Hudson, was raised during the Appalachian revolution well above the sea, never to be invaded again until the end of the glacial period. During the long Mesozoic perlod NTew York was dry land; in Triassicic time considerable volcanic activity prevailed in Southeastern New York, when sheets of lava (the trap of the Palisades) were forced Into nonmarine Triassic beds. During the next or Jurassic perlod the State was above the sea and actively eroded, but in the following Cretaceous perlod Staten and Long Islands dlsappeared under the sea. At the end of this period the State, which had been eroded nearly to a plain, was upllfted \(2,000-3,000\) feet. After this time in the Tertiary period the present drainage and relief of the State were developed In lts major features. Finally came the glacial perios. which enrlched the State with thousands of lakes and waterfalls. It ended with the Champlain subsldence, during which the sea came for the last tlme into New York, namely, into the Champlaln Basin and the Hudson Valley. A recent elevatlon has agaln drained these regions.

THE HUDSON AN ANCIENT RIVER.
The Hudson River Is one of the most ancient rivers of the continent and flows over rocks which have been frequently and heavlly faulted. The fault blocks seem to have reached their equilibrium but, if subjected to new strains, may settle down to new adjustments and cause earthquake disturbances.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.
(Prepared by the Museum for The Almanac.)

The tltle, New York State Muscum, is the statutory name of a sclentific research organization. Historically it is the outcome of the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York organized in 1836. The nucleus of these now extensive collcctlons are the scientific materials brought together during the existence of that survey. Under the present statute the "New York State Museum" includes the work of the State Geologist and his associates, who together form the Geological Survey of the State of New York; that of the State Botanist and his staff; of the State Entomologist and his staff; the Zoologist and the Archaeologist. The museum collections, as such, originate partly from tho materials acquired for the researches of these officials and partly from special addltions made to exemplify the resources of the state of New York. The State Museum ls likewise known as the Department of Sclence of the University of the State of New York, and as such, is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. These collections form what has been planned and worked out as an essentially State or provincial museum exhiblting the natural resources of animal and plant life, the mineral wealth, geological history, and aboriginal culture of New York State. It has not planned to receive, nor does it espesially welcome, material from outslde the State, unless this is adaptod to jlluminate the scientific problems of the State itself. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, Octoler 1 to May 1,2 to 5 P. M. The Leglslature grants \(\$ 55,000\) a year for maintenance.

\section*{MINERAL AND FOSSIL COLLECTIONS.}

Hall of Minerals-The general collection of about 5,000 speclmens is supplemented by a very extensive and complete collection of minerals from New York State, probably the best in exlstence. There are probahly in this hall about 14,000 specimens on exhibitlon

Hall of Geology - The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the inlneral wealth of the stiate, especlally the appllcatlon of minerals, ores and rocks to commerce and the industrial arts.

Hall of Fossils-This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates and the long continued researches of the Geological Survey have made the collection of invertebrate fossils, and tue corresponding classification of the rocks of New York the standard of comparison for the world. The use of restorations of extinct animal life, with relief maps, reconstructions, \&c., has helped to visualize the appearance of these.

Hall of Zoology-The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habltat groups and the smaller mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extenslve serles of , wellmounted specimens. The collectlon of blrds' eggs is one of the largest In America. Thls section also contains a representative gathering of insects, arranged to Illustrate their economic relatlons to agrlculture and forestry. The sectlon of Botany maintajns an herbarium of upward of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.
Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology-These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state, before the advent of the white man. These figures have beer cast from the best avallable representatives among the surviving Iroquois and mounted amid actual accessories and agalnst palnted backgrounds. Tney depict, the hunt, warfare, council ceremony, industrles and agriculture of the New York aborigines. The collections of relics of Indlan life in New York are the most extensive in exlstence, and these collections, with the groups referred to, fill the mezzanlne floors.

\section*{GENERAL ACTIVITIES}

Publications-The museum issues general and special publications on the natural resources of the State, In the form of bulletins, memoirs and annual reports. These now number 350 and each can be obtained on payment of a small fee.
The museum owns three parcels of real estate, presented by cltizens for preserving their geological Interest: 1-The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its extraordinaly display of abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by the flow of the post-giacial waters; 2 - Stark's Knob Rescrvatlon, or Volcano, near Schuylervlle 3 --The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge in tac town of Greenfield, west of Saratoga Surings.

\section*{UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.}

\section*{AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.}

\section*{(Contributed by the Department.)}

The :ist of Regents is on page 484. They elect the President of the Universtyy and State Commissioner of Education-Frank P. Graves; Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education and Director of Professional Education-Augustus S. Downing: Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Educatior-Charles F. Wheelock; Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education-George M. Wiley; Director State Library-James I. Wyer, jr.; Director of Sctence and State Museum-John M. Clarke; Chiefs and Directors of Divisions: Administration-Hiram C. Case: Vocational and Extension Education-Lewis A. Wilson; Archives and History-James Sullivan; Atten-danco-James D. Sullivan; Library Extension-William R. Watson; Examinations and InspectionAvery W. Skinner; School Buildings and GroundsFrank H. Wood; Law-Frank B. Gilbert: Library School-Edna M. Sanderson; School LibrariesSherman Williams; Visual Instruction-Alfred w Abrams; Finance-Clark W. Halliday; and Secretary to the President of the University-Mrs. N. Frances Steers.

The educational system of the Statc of New York is under the control of the Board of Regents, consisting of twelve members, one from each of the nine judiclal districts of the State and three others at large. each member being elected for a term of twelve years at a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature held in the second week of February of each year.

In its origin and history it is unique. By a law of 1784, following Ideas enunciated by Diderot, a French encyclopaedist, a corporation entitled the University of the State of New York, governed by a Board of Regents, was established to supervise and control collegiate and academic instruction, with the power to grant charters to institutions engaged in such work. Under the impetus given by the members of the Board of Regents a state superintendency for common schools, subsequently known as the State Department of Education, with control over education below collegiate and academic grades, was established by law in 1812 . These two agencies for educational control continued as separate institutions until 1904 when they were combined and continued under the control of the Board of Regents which had become a constitutional body under the name of the University of the State of New York
in accordance with Article 9, Section 2 of the Constitution of 1894.

The powers exercised by the Board of Regents may be increased, modifled or diminished by the Legislature, but the number of its nembers may not be reduced below nine nor may the Legislature fail to provide for the maintenance and support of the system of free schools wherein all of the children of the State may be educated (Article 9, Section 1). Under legislative enactment the Board of Regents is the embodiment of the educational agencies of the commonwealth. Its province is the entire range of education. It embraces the membership and the work of the public schools, academies, colleges, professional, technical and normal schools, universities, libraries, museums and learned \(80^{\circ}\) cleties. It provides opportunity for co-operation and understanding among its members while diminishing or adjudicating occasions of friction and conflict, adapts educational policy to varying needs, and indicates and provides a continuity of training. It accumulates books and manuscripts, supervises the public archives, collects valuable natural objects, and may carry on educational historical and scientific rescarch work directly on behalf of the State; grants all educational charters in the State, confers honorary degrees, conducts examinations, and awards certificates, diplomas and degrees; admits to certain professions and occupations. and regulates the certification of public accountants and nurses. It apportions State educational funds. It fosters all forms of cultural work, such as is rendered by libraries and local associations of an educational and historical character, distributes printed matter, circulates library books and lantern slides, encourages civic improvement work; in fact, does everything it can to stimulate the intellectual life of the people. It meets monthly and has an annual convocation for the consideration of important educational matters.

Though it does not exercise a complete monopoly of education, for private institutions exist subject to no public authority, which do good work, it is the policy of the State to bring all chartered educational institutions into the university and, while allowing them virtually complete self-government in internal administration, to hold them accountable for the proper performance of their duties. These chartered institutions are subject to the inspection of the Regents, who may require annual reports of them.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & & & ALL C & ASSES. & & TIVE W & HITE, NA & Ive Pare & NTAGH. \\
\hline Aate Perio & & & & ENDING S & School. & & ATT & ENDING SC & CHOOL. \\
\hline & & Number. & & mber. \(\mid\) P & PerCent. & Number & & mber. P & erCent. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
THE STATE: \\
o to 20 years, inclus
\end{tabular} & \[
920 .
\] & 2,860,256 & & 56,260 & 64.9 & 1,109,09 & & & 66.9 \\
\hline Male & & 1,420,818 & & 32,351 & 65.6 & 1,109,09 & & 9,820 & 66.7 \\
\hline Fernale & & 1,439,438 & & 23,909 & 64.2 & 554,55 & & 2,670 & 67.2 \\
\hline 5 and 6 years & & 398,950 & & 99,355 & 50.0 & 154,27 & & 6,520 & 49.6 \\
\hline 7 to 13 years & & 1,307,158 & & 26,918 & 93.9 & 504,72 & & 3,682 & 93.9 \\
\hline 14 and 15 years & & 325,678 & & 65,353 & 81.5 & 129,85 & & 0,959 & 85.5 \\
\hline 16 and 17 years & & 330,102 & & 07,688 & 32.6 & 129,27 & & 2,076 & 40.3 \\
\hline 18 to 20 years. & & 498,368 & & 56,946 & 11.4 & 190,97 & & 9,253 & 15.3 \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TATIVE W } \\
& \text { MIXED }
\end{aligned}
\] & ITf, FORE Parenta & IGN OR E. & Foreign & N-BORN W & HITE. & & NEARO. & \\
\hline AqE Period. & & AT'DING S & CHOOL. & & At'dina & HoOL. & & At'dincis & Criool. \\
\hline , & Number. & Number. & PerCt. & Number. & Number. & PerCt. & nber & Number. & PerCt. \\
\hline THE STATE: 1920. 5 to 20 years, incl & 1,455,470 & 978,605 & 67.2 & 251,529 & 109,734 & 48.6 & 41,213 & 23.621 & 57.3 \\
\hline Male...... & 1,725,124 & 493,688 & 68.1 & 120,608 & 109,830 & 47.1 & 18,942 & 11,087 & 58.5 \\
\hline Female & 730,346 & 484,917 & 66.4 & 130,921 & 52,904 & 40.4 & 22,271 & 12,534 & 56.3 \\
\hline 5 and 6 years. & 232,745 & 117,125 & 50.3 & 6,439 & 3,182 & 49.4 & 5,101 & 2,354 & 46.1 \\
\hline 7 to 13 years. & 713,937 & 673,873 & 94.4 & 70,571 & 62,690 & 88.8 & 16,683 & 15,534 & 93.1. \\
\hline 14 and 15 years & 156,018 & 124,679 & 79.9 & 35,162 & 25,841 & 73.5 & 4,310 & 3,613 & 83.8 \\
\hline 16. and 17 years. & 148,026 & 42,755 & 28.9 & 47,832 & 11,239 & 23.5 & 4,038 & 1,479 & 31.9 \\
\hline 18 to 20 years. & 204,744 & 20,173 & 9.9 & 91,525 & 6,782 & 7.4 & 10,481 & 641 & 6.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CFILDDREN IN N. Y. CITY (SCHOOI, ATTENDANCE IN PARENTHESES), JAN. \(1,1920\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Children. & Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Manhattan. & Queens. & Richmond. \\
\hline 7 to 13 years & 99,429 (92,616) & 277,514 (259,505) & 263,742 (247,853) & 67,662 (63,700) & \(16.548(15,366)\) \\
\hline 14 and 15 years & 24,320 (19,818) & 67,193 (51,812) & 65,549 (51,568) & 15,792 (11,842) & \(3,874(3,062)\) \\
\hline 16 and 17 years & 24,396 (7,547) & 69,815 (17,423) & 68,597 (19,533) & 15,663 \((3,725)\) & 3,602 (878) \\
\hline 18 to 21 years. & 37,040 (3,407) & \(\mid 105.875(8,411)\) & 112,667 (11,054) & \(\mid 22,693\) (1,631) & 5,622 (432) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ILLITERACY, NEW YORK STATE.}

According to the census of 1920 there were, then, 425,022 illiterate persons 10 years of age and over in the State of New York, "iliiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 16,150 were native whites of native parentage, 12,256 were of foreign or mixed parentage, and 389,603 were of forcign birth. The number of iiiiterate Negroes was 5,032 . In the totai
population 10 years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy was 5.1, which showed a diminution sinee 1910 , when it was 5.5 .
There is less illiteracy in the rural districts of the State than in the cities, the percentage being 2.9 for the rural popuiation and 5.5 for the urban.

Ry counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 8.4 in Clinton County to 0.7 in Allegany County.

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES OF 25.000 OR OVER POPULATION, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline City. & Total Iliiterate. & Per Cent. & ForeignBorn Illiterate. & City. & Totai Iliiterate. & Per Cent. & ForeignBorn Iiliterate \\
\hline Albany & 2,918 & 3.0 & 2,582 & Queens. . & 12,383 & 3.3 & 11,597 \\
\hline Amsterdam & 2,011 & 7.6 & 1,929 & Richmond & 3,688 & 4.0 & 3,476 \\
\hline Auburn. & 1,401 & 4.7 & 1,327 & Newburgh. & 1,109 & 4.4 & 935 \\
\hline Binghamton & 1,703 & 3.1 & 1,511 & Niagara Falis. & 2,935 & 7.5 & 2,869 \\
\hline Buffalo. & 17,095 & 4.2 & 16,180 & Poughkeepsie. & 1,059 & 3.7 & -907 \\
\hline Eimira. & 1,822 & 2.2 & -726 & Rochester. . . & 10,871 & 4.5 & 10,531 \\
\hline Jamestown & 1,581 & 4.9 & 1,523 & Rome. & 1,881 & 9.0 & 1,301 \\
\hline Kingston & & 2.1 & & Schenectady & 3,549 & 5.0 & 3,350 \\
\hline Mount Vernon & 1,564 & 4.5 & 1,488 & Syracuse. & 5,607 & 4.0 & 5,158 \\
\hline New Rochelle & 1,171 & 4.0 & 1,016 & Troy... & 1,611 & 2.6 & 1,413 \\
\hline New York & 281,121 & 6.2 & 270,788 & Utica. & 4,832 & 6.4 & 4,627 \\
\hline Bronx. & 26,202 & 4.5 & 25,620 & Watertown & 756 & 2.9 & 568 \\
\hline - Brookiyn... & 98,038
140,810 & 6.1
7.5 & 94,737
135,358 & Yonkers. & 4,309 & 5.5 & 4,162 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The percentage of iiiiteracy in the totai population of New York City 10 years of age and over is 6.2 , which shows a slight decrease since 1910, when it was 6.7. For the native white the percentage is 0.3 , for the foreign-born white, 13.8 , and for the Negro, 2.1!

That the younger generation in the City of New York is much less illiterate than the older is indicated by the fact that whiie 6.5 per cent. of the maies and 9.4 per cent. of the females 21 years of age and over are iliiterate, the pereentage of illiteracy in the popuiation 16 to 20 years of age is but 1.0 .

\section*{NEW YORK STATE PRISON CENSUS, 1922-1917.}

Aceording to returns reeeived by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the number of persons confined in prisons, jails, and poiice stations in the State of New York on Juiy 1, 1922, was 15,451 , as compared with 17,494 on July 1, 1917. These figures inciude persons awaiting hearing or triai and those held as witnesses, as well as prisoners serving sentence.

Of the total for \(1922,7,956\) were reported for 11 State institutions, 1,870 for 64 county jails, 5,077 for 162 cities, and 548 for 9 other institutions.

The returns were obtained in response to a circuiar of inquiry which the Bureau of the Census mailed to the various institutions, as a preliminary to the complete decenniai census of prisoners, which will be taken in 1923.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON CENSUS.


The 1922 total number of institutions is, exciusive of 4 county and 100 city institutions reporting no prisoners, and 9 city institutions for which no reports were received.
"Other" in the above table includes the House of the Good Shepherd at Albany, Asylum of Our

Lady of Refuge and Ingleside Home at Buffaio House of the Good Shepherd at Brooklyn, House of the Good Shepherd, the Salvation Army Rescue Home, House of Mercy, and House of the Holy Family at New York, and Mount Magdalen Sehool of Industry at Troy.

INMATES IN N. Y. STATE ASYLUMS AND REFORMATORIES.


CRIME STATISTICS OF NEW YORK STATE.
(Showing the number of Convictions in Courts of Record. Compiled by the Secretary of State.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Offences ag. the person. & Offen.ag property with violence. & Offen.ag property without violence & Offences ag. the Currency & Felonies & Misde-
meanors. & Total
number
Convic-
tions. & Pardons. & Com-
mutations. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Respites } \\
\text { from } \\
\text { death. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1840. & 463 & 120 & 437 & 49 & 471 & 857 & 1,343 & & & \\
\hline 1841 & 458 & 121 & 460 & 49 & 488 & 1,006 & 1,515 & & & \\
\hline 1843. & 484 & 175 & 504 & 63 & 551 & 1,057 & 1,062 & & & \\
\hline 1844 & \(\stackrel{498}{498}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}244 \\ 172 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 504
489 & 60 & \(\stackrel{640}{547}\) & 928 & 1,570 & & & \\
\hline 1845 & 471 & 177 & 467 & 54 & 624 & 1,058 & 1,689 & & & \\
\hline 1846 & 384 & 133 & 471 & 38 & 509 & 1,062 & 1,571 & & & \\
\hline 1847. & 395
443 & 132
120 & 396
512
5 & 24 & \(\frac{422}{517}\) & 1873 & 1,294 & 129
139 & 2 & \\
\hline 1849. & 383 & 150 & 545 & 43 & 583 & 1,033 & 1,531 & -35 & 1 & \(\ldots \ldots{ }_{5}\) \\
\hline 1850. & 391 & 199 & 521 & 36 & 613 & 938 & 1,552 & 62 & 1 & \\
\hline 1851. & 409 & 148 & - 475 & 49 & 617 & 865 & 1,482 & 160 & & 11 \\
\hline 1552. & 411 & 228 & 480 & 50 & 724 & 882 & 1,602 & 186 & 4 & 8 \\
\hline 1853. & 482 & 185 & 573 & 52 & 718 & 1,115 & 1,844 & 207 & 3 & 13 \\
\hline 1855. & 495 & 188 & 574 & 37 & 736
734 & 1,383 & 1,117 & 253 & 91 & 3
9 \\
\hline 1856 & 425 & 248 & 573 & - 49 & 722 & 722 & 1,507 & 277 & 104 & \\
\hline 1857 & 375 & 340 & 607 & -63 & 956 & 607 & 1,554 & 193 & & \\
\hline 1858 & 434 & 329 & 577 & 90 & 948 & 689 & 1,712 & 233 & 7 & 2 \\
\hline 1859. & 425 & 341 & 439 & 89 & 926 & 853 & 2,091 & 91 & 8 & 4 \\
\hline 1860. & 599 & 381 & 566 & 121 & 1,049 & 1,242 & 1,601 & 92 & 14 & 1 \\
\hline 1861. & 562 & 340 & 619 & 150. & 1,057 & 1,218 & 1,672 & 66 & & \\
\hline 1862. & 377 & 215 & 449 & 75 & 690 & \({ }_{933}^{925}\) & 1,616 & 87 & 19 & \\
\hline 1864 & 420 & 109 & 436 & 60 & 659 & 789 & 1,430 & 116 & 86 & \\
\hline 1865. & 417 & 239 & 907 & 52 & 1,176 & 850 & 2,036 & 131 & 19 & \\
\hline 1866. & 555 & 467 & 1,119 & 59 & 1,513 & 1,123 & 2,655 & 168 & 24 & 1 \\
\hline 1837 & 453 & 391 & 1,063 & 49 & 1,356 & 1,205 & 2,559 & 130 & 12 & \\
\hline 1869. & 564 & 465 & 914 & 48 & 1,270 & 1,140 & 2,363 & 186 & 20 & 2 \\
\hline 1870 & 510 & 442 & 841 & 32 & 1,251 & 899 & 2,151 & 85 & 34 & \\
\hline 1871 & 554 & 419 & 864 & 54 & 1,359 & 990 & 2,340 & 82 & 29 & \\
\hline & 591 & 497 & 792 & 39 & 1,231 & 1,077 & 2,298 & 98 & 18 & \\
\hline 1874 & 651 & 716 & 1,422 & 59 & , 051 & , 317 & 2,368 & 68 & 18 & 13 \\
\hline 1875. & 840 & 917 & 1,056 & 87 & 2,106 & 1,324 & 3,420 & 65 & 24 & \\
\hline 1876. & 801 & 832 & 1,187 & 86 & 2,040 & 1,408 & 3,451. & 99 & 54 & 8 \\
\hline 1877 & 647 & 1,205 & 1,304 & 103 & 2,106 & 1,765 & 3,827 & 90 & 21 & \\
\hline 1879. & 835 & 1,013 & 1,223 & 103
74 & 2,436
1,679 & 1,472 & 3,829
3,216 & 107 & 96
107 & \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline 1880. & 422 & 788 & 968 & 56 & 1,379 & 1,583 & 2,847 & 32 & 18 & \\
\hline 1881. & 643 & 617 & 1,025 & 57 & 1,416 & 1,301 & 2,923 & & 17 & \\
\hline 1882. & 631 & 630 & 1,069 & 53 & 1,609 & 1,245 & 2,887 & 1 & 11 & \\
\hline 1883. & 386 & 569 & 1,063 & 43 & 1,424 & 1,056 & 2,474 & 39 & 17 & \\
\hline 1884 & 385 & 535 & 2,000 & 41 & 1,656 & 636 & 2,315 & 37 & 27 & \\
\hline 1885 & \(\stackrel{409}{53}\) & 602 & 1,121 & 56
57 & 1,840 & \begin{tabular}{l}
647 \\
762 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 2,491 & 28
29 & 19 & \\
\hline 1887 & 505 & 698 & 1,312 & 56 & 2,165 & 1,111 & 3,301 & 12 & 5 & \\
\hline 1888. & 506 & 803 & 1,410 & 72 & 2,249 & 981 & 3,243 & 5 & 34 & \\
\hline 1889. & 508 & 844 & 1,154 & 86 & 2,191 & 962 & 3,156 & 4 & 49 & \\
\hline 1890. & 550 & 894 & 1,352 & 81 & 2,492 & 862 & 3,364 & 9 & 40 & \\
\hline 1891 & 617 & 959 & 1,540 & 92 & 2,709 & 881 & 3,607 & 1 & & \\
\hline 1892. & 501 & 833 & 1,504 & 82 & 2,347
2,464 & 839
811 & 3,202 & 16 & \({ }_{98}^{51}\) & 1 \\
\hline 1894 & 437 & 905 & 1,132 & 87 & 2,074 & 768 & 2,940 & 19 & 115 & \\
\hline 1895. & 1,086 & 826 & 1,913 & & 2,834 & 1,591 & 4,468 & 4.1 & 99 & \\
\hline 1896 & 765 & 788 & 1,718 & 1 & 2,504 & 1,268 & 3,768 & 29 & 93 & \\
\hline 1897. & 669 & 1,130 & 2,066 & & 2,925 & 1,586 & 4,523 & 29 & 67
36 & \\
\hline 1898. & 613
751 & 935
832 & 1,615 & 1 & 2,282 & 1,274
1,410 & 3,567 & \({ }_{37}^{41}\) & 36
9 & 1 \\
\hline 1900. & 731 & 883 & 1,967 & 2 & 2,599 & 1.553 & 4,116 & & 38 & \\
\hline 1901. & 697 & 1,154 & 1,112 & & 2,690 & 1,710 & 4,431 & 10 & 29 & \\
\hline 1902. & 847 & 990 & 1,991 & & 2,867 & 1,568 & 4,516 & 16 & 36 & \\
\hline 1903 & 793 & 865 & 1,783 & 2 & 2,537 & 1,281 & 3,931 & 10 & 25 & \\
\hline 1904 & 935 & 1,021 & 2,196 & & 3,054 & 1,627 & 4,685 & 12 & 34 & \\
\hline 1905 & 1,000 & 1,106
1,114 & 2,247
1,508 & & 3,276
3,559 & 1,664 & 4,942 & 31
22 & 4 & \\
\hline 1907 & 863 & 1,188 & 1,694 & & 3,776 & 1,753 & 5,529 & 7 & 45 & \\
\hline 1908. & 1,118 & 1,833 & 2,067 & & 5,588 & 1,763 & 7,351 & & 19 & \\
\hline 1909. & 1,180 & 1,558 & 1,954 & & 5,180 & 1,677 & 6,857 & 7 & 13 & \\
\hline 1910. & 1,151 & 1,194 & 1,755 & & 4,588 & 1,453 & 6,046 & 1 & & \\
\hline 1911 & 1,216 & 1,301 & 1,884 & & 4,971 & 1,686 & 6,657 & 13 & 10 & \\
\hline 1913. & 1,402 & 1,390 & 1,665 & & 5,486 & 2,279 & 7,765 & 11 & 47 & \\
\hline 1914 & 1,627 & 1,664 & 1,900 & & 6,266 & 2,822 & 9,088 & 3 & 31 & \\
\hline 1915 & 1,830 & 1,858 & 2,000 & & 6,723 & 3,435 & 10,158 & & 19 & 10 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,514 & 1,167 & 1,553 & & 4,760 & 2,458 & 7,218 & 6 & 47 & 11 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,617 & 1,100 & 1,554 & & 4,850 & 3,080 & 7,930 & 21 & 46 & 5 \\
\hline 1918 & 1,409 & 961
1,127 & 1,595 & & 4,574
5,276 & 2,670
2,771 & 7,244 & 12
25 & & 11 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,463 & 1,127 & 1,860 & & 5,276 & 2,771 & 8,047 & 25 & 119 & 11 \\
\hline 1920. & 1,352
1,697 & 963
1,302 & 1,703
2,071 & & 4,499
6,183 & 2,357
2,708 & 6,856
8,891 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22 \\
& 11
\end{aligned}
\] & 157
53 & \[
34
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INSANE IN N. Y. STATE, WITH RATIOS.
(Data by Horatio M. Pollock, statistician, N. Y. State Hospital Commission.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{October 1.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Total.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{State Hospitals.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Criminal Insane.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Patient to Each 100,000 of Pop.} \\
\hline & Males. & Females. & Males. & Females. & Males. & Females. & Males. & Females. & \\
\hline 1890 & 7,509 & 8,497 & 6,961 & 7,991 & 330 & 488 & 218 & 18 & 266.6 \\
\hline 1900 & 11,493 & 12,285 & 10,422 & 11,666 & 373 & 565 & 698 & 54 & 327.1 \\
\hline 1910 & 15,654 & 17,004 & 14,252 & 16,193 & 380 & 672 & 1,022 & 139 & 358.3 \\
\hline 1911 & 16,010 & 17.301 & 14,569 & 16,482 & 377 & 684 & 1,064 & 135 & 361.0 \\
\hline 1912 & 16,271 & 17.702 & 14,744 & 16,880 & 398 & 679 & 1,129 & 143 & 363.6 \\
\hline 1913 & 16,716 & 18,317 & 15,089 & 17,510 & 375 & 656 & 1,252 & 151 & 370.4 \\
\hline 1914 & 16,899 & 18,825 & 15,318 & 18,039 & 365 & 658 & 1,216 & 128 & 373.2 \\
\hline 1915 & 17,382 & 19,281 & 15,796 & 18,512 & 368 & 636 & 1,218 & 133 & 378.4 \\
\hline 1917 & 17,863 & 19,718 & 16,252 & 18,961
19,556 & 345 & 621 & 1,266 & 136 & 382.4 \\
\hline 1918 & 18,810 & 20,891 & 17,219 & 20,133 & 318 & 611 & 1,273 & 147 & 392.8 \\
\hline 1919 & 19,016 & 20,929 & 17,407 & 20,200 & 321 & 595 & 1,288 & 134 & 389.9 \\
\hline 1920 & 19,515 & 21,265 & 17,752 & 20,542 & 505 & 601 & 1,258 & 122 & 392.7 \\
\hline 1921 & 20,182 & 21,922 & 18,543 & 21,193 & 313 & 606 & 1,326 & 123.1 & 400.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

State hosjital column includes almshouses to 1894 and county asylums to 1896.
PATIENTS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Hospitals. & 1912. & 1913. & 1914. & 1915. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. \\
\hline Utica. & 1,573 & 1,593 & 1,492 & 1.691 & 1,686 & 1,775 & 1,801 & 1,769 & 1,829 & 1,867 \\
\hline Willard & 2,380 & 2,378 & 2,391 & 2,455 & 2,445 & 2,397 & 2,502 & 2,535 & 2,584 & 2,499 \\
\hline Hudson Rive & 3,087 & 3,133 & 3,131 & 3,361 & 2,434 & 3,499 & 3,524 & 3,494 & 3,562 & 3,685 \\
\hline Middletown & 2,020 & 2,015 & 2,033 & 2,167 & 2,192 & 2,307 & 2,297 & 2,184 & 2,177 & 2,185 \\
\hline Buffalo. & 1,997 & 2,063 & 2,095 & 2,142 & 2,199 & 2,262 & 2,352 & 2,392 & 2,344 & 2,417 \\
\hline Binghamton & 2,328 & 2,347 & 2,410 & 2,409 & 2,455 & 2,815 & 2,782 & 2,794 & 2,738 & 2,771 \\
\hline St. Lawrenc & 1,988 & 2,027 & 2,048 & 2,132 & 2,251 & 2,303 & 2,354 & 2,260 & 2,282 & 2,338 \\
\hline Gowanda & 1,107 & 1,115 & 1,170 & 1,222 & 1,278 & 1,312 & 1,311 & 1,291 & 1,274 & 1,221 \\
\hline Rochester & 1,498 & 1,505 & 1,560 & 1,573 & 1,687 & 1,731 & 1,714 & 1,708 & 1,772 & 1,825 \\
\hline Mohansic & 3,815 & 67
4,101 & 64
4,262 & 1,64
4,445 & 4,602 & \(4,63 \dot{8}\) & 4,7687 & 4,775 & 4,7997 & 5,182 \\
\hline Long Islan & 3,817 & 4,808 & 4, 817 & 4,820 & -844 & +890 & 4,902 & 1,090 & 1,313 & 1,491 \\
\hline Manhattan & 4,570 & 4,747 & 5.004 & 4951 & 5,152 & 5,329 & 5,756 & 5,874 & 6,045 & 6,564 \\
\hline Central Islip & 4,438 & 4,700 & 4,880 & 4,876 & 4,988 & 5,099 & 5,290 & 5,441 & 5,577 & 5,691 \\
\hline Tota & 31,599 & 32,599 & 33,357 & 34,308 & 35,213 & 36,357 & 37,352 & 37,607 & 38,294 & 39,736 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CENSUS OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE-JULY 1, 1921.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Psychoses. & Males. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Fe}^{-} \\
\text {males. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Psychoses. & Males. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Fe- } \\
\text { males. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Traumatic & 41 & 14 & Manic-depressive & 1,286 & 2,578 \\
\hline Senile & 426 & 881 & Involution melancholia & 256 & 679 \\
\hline With cerebral arteriosclerosis & 387 & 322 & Dementia præcox. & 11,072 & 12,346 \\
\hline General paralysis. & 1,052 & 362 & Paranoia or paranoic condition & - 576 & 973 \\
\hline Wlth cerebral syphills & 84 & 49 & Epileptic psychoses. & 568 & 601 \\
\hline Wjth Huntington's chorea & 18 & 21 & Psychoneuroses and neuroses & 87 & 171 \\
\hline With brain tumor.. & & 3 & With psychopathic personality & 319 & 389 \\
\hline With other brain or nervous diseases. & 84 & 62 & With mental deficiency & 695 & 698 \\
\hline Alcoholic....................... & 1,007 & 450 & Undiagnosed psychoses. & 515 & 454 \\
\hline Due to drugs \& oth. exogenous toxins With pellagra & 19 & 29 & Without psychoses.... & 6 & 6 \\
\hline With other somatic diseases. & 42 & 103 & Total...... & 18,543 & 21,193 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NATIONALITY OF MENTAL PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED TO N. Y. STATE HOSPITALS IN 1919 (FISCAL YEAR).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY OF BIRTH. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Num- } \\
& \text { ber. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Per & COUNTRY OF BIRTH. & Number. & Per Cent. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { COUNTRY OF } \\
& \text { BIRTH. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Num- } \\
& \text { ber. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Per \\
\hline United States . . & 3,667 & 52.9 & Greece & 53 & 0.8 & Scotland & 37 & 0.5 \\
\hline Austria. & 306 & 4.4 & Holland & 12 & 0.2 & Spain. & 24 & 0.3 \\
\hline Belgium. & 6 & 0.1 & Hungary & 121 & 1.7 & Sweden. & 64 & 0.9 \\
\hline Bohemia & 25 & 0.4 & Ireland. & 494 & 7.1 & Switzerland & 20 & 0.3 \\
\hline Canada. & 113 & 1.6 & Italy.. & 511 & 7.4 & Turkey. & 39 & 0.6 \\
\hline China. & 5 & 0.1 & Mexico. & \({ }^{6} 6\) & 0.1 & West Indies. & 60 & 0.9 \\
\hline Denmark & 20 & 0.3 & Norway & 30 & 0.4 & Other countries. & 50 & 0.7 \\
\hline England. & 147 & 2.1 & Poland. & 107 & 1.5 & Unascertained. & 15 & 0.2 \\
\hline Finland. & 26 & 0.4
0.4 & Portugania & 34 & 0.15 & Total. & 929 & 0.0 \\
\hline Germany ..... & 400 & 5.8 & Russia..... . . . & 505 & 7.3 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ALIENS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Number. & t. & Year. & Number. & PerCent. & Year. & Number. & Per Cent. \\
\hline 1912 & 9,241 & 29.2 & 1916 & 9,492 & 27.0 & 1919 & 10,131 & 26.9 \\
\hline 1913 & 9,029 & 27.7 & 1917 & 9,843 & 27.1 & 1920 & 10,095 & 26.4 \\
\hline 1914 & 8,976 & 26.9 & 1918 & 10,064 & 26.9 & 1921 & 10,233 & 25.8 \\
\hline 1915. & 9,208 & 26.8 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ALIEN AND NON-RESIDENT INSANE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK STATE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Aliens & Non-
Resi-
dents. & YEAR. & Aliens & Non-!
Resl-
dents. & Year. & Aliens & Non-| Residents. & YEAR. & Aliens & Non-Residents. \\
\hline 1900 & 48 & 55 & 1906 & 307 & 98 & 1912 & 1,171 & 582 & 1917. & 52 & 258 \\
\hline 1901. & 103 & 65 & 1907 & 352 & 170 & 1913 & 865 & 487 & 1918. & 53 & 326 \\
\hline 1902 & 94 & 32 & 1908. & 424 & 174 & 1914 & 825 & 399 & 1919 & 142 & 346 \\
\hline 1903. & 147 & 104 & 1909 & 489 & \(86!\) & 1915. & 490 & 304 & 1920 & 337 & 475 \\
\hline 1904 & 176 & 80 & 1910 & 613 & 251 & 1916 (6mo & 208 & 284 & 1921 & 496 & 449 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ADMISSION＇S TO INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE IN N．Y．STATE，EXCL．TRANŞFERS．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
OCT． \\
1.
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Number．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Total Per } \\
1,000,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{State Hospitals．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Crim- } \\
\text { inal } \\
\text { Insane. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{OCT} . \\
1 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Number．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Totalper } \\
1,000,000 \\
\text { Pop. }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{State Hospitals．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Crim－ inal Insane．} \\
\hline & M． & \(F\) & \(M\) ． & & \(M\) ． & ． & & 1 & & \(M\) ． & \(F\) ． & & & M & \(F\) ． & & \\
\hline 1900 & 2，616 & 2，575 & 724 & 705 & 2，224 & 2，284 & 152 & 16 & 1916 & 3，469 & 3，215 & 702 & 658 & 3，207 & 3，016 & 140 & 18 \\
\hline 1910 & 4，024 & 3，618 & 878 & 799 & 3，708 & 3，358 & 119 & 18 & 1917 & 4，909 & 4，498 & 979 & 908 & 4，563 & 4，242 & 175 & 29 \\
\hline 1911 & 4，114 & 3，753 & 886 & 818 & 3，771 & 3，489 & 155 & 10 & 1918 & 4，731 & 4，542 & 931 & 904 & 4，400 & 4，300 & 161 & 22 \\
\hline 1912 & 4，187 & 3，818 & 891 & 822 & 3，796 & 3，540 & 189 & 21 & 1919 & 4，690 & 4，593 & 910 & 902 & 4，370 & 4，304 & 156 & 17 \\
\hline 1913 & 4.367
4,512 & 4,001
4,091 & 9 & 851 & 3,954
4,151 & 3,710
3,805 & 197 & 25 & 1920 & 4，858 & 4,464
4,574 & 930
958 & 865 & 4,317
4,688 & 4,194
4,340 & 117 & 12 \\
\hline 1915 & 4，471 & 4，072 & 917 & 846 & 4，115 & －3，819 & 189 & 33 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for 1916 cover 9 months．
The figures of criminal insane 1900 cover Matteawan only；and in 1908 include transfers．
RECOVERIES AND DEATHS，NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE．


EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year． & Maintenance． & Additions and Improvements & Year． & Maintenance． & Additions and Improvements \\
\hline 1900 & \＄3，993，198 & \＄662，948 & 1920 & \＄11，561，468 & \＄1，489，557 \\
\hline 1910 & 6，068，261 & 1，412，508 & 1921 & 13，693，887 & 2，648，563 \\
\hline 1918 & 9，480，808 & 846，939 & Totals since 1837. & \＄159，101，493 & 39，040，533 \\
\hline 1919 & 10，774，525 & 1，033，381 & & & 30，040，533 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB．}

The several institutions for the deaf and dumb receive \(\$ 325\) a year per capita from the State for such pupils，between the ages of twelve and twenty－ five years，as may receive appointments from the Commissioner of Education．Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties of \(\$ 300\) ，upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county super－ visor．As a rule the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private eorpora－ tions，who appoint the superintendent or principal． N．Y．Instit．for the Instruct．of the Deaf and Dumb（opened May 20，1818），New York．

Le Couteulx St．Mary＇s Instit．for the Improv．

Instr．of Deaf Mutes（opened November，1862）， Buffalo．

Instit．for the Improv．Instr．of Deaf Mutes （opened March 1，1867），New York．
St．Joseph＇s Instit，for Improv．Instr．of Deaf Mutes：Fem．Dept．（opened 1870）．Westchester； fem．branch（opened 1874），Brooklyn；male dept． （opened 1875），Westchester．

Central N．Y．Instit．for Deal Mutes（opened March 22，1875），Rome．

Western N．Y．Instit．for Deal Mutes（opened October 4，1876），Rochester．

Northern N．Y．Instit．for Deaf Mutes（opened Sept．10，1884），Malone．

Albany Home School for the Oral Instr．of the Deaf（opened Sept．17，1889），Albany．

NEW YORK STATE MILEACE TABLE．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 范 } \\
& \text { 荡 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in } \\
& \text { D } \\
& \text { 俞 } \\
& \text { B }
\end{aligned}
\] &  &  & Rochester & 苞 & 它 & \begin{tabular}{c} 
U \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Albany． & & 147 & \(299^{\circ}\) & 206 & & 57 & 120 & 189 & 245 & 145 & 95 & \\
\hline Binghamton & 147 & \(\dot{10}\) & 205. & 59 & 244 & 162 & 194 & 306 & － 151 & 78. & 100 & 147 \\
\hline Buffalo．．． & 299 & 205 & － & 164 & 72 & 356 & 399 & 388 & － 76 & 154 & 204 & 206 \\
\hline Elmira． & 206 & 59 & 164 & & 183 & 221 & 253 & 340 & 114 & 89 & 139 & 158 \\
\hline Geneva & 196 & 102 & 103 & 65 & 218 & 253 & 296 & 302 & 49 & 51 & 101 & 120 \\
\hline Hornell & 270 & 123 & 11.1 & 64. & 121 & 285 & 317 & 391 & 69 & 140 & 190 & 209 \\
\hline Ithaca． & 200 & 51 & \(154{ }^{-}\) & 34 & 208 & 213 & 245 & 306 & 100 & 145 & 98 & 124 \\
\hline Jamestown & 391 & 244 & 72 & 183 & \(\cdots\) & 406 & 438 & 460 & 148 & 226 & － 276 & 278 \\
\hline Kingston & 57 & 162 & 356 & 221 & 406 & － & 99 & 246 & 302 & 202 & －152 & 233 \\
\hline Malơnc & 250 & 268 & 327 & 279 & 399 & 307 & 370 & 61 & 251 & 190 & 202 & 121 \\
\hline New York．． & 120 & 194 & 399 & 253 & 438 & 99 & 370 & 309 & 345 & 265 & 215 & 296 \\
\hline Ogdensburg & 242 & 213 & 272 & 224 & 344 & 299 & \(3 \dot{6} 2\) & 130 & 196 & 135 & 147 & 166 \\
\hline Plattsburg． & 189 & 306 & 388 & 340 & 460 & 246 & 309 & 130 & 312 & 251 & 254 & 182 \\
\hline Rochester． & 245 & 151 & 76 & 114 & 148 & 302 & 345 & 312 & & 100 & 150 & 130 \\
\hline Saranac．Lake． & 182 & 299 & 344 & 296 & 416 & 239 & 302 & 60 & 268 & 207 & 247 & 138 \\
\hline Saratoga Springs & 38 & 155 & 307 & 214 & \[
379
\] & 95 & 1.58 & 151 & 253 & 153 & 103 & 184 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Syracuse．．．．．．． \\
Utica
\end{tabular} & 145 & 78 & 154 & 89 & 226 & \[
202
\] & 265 & 251 & 100 & 153 & r 50 & 189
69 \\
\hline Utica．．： & 95 & ＋100 & 204 & 139 & 276 & 152 & 215 & 254 & 150 & 50 & 5 & 81 \\
\hline Watertown & 176 & \(\cdot 147\) & 206 & 158 & 278. & 233 & 296 & 182 & 130 & 69 & \(8 i\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE.}
(Data are revised and are by the U. S. Census Bureau.) COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919, 1914, 1909, 1904, AND 1899.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Manufacturing Industries.} & PER & Cent. & IN & ease \\
\hline & 1919: & 1914. & 1909. & 1904. & 1899. & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
1914- \\
1919 .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{|l|}
1909 \\
1914 .
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 1904 \\
& 1909
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 899- \\
& 904 .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline No. of estab. & 49,330 & 48,203 & 44,935 & 37,194 & 35,957 & 3 & 7.3 & 20.8 & 3.4 \\
\hline Persons Propriet & 1,524,761 & 1,289,098 & 1,203,241 & 996,725 & & 18.3 & 7.1 & 120.7 & \\
\hline Sal. emp..., & 247,147 & 182,605 & 151,691 & 98,012 & 68,030 & 35.3 & 20.4 & 54.8 & 44.i \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wage earn's } \\
\text { (avg. No.) }
\end{gathered}
\] & 1,228,130 & 1,057,857 & 1,003,981 & & 726,909 & 16.1 & 5.4 & 17.2 & \\
\hline Prim. H. P. & \(\xrightarrow{2,936,530}\) Dollars. & 2,356,655 & 1,997,662 & 1,516,592 & 1,099,931 & 24.6 & 18.0 & & \\
\hline Capital & 6,012,082,567 & 3,334,277,526 & 2,779,496,814 & 2,031,459,515 & \[
1,523,502,651
\] & 80.3 & 20.0 & 36.8 & \\
\hline Sal. \& wages. & 1,971,754,707 & 873,770,946 & 743,262,909 & & & \[
|125.7|
\] & \[
17.6
\] & 37.3 & 30.7 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Salaries \\
Wages.
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
513,547,903 \\
1,458,206,804
\end{array}\right|
\] & 242,728,935 & \(186,032,070\)
\(557,230,839\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 111,145,175 \\
& 430,014,851
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
76,740,15 \\
337,323
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left[\left.\begin{array}{l}
111.6 \\
131.1
\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.
\] & 30.5
13.2 & 67.4
29.6 & \\
\hline Contract w'k & & \[
71,968,120
\] & \[
69,562,602
\] & \[
52,784,741
\] & & \[
|193.9|
\] & \[
3.5
\] & 31.8 & \\
\hline Rent, taxes. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
316,487,814 \\
4.943213 .919
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
103,560,639 \\
2.108 .607 .361
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
75,518,760
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
32,318,897 \\
134603
\end{array}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{|}
\mid \\
13054 \\
1054
\end{array}
\] & 37.1
13 & & \\
\hline Material cost
Product val.. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,943,213,919 \\
& 8,867,004,9061
\end{aligned}
\] & 2,108,607,361 & \(1,856,304,342\)
\(3,369,490,192\) & \(1,348,603,286\)
\(2,488,345,579\) & 1,018,377,186 & | 132.4 & 13.2 & \begin{tabular}{l}
37.7 \\
35.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
32.4 \\
32.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Rent and taxes, 1904, are exclusive of internal revenue.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK STATE, 1920.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline OCCUPATION. & Mal & Female. & OCCUPATION. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline All occup & 3,367,907 & 1,135,246 & Lawyers, judges, jus & 18,129 & 344 \\
\hline ctors, showm & 8,180 & 5,635 & Longshoremen, stevedores. . tool- & 37,526 & 3 \\
\hline Agents, canvassers, collect & 22,205 & 2,242 & makers. & 112,132 & 1 \\
\hline Artists, sculptors, teachers of a & 6,248 & 3,843 & Managers and superintendents, & & \\
\hline Bakers. & 20,507 & 516 & manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . & 27,933 & 1,151 \\
\hline Bankers, brokers, money lenders. & 20,894 & 5399 & Manufacturers and officials. . . . & 51,179 & 1,698 \\
\hline & 23,890 & 5,080 & Messenger, bundle, office boys and girls. & & \\
\hline Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen & 17,749 & & Midwives, nurses (not trained) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
19,683 \\
3,819
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,993 \\
20,811
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants. & 61,239 & 60,424 & Milliners, millinery dealers. . . & 1,658 & 15,090 \\
\hline Brick and stone & 19,676 & & Musicians, teachers of music. & 13,344 & 547 \\
\hline Carpenters & 92,300 & & Officiais and inspectors, State and & & \\
\hline Chauffeurs & 70,505 & 338 & U.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 7,756 & 696 \\
\hline Civil engineers, & 8,842
10,303 & & Painters, glaziers, varnishers, building & & \\
\hline Clergymen... & \(\begin{array}{r}10,303 \\ 190,228 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 95,208 \({ }^{64}\) & building. Physicians, surgeons & 41,395
15,972 & 4 \\
\hline Cicrks in stores & 36,995 & 21,050 & Plumbers, gas and st & 33,382 & 2 \\
\hline Commercial travel & 18,543 & 271 & Policemen & 16,621 & 41 \\
\hline Compositors, iinotypers, & & & Porters, except in stores & 21,307 & 6 \\
\hline ters. & 27,894 & 1,305 & Real estate agents, officials. . . . . & 17,276 & 940 \\
\hline Dairy farmer & 32,943 & 908 & Restaurant, cafe, iunch-room & & \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20,071 \\
& 11.781
\end{aligned}
\] & & keepers.. & 111,309 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,606 \\
11689
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Designers, draftsmen, inventors.. & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
11,781 \\
45,972
\end{tabular} & 3,161
87 & Retail deaiers. & \[
179,614
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11,689
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Draymen, teamsters, exprcssmen. & 45,972 & 87 & Salesmen, saleswomen. . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {S }}\) d & \[
125,564
\] & 44,273 \\
\hline Dressmakers and seamstresses, not in factories. & 167 & 37,849 & Semi-skilled operatives, cigar and tobacco factories & 10,048 & 9,036 \\
\hline Electricians and electrical engineers. & & 11 & Semi-skilied operatives, knitting mills & 8,416 & 14,828 \\
\hline Engineers, stationary & 29,687 & & Semi-skilied operatives, printing & & \\
\hline Farmers, general farms. & 130,939 & 4,693 & and publishing . . . . . . . . . . & 10,894 & 8,991 \\
\hline Farm laborers (home farm or working out) & ธ7,085 & 1,720 & Semi-skilied operatives, shirt, collar, and cuff factories. & 5,519 & 17,919 \\
\hline Firemen, except iocomotive and fire department. & 20,226 & & Semi-skilled operatives, shoe factorics. & 21, & 8,734 \\
\hline Foremen and overseers, manufacturing. & 33,186 & 7,060 & Semi-skilied operatives, suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories. & 48,946 & 17,089 \\
\hline Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, nurserymen. & 10,054 & 462 & Scrvants and waiters. Shoemakers and cobblers, not in & 69,869 & 151,456 \\
\hline Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers. & 17,804 & 35 & factories . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 12,102 & 5 \\
\hline Housekeepers, steward & 4,508 & 23,799 & Soldiers, saiiors, and marines. . . . & 21,177 & \\
\hline Insurance agents, offi & 18,580 & 686 & Stenographers and typewrit & 9,823 & 103,721 \\
\hline Janitors, sextons... . . . . . . . . . & 17,599 & 10,460 & Tailors and tailoresses & 55,121 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,611 \\
62627
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Laborers, buiiding, general, and not specifled. & & 789 & Teachers, school Telcphonc opera & 10,558
1,863 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 63,637 \\
& 39,004
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Laborers, porters, helpers & & & Trained nurses. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,020 & 21,915 \\
\hline & 15,751 & 1,198 & Wholesaie dealers, importers and & & \\
\hline Laborers, steam railroad.. & 26,756 & 414 & exporters & 19,446 & 158 \\
\hline Launderers and laundresses, not in laundries. & 1,016 & 20,574 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WAGE EARNERS, BY MONTHS, 1919, 1914, AND 1909.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mo.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Number.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Per Cent. of Maximum.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mo.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{NUMBER.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Per Cent. of Maximum.} \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. & 1919 & 1914 & 1909 & & 1919. & 19 & 1909. & 1919. & 1914 & 1909. \\
\hline Jan.. & 1,179,216 & 1,055,575 & 945,956 & 89.9 & 96.4 & 88.9 & July . & 1,228,077 & 1,033,953 & 977,203 & & 94.4 & 91.9 \\
\hline Feb.. & 1,182,279 & 1,078,354 & 971,236 & 90.2 & 98.5 & 91.4 & Aug. & 1,260,592 & 1,037,475 & 948,896 & 96.1 & 94.8 & 94.0 \\
\hline March & 1,187,865 & 1,094,773 & 991,633 & 90.6 & 100.0 & 93.3 & Sept & 1,272,811 & 1,067,384 & 1,041,333 & 97.1 & 97.5 & 97.9 \\
\hline April.. & 1,194,824 & 1,084,215 & 989,498 & 91.1 & 99.0 & 93.1 & Oct. & 1,260,413 & 1,072,512 & 1,063,162 & 96.1 & 98.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline May.. & 1,186,957 & 1,067,030 & 983,987 & 90.5 & 97.5 & 92.6 & Nov & 1,281,760 & 1,034,649 & 1,059,852 & 97.8 & 94.5 & 99.7 \\
\hline June.. & 1,191,679 & 1,053,471. & 980,503 & 90.9 & 96.2 & 92.2 & Dec. & 1,311,087 & 1,014,893 & 1,045,110 & 100.0 & 92.7 & 98.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MANUFACTURES, N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTIES, 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{County.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
No. of \\
Estabments
\end{tabular}} & Wage & Earners. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rents and Taxes.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cost of Materials.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Value of Products.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Primary
HorsePower.} \\
\hline & & Average Number. & Wages. & & & & \\
\hline e & 49,330 & 1,228,130 & \$1,458,206,804 & \$316,487,814 & \$4,943,213,919 & \$8,867,004,906 & 2,936,530 \\
\hline bany & 577 & 22,667 & 22,865,4 & 4,558,365 & 45,121,768 & 92,535,173 & \\
\hline Allegan & 150 & 1,462 & 1,498,596 & 176,097 & 6,703,526 & 10,258,750 & 5,461 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bronx.. \\
Broome
\end{tabular} & 1,370
316 & 20,036 20 & 23,658,433 & \(5,925,092\)
\(4,726,394\) & 56,801,805 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
\(114,975,501\) \\
\(134,906,153\)
\end{tabular} & 96 \\
\hline Cattaraugu & 278 & 8,383 & 9,432,580 & 1,131,644 & 47,056,581 & 65,935,774 & 23,599 \\
\hline yug & 245 & 7,520 & 7,182, & 1,608,887 & 25,155,012 & 42,417,600 & 22,098 \\
\hline Chautauq & 463 & 17,000 & 18,416,174 & 3,945,270 & \(50,740,273\) & 95,340,353 & \\
\hline Chemung & 177 & 9,793 & 10,898,229 & 1,022,051 & 18,873,863 & 42,877,330 & 23,383
8,748 \\
\hline Chenang Clinton. & 226
100 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,593 \\
2,093
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(2,116,556\) \\
\(2,083,920\)
\end{tabular} & 363,733
551,214 & 12,785,285 & \(18,937,294\)
\(12,839,580\) & 8,748
26,778 \\
\hline olumbi & 179 & 4,762 & 4,5 & 77 & 14,290,288 & 5 & 39 \\
\hline ortland & 117 & 3,961 & 3,8¢0,2 & 898,953 & 10,697,751 & , & 10 \\
\hline Delawa & 188 & 1,864 & 1,613,852 & 164,532 & 8,703,289 & 12,466,985 & 5,490 \\
\hline Dutchesi & 2,4973 & 9,842
94,051 & 9,687,735
\(4,182,583\) & 1,690,104 & r \(25.031,418\) & \(50,771,181\)
\(772,004,066\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
25,642 \\
560,208
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline rie. & & & & 2,313,482 & & & \\
\hline Essex & 80 & 1,520 & 1,687,716 & 289,616 & \[
\underset{7}{5,457,043}
\] & \[
9,830,752
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,924 \\
& 16776
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Franki & \(\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 377 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2,227 & 2,298,174 & 199,731
\(1,538,875\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,975,439 \\
35,682,032
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,700,483 \\
& 59,978,811
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,786 \\
& 13,740
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Gene & 107 & 3,609 & 3,557,226 & 943,121 & 12,425,599 & 23,962,265 & 13,098 \\
\hline Green & 132 & 1,264 & 1,198,196 & 160,224 & 2,806,115 & 5,154,860 & 18,905 \\
\hline Hamilt & 13 & 78 & 85,754 & ,952 & 71,654 & 80 & 33 \\
\hline Herkim & 212 & 14,603 & 15,326,459 & 2,507,416 & 37,289,981 & 69,249,236 & 34,744 \\
\hline Jefferso & & & 8,673,200 & 1,658,438 & 29,876,469 & 50,238,995 & 81,542 \\
\hline Kings: & 6,738 & 166,724 & 201,232,510 & 55,060,955 & \(\begin{array}{r}670,470,696 \\ 8,617 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(1,184,973,144\)
\(12,426,248\) & 270,998 \\
\hline Lewis & 155 & 1,334 & 1,758,562 & 258,391 & 8,617,930 & 12,426,248 & 29,348 \\
\hline Livingsto & 117 & 2,237 & 2,055 & 776,449 & 6,763,179 & \[
13,779,090
\] & 7,663 \\
\hline Madison & 1.536 & 67,508 & 73,331,005 & - 892,786 & 180,597,457 & 376,414,571 & 10,864 \\
\hline Montgo & 1,213 & 13,168 & 11,745,371 & 2,369,451 & 43,995,270 & 71,889,311 & 25,808 \\
\hline Nassau & 314 & 3,100 & 3,567,496 & 284,730 & 12,230,446 & 20,762,108 & 7,338 \\
\hline New Y & 22,981 & 386,907 & 502,042,139 & 114,489,127 & 1,883,471,342 & 3,525,574,539 & 271,561 \\
\hline Niagar & 460 & 22,582 & 27,997,816 & 5,072,564 & \(90,479,954\) & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Oneida.. \\
Onondag
\end{tabular} & 686
864 & \begin{tabular}{l}
29,370 \\
37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(30,142,790\)
\(43,956,653\) & 5,806,747 & 89,904,757 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 155,498,45 \\
& 197884.282
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
82,502 \\
1011.137
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Ononda \\
Ontario
\end{tabular} & 864
162 & 37,372
4,213 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
43,956,653 \\
4,462,847
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
10,300,557 \\
830,756
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & 96,306,814 & 197,884, \(21,841,715\) & 101,137
11,179 \\
\hline Orange & 344 & 16,035 & 17,676,752 & 2,121,615 & 38,404,800 & 72,756,107 & 27,451 \\
\hline Orlear & 155 & 1,835 & 1,513,078 & 311,230 & 5,543,851 & 9,570,013 & 6,273 \\
\hline Osweg & 245 & 9,631 & 9,567,799 & 1,302,278 & 37,140,666 & 57,597,552 & 50,007 \\
\hline Otsego & 146 & 2,809 & 2,782,788 & 108,201
14,406 & 9,934,077 & 14,779,098 & 194 \\
\hline Putna & 24 & 211 & 227,6 & 14,406 & & & \\
\hline Queen & 1,249 & 47,222 & 54,282,704 & 11,256,216 & 195,230,293 & 331,285,294 & 97,211 \\
\hline Renssela & & 19,772 & 16,329,768 & 2,836,096 & 46,479,489 & 95,478,912 & 34,538 \\
\hline Richmon & 252
148 & \(\begin{array}{r}17,886 \\ 4,412 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
24,606,665 \\
4,812.453
\end{array}
\] & \[
\overline{2}, 651,684
\] & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(55,501,982\) \\
\(10,631,545\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}103,899,099 \\ 23,733 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
37,011 \\
19,039 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline St. Lawren & 276 & 6,534 & 7,456,404 & 1,176,000 & 47,712,785 & 63,937,364 & 74,812 \\
\hline Saratoga & 17 & & 7,681 & 1,830,974 & 24,802 & 43,9 & \\
\hline Schenectad & 149 & 21,376 & 28,603,637 & 4,780,313 & 46,279,611 & 107,551,189 & 114,535 \\
\hline Schohari & 67 & 596 & 488,412 & 40,133 & 2,073,164 & 2,983,751 & 5,597 \\
\hline Schuyler & 30 & 897 & 897,965 & 158,367 & 2,400,911 & 4,914,669 & 2,434 \\
\hline Seneca. & 76 & 1,970 & 2,002,783 & 338,140 & 3,716,159 & 8,463,345 & 4,584 \\
\hline Steuben & 306 & 8,018 & 8,575,489 & 1,733,560 & 15,579,436 & 33,507,060 & 16,532 \\
\hline Suffolk & 210 & 2,624 & 2,681,204 & 401,156 & 5,136,019 & 12,998,107 & 6,528 \\
\hline Sulliva & 147 & 551 & 443,909 & 35,418 & 1,501,772 & 2,604,280 & 3,310 \\
\hline Tloga & 83 & 818 & 633,659 & 86,308 & 4,689,109 & 6,183,696 & 3,306 \\
\hline Tompk & 114 & 3,003 & 3,139,055 & 1,032,998 & 7,416,216 & & 033 \\
\hline Ulster. & 290 & 6,498 & 6,030,602 & 945,856 & 15,384,928 & 28,492,619 & 20,197 \\
\hline Warren & 117 & 3,916 & 3,123,628 & 515,006 & 8,493,565 & 15,744,988 & 30,337 \\
\hline Washington & 107 & 4,919 & 4,793,567 & 988,437 & 16,994,130 & 26,459,659 & 48,522 \\
\hline Wayne. & 483 & 3,167 & 2,895,562 & 797,918 & 11,619,860 & 19,521,145 & 8,936 \\
\hline Westcheste & 825 & 27,988 & \[
31,190,318
\] & 6,157,016 & 176,542,971 & 248,305,554 & 61,157 \\
\hline W yoming. & 117 & 3,120 & 2,767,581 & 658,013 & 9,317,516 & 15,675,220 & 7,324
4,920 \\
\hline Yates..... & 66 & 574 & 465,588 & 100,276 & 1,967,539 & 3,688,542 & 4,920 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (ALL EMPLOYEES) IN N. Y. STATE FACTORIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Month. & 1914. & 1915. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. & 1922. \\
\hline January & & \$12.44 & \$13.53 & \$15:28 & \$16.81 & \$23.03 & \$26.52 & \$27.61 & \$24.43 \\
\hline Februar & & 12.41 & 13.77 & 15.31 & 17.66 & 22.07 & 26.47 & 26.77 & 24.17 \\
\hline March & & 12.65 & 13.96 & 15.79 & 18.71 & 22.20 & 27.87 & 26.97 & 24.57 \\
\hline April. & & 12.54 & 14.15 & 15.50 & 19.25 & 22.11 & 27.80 & 26.20 & 24.15 \\
\hline May. & & 12.74 & 14.24 & 16.08 & 19.91 & 22.23 & 28.45 & 25.86 & 24.59 \\
\hline June & \$12.70 & 12.81 & 14.41 & 16.20 & 20.44 & 22.51 & 28.77 & 25.71 & 24.91 \\
\hline July & 12.54 & 12.66 & 14.11 & 16.17 & 20.78 & 23.10 & 28.49 & 25.26 & 24.77 \\
\hline August & 12.53 & 12.89 & 14.44 & 16.44 & 21.23 & 23.85 & 28.71 & 25.43 & \\
\hline September & 12.48 & 12.86 & 14.87 & 16.97 & 22.31 & 24.83 & 28.73 & 25.07 & \\
\hline October. & 12.26 & 13.30 & 14.95 & 17.33 & 22.34 & 24.41 & 28.93 & 24.53 & \\
\hline November & 12.32 & 13.45. & 15.16 & 17.69 & 21.60 & 25.37 & 28.70 & 24.32 & \\
\hline December & 12.56 & 13.49 & 15.51 & 17.71 & 23.18 & 26.32 & 28.35 & 24.91 & \\
\hline Average for year & \$12.48 & \$12.85 & \$14.43 & \$16.37 & \$20.35 & \$23.50 & \$28.15 & \$25.72 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{City.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ave. No. Wage Earners-
TOTAL.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Value of Products.} \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. \\
\hline Albany & 11,216 & 9,371 & 9,861 & \$45,454,955 & \$25,211,390 & \$22,825,702 \\
\hline Amsterd & 10,713 & 10,774 & 10,284 & 52,851,242 & 22,474,691 & 22,449,057 \\
\hline Auburn & 7,272 & 10,769 & 6,497 & 40,642,435 & 16,686,249, & 15,961,022 \\
\hline Batavia & 2,226
2,162 & 2,457
1,806 & 2,007 & 9,414,705 & 5,339,782 \({ }^{\prime}\) & 4,400,774 \\
\hline Beacon & 2,162 & 1,806 & & 9,650,394 & 3,519,574 & \\
\hline Binghamton & 7,477 & 7,248 & 6,823 & 40,637,625 & 18,359,516 & 17,114,214 \\
\hline Buffalo. & 75,899 & 54,416 & 51,412 & 634,409,733 & 247,516,476 & 218,803,994 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cohoes. \\
Corn ng
\end{tabular} & 5,013 & 5,781 & , 8,127 & 21,551,429 & 11,706,461 & 13,517,920 \\
\hline Corn ng Cortland & 3,517
3,013 & 2,203
2,459 & 2,074
2,356 & 10,774,091 & -3,954,226 & 3,050,410 \\
\hline Cortland & 3,013 & 2,459 & 2,356 & 14,902,884 & 6,437,659 & 6,394,624 \\
\hline Dunkirk & 4,319 & 2,989 & 2,756 & 28,028,067 & 8,366,767 & 6,575,664 \\
\hline Elmira. & 8,024 & 4,870 & 3,647 & 33,494,164 & 12,597,024 & 8,067,208 \\
\hline Fulton & 3,627 & 3,042 & - 2,799 & 23,096,499 & 19,571,962 & 7,867,114 \\
\hline Geneva. & 2,428 & 1,692 & 1,526 & 10,219,321 & 5,240,962 & 5,153,925. \\
\hline Glens Fall & 2,784 & 2,532 & 2,774 & 11,503,066 & 6,535,019 & 4,876,786 \\
\hline Gloversville & 5,612 & 5,335 & 5,741 & 38,913.000 & 13,384,213 & 14,170,682 \\
\hline Herkimer & 1,370 & \(9,3{ }^{\circ}\) & 5,710. & 3,932,645 & 13,384,213 & 14,170,682 \\
\hline Hornell & 1851 & 2,285 & 2,183 & 7,339,419 & \(4,847,594\) & \(3,647,630\) \\
\hline Hudson & 1,481 & 1,423 & 1,302 & 7,514,339 & 3,736,941 & 3,506,504 \\
\hline Illon. & 5,215 & & & 13,702,047 & & \\
\hline Ithaca. & 1,690 & 815 & 873 & 9,934,693 & 2,243,892 & 1,919,968 \\
\hline Jamestown & 8,559 & 7,794 & 6,789 & 37,985,306 & 17,961,429 & 14,720,240 \\
\hline Johnstown & 2,664 & 2,532 & 2,589 & 17,502,938 & 6,788,636 & 6,573,528 \\
\hline Kingston.. & 3,903 & 3,076 & 3,281 & 15,857,451 & 6,445,455. & \[
5,985,738
\] \\
\hline Little Falls & 3,688 & 3,823 & 4,211 & 24,851,536 & 9,927,246 & 8,460,408 \\
\hline Lockport. & 4,074 & 2,381 & 2138 & 29,302,597 & 8,954,931 & 8,168,450 \\
\hline Middletown. & 2,162 & 1,989 & 1,733 & 9,803,344 & 4,442 792 & 4,658,240 \\
\hline Mount Vernon & 2,746 & 1,346 & 1,207 & 12,003,417 & 3,167,173 & 3,376,415 \\
\hline New Rochelle & 1,293 & 870 & 735 & 4,406,301 & 1,736,198 & 1,668,724 \\
\hline New York City
Bronx borough & 638,775
20,036 & 585,279 & 553,923 & 5,260,707,577 & 2,292,831,693 & 2,027,425,288 \\
\hline Bronx borough. \({ }^{\text {Brooklyn boroug }}\) & 20,036 & 19,387 & 14,540 & 114,975,501 & 58,708,792 & 42,900,554 \\
\hline Brooklyn borough & 166,724 & 140,881 & 123,895 & 1,184,973,144 & 515,302,755 & 418,541,272 \\
\hline Manhattan boroug & 386.907 & 385,902 & 384,858 & 3,525,574,539 & 1.519,143,429 & 1,384,794,615 \\
\hline Queens borough. & 47,222 & 31,630 & 24,194 & 331,285,294 & 164,789,481 & 151,487,959 \\
\hline Riehmond boroug & 17,886 & 7,479 & 6,436 & 103,899,099 & 34,887,236 & 29,700,888 \\
\hline Newburgh & 5,389 & 4,318 & 4,198 & 29,872,407 & 9,986,564 & 9,650,846 \\
\hline Niagara Falls & 12,238 & 9,390 & 6,089 & 89,247,170 & 44,816,698 & 28,651,913 \\
\hline North Tonawand & 4,366 & 3,574 & 2,824 & 25,430,663 & 10,040,356 & 9,599,776 \\
\hline Ogdensbu & . 757 & -898 & 1,259 & 5,154,923 & 3,401,045 & 4,947,976 \\
\hline Olean. & 4,669 & 2,633 & 2,259 & 32,121,169 & 11,577,282 & 10,005,443 \\
\hline Oneida. & 1,207 & & & 5,403,164 & & \\
\hline Oneonta & 1,657 & 1,337 & & 5,628,739 & \(2,372,506\) & \\
\hline Ossining & , 387 & 373 & 356 & 2,301,450 & 1,120,081 & 1,328,925 \\
\hline Oswego. & 4,470 & 4,331 & 3,817 & 25,211,643 & 12,650,095 & 10,412,888 \\
\hline Peekskill & 2,066 & 1,781 & 2,063 & 10,623,628 & 8,301,092 & 7,940,355 \\
\hline Plattsburg & 787 & 822 & 1,049 & 4,015,151 & 1,883,867 & 3,137,523 \\
\hline Port Cheste & 2,685 & 2,278 & 2,122 & 17,139,079 & 6,741,228 & 6,243,051 \\
\hline Port Jervis. & 2,003 & & & 8,242,515 & & \\
\hline Poughkeepsi & 5,935 & 4,729 & 3,268 & 28,908,852 & 12,791,325 & 9,037,430 \\
\hline Rensselaer & 1,363 & 811 & 763 & 9,800,098 & 2,755,418 & 2,296,089 \\
\hline Rocheste & 63,792 & 44,113 & 39,108 & 351,416,379 & 140,696,682 & 112,676,215 \\
\hline Rome. & 4,428 & 3,937 & 3,633 & 34,868,489 & 16,730,078 & 14,423,437 \\
\hline Saratoga Springs & 855 & 869 & +833 & 4,093,058 & 2,893,451 & 2,336,579 \\
\hline Schenectady. & 21,062 & 17,707 & 14,931 & 106,531,182 & 48,762,807 & 38,164,699 \\
\hline Syraeuse & 28,153 & 17,551 & 18,148 & 150,091,278 & 52,163,940 & 49,434,615 \\
\hline Tonawanda & 1,833 & & & 16,463,877 & & \\
\hline Troy & 15,929 & 17,421 & 20,102 & 74,837,435 & 39,929,850 & 39,292,788 \\
\hline Utica & 16,423 & 12,714 & 13,153 & 77,745,720 & 30,490,235 & 31,199,261 \\
\hline Watertown & 3,914 & 3,148 & 3,291 & 19,037,081 & 9,284,272 & 8,527,416 \\
\hline Watervliet & 1,600 & 759 & 753 & 8,502,864 & 1,611,501 & 1,668,579 \\
\hline White Plains & , 329 & 316 & 249 & 1,753,392 & 1,990,166 & 815,789 \\
\hline Yonkers. & 11,932 & 12,650 & 12,711 & 140,016,561 & 67,222,673 & 59,333,865 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

COURSE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES.
(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Monse. & 1914. & 1915. & 1916. & 1917. & 1918. & 1919. & 1920. & 1921. & 1922. \\
\hline January & & 98 & 107 & 120 & 132 & 181 & 209 & 217 & 192 \\
\hline February & & 98 & 108 & 121 & 139 & 174 & 208 & 211 & 190 \\
\hline March. & & 100 & 110 & 124 & 147 . & 175 & 219 & 212 & 193 \\
\hline April. & & 99 & 111 & 122 & 152 & 174 & 219 & 206 & 190 \\
\hline May. & & 100 & 112 & 127 & 157 & 175 & 224 & 204 & 194 \\
\hline June. & 100 & 101 & 113 & 128 & 161 & 177 & 227 & 202 & 196 \\
\hline July. & 99 & 100 & 111 & 127 & 164 & 182 & 224 & 199 & 195 \\
\hline August. & 99 & 102 & 114 & 129 & 167 & 188 & 226 & 200 & \\
\hline September & 98 & 101 & 117 & 134 & 176 & 196 & 226 & 197 & \\
\hline October... & 97 & 105 & 118 & 136 & 176 & 192 & 228 & 193 & \\
\hline November. & 97
99 & 106 & 119
122 & 139
139 & 170
183 & 200
207 & 226
223 & 191
196 & \\
\hline Average for year & 98 & 101 & 114 & 129 & 160 & 185 & 222 & 203 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nore.-The average weekly earning is obtained by dividing the total weekly payroll by the total number of employees on the payroll for the glven week.

EMPLOYEES BY AGE GROUPS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{City.} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{16 Years of Age and Over.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Under} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{16 Years of Age.}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Male.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Female.} & & & \\
\hline & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. & 1919. & 1914. & 1909. \\
\hline Albany Amsterdam Auburn. Beacon. & \begin{tabular}{l}
7,750 \\
5,619 \\
5,210 \\
1,840 \\
1,483 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 6,402
5,713
4,0168
2,123
1,144
1,14 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,962 \\
& 5,553 \\
& 4,899 \\
& 1,710
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,285 \\
\hline 4,978 \\
2,026 \\
384 \\
371
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{r}
2,931 \\
4,920 \\
1,669 \\
327 \\
335 \\
63 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,832 \\
& 4.587 \\
& .1,520 \\
& .583
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
181 \\
116 \\
46 \\
2 \\
8
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
38 \\
141 \\
14 \\
7 \\
27
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
67 \\
144 \\
178 \\
14
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Binghamton Cohoes. Corning Cortland & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,320 \\
64,403 \\
2,775 \\
3,0,751 \\
2,390
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,923 \\
43,985 \\
43,885 \\
3850 \\
1,821 \\
2,070
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,097 \\
11,068 \\
2,205 \\
508 \\
594
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,983 \\
7.769 \\
7,768 \\
2,488 \\
370 \\
390
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,859 \\
7,445 \\
4,071 \\
449 \\
249 \\
285
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
60 \\
428 \\
43 \\
33 \\
8
\end{array}
\] & 105
690
22
2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 41 \\
& 582 \\
& 204 \\
& 204
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Dunkirk Elmira. Fulton. Geneva Fai & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,684 \\
& 6,638 \\
& 6,705 \\
& 1,730 \\
& 1,830 \\
& 1,371
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
2,564 \\
3,969 \\
3,6098 \\
1,218 \\
1,218 \\
1,318 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 2,547
2,790
1,789
1,839
1,193
1,366 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
614 \\
1,363 \\
922 \\
595 \\
1,411
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
408 \\
887 \\
985 \\
463 \\
1,209
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
183 \\
835 \\
932 \\
319 \\
1,445 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 23 \\ \times 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 17
14
49
11
5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& 22 \\
& 28 \\
& 14 \\
& \hline 3
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline loversville & 3,735 & 3,124 & 3,571 & 1,807 & 2,181 & 2,095 & 70 & 30 & 75 \\
\hline Herklmer.
Hornell.
Hudeon. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,254 \\
& 1,245 \\
& 1,2,052 \\
& 4,187
\end{aligned}
\] & 1,511 & 1.694
806 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
115 \\
606 \\
426 \\
1,028
\end{array}
\] & 580
526 & 482
470 & 1 & 194 & 7
26 \\
\hline Ithaca. amestown Johnstown Little Fallis
\(\qquad\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,394 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
6,437 \\
1,663 \\
2,140 \\
2,635
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}746 \\ 6,182 \\ 1,676 \\ 1,66 \\ 1,69 \\ 2,548 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
772 \\
5,513 \\
1,719 \\
1,896 \\
2,496
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
263 \\
2,049 \\
1,766 \\
1,723 \\
1,040
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 65 \\
& 1,529 \\
& 844 \\
& 1,383 \\
& 1,266
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
98 \\
1,181 \\
821 \\
1,270 \\
1,693
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33 \\
& 73 \\
& 35 \\
& 40 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
83 \\
12 \\
12 \\
84 \\
9
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
95 \\
49 \\
415 \\
19
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Lockport. . Mlddletown Mount Vernon New Rochelle & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,434 \\
& 1,488 \\
& 1,607 \\
& 1,644
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1,856 \\
1,391 \\
1,094 \\
1,687
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,740 \\
1,269 \\
188 . \\
625
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
638 \\
666 \\
1,138 \\
1328
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 512 \\
& 573 \\
& 336 \\
& 182
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 459 \\ 218 \\ 99 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
8 \\
1 \\
17
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{r}
13 \\
\hline 25 \\
6 \\
1 \\
1
\end{tabular} & 4
5
4
15 \\
\hline New York City
Bronx
Brooklinn.....
Manhattan..
Queens.......
Richmond... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
424,558 \\
14,003 \\
119,876 \\
238,203 \\
35,812 \\
16,664
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
384,861 \\
14,707 \\
98,331 \\
.239,437 \\
.25,810 \\
\hline 6,612
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
366,255 \\
97.210 \\
843.964 \\
243 \\
\hline 9.810 \\
\hline 9,840 \\
5,640
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{array}{r}
196.144 \\
4,360 \\
41,267 \\
144.111 \\
1,5,566 \\
5,840
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
183,922 \\
54,240 \\
34.89 \\
139.005 \\
4,063 \\
459
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,840 \\
81 \\
824 \\
1,588 \\
327 \\
.20
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,274 \\
& 320 \\
& 1,283 \\
& 2,354 \\
& .294 \\
& \hline 29
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,746 \\
34 \\
1,082 \\
2,222 \\
221 \\
\quad 321
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Newburgh. Niagara Falls. Ogdensburg Olean. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,748 \\
10,738 \\
3,613 \\
422 \\
4,192
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,829 \\
& 8,205 \\
& 2,955 \\
& 524 \\
& 2,548
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,688 \\
& 5,212 \\
& 2,423 \\
& 811 \\
& 2,092
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,619 \\
1,436 \\
719 \\
330 \\
471
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,478 \\
1,160 \\
583 \\
367 \\
\hline 74
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,493 \\
853 \\
373 \\
405 \\
135
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
22 \\
64 \\
34 \\
5 \\
6
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 25 \\ 36 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 17
24
28
43
32 \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,046 \\
& 1,218 \\
& 2.260 \\
& 3,179 \\
& 1,542
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,123 \\
& 268 \\
& 3,062 \\
& 1,395
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
262 \\
2.649 \\
1,596 \\
1,59
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
161 \\
434 \\
116 \\
1,216 \\
1,519 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
214 \\
101 \\
1,203 \\
1028
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \cdots \ddot{9}_{2} \\
& 1,141 \\
& 460
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
11 \\
75 \\
5
\end{array}
\] & 4
66
4
4 & 2
27
7 \\
\hline Plattsburg Port Chester Port Jervis. Poughkeepsie & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 575 \\
& 1,811 . \\
& ., 566 \\
& 4,5158
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
728 \\
1,507 \\
3,055 .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
713 \\
1,483 \\
\hdashline, 4,155
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
212 \\
867 \\
434 \\
1.755
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
88 \\
760 \\
1,615
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 336 \\
& 611
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\(1,0 \ddot{8} 8\)
\end{tabular} & & 6
11
60 & 288 \\
\hline Penusselaer. . & 4,990 & 3,052
609 & 2,481 & 1,771 & \({ }_{200}^{1,615}\) & 1,278 & \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) & \({ }_{2}\) & \({ }_{4}^{25}\) \\
\hline Rochester Rome. Saratoga Spr'gs Schenectady & \[
\begin{array}{r}
44,348 \\
3,780 \\
18,439
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
30,136 \\
3,305 \\
16,09 \\
16,064
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,717 \\
3,413 \\
13,490 \\
13,159
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
18,838 \\
640 \\
385 \\
2,628
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,240 \\
\begin{array}{r}
621 \\
325 \\
1,600
\end{array} \\
1
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
11,977 \\
487 \\
322 \\
1,737
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
606 \\
81 \\
21 \\
98
\end{array}
\] & 737
11
15
43
4 & 414
33
21
35 \\
\hline Syracuse. Tonawand & \(\begin{array}{r}23,187 \\ 1,672 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 13,891 & 14,565 & 4,810 & 3,469 & 3,373 & 156 & 191 & 210 \\
\hline Tonaw & \(\begin{array}{r}1,87 \\ \text { 6,477 } \\ 10,011 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
8,297
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dddot{8}, 642 \\
& 7,716
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,213 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
1613 \\
6,276
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,03 i \\
& 4,993
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
11,391091 \\
5,200
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 239 \\
& 136 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 97
237 & \(\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 237 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Watertown Watervliet White Plalns Yonkers. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,220 \\
& 1,131 \\
& 8,143 \\
& 8,129
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,616 \\
443 \\
271 \\
8,266 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,834 \\
455 \\
246 \\
8,304 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
688 \\
454 \\
485 \\
3.626
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
529 \\
310 \\
4,381 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
421 \\
272 \\
3 \\
4,364
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
15 \\
177 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MINING, OIL, AND QUARRYING IN NEW YORK STATE.


Includes cost of natural gas purchased as material and for resale.

MANUFACTURES, BY POPULATION GROUPS, IN BIC N. Y. STATE CITIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cen- } \\
& \text { sus } \\
& \text { Yr. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{3}{*}{Aggregate.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Cities Having a Population of 10,000 or Over.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{State Outside Cltics Having a Pop. of 10,000 or Over.} \\
\hline & & & Total. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,000 \text { to } \\
& 25,000 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,000 \text { to } \\
& 100,000 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 100,000 \text { and } \\
& \text { Over. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & & & Number or Anount. & Number or Amount. & Number or Amount. & Number or Amount. & Number or Amount. \\
\hline No. of places. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1919 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1909
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 57 \\
& 52 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
\] & 35
30
29 & 16
17
16 & 6
5
5 & \\
\hline Population... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1920 \\
& 1915 \\
& 1910
\end{aligned}
\] & \(16,385,227\)
\(9,899,761\)
\(9,113,614\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,085,128 \\
& 7,523,465 \\
& 6,756,593
\end{aligned}
\] & 522,221
453,687
425,022 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 755,097 \\
& 784,736 \\
& 685,322
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,807,810 \\
& 6,285,042 \\
& 5,646,249
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,300,099 \\
& 2,376,296 \\
& 2,357,021
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline No. of establishments. . & 1919
1914
1909 & 49,330
48,203
44,935 & 41,825
39.066
34,429 & 2,039
1,956
1,913 & 2,493
2,802
2,494 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 37,293 \\
& 34,308 \\
& 30,022
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,505 \\
9,137 \\
10,506
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Average no. of
wage earners & 1919
1914
1909 & \(1,228,130\)
\(1,057,857\)
\(1,003,981\) & \(1,055,002\)
904,817
856,627 & 89,930
64,482
67,169 & 135,305
129,605
117,006 & 829,767
710,730
672,452 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 173,128 \\
& 153,040 \\
& 147,354:
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Val. of prod.. & 1919
1914
1909 & \(\$ 8,867,004,906\)
\(3,814,661,114\)
\(3,369,490,192\) & \(\$ 7,764,845,187\)
\(3,319,199,163\)
\(2,922,465,687\) & \(\$ 483,822,427\)
\(186,360,362\)
\(178,099,037\) & \(\$ 698,926,277\)
\(374,418,620\)
\(313,200,836\) & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(\$ 6,582,396,483\) \\
\(2,758,420,181\) \\
\(2,431,165,814\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,102,159,719 \\
495,461,951 \\
447,024,505
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Val. added by
manufacture & 1919
1914
1909 & \(9,923,790,987\)
\(1,706,053,753\)
\(1,512,585,850\) & \(3,505,323,895\)
\(1,516,875,170\)
\(1,337,039,122\) & \(215,102,699\)
\(75,742,725\)
\(74,588,376\) & \(337,120,709\)
\(163,543,725\)
\(141,577,365\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,953,100,487 \\
& 1,277,588,720 \\
& 1,120,873,381
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 418,467,092 \\
& 189,178,583 \\
& 175,546,728
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Last column includes Lackawanna to avoid dlsclosure of individual operations.
Populatlon of 1920 , as of Jan. 1, 1920; 1915, estimated population as of July 1, 1914 (per reports census of manufactures, 1914); 1910, as of Aprll 15, 1910.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES HAVING 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, WITH PER CENT. OF TOTAL FOR STATE, 1919.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
City \\
AND/INDUSTRy.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Value of Products.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{and \(\begin{aligned} & \text { City } \\ & \text { Industry. }\end{aligned}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Value of Products.} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Amount, } \\
1919 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Pct. Inc. Over 1914.} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Amount, } \\
1919 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pct. } \\
\text { Tot } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Sta } \\
\text { te. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Inc. Over 1914.} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { for } \\
\text { Sta } \\
\text { te. }
\end{array}
\] & Amoun & Pet. & & & & Amount. & Pct. \\
\hline & Dol & & Dollars. & & ROCH'STER-CON't Fdry, mach .prod & Dollars.
\[
23,937,288
\] & 9.3 & Dollars.
\[
17,351,021
\] & 263.4 \\
\hline Print'g \& pub & & & & & Electrical mach. & 15,502,865 & 8.6 & 13,043,929 & 0.5 \\
\hline book \& job... Bread and other & 3,221,850 & 2.2 & 2,429,820 & 306.8 & Optlcal goods... & \(12,316,481\)
\(9,794,899\) & 61.3 & & \\
\hline Bread and other bakery prod. & 2,925,60 & 1.3 & 1,486,410 & 103.3 &  & 9,794,899 & 9.7
5.2 & \(6,335,914\)
\(3,728,264\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
183.2 \\
85.7
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Llquors, malt. & 2,712,340 & 2.7 & -468,676 & \(-14.7\) & SCHENECTADY. & & & & \\
\hline Newsp.\& period. & 1,640,431 & 0.7 & -691,492 & -29.7 & Bread\&bak.prod & 1,469,717 & 0.6 & 879,462 & 149.0 \\
\hline binghamton. & & & & & Newsp.\& period. & 673,377 & 0.3 & 297,042 & 78.9 \\
\hline Tobacco \& prod. & 4,6 & 2.9 & 1,633,785 & 53.9 & Lumber prod., & & & & \\
\hline Foundry\&mach. shop products & & & & 521.2 & not sawmills.. SYRACUSE. & 549,322 & 1.1 & 776 & 133.2 \\
\hline Sllk goods.... & 2,258,311 & 2.8 & 1,502,015 & 198.6 & Auto. bodies, \&c. & 21,834,834 & 31.0 & 19,967,393 & 1,069.2 \\
\hline Furniture. & 2,050,635 & 2.0 & 1,070,941 & 109.3 & Fdry, mach. prod & 11,469,696 & 4.4 & 8,640,468 & 305.4 \\
\hline Pat.med. \& Comp & 1,574,92 & 2.7 & 828,803 & 111.1 & .Breaddtbak.prod & 4,823,066 & 2.1 & 2,470,518 & 105.0 \\
\hline Bread\&bak.prod & 1,379,69 & 0.6 & 811,326 & 142.7 & Clothing, men's. & 4,373,485 & 0.8 & 1,875,457 & 75.1 \\
\hline Clothing, men's & 1,204,131 & 0.2 & & & \(\mid\) Liquors, malt... & \(4,110,190\)
\(2,972,512\) & 4.1
1.2 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
576,935 \\
1.537175
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
16.3 \\
107
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline BUFFALO.
ur, grlst.pro & & & 280 & 6.5 & Newsp. \& period. & 2,972,512 & 1.2
80.9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,537,175 \\
& 1,250,441
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
107.1
\] \\
\hline Slaught'r'g, pkg. & 63,1 & 24.7 & 33,787,676 & 115.0 & Conf'y\&ice crm. & 2,158,263 & 2.0 & & \\
\hline Foundry\&mach. & & & & & Knit goods. & 1,775,426 & 0.9 & 929,054 & 109.8 \\
\hline shop products & 32,253, & 12.5 & 20,8 & 183.5 & Furniture, wood. & 1,503,570 & 1.5 & 829,178 & 123.0 \\
\hline Irondesteel, blast & 21,365,260 & 41.4 & & & Lumber, prod., & & & & \\
\hline Bread\&bak.prod & 14,428,273 & 6.2 & & 121.5 & not pl'n'gmills & 1,349,363 & 2.8 & 699,571 & 107.7 \\
\hline Food prep., \(\mathrm{n} . \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{s}\). & 12,603,784 & 16.3 & 8,486,597 & 206.1 & Pr't'g\&pub., job. & 1,247,743 & 0.8 & \(5{ }_{5}^{515,031}\) & \[
70.3
\] \\
\hline Soap....... & 12,106,907 & 23.8 & 3,272,045 & 37.0
117.2 & Tobacco, clgars. & 1,000,791 & 0.6 & 562,916 & 128.6 \\
\hline Cars \& repalrs & 11,963,636 & 14.5 & 6,456,374 & 117.2 & Troy. & & & & \\
\hline Llquors, malt... & 11,256,470 & 11.3 & 3,294,185 & 41.4: & \begin{tabular}{l}
Collars \& cuffs. . \\
Fary mach prod
\end{tabular} & \(42,906,452\)
\(3,323,042\) & 92.3 & \[
26,203,679
\] & 156.9
97.9 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Rubber tlres, \&c. \\
n. e. 8
\end{tabular} & & 33.2 & & & Fdry, mach.prod & \(3,323,042\)
\(1,800,123\) & 1.3
0.8 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,644,147 \\
656,380
\end{array}
\] & 97.9
57.4 \\
\hline Auto. bodies, \&c. & 10,07 & 12.9 & 7,305,900 & 414.1 & Liquors, malt... & 1,559,757 & 1.6 & -1,204,677 & 43.6 \\
\hline Engincs, stm, \&cc. & 8,264,942 & 27.7 & & & Brushes. & 1,521,775 & 16.9 & 718,245 & 89.4 \\
\hline Leath'r,tan'd\&c. & 8,104,766 & 8.3 & 4,274,190 & 111.6 & Cloth'g,women's & 1,479,670 & 0.2 & & \\
\hline Furnlture... & 7,501,573 & 7.4 & 3,773,507 & 101 & Knit grica. & & & & \\
\hline NIAGARA FA Chemicals. & 30,83 & 35.0 & & & Knlt goods.
Cotton goods & 22,008,428 & 11.3 & 12,532,887 & 132.3 \\
\hline Electrical mach & 8,375,075 & 4.7 & & & Clothlng, men's. & 4,239,592 & 0.8 & 1,583,790 & 59.6 \\
\hline Paper, wood pulp & 2,674,955 & 2.1 & & & Bread\&bak.prod & 2,007,708 & 0.9 & 1,363,534 & 211.7 \\
\hline Fdry,mach. prod ROCHESTER. & 1,006,275 & 0.4 & & & Fdry,mach.prod YONKERS. & 1,825,493 & 0.7 & 1,325,985 & 265.5 \\
\hline Clothlng, inen's. & \(40,391,863\) & 7.4 & 20,6 & 104.4 & Fdry, mach.prod & 6,328,555 & 2.5 & & \\
\hline Boots \& shoes, & & & & & Drugglsts' prep. & \[
1,416,930
\] & 7.9 & & \\
\hline not rubber. & 35,912,227 & 18.9 & 22,392,472 & 165.6 & Cloth'g, women's & 1,164,875 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.}

Note-n. e. s. means not elsewhere specified.
Data as to many important industries are not shown by the Census Burcau in the above table for the stated reason that "figures cannot be shown without disclosing indlvidual operations."
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & Estab- & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wage } \\
\text { Earners. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Value of } \\
& \text { Products }
\end{aligned}
\] & Industry. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|}
\text { Estable }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Wage \\
Farners
\end{tabular} & Value of
Products \\
\hline All & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Num- } \\
\text { ber } \\
49,330 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Average } \\
\text { Number } \\
1,228,130 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & Paper goods, n. e. Bags, other than paper.. Gloves \& mittens, leather &  & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Cliothing, men's & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,537 \\
130 \\
130
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
586,984 \\
\hline 584,054 \\
268,318
\end{gathered}
\]} & Cheese & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4998 \\
& 598 \\
& 5179
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline Slaughtering \& meat pkg. & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,540 \\
& 26,535
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline wapapers & 1,582 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,6464 \\
& \hline 56,164 \\
& 56,69
\end{aligned}
\]} & \begin{tabular}{l}
252,108 \\
251,688 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & 179
185
999 & \begin{tabular}{l}
2,771 \\
6,197 \\
\hline 2,
\end{tabular} & 67 \\
\hline Bread \& oth. bakery prod & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,897} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }^{233,207}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Iron \& steel forgings} & 107 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,714} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Knit grods & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 28,541 \\
& 41,37
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & & \\
\hline Eiectrical ma & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{179,973} &  & \(\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }_{3}^{1,514}\) & \({ }_{22,028}^{22,114}\) \\
\hline Millinery, 1 a & & & & Copper, tin, sheet-iron wk & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{647} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{( 5.4847} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
21.881 \\
\(\begin{array}{l}21,165 \\
21,111\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Sacco, ciga & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,716
2,536} & & &  & & & \\
\hline Printing \& pub., bk.\& job & & 3,012
26.096 & & Typewriters \& sup & 146 & \begin{tabular}{l}
4,464 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 20, 1185
208
20.421 \\
\hline Fur goods. & & 14,794 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 14,722 \\
& 1344.219 \\
& 129.31
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101
10
36} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,130 \\
& 5,114
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline Paper \& wo & & \({ }_{17515}^{17,515}\) & & Steam fittings, heatg ap Hats, fur-felt & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline bulldi & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Buttons Lumber timber prod...} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
42 \\
243 \\
243
\end{array}
\] & & \\
\hline Furniture & & \({ }_{22}^{25,062}\) & & & & 5,494
2,210 & \\
\hline Liquors, ma & & 17,901 & 100,593 & Druggists' preparations. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & - 3,348 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+17,546} \\
\hline  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 334 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & 7,056 & \({ }^{9} 98.005\) & Hat \& cap ma & & 速 1,731 & \\
\hline Conden & & & & Phonographis grapho nes & 32 &  & 16,552
15.648
15 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Photog }}\) & & 11,616 & 89,664 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21
11} & & \\
\hline Cars \& & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & Smelting \&r & & 88 & (14, \\
\hline & & & & Dairymen's & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(192} & & \\
\hline Automo & & & & Toys \& games & & 3,625
2,772
2, & 14.685 \\
\hline Gas, il & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & 69,339 & Chewing gum & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & & & Carsis repairs by elec & & & \\
\hline Patent & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{213
403} & 10,746 & 66,562
57,958
50 & Feathers \& plumes. \({ }^{\text {a }}\). \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 1} & \\
\hline Coffee, 8 & & & & Cut & & & \\
\hline rnish & & 14,509 & 53,164 & Hats, straw . . . . . . . . . & ( 798 & 593 & 3,912 \\
\hline & & & & Musical Instruments, & & & \\
\hline Lumber & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
8,455 \\
\hline 8.25
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 49,441} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mattresses, \&c., n. e. s. Ice, manufactured.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|}
224 \\
13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+1,636} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& 31 \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & \\
\hline Collars & & - & 46,489 & Stationery goods, n. e. s.. & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline al-ta & & 3,758 & 45,792 & & & & \\
\hline Ing & & & & Furs, dressed \({ }^{\text {Mineral }}\) \& soda waiers... & 30 & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline Tinware & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 79 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,835 \\
& 6,889 \\
& 6,908
\end{aligned}
\]} & 44,130
43,313
37,979 & Pocketbooks........... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 1,842 & \\
\hline Oil, Ilinseed. & & & 35,951 & Ink, printing & & & \\
\hline en & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{74
40
345} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,059 \\
& 5,370
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 34.709} & Tools, not clsewhere spec. & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10} & (,401 & \\
\hline Chocolate \& & 345 & & & & & & \\
\hline Lithographln & 1 & & 30, & Alrplane & & & \\
\hline eer goods & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & Babit me & & & \\
\hline Bookblnding & 39 & & & Blacking, stains, & & & \\
\hline Cordage \& & & & & \(\xrightarrow{\text { Wirework, ca }}\) & & & \\
\hline Dyestuffe & & & & Sausage, not & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Engrav }}\) & 18 & & & Flavoring e & 120 & & \\
\hline Beltin & 37 & & & Whincas & & & \\
\hline & & & & Wall plaster\&c & & & \\
\hline & & & & Minerals \& eir & & & \\
\hline Brick, til & 118 & & & Paving materia & & & \\
\hline Signe \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & & & & & & & \\
\hline Pulp go & & & & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Aminge }}\) & 192 & & & Modelsidpa & & & \\
\hline & 27 & & & do & & & \\
\hline & & & & ng & & & \\
\hline Oil, not elsewhere sp & & & & Jewelry \({ }^{\text {dins }}\) & & & \\
\hline Glass, cutting & 175 & 1,8 & & Stereotypin & & ,04 & \\
\hline & & & 7.7 & Paste. \({ }^{\text {Pumbers }}\) & 4 & & \\
\hline Liquors, & & & & & 4 & & \\
\hline & & & 7.3 & Iro & & & \\
\hline & 69 & & & & & 㖪 & \\
\hline & & & & Boot \& Shoe & & & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
14 \\
5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & & Fire exting & & & \\
\hline Gloves \& & & & & es & & & \\
\hline  & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NEW YORK STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.}

Condition of the fund on Jan. 1, 1922-Assets, reserve for deferred clalm expense, \(\$ 374,952\); re-
\(\$ 7,929,483\) (lnvestments, \(\$ 6,530,166\); cash on hand, \(\$ 469,658\); accrued interest, \(\$ 68,457\); policyholders' accounts, \(\$ 860,202\); miscellaneous, \(\$ 1,000\) ). Lla-bilities- \(\$ 6,354,035\) (reserve for losses, \(\$ 5,058,795\);
serve for unearned premlum \(\$ 365\) 308: other re serves, \(\$ 554,980\) ). Surplus- \(\$ 1,575,448\) (catastrophe reserve, \(\$ 856,587\); dividend reserve, \(\$ 350,000\); unsigned surplus, \(\$ 368,861\) ).

\section*{NEW YORK STATE LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.}

ARMY.
The following table, eompiled by J. Leslie Klncald, the Adjutant General of the State, shows the number of deaths of troops from the Empire State In the World War.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTY: & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Killed } \\
& \text { in } \\
& \text { Action. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Dled of Wounds. & Died of Disease & Died of Accldents. & Drowned & Died of Suiclde. & Died of Other Causes. & Total Deaths. \\
\hline Albany. & 64 & 13 & 98 & 11 & & & 3 & 189 \\
\hline Allegany. & 18 & 8 & 20 & 1 & & & & 47 \\
\hline Broome. & 50 & 19 & 52 & 3 & 1 & & & 125 \\
\hline Cattaraugus. & 25 & 10 & 40 & 1 & 1 & \(\ldots i\) & 1 & 79 \\
\hline Cayuga.. & 27 & 6 & 36 & & & & & 69 \\
\hline Cnautauqua & 58 & 16. & 59 & 3 & & 2 & & 138 \\
\hline Chemung... & 32 & 15 & 31 & 6 & 2 & & & 86 \\
\hline Chenango & 12 & 8 & 17 & 1 & & 1 & & 39 \\
\hline Clinton & 15 & 11 & 28 & 3 & & & & 57 \\
\hline Columbia & 16 & 4 & 23 & 1 & & 1 & 2 & 47 \\
\hline Cortland. & 12 & 7 & 9 & & & 1 & 1 & 30 \\
\hline Delaware. & 21 & \(1{ }_{1}^{1}\) & 30 & 2 & 1 & & & 55 \\
\hline Dutchess. & 36
301 & 114 & 481 & 31 & 1 & & 8 & 105 \\
\hline Erie. & 301
8 & 119 & 261 & 31 & 3
2 & 6 & 8 & 729 \\
\hline Frankiin & 24 & 11 & 26 & & - 1 & 1 & & 44 \\
\hline Fulton & 12 & 1 & 18 & 3 & & i & & 35 \\
\hline Genesee & 22 & 6 & 16 & & & & & 45 \\
\hline Greene & 8 & 4 & 28 & 1 & & & & 41 \\
\hline Hamilton & 3 & & 3 & & & & & 6 \\
\hline Herkimer & 35 & 18 & 32 & & 1. & 1 & & 90 \\
\hline Jefferson. & 49 & 17 & 41 & 1 & & 2 & & 110 \\
\hline Lewis. & 6 & 1 & 15 & 2 & & & & 24 \\
\hline Jivingston & 9 & 9 & 19 & & & & & 37 \\
\hline Madison. & 13 & 5 & \({ }^{26}\) & 1 & & & & 45 \\
\hline Monroe..... & 157 & 63 & 138 & 9 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 377 \\
\hline Montgomery & 28 & 8 & 35 & & & & & 71 \\
\hline Nassau. York City & 63 & 26 & 71 & 13 & 1 & 1 & - 1 & 176 \\
\hline New York City
Niagara. . . . & 2,997 & 1,036 & 2,149 & 249 & 72 & 74 & - 52 & 6,629 \\
\hline Niagara. & 75 & 28 & 73 & 7 & 4 & & 2 & 189. \\
\hline Oneida. & 96
30 & 27
10 & 78 & \begin{tabular}{l}
7 \\
2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1 & 1 & & 210 \\
\hline Orange & 62 & 14 & 74 & 4 & \(i^{\prime}\) & 2 & & 157 \\
\hline Orleans & 16 & 5 & 13 & 1 & & & & . 35 \\
\hline Oswego. & 30 & 13 & 37 & 4 & 1 & 1 & & 86 \\
\hline Onondaga & 121 & 47 & 100 & 9 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 286 \\
\hline Otsego. & 26 & 9 & 33 & 1 & & & & 69 \\
\hline Putnam & 5 & 3 & 5 & & & & & 13 \\
\hline Rensselaer & 79 & 39 & 54 & 3 & 1 & 3 & & 179 \\
\hline Rockland. & 23 & 6 & 28 & 1 & 1 & & & 59 \\
\hline St. Lawrence & 31 & 17 & 51 & 2 & & 1 & & 102 \\
\hline Saratoga. & 28 & 8 & 23 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 62 \\
\hline Schenectady & 45. & 19 & 38 & 10 & 1 & & 1 & 114 \\
\hline Schoharie & 1 & 4 & 6 & & & & & 11 \\
\hline Schuyler. & 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 & & & & 11 \\
\hline Seneca. & 6 & 4 & 20 & 1 & & & & 31 \\
\hline Steuben & 32 & 7 & 35 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 80 \\
\hline Suffolk. & 44 & 15 & 62 & 4 & 4 & 1 & & 130 \\
\hline Sullivan & 14 & 5 & 21 & 1 & & 2 & & 43 \\
\hline Tloga & 7 & 5 & 11 & 1 & & & & 24 \\
\hline Tompkins & 12 & 3 & 14 & 3 & & & & 32 \\
\hline Ulster. & 31. & 7 & 69 & & 1 & & \(\bullet\) & 109 \\
\hline Warren. & 10 & 5 & 27 & & & 1 & & . 43 \\
\hline Washington & 8 & 11 & 33 & 2 & & 2 & & 56 \\
\hline Wayne. ... & 20 & 9 & \(\stackrel{20}{ }\) & & & & & 49 \\
\hline Westchester
Wyoming. & 157
12 & 56
6 & 160
13 & 21 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 403
32 \\
\hline Yates... & 6 & 2 & 16 & & & & & 24 \\
\hline Residence in New State Not Shown & 19 & 7 & 22 & 6 & & 1 & & 55 \\
\hline Totals........ & 5,172 & 1,854 & 4,566 & 447 & 113 & 117 & 86 & 12,355 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DEATHS OF MEN FROM NEW YORK STATE WHO SERVED IN THE U. S. NAVY, OR THE} MARINE CORPS, IN THE WORLD WAR.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CoUN & No. & COUN & No. & COUNTY. & No. & County & No. & COUNTY. & No. \\
\hline Albany & 25 & Dutchess & 6 & Mralis & 6 & Putnam & 2 & Tompki & 3 \\
\hline Allegan & 2 & Erie. & 105 & Montgomery & 6 & Rensselaer & 26 & Ulster.. & \\
\hline Broome & 18 & Essex & 2 & Nassau..... & 12 & Rockland & 4 & Warren & \\
\hline Cattaraug & 12 & Frankli & 4 & N. Y. Clty... & 717 & St. Lawrence. & 6 & Washington.. & \\
\hline Cayuga. & 12 & Fulton. & 7 & Niagara. . . . & 23 & Saratoga..... & 8 & Wayne. . . . & 5 \\
\hline Chautauqua. & 10 & Genesee & 7 & Onelda. . . . . & 30 & Schenectady.. & 13 & Westchester.. & 58 \\
\hline Chemung. & 11 & Greene. & 3 & Onondaga. . . . & 28 & Schohari & 4 & Wyoming. & \\
\hline Chenango & 5 & Herkl & 7 & Ontario & 6 & Seneca & 6 & Residence ln & \\
\hline Clinton. & 1 & Jeffer & 6 & Orang & 14 & Steuben & 17 & N. Y. State & \\
\hline Columbia & 3 & Lewi & 3 & Orlea & 5 & Suffolk & 25 & Not Shown.. & 8 \\
\hline Cortlan & 3 & Livi & 10 & Osw & & Sulliva & 4 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES.
(Data by the United States Department of Labor.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Article.} & \multirow{3}{*}{Unlt.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BUFFALO.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{NEW YORK.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Rochester.} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{\text { AUG. } 15 .}{\text { 1913. } 1921 .}\)}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { July } \\
15 \\
1922 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aug. 15, 1922} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline AUG. 15. \\
\hline 1913. & 1921. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
-\begin{gathered}
\text { July } \\
15 \\
1922 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aug. } \\
15, \\
1922 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aug. 1921.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { July } \\
15, \\
1922 .
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Aug. } \\
15 . \\
1922 .
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Ccnts. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. \\
\hline Rib roas & Pound & 17.0 & 28.3 & 27.9 & 27.9 & 21.9 & 36.3 & 35.8 & 36.0 & 29.3 & 28.1 & 28.1 \\
\hline Plate bee & Pound & 11.5 & 12.0 & 11.5 & 11.4 & 14.9 & 17.7 & 17.5 & 17.8 & 11.9 & 11.9 & 11.4 \\
\hline Pork chops & Pound & 22.0 & 39.9 & 36.9 & 38.5 & 22.2 & 40.6 & 36.6 & 37.7 & 40.6 & 36.8 & 38.1 \\
\hline Bacon. . & Pound & 24.5 & 34.2 & 34.7 & 34.7 & 26.4 & 41.0 & 38.5 & 39.1 & 35.7 & 34.1 & 35.0 \\
\hline Ham & Pound & 28.0 & 50.9 & 51.6 & 51.0 & 30.0 & 57.1 & 57.0 & 55.2 & 53.9 & 51.2 & 49.6 \\
\hline Lamb & Pound & 15.5 & 28.7 & 32.1 & 31.7 & 15.8 & 33.7 & 36.2 & 34.9 & 36.4 & 38.7 & 36.3 \\
\hline Hens. & Pound & 21.8 & 37.1 & 35.9 & 35.6 & 22.0 & 43.2 & 37.5 & 36.5 & 42.8 & 39.8 & 38.9 \\
\hline Mllk, fresh. & Quart. & 8.0 & 14.0 & 13.0 & 14.0 & 9.0 & 15.0 & 14.0 & 15.0 & 13.0 & 12.0 & 13.0 \\
\hline Milk, evap. & 15-16-oz. can & & 12.6 & 10.1 & 10.2 & & 12.2 & 10.1 & 10.0 & 14.1 & 10.9 & 10.9 \\
\hline Butter.... & Pound. & 32.9 & 51.6 & 45.4 & 43.3 & 34.3 & 53.3 & 45.0 & 42.5 & 51.8 & 45.6 & 43.4 \\
\hline Chees & Pound & 20.0 & 30.8 & 30.4 & 30.4 & 19.4 & 33.8 & 32.7 & 32.5 & 32.1 & 31.8 & 32.5 \\
\hline Lard & Pound & 14.5 & 17.6 & 16.0 & 16.0 & 16.2 & 18.8 & 17.6 & 17.5 & 17.6 & 16.9 & 17.1 \\
\hline Eggs, & Dozen. & 29.8 & 50.7 & 37.4 & 37.4 & 58.6 & 59.4 & 45.0 & 45.0 & 49.0 & 36.9 & 37.4 \\
\hline Bread & Pound & 5.6 & 8.8 & 8.6 & 8.6 & 6.1 & 10.2 & 9.7 & 9.7 & 8.5 & 8.1 & 8.0 \\
\hline Flour. & Pound & 3.0 & 5.6 & 4.8 & 4.7 & 3.3 & 6.1 & 5.4 & 5.4 & 5.8 & 5.2 & 5.1 \\
\hline Corn & Pound. & 2.6 & 4.2 & 3.7 & 3.4 & 3.4 & 6.3 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 5.3 & 4.9 & 4.8 \\
\hline Rice & Pound. & 9.3 & 8.8 & 9.3 & 9.4 & 8.0 & 8.5 & 9.0 & 9.0 & 9.2 & 9.6 & 9.6 \\
\hline Potatoe & Pound & 2.0 & 4.5 & 3.2 & 2.1 & 2.4 & 4.3 & 3.8 & 2.5 & 4.8 & 3.5 & 2.2 \\
\hline Onions & Pound & & 4.9 & 7.6 & 5.9 & & 5.6 & 6.4 & 5.6 & 5.0 & 7.0 & 5.9 \\
\hline Cabbage & Pound & & 4.6 & 3.4 & 2.8 & & 5.4 & 3.5 & 2.9 & 5.2 & 4.4 & 3.6 \\
\hline Tomatoes, can. & No. 2 can & & 12.3 & 13.4 & 13.3 & & 11.4 & 12.4 & 12.1 & 12.0 & 13.6 & 13.0 \\
\hline Sugar, gran. & Pound & 5.5 & 7.0 & 7.7 & 8.0 & 5.0 & 6.9 & 7.0 & 7.6 & 7.1 & 7.6 & 7.8 \\
\hline Tea. & Pound & 45.0 & 63.0 & 58.4 & 60.0 & 43.3 & 52.9 & 48.4 & 48.5 & 58.4 & 60.6 & 60.3 \\
\hline Coffee & Pound & 29.3 & 33.0 & 33.6 & 33.8 & 27.2 & 32.2 & 32.3 & 32.9 & 34.5 & 33.7 & 34.1 \\
\hline Prunes. & Pound & & 17.9 & 19.4 & 19.7 & & 18.4 & 19.5 & 19.7 & 21.5 & 20.4 & 12.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.}

COLONIAL.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Governors. & Terms. & Governors. & Terms. \\
\hline Adrian Joris & 1623-1624 & Richard Ingol & 170 \\
\hline Cornelius Jacobzen Mey & \(1624-1625\) & Peter Schuyler, Pres. & 1709 \\
\hline William Verhulst. & 1625-1626 & Richard Ingoldsby, Lt & 1709 \\
\hline Peter Mlnuit. \({ }_{\text {Wouter }}\) Van Twilier & 1626-1633 & Gerardus Beekman, P1 & \({ }_{1710-1719}\) \\
\hline William Kleft. & 1638-1647 & Peter Schuyler, & 1719-1720 \\
\hline Petrus Stuyvesa & 1647-1664 & Wlllam Burnet & 1720-1728 \\
\hline Richard Nicolls & 1664-1668 & John Montgomer & 1728-1731 \\
\hline Francls Lovelace & 1668-1673 & Rip Van Dam, P & 1731-1732 \\
\hline Anthony Colve & 1673-1674 & Willam Cosby & 1732-1736 \\
\hline Edmond Andros Anthony Brockh & 1674-1677 & George Clark, L George Cllnton & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 1736-1743 \\
& 1743-1753
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline Sir Edmond Andros. . & 1678-1681 & Sir Danvers Osborne & 1753-1755 \\
\hline Anthony Brockholles, & 1681-1683 & James De Lancey, Lt & 1755 \\
\hline Thomas Dongan. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
1683-1688 \\
1688
\end{array}\right|
\] & Sir Charles Hardy & 1755-1757 \\
\hline Slr Edmond Andr & 1688 & James De Lancey, Lt.-G
Cadwallader Colden, Pre & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1757-1760 \\
& 1760-1761
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Jacob Leisler.. & 1689-1691 & Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov. & 1761 \\
\hline Henry Sloughte & 1691 & Robert Monckton & 1761 \\
\hline Richard Ingoldsby, & 1691-1692 & Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov & 1761-1762 \\
\hline Benjamin Fletch & 1692-1698 & Robert Monckton & 1762-1763 \\
\hline Earl of Bellomont & 1698-1699 & Cadwallader Cold & 1763-1765 \\
\hline John Nautan, L & 1699-1700 & Sir Henry Moore. & \[
1765-1769
\] \\
\hline Earl of Bellomont. & 1700-1701 & Cadwallader Colden, Earl of Dunmore. &  \\
\hline Col. Abraham De P & 1701 & Willam Tryon. & 1771-1774 \\
\hline Col. Peter Schuyler & & Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov & 1774-1775 \\
\hline John Nanfan, L & 1701-1702 & Willam Tryon & 1775-1780 \\
\hline Lord Cornbury. & 1702-1708 & James Robertson. & 1780-1783 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Lord Lovelace. \\
Peter Schuyler
\end{tabular} & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
1708-1709 \\
1709
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Andrew Elliott, Lt & 1783 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Robertson and Ellott (1780-1783) were Mllitary Governors, durlng the Revolutionary War. They were not recognlzed by the State.

STATE


Gov. Sulzer (1913) was impeached and removed and was automatlcally succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Glynn.

\section*{NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.}

\section*{(Terms expire Dec. 31 of year named.)}

\begin{abstract}
Governor-Alfred Emanuel Smith, Dem., New York City (1924), \(\$ 10,000\) and Executive Mansion Lieutenant Governor-George R. Lunn, Dem., Schenectady (1924), \$5,000. Secretary of State-James A. Hamilton, Dem., the Bronx (1924), \(\$ 8,000\).
State Comptroller-James W. Fleming, Dem., Troy (1924), \(\$ 10,000\).
State Treasurer-George K. Shuler, Dem., Lyons (1924), \$8,000.
Attorney General-Carl Sherman, Dem., Buffalo (1924), \$10,000.
State Engineer and Surveyor-Dwight B. La Du, Dem., Albany (1924), \$10,000.
\end{abstract}

\section*{THE STATE JUDICIARY.}

\section*{(Terms of Judges end Dec. 31 of year named.)}

Court of Appeals-Chief oudge, Frank H. Hiseock, Syracuse, 1926: Associate Judges, John W. Hogan, Syracuse, 1923: Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y. City, 1931; Cuthbert' W. Pound, Lockport, 1930 Chester B. McLauzhlin, Port Henry, 1926; Frederlck E. Crane, Brooklyn, 1934; Willam S. Andrews, Syracuse, 1928.

The Supreme Court-First District (Manhattan and the Bronx)-Edward G. Whitaker, Manhattan, 1923; Nathan Bijur, Manhattan, 1923; Edward J. Gavegan, Manhattan, 1923; Alfred R: Page, Manhattan, 1923 ; Joseph E. Newburger, Manhattan, 1923;'M. Warley Platzek, Manhattan, 1924; Leonard A. Giegerich, Bronx, 1925; Daniel F. Cohalan, Manhattan, 1925; Vernon M. Davis, Manhattan, 1925; Charles L. Guy, Manhattan, 1926; Thomas F. Donnelly, Manhattan, 1926; John Proctor Clarke, Manhattan, 1926; Wiliam P. Burr Manhattan, 1926; Mitchell L. Erlanger, Manhattan, 1927; Francis B. Delahanty, Manhattan, 1929; John M. Tierney, Bronx, 1929; E.dward R. Finch, Manhattan, 1929; George V. Mullan, Bronx, 1930; Richard H: Mitchell, Bronx, 1930; John B. McAvoy, Manhattan, 1931; John Ford, Manhattan, 1932; Victor J. Dowling, Manhattan, 1932; Robert \(F\). Wagner, Manhattan, 1932; Richard \(P\). Lydon, Manhattan, 1932; Philip J. McCook, Manhattan, 1933; Francis Martin, Bronx, 1934; James O'Malley, Manhattan, 1934; Isadore Wasservogel, Manhattan, 1934; Irving Lehman, Manhattan, 1936; Edward J. M'Goldrick, Manhattan, 1936; Wiliam H. Black, Manhattan, 1936.
Second District (Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk)-Isaac M. Kapper, Brooklyn, 1923; Joseph Aspinall, Brooklyn, 1924; Charles H. Kelby, Brooklyn, 1925; Russell Benedict, Brooklyn, 1925 ; James C. Van Siclen, Jamalca, 1925; David F. Manning, Brooklyn, 1926; Stephen Callaghan, Brooklyn, 1929; James C. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 1930; William J. Kelly, Brooklyn, 1930; Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn, 1931; Lewls L. Fawcett, Brooklyn, 1931; Leander: B. Faber, Jamaica, 1932; Norman S. Dlke, Brooklyn, 1932; Walter H. Jaycox, Patchogue, 1933; Selah 1B. Strong, Setauket, 1934; John MaeCrate, Brooklyn, 1934; Mitchell' May, Brooklyn, 1935; Harry E. Lewis, Brooklyn, 1935; William D. Carswell, Brooklyn, 1936; William F. Hagarty, Brcoklyn, 1936.

Thitrd District (Countles of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster) -Gllbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, 1926; Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Hudson, 1928; Wesiey O. Howard

Troy, 1930:Charles E. Nichols, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., 1030; Harold J. Hinnian, Albany, 1932; Ellis J. Staley, Albany, 1935; Joseph Rosch, Liberty, 1935. Fourth District (Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenetady, Warren, and Washington)-Edward D. Whitmyer, Schenectady, 1925; Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, 1927; Henry T. Kellogg, Plattsburg, 1931; Charles C. Van Kirk, Greenwich, 1932; Edward M. Angell, Glens Falls, 1935; John C. Crapser, Massena, 1935.
Fifth District (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego)-Edgar S. K. Merrell, Lowville, 1923; Irving G. Hubbs, Pulaski, 1925; Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer, 1926; Leonard C. Crouch, Syracuse, 1927; Jerome L. Cheney, Syracuse, 1933 ; Louis M. Martin, Clinton; 1933; Claude B. Alverson, Dexter, 1934; Ernest I. Edgecomb, Eyracuse, 1936.

Sixth District (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Corelard, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins'-Michael H. Kiley, Cazenovia, 1926; Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira, 1926; George MeCann, Elmira, 1927; Rowland L. Davis, Cortiaidt, 1929; Abraham L. Kellogg, Oneonta, 1980; Theodore R. Tuthill, Binghamton, 1933.

Seventh District (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston Monroe, Ortario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates)-Johil B.'M. Stephens, Rochester, 1927; Adelbert P. RKh, Auburn, 1928; William W. Clark, Wayland, 1236; Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra, 1928; Robeil F. Thompson, Canandaigua, 1930 Adolph J. Itallenbeck, Rochester, 1930; Benjamill B. Cunninglranh, Rochester, 1933.

Eighth Deas ict (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chatistuqua, Elie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyomims)-Charles A. Pooley, Buffalo, 1924; Harry L. Taylor, Buffalo, 1927; George W. Cole, Salamanca. 1926; Charles H. Brown, Belmont 1928; Wesley C. Dudley, Buffalo, 1930; Charles, B. Sears, Buffalo, 1931: Alonzo G. Hinkley, Buifalo, 1933; George E. Pierce. Buffalo, 1933; Louis W. Marcus, Buffalo. 1933; Harley N. Crosby, Falconer, 1935; Cllnton T. Horton, Buffaio, 1935; Asher B. Emery, East Aurora, 1936; Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo; 1936; James E. Norton, Warsaw, 1936.

Ninth District (Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester) William P. Platt, White Plalns, 1928; J. Addison Young, New Rochelle, 1929; Albert H. F. Seeger, Newburgh, 1929; Frank L. Young, White Plains, 1930; Joseph Morschauser, Poughkeepsie, 1933; Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack, 1934.

\section*{NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.}
(Officially revised as of Nov. 1, 1022.)

Commander in Chief, the Governor of the State.
The office of the Adjutant General is at No. 158 State Street, Aibany. The State Arsenal is at No. 463 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Secretary Armory Commission, Brig. Gen. F. W. Ward. Commander of the New York National Guard, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, office, Municipal Building, New York Clty.

BRIGADE AND OTHER COMMANDERS.
2d Infantry Brigade, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Brlg. Gen. James Robb.
53d Infantry Brisade, 176 State St., Albany. Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward.
54th Infantry Brigade, 451 Main St., Buffalo. Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennlngs.
87th Infantry Brisade, 104 East 34th Street, New York City. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.
52d Field Artillery Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brookiyn.
51 st Cavalry Brigade, 1579 Bedford Ave.; Brooklyn, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant. 51 st Brigade Headquarters Troop, Statel Island 27 th Division Special Troops, 216 Ft . Washington Ave.. N. Y. City. Major John C. Mansfieid.

27th Division Headquarters Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.
27th Division Signal Company, 801 Dean St., Brooklyn, 'N. Y.
102d Ordnanee Maintenance Company, 216 Ft . Washington Ave., N. Y. City.
27 th Tank Company, 216 Ft . Washington Ave., N. Y. City

27th Milltary Poliee, Yonkers.
102d Cyeie Company, Yonkers.
27th Dlvision Train, Q. M. C., 355 Marey Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Major Walter E. Corwin.
27 th Division Air Service, Mliler Field, S. I. Major Kenneth P. Littauer.
101st Signai Battalion, 104 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Major James C. Fox.
102d Englneers, 216 Ft . Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. Fredk. E. Humphreys.
101st Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyu, N. Y. Col. James R. Howlett; with one troop cael at Syraeuse, Rocilester and Buffalo.
1st Cavalry, Troop B, Albany; Troop G, Utiea; Troop M, Geneseo
51st Machlne Gun Sr vadron (Cavalry), 1339 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Major Nathaniel H. Egleston.

\section*{NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD-Continued.}

104th Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, N. Y. City. Col. J. T. Delaney. Battery A, Syracuse; Batteries \(B\) and \(C\), Binghamton.
105th Field Artillery, 1122 Franklin Ave., N. Y. City. Col R. W. Marshall; 1st Battalion is at 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.
106th Field Artillery, 29 Masten St., Buffalo. Col. W. F. Schohl

258th Fleld Artillery, 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City. Col. E. F. Austin.

9 th Coast Defense Command, 125 W. 14th St., N. Y. Clty. Col. John J. Byrne

13th Coast Defense Command, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Sydney Grant.
212 th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, 120 W. 62d St., N. Y. City. Col. N. B. Burr.
102d Medical Regiment, 56 West 66th St., N. Y. City. Col. L. A. Salisbury. 1 Sanitary Company in Rochester, 1 Ambulance Company in Syracuse, 1 Hospltal Company in Albany, 1 Hospital Company in Brooklyn.
10th Infantry, 195 Washlngton Ave., Albany. Col. C. E. Walsh. Companies also at Catskill, Hudson, Oneonta, Walton, Binghamton, Ithaca, Utica and Mohawk.
14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Col. F. W. Baldwin. 1 company at Flushing.

71st Infantry, 105 E. 34th St., N. Y. City.
Col. J. H. Wells.

105th Infantry, Troy. "Col. R. H. Gillet. Companies also at Cohoes, Schenectady, Hootick Falls, Whitehall, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls, Saranac Lake, Malone, Amsterdam and Gloversville.

106th Infantry, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Thomas Falrservis

107th Infantry, 643 Park Ave., N. Y. Clty. Col. W. H. Hayes.

108th Infantry, Syracuse. Col. J. S. Thompson. Companies also at Rochester. Geneva, Oswego, Medina, Ogdensburg, Auburn, Hornell, Elmira and Watertown
165th Infantry, 68 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. J. J. Phelan.
174th Infantry, 172 Connecticut St., Buffalo. Col. W. IR. Pooley. Companies also at Jamestown, Olean, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls.
369th Infantry, 2217 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City. Col. A. W. Little.
132d Ammunltion Train, Middletown. Major J. A. Korschen. Companles also at Newburgh, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon.

\section*{THE NAVAL MILITIA.}

Commodore Robert P. Forshew, Headquarters, Room 2203 Municipal Building, N. Y. City. First Battalion, U. S. S. Illinois, foot of 97 th St., North River, N. Y. City. Capt. William B. Wait., Second Battalion, foot of 52 d St., Bay Rldge, Brooklyn. Capt. E. T. Fitzgerald." Third Battalion, State Armory, 908 Main St., E. Rochester. Capt. Willam J. Graham. There are dlvisions at Rochester, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Watertown, Niagara Falls, Oswego. Separate Divisions attached to Headquarters, Naval Militia, N. Y., at Flushing, New Rochelle, Ossining, and Staten Island. Total Strength, 2,100 offeers and men.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

Agricultural Experiment Station-Geneva.
Agriculture, College of-at Cornell University, Ithaca.
Agriculture, Institute of Applied-Farmingdale, L. I.

Asriculture, School of-at Alfred Universlty, Alfred. There are, also, State schools of agrlculture at Morrisville, Canton (St. Lawrence Unlversity), Cobleskill and Delhi. Clayworking and Ceramics, School of, at Alfred University, Alfred.
Architecture, State Dept. of-Capitol, Albany. Branch office-25 Broadway, Manhattan.
Armory Commission- 158 State St., Albany.
Athletic Commission-291 Broadway, Manhattan. Licenses and controls boxing, sparring and wrestling matches.
Banks, Supt. of-Journal Building, Albany. Branch office- 51 Chambers St., Manhattan.
Bill Drafting Commission-Capitol, Albany. Assists in preparing legislative bills.
Blind, Commission for-Hall of Records, Manhattan. Secretary-Grace S. Harper.
Bronx Parkway Commission- 280 Madison Ave., Manhattan.
Budget Committee-It consists of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee.
Canal Roard-Albany. Fixes and changes canal boundaries, etc. Consists of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General. State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works.

The Barge Canal terminals in New York City are at Pier 6, East River; at the foot of W. 53d St., North River; at Mott Haven; in Brooklyn, at the foot of North Jane St.; and at Corona, Queens Borough.
Canvassers, Board of-Albany. Consists of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor. Meets on or before Dec. 15, after a general election, and wlthin 40 days after a speclal election, and canvasses the vote.
Charities, Board of-23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Branch office- 287 Fourth Ave., Manhattan. President-William R. Stewart, of New York City; Vice President-D. B. Lawrence, Bronxville. The other members are: L. K. Frankel, Dr. J. B. Murphy and Victor \(F\). Ridder, of New York City; Dr. J. R. Kevin; of Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary M. Glynn, of Albany; Mrs. Eleanor W. Hlgley, of Hudson Falls; C. H. Lewis, of Skaneateles; P. S. Livermore, of Ithaca; Mrs. Lillie B. Weiner, of Rochester, and W. H. Gratwick, of Buffalo. Secretary-Charles H. Johnson.
Child Welfare, Boards or-These now exist in more than 45 countles of the State. They grant mothers' allowances. The Chairman of each board can be reached by commurivatlng with the County Judge in each county outslde New York

City. See elsewhere in The Almanac for the New York City Board of Child Welfare.
Civil Service Commission-Capitol, Albany. President-John C. Clark, of New York Clty. Secretary, John C. Birdseye.
Classification, Board of-Capitol. Albany. Controls price of labor and of articles made in the charitable and penal instltutions. SecretaryF. H. Duel.

Conservation Commission- 23 South Pearl St., Albany. Branch office of Forest, Fish and Game Commission-Broadway and 42d St., Manhattan. Commissioner-Alexander Macdonald, of St. Regis Falls. Secretary-H. F. Prescott. Chief Game Protector-Llewellyn Legge.
Domestic Science and Agriculture, School ofDelhi.
Education, Dept. of-Education Building, Albany. Commissioner-Frank P. Graves. Director of State Library-J. I. Wyer, Jr. Director of Science and the State Museum-John M. Clarke. Board of Regents-Pliny T. Sexton, of Elmira (Chancellor Emeritus) ; Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn (Chancellor); Albert Moot, of Buffalo (Vice Chancellor); Albert Vander Veer, of Albany; Wllliam Bondy and James Byrne, of New York City; C. B. Alexander, of Tuxedo; Walter G. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; Herbert L. Brldgman, of Brooklyn; William P. Baker, of Syracuse; Thomas J. Mangan, of Binghamton, and William J. Wallin, of Yonkers.

There are State Normal Schools at Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg and Foisdam. The Bureau of Rehabilltation is at 118 E. 28th St.. Manhattan.
Embalming Examiners, Board of-Office of the Secretary is at 299 Lark St., Albany.
Engineers and Surveyors' Licensing BoardAlbany. Examines under license law effectlve May 5, 1921.
Equalization, Board of-Albanly. Consists of State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office.
Estimate and Control, Board of-Albany. Conslsts of the Governor, Comptroller, Cliairman Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Assembly Ways and Means Committee. Oversees public printing, supplies, department budgets, etc.
Farms and Markets, Dept. of-Agrlcultural Hall, Albany. Branch office- 90 W. Broadway, Manhattan. It consists of a Council of Farms and Markets, which acts through a Commissloner, who holds office at its pleasure.
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities-Capitol, Albany.
Forestry, State College of-at Syracuse University.
Geographic Names, Board of-Education Building, Albany. Secretary-John M. Clarke.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS-Continued.

Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Antietam Battlefields Monuments Commission-Hall of Records, Manhattan. Sccretary-J. W. Lynch.
Healtl2, Dept. of-chapitol, Albany. Branch office - 25 W. 45 th St., Manhattan. Laboratory339 E. 25 th St., Manhattan. Commissioner-Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, of Manhattan. SecretaryC. E. Lakeman, of Albany.

Highways, Dept. of-53 Lancaster St., Albany. Commissioner-Herbert S. Sisson. SecretaryJ. C. Finch.

Historic Sites and Reservations-Senate House, Kingston; Schuyler Mansion, Albany; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh; Fire Island State Park; Palisades Interstate Park; Newtown Battlefield, Elmira; Niagara State Reservation; Watkins Glen; Mohansic Lake Reservation.
Hospital Commission-Capitol, Albany. Branch office-Hall of Records, Manhattan. SecretaryL. M. Farrington, Albany.

Insurance, Dept. of-Capitol, Albany. Branch office, 165 Broadway, Manhattan.
Labor, Dept. of-Capitol, Albany. Branch offices - 124 E. 28 th St. and 125 E. 27 th St., Manhattan; 310 Jay St., Brooklyn (employment office): 132 State St., Álbany (employment office); 120 W . Jefferson St., Syracuse; 134 South Ave. and 40 Elm St., Rochester (employment office) ; Iroquois Building, and 357 Washington St., Buffalo (employment office). Industrial Commissioner--Henry D. Sayer, of Richmond Hill, L. I. Chairman of the Industrial Board-John D. Higgins, of Oswego. Secretary of the Dept.-C. A. Meeker, of Watertown.
Land Office, Commissioners of-Albany. Composed of Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor.
Law Examiners, Board of-86 State St., Albany.
Medical Examiners, Board of-Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents. Secrctary-W. D. Cutter.
Mental Defectives, Commission for-SecretaryHelen A. Cobb, 105 E. 22d St., Manhattan.
Motion Picture Commission-Capitol, Albany. Branch office- 220 W. 42 d St., Manhattan. Chairman-G. H. Cobb, of Watertown. Secre-tary-Joseph Levenson, New York City.
Nautical School, State-Office, Hall of Records, Manhattan.
Parole, Board of-Capitol, Albany, The Chairman is the State Superintendent of Prisons.
Pharmacy, Board of-Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Prisons, Commission of-Capitol, Albany. It visits and inspects. Secretary-J. F. Tremain
Prisons, Superintendent of-Capitol, Albany.
Probation Commission-132 State St., Albany Secretory-F. A. Moran.
Public Health Council-Albany. It makes and has charge of all State sanitary regulations. The Chairman is the. State Health Commissioner
Public Service Commission- 91 State St., Albany. Branch office-30 Church St., Manhattan Chairman-W. A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn. Executive Officer-H. M. Ingram. Secretary-F. E. Roberts.

Public Works, Supt. of-Capitol, Albany. The Superintendent, appointed by each Governor to hold office during his term, has charge of the canal system and the progress of public improvements.
Racing Commission-Manhattan. Secretary-J. A. Reilly.

Roosevelt Memorial Commission-Albany. Investigates proposed State memorials to Theodore Roosevelt.
Sites, Buildings and Grounds, Commission on -Capitol, Albany. Acquires or lays out sites, etc., for State institutions and additions thereto.
State Fair Commission-Syracuse. SecretaryJ. D. Ackerman.

Tax Dept.-Capitol, Albany. Branch offices120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan, and 570 E 161st St., Bronx. President-W. W. Law, Jr., of Rye. Sccretary-H. G. Tennant.
The Motor Vehicle Bureau branch office is at 127 W. 65th St.
Troopers, State-Headquarters, 36 No. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of six troops, each with 58 members. Superintendent-G. F. Chandler, of Kingston. There are barracks at Batavia, Oneida, Troy, White Plains, Sidney and Malone, with semi-permanent sub-stations scattered throughout the State.
Uniformity of Legislation, Commission for Promotion of in the United States-Albany. Three commissioners, no salary. C. T. Terry of New York City; C. C. Alden, of Buffalo; and G. G. Bogert, of Ithaca.

Water Control Commission-Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman the Attorney General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor
Water Power Commission-23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

\section*{ILLITERACY AS A CAUSE OF-ACCIDENTS.}

\section*{(From a bulletin of the New York State Dcpartment of Education.)}

Not only is there luss in production because of the low wage carning power of the illiterate forejgner, but there is a tremendous loss in accidents and casual \({ }^{-}\) ties among the foreigners engaged in dangerous occupations.

Marian K. Clark, of the New York State Industrial Commission, estimates that one-half of the accidents in factories, with a resultant loss of \(\$ 50,-\) 000 per day to industries, are due to ignorance of the language.

There are 800,000 factory workers in New York State who cannot speak English. In 1916, \$11,500.000 was paid out in that State in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Law, an amount which would be increased to \(\$ 35,000,000\) if to it were added loss of wages, labor turnover, doctors' bills, and administration of the law.

Statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor show that the rate of accidents in the iron and steel industry during a period of eight years was highest among the non-English-speaking workers and showed little decrease from year to year. The Ford Motor Co. officials state that accidents have fallen off 54 per cent. since their school was started in 1914.

In mining, the mosit hazardous occupation in this country, lack of ability to read the English language is a tremendous handicap.

In 1919 the Director of the Bureall of Mines stated that 465,000 men in the mining industry eame from non-English-speaking races, and that many of them were illiterate. FIe states that if these men were taught to read and write English it would be a tremendous economic factor in tie in-
dustry through a reduction in the casuaity list. He says:
"This is a plain business proposition to prevent the death of at least 1,000 miners each year and to prevent the injury of more than 150,000 miners each year. Thousands of illiterate foreigners, many of them unable even to read or write their native language, are poured into the great American mining machine cach year and with most disastrous results.
"The mines that employ numbers of foreigners generally have the precautionary rules printed in the different languages; but if the foreigner cannot even read his own language, these safety guides are of no value to him.
"The best estimates from a number of the larger mining States are to the effect that the non-Englishspeaking foreigners suffer twice the fatalities that the English-speaking miners do. This means an excess of 930 non-English-speaking foreigners killed each year, and I may say unnecessarily.
"If the average state compensation is \(\$ 3,000\) Which is a fair figure, the total economic loss each year to the country through the excess of deaths of non-English-speaking miners alone amounts to \(\$ 2,790,000\). On the same basis it is estimated that the excess of non-Englisli-speaking miners injured each year amounts to \(69,750 \mathrm{men}\). \(I\) his is a loss in wages alonc of \(\$ 1,743,750\).
"Taking the excess of deaths and injuries together due to non-English-speaking foreigners, the economic loss each year reaches \(\$ 4,533,750\). This is entirely aside from the other cosis to the iudustry in production lost."

\section*{CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION OF 1922.}

Architects-They must pay a yeariy registration fee of \(\$ 2\) to the State Board of Examiners.

Automobile (Highway Law) AmendmentsFleeing an Accident-Makes it a misdemeanor for an operator of a motor vehicle who has damaged another vehicie or injured a person to leave the place of the accident or injury without giving his name and address and license number to the person damaged or injured, as well as to a police officer if one is in the vicinity; if not, then the operator must report the facts to the nearest police station or judicial officer; also requires pollce officers and judiciai officers who receive reports of motor vehicle accidents to make a memorandum of the facts reported, and of such additional facts as may come to their knowicdge, and promptly deliver the same to a Rolice Justice or other Magistrate.
(Seriai Numbers on Autos, Removing, etc.) Another amendment makes it a felony, instcad of a misdemeanor, for any person wilfully to remove, deface, cover, alter or destroy the manufacturers serial number or any other distinguishing number or identification mark on any motor vehicle or on any mechanical device; or for any person knowingly to buy, seli, receive, dispose of conceal, or have in his possession any motor vehicle or mechanicai device from which any identification number or mark has been removed, altered, or destroyed.

Bail Bondsmen-Amends the code of criminal procedure, by requiring bondsmen in criminal cases to be licensed by the State Superintendent of Insurance. Bonding corporations must procure a separate license for each officer and empioyee authorized to execute such bonds. Limits the premium to 3 per cent. of the bond. Defines a professional bondsman as any person, firm or corporation executing within one month criminal bail bonds in more than two cases not arising out of the same transaction.

Bankruptcy Discharges-Amends the Debtor and Creditor Law in reiation to discharge of bankrupt from judgment. Approved March 7, 1922; effcctivs immediately.

Section 150 is amended by providing that at any time after the expiration of one year from the date a bankrupt is discharged from his debts under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, an application may be made by the bankrupt, his receiver, trustee or any other interested person or corporation to the court in which a judgment was rendered against him for an order directing the judgment to be cancclied and discharged of record; but such order shall not affect a judgment lien upon real property owned by the bankrupt more than four months prior to being adjudged a bankrupt.

Bonus Act-Creates the New York Veterans' Reilef Commission, consisting of the Adjutant General, the Comptroller, and the Attorney General, and authorizes the appointment of a deputy commissioner in each Assembly district. Appropriates \(\$ 1,000,000\) and provides for a maximum allowance of \(\$ 250\) to each sick or disabled ex-service man residing in the State on Aprii 12, 1922 , whose sickness or disability was incurred in, or resulted from, his military or naval service between April 6 , 1917, and November 11, 1918. Veterans without dependents are to recelve \(\$ 30\) per month; with dependents, \(\$ 45\) per month. Veterans reguiarly receiving aid from the United States Government equal to that provided in this Act are not to receive State aid. Applications for relief are to be filed with deputy commissioners in the Assembly district where veteran resides. In addition to supplying proofs as to service, every applicant for relief must furnish proof that he has been out of regular employment for fourteen days preceding date of application.

Budget, County and City-N. Y. City Charter, effective February 28, 1922. Makes all county expenses a general charge upon the city as a whole,
instead of upon each county separately. Permits merging tax levy of each county with that of the boroughs, thereby providing a flat rate for ali the boroughs.

Charity Frauds-Amends the Banking Law by requiring banks, savings banks', and trust companies to fur ish, upon request, to locai offciais charged With the administration of laws rolating to the poor, information as to whether o not an applicant for relief; or the husband or wif of such applicant, has funds, securities of other personal property, on deposit or in the custody of such banks or trust companies.

Courts; Children's-Outside of Greater New York, under the new law signed by Gov. Millcr; April 10, 1922 , the. County Judge will act as the Judge of the newly created court in each county in which the Board of Supervisors certify that he is abie to discharge the duties of the office. Otherwise a children's court. Judge will be elected in each county.

Extra Courts-A new law provides for two extra Criminal Parts of the Supreme Court in New York City, and also two additional parts of General Sessions; aiso six additional assistants to the District Attorney.

Commuters' Tickets-They must not be loaned by the owner or purchaser, and must not be bought at less than the schedule of rates fled and published.

C inditional Sales-Amends Personal Property Law; deflles conditions; prohibits removais or sale by buyer without notice; makes unlawfui the concealment or removai of goods; requires original contract of sale or copy thereof to be fled with city clerk, and the refling of contracts when goods are removed from the original filing district; and makes buyer liable for loss and injury after the delivery of the goods.

Congressionail Reapportionment-Provides for new boundary lines for the \(11 \mathrm{th}, 12 \mathrm{th}, 13 \mathrm{th}\), and 14th Congressionai Districts, in New York City. They cover all Manhattan south of 14 th Street.

Contracts, Awarding of-Amends the New York City Charter by permitting the award of a contract in cases where an appropriation is insufficient at the time bids are opened, provided an additional appropriation sufficient to make up the amount required, to equai the amount bid, is secured before an award is made.

Corporations-In effcet March 29, 1922. Amends the Stock Corporation Law by requiring all stock corporations organized plior to January 1, 1898, and other than those paying a franchise tax subsequent to January 1, 1919, except banking, insurance, transportation, and railroad corporations, to file with the Secretary of State before December 31, 1922, a report showing the corporation in existence. A list of corporations failing so to report is to be transmitted to the Governor before December 31, 1923, who by proclamation shait declare such corporations dissolved and their charters forfeited. The names of corporations so dissolved are to be reserved for a period of three months following publication of the Governor's proclamation, and during such period no corporation shall be formed under a name the same as any name so reserved or so neariy resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, nor shall any foreign corporation, within such period, be authorized to do business in this State under a name the same as any name so reserved or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

Within three months from date of publication of the Governor's proclamation, a corporation whose name appears therein may, upon payment of a \(\$ 25\) fee, file a certificate of continuance with the secretary of State and secure the restoration of its corporate powers, rights, etc.

Other amendments to the Stock Corporation Law provide for issuance of stock without voting power; providing also that every stock corporation incorporated in this State shali pay an o ganization tax of one-twentieth of one pe: cent upon the amount of the par value of all the shares with a par value which it is authorized to issue and a tax of five cents on each share without par value, and a like tax upon any subsequent increase thereof.

Divorce-By an amendment to the Marriage Law, signed by Governor Miller and in effect March 25, 1922, absence for five years is made a ground of divorce in this State. The amendment is as follows: "Dissolution of Marriage on Ground of Absence - A party to a marriage may present to the Supreme Court a duiy verified petition showing that the husband or wife of such party has absented himself or herself for five successive years then last past without being known to such party to be living during that time; that such party believes such husband or wife to be dead; and that a diligent search has becn made to discover evidence showing that such husband or wife is living, and no such evidence has been found. The court shail thereupon by order require notice of the presentation and object of such petition to be published in the same manner as required for the publication of a summons in an action in the Supreme Court where service of such summons is made by publication; such notice shali be directed to the husband or wife who has so absented himseif or herself and shall state the time and place of the hearing upon such petition, which time shall be not less than twenty days after the completion of the publication of such notice; and if the court, after the flling of proof of the proper publication of said noticc and after a hearing and proot taken, is satisfled of the truth of all the allegations contained in the petition, it may make an order dissolving such marriage.

Draft Dodgers-Violators of the war-time se-lective-drast act arc prohibited from hoiding pubiic office in New York Statc.

Elections-The Attorney General is given practicaliy all of the powers ol the defunct State Suder-
intendent of Elections, including employing deputies to entorce the Election Law.

In New York City the functions of the former State Superintendent of Elections are exercised by the Board of Elections and the police. Throughout the rest of the State police officials and Sheriffs act.

Farm Loan Bonds-They are made a legal investment for savings banks and trust companies.

Firemen, Two-Platoon-Provides ior a twopiatoon system in the New York City, Buffalo, and Rochester Fire Departments.
Food, Official Grades for-Amends the Farms and Markets Law, effective April 1, 1922, by empowering the Commissioner of Farms and Markets to establish official grades for foods and farm products, prescribe the use of such grades, and provide for the marking, packing and shipping of foods and farm products so graded; aiso to inspect and determine the grade and condition of farm products both at shippirg points and receiving centres, and provides for the issuance of certificates as to the grade of such products.

Food Samples-Whenever the Commissioner of Farms and Markets shall examine or inspect any product manufactured or offered for sale and shall take a sample of such product, he shall also take a duplicate sample thereof and shall tender, and if accepted deliver, such duplicate sample to the person having custody of such product when such sample is taken.

Gowanus Bay District (Brooklyn) Improve-ment-Authorizes the Board of Estimate to lay out upon the map or plan of the Borough of Brooklyn, and open and improve streets within the territory bounded by the not therly line of 26 th Strect, the easterly side of 3rd Avenue, the southeriy line of 39 th Street and the bulkhead line along Gowanus Bay and New York Bay, in the manner provided in the Charter, without obtaining the consent of adjacent owners.

Harlem River-A ppropriates \(\$ 1,500,000\) to buy Johnson's Iron Works site and cede it to the United States, so that the latter can remove the bend in the river between the North River and Broadway.

\section*{Housing Laws for New York City-One} amendment permits (under the Insurance Law) life insurance companies to invest 10 per cent of their assets in new housing for the public at \(\$ 9\) or less a month a room. This the companies may do until March 1, 1924-and so long thereafter as the emergency continue:.

Another amendment extends to February 15, 1924, the appiication of certain acts of 1920 and 1921, relating to defenses in actions based upon unjust, unreasonable and oppressive agreements for rent os premises occupied for dwelling purposes.

Another amendment requires a landloid to give 30.days' notice of an inc. ease in rent, and providing that the value of real property shall be presumed to be the assessed value for the purpose of determining the fair and reasonabie rent or rental value.

Another extends to April 1, 1923, the time within which the construction of partially tax-exempt dwellings may be begun.

A special act forbids hoisting of lumber or timber on outside of buildings under construction.

Ice Cream, Cream, Milk-An amendment to the Food Law prohibits the sale of any substance in imitation or semblance of cream or milk, and the sale of any product as and for "ice cream" which does not contain at least 8 per cent. of milk fat and at ieast 18 per cent. of milk fat and milk sollds not fat combined, except that when the ingredients of ice cream shali include eggs, iruit, fruit juices, cake, contections, cocoa, chocolate or nuts, sucli reduction in the percentages of milk fat and milk solids not fat as may be due to the addition of such ingredients shall be permitted or approved, provided the product sinall contain at least \(61 / 2\) per cent. of milk fat and at least 15 per cent. of milk fat and millk solids combined.
Also repeals Section 53 , effective July 1, 1922, which requires that certified milk must be sold in conformity witil regulations prescribed by, and bear the certiflcation of, a milk commission appointed by a county medicai society.

Income Tax-Amends the Tax Law in relation to estates and trusts by providing that if the distribution of income is in the discretion of the fiduciary, the tax is to be imposed as provided, without deduction of amount of income paid or credited to beneficlary; provides also that a trust created by an empioyer as a part of a stock bonus or proflt-sinaring plan for the exclusive benefit of some or ali of his employees, to which contributions are made by such employer, or employees, or both, for the purpose of distributing to such employees the earnings and princlpal of the fund accumulated by the trust in accordance with such plan, shali not be taxable, but any amount actually distributed or made available to any distributee shali be taxable to hin in tile year
in which so distributed or made avaiiable to the extent that it exceeds the amount paid in by him.
Amends the Tax Law by striking out the provisions requiring income tax returns and inventories, when used, to conform to forms and methods prescribed by the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner, and providing that inventories shaii be made upon a basis to be prescribed ly the Tax Commission; also that returns shall show such facts as may be deemed necessary by the commission.

Insane, State Hospital for-New buildings and grounds will be at Creedmoor, Queens Borough, L. I. The present plant, at Kings Park, L. I.. Will mental diseases. The new plant will be known as the Brooklyn State Hospita, Creedmoor Division.

Insurance Companies-Grants to mutual fire insurance companies the rights and privileges of stock insurance companies. Another amendment prohibits mutual fire insurance companies from converting themselves into stock companies.

Still another amendment gives State Supcrintendent of Insurance control of rate-making associations, and regulation of fire insurance rates.

Interest Rate-Amends the Banking Law by providing that investment companies organized under New York State law may charge 6 per cent interest on ioans or discounts. The exaction of a greater rate of interest forfeits the entire interest.

Investment Securities-Amends the Banking Law, permitting investment companies to purchase, invest in, hold and sell stocks of any corporation engaged in business of the same general character as such investment company, or engaged in business incidental to the business conducted by such investment company, to an amount in any one such corporation not in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital of such investment company and to an amount in all such corporations not in excess of 30 per cent. of the capital of such investment company; provided that the purchasing and holding of such stock is duly authorized by a resolution of the board of directors of such investment company

Knox Headquarters-Permits New York State to accept as a gift from the Knox Headquarters to accept as a gift from the knox Headquarters County where stands the mansion occupied at times during the Revolutionary War by Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Major Gen. Henry Knox and Major Gen. Horatio Gates as their headquarters.

Marriage-(see Divorce.)
Milk (see also Ice Cream, and Cream)-Defines (Farms and Markets Law) "skimmed milk" to mean milk from which part or a 1 of the cream has been removed but is otherwise unadulterated except as to excess of water or fluids and deficiency in milk fat or milk solids, provided it contains at least \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) per cont. of milk solids.

Permits the sale of puie skim cheese made from milk unadulterated except by skimming.

Prohibits the manufacture and sale of any condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried or desiccated milk, cream or skim milk to which have been aaded, mixed, blended or compounded any fats or oils other than milk fat; and providing that after October 1, 1922, condensed or evaporated skimmed milk must be sold in containers or packages of not less than 10 pounds each and distinctly labeled either "Condensed, Skimmed Milk" or "Evanorated Skimmed Milk.'

Oleomargarine-Defines the terms "oleomargarine" or "butterine" to mean "any oleaginous substance" manufactured for sale as a substitute for and to take the place of, butter, not made exclusively of pure milk or cream; prohibits the saie, as a product of the dairy, of any imitation butter; requircs the name and address of the manufacturer to be plainly printed on cartons or wrappers together with the word "Olcomargarine;" strikes out the provisions that packages must be sealed; and requires that where any device or brand is imprinted upon any brick or portion of the substance itself the word "Oieomargarine" must also be iegibiy. indented thereon.

Passenger Motor Vehicles, Indemnity Bonds -Amends the Highway Law by requiring the owners of motor vehicles, transporting passengers for hire in cities of the frst ciass, to fle with the State Tax Commission an indemnity bond or insurance policy in the sum of \(\$ 2,500\) for each such vehicle operated conditioned for the payment of any judgment recovered for death or for injury to persons or property caused in the operation or the defective construction of such motor vehicles. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

Pensions-More than 50,000 county and clty employees throughout tile State, except those already receiving pensions, may join the state employees' retlrement system under the Draper bill, signed by the Governor April 12,1922 . In explaining tic new law, State Controiler Wendell said:
"Some of the benefits are: Supcrannuation retirement at 60 years, with allowances proportionate to time servpd equal to one-seventieth of average salary for last five years for each year served; physical disability retirement at any age after fifteen years' servicc, allowances not less than one-fourth of ayerage salary for the last five years, greater length of service producing increased amount; discontinued service aliowance obtainable after twenty years' service where leaving public offce through no fault of employee.'

Police Captains in New York City-They are to be selected from lieutenants who have served at least one year.

Push-Cart Pedlers-Amends Farms and Markets Law, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Markets to appoint supcrvisors to supervise the sale of market produce from push carts and other vehicles in open-air markets; aiso requircs push-cart vendors to secure permits to conduct business in open-air markets, the fee therefor not to exceed \(\$ 1\) per wcek per vehicle.

Put-and-Take Tops-Prohibits the sale of all gambling devices, including put-and-take tops.

Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's Licenses -Amends the Real Property Law; provides that, on and after October 1, 1922, real estate brokers and salesmen in NCW Yoik City and in adjoining counties must be licensed by the State Tax Commission. In cities of the first class the annual license fee for real estate brokers is \(\$ 25\); salesmen. \(\$ 5\); second-class cities, brokers, \(\$ 15\); salesmen, \(\$ 3\); in all other places, brokers, \(\$ 10\); salesmen, \(\$ 2\).

Rcceivers, referees, and fiduciaries are exempt from the requirements of this bill.

Rent Laws-(see Housing Laws).
Resident, the Term Defined-Amends the definition of "resident" in Section 350 of the Tax Law by including any person domiciled in the State and any other person who maintains a permanent place of abode within the State and spends in the aggregate more than seven months of the taxable year within the State; also adds ncw Section \(367-\mathrm{a}\). providing that a taxpayer who changes his status from that of a resident to a non-resident, or vice versa, must file two rcturns, one as a resident and the other as a non-resident; and provides that the exemptions granted by Section 362 shail be divided ratabiy between the two returns so iled, according to time

Savings Banks-They may make loans on pass books of depositors.

Short Weight-Amends Farms and Markets Law as follows: When commodities are sold or offered for sale in containers whose sizes are not otherwise provided by statute, the net quantity of the contents of each container shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof or on a label or a tag attached thereto in terms of weight, measure or numcrical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted.

Soldiers' Bonus-(see Bonus.)
Spite Fences-Amends Real Property Law by providing that whenever the owner or lessce of land shall erect or shall have erected thereon any fence or structure in the nature of a fence which shall excecd 10 feet in ieight, to exclude the owner or occupant of a structurc adjoining land from the enjoyment of light or air, the owner or occupant who shall thereby be deprived of light or air shall be who shall thereby be deprived of light or air shall be to have such fence or structure adjudged a private nuisance. If it shali be so adjudged its continued maintenance may be enjoined. This section shall apply to all such existing fences or structures but shall not apply to any action now pending nor shall it preclude the owner or iessee of land from hereafter improving the same by the erection of any structure thereon in good faith.

Standards, Bureau of-The Board of Estimate and Control shall create a bureau of standards and appoint a director thereof and such assistants as may be needed to perform the duties imposed by this section. It shall be the duty of such bureau to establish standards and standard specifications for ali materials, supplies and equipment purchased \(0^{-}\) contracted for by or under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of purchase. In its work it shall advise, consult, and co-operate with the head of each State department, board, commission and office and with the superintendent of purchase. Ail such standards and standard specifications shall be submitted to and approved by the incad of each department, commission, boaid or office requiring such matcrials, supplies or equipment, except in case ot disagrcement, when the airection of the board shall prevail. Committers of officers and employces of the state shall be selected or appointed by the director of this bureau, to aid in formulating standards and standard specifications and to recommend them for consideration by the bureau.

State Printing-Transfers powers of the State Printer to the Board of Estimate and Control.

Stock Transfer Tax-One amendment strikes out the provisions exempting laundering and mining corporations from payment of the annual franchise tax on capital stock empioyed within the State, as provided in Section 182; also provides that corporations subject to the \(41 / 2\) per cent. franchise tax under Article \(9-a\) shall be exempt from the tax imposed by Section 182.

Another amendment provides that the tax of two cents on each \(\$ 100\) of face value shall apply to all saies, or agrecments to sell, or memoranda of sales and all deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, or certlftcates of rights to stock, or certificates of deposit representing taxable certiffcates, in any domestic or foreigh association, company or corporation, or certincates of interest in business conducted by a trustee.

Tax Rate, New York City-(see Budget, County and City).

Temple to the Arts-Authorizes New York City to acquire, by gift, purchase or condemna tion, a site in Manhattan for a building to be used for the advancement of education in music, drama, and other arts.

Theatre Construction-Amends the Labor Law, effective April 1, 1922. Defines a "place of public assembly" to mean a place maintained, rented or leased for pecuniary gain where one hundred or more persons may assemble for amusement or recreation.

Adds new Article 17, providing that all such places must be constructed, equipped and maintained in conformity with rules prescribed by the Industrial Board, which rules are to constitute the "State Standard Building Code," and are to supersede any special law or locai ordinance inconsistent therewith and may be limited in their application to certain classes of buildings or to the conditions under which they are operated, and some or ail of such rules may apply only to buildings or places to be constructed maintained or conducted in the future. In New York City these rules are enforced by the Building Departinent.

Ticket Speculators-Amends the General Business Law by adding new Articie 10-B, effective Aprii 12, 1922, requiring all persons engaged in selling tickets of admission to theatres, places of amusement or other piaces where public exhibitions, games, contests or performances are held, to be licensed by the State Comptroller, to fle a \(\$ 1,000\) bond, and to pay an annuai license fee of \(\$ 100\); also prohibiting licensees from selling such tickets at a price in excess of fifty cents in advance of the price printed on the ticket; and requiring that the admission price in every case shall be printed on the face of such tickets. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

Transit Law in New York City-The amendments penalize a company that does not join the reorganized transit system by limiting it for all time to a 5-cent farc; give the Transit Commission jurisdiction over lines that are parties to a lease where the lease is abrogated, and ailow the commission to substitute itself for the city's representatives on the Board of Control during the first year tiat the reorganized transit system is operated

Usury-(see Interest Rate).
Voters' Literacy Test-The new law authorizes the Secretary of State to have a serics of cards. printed, each card to contain a 100 -word excerpt from the State Constitution. New voters must be able to read one of these cards and to write ten words in English.

Voting Machines-Amends the Election Law by making the adoption of voting machines mandatory in cities of the first class, and requiring that 15 per cent of the polling places in New York City be equipped therewith for use in the general election of 1922; an additional 40 per cent. in 1923 ; and all polling places so equipped by 1924. If the Board of Elections fails to adopt; provide and install the requisite machines the Secretary of State is empowered to contract therefor and determine as to the polling places in which they shall be used.

Water Power-Embodies a plan for the power development by the State of the surpius watcrs of the barge canal and sale of the surplus power to the highest bldder. There is an appropriation of \(\$ 1,000,000\) for the initial development of Crescent Dam and Visscher's Ferry, where 10,000 horsepower is available. These two dams were finished in 1915 and 1913 respectively. The project is under the Superintendent of Pubiic Works.

Women in Night Work-A 1922 amendment to the State Labor Law allows women proofrcaders and machine typescttcrs on newspapers to work at night.

Workmen's Compensation Amendments(see Workmen's Compersation Laws elsewhere in The Almanac).

\section*{NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE,}
(Assembles every year on first Wednesday in January.)
SENATE.


ASSEMBLY

Dist. County and Name. ALBANY
E. C. Campbell

John A. Boyle Frank Wilson William Duke, Jr BRONX. N. J. Eberhard. Julius S. Berg Louis A. Schoffel William Lyman T. J. McDonald Jos. V. McKee. Edward J. Walsh

F. E. Whitcomb. cattaraugus.
L. G. Kirkland . . . . . . . R . . . . . . Randolph CAYUGA.
S. G. Lyon. chautauqua.
1 A. F. Johnson.


Politics. Residence.
R. . . . . . Albany
D........ . Green Island

R . . . . . . Welisvilie
D. . . . . . Bronx
-•
D

McGinnies.
CHEMUNG.
Oscar Kahler CHENANGO.
Glias. L. Banks
Clinton.
Geo. W. Gilbert.
COLUMBIA.
R. R. Livingston. . . . . . . D CORTLAND.
Irving F. Rice. . .
delaware
L. R. Long

DUTCEESS.

\section*{J. N. Alien. Racket} ERIE
William J. Hick
My. W. Hut.
Aug. Seelbach
John J. Megan
John Krysinski.
Chas. A. Freiberg
E. F. Cooke

Alden
N. W. Cheney

ESSEX.
Fred. L. Porter.
FRANKLIN.
A. H. Ellsworth.
E. Hutchinson.

GENESES.
Chas. P. Miller. GREENE.
L. W. Bentley


\section*{ASSEMBLY-Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dist & County and Name. & Politics. & Residence. & Dist. & County and Name. & Politics. & Residence. \\
\hline 17 & Meyer Alterman. & inued.
D. . . . . & Manhattan. & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ST. LAWRENCE. \\
W. A. Laidlaw.
\end{tabular} & R.-Proh & Hammond \\
\hline 18 & O. M. Kiernan... & D & & \(\stackrel{1}{2}\) & Walter L. Pratt. & & Massena \\
\hline 19 & Jas. Male & D & " & & & & \\
\hline 20 & L. A. Cuvillier & D & " & & SARATOGA. & & \\
\hline 21 & H. W. Shields. & \[
D
\] & "، & & B. D. Esmond. & & Ballston Sra \\
\hline 22
23 & Jos. A. Gavegan.
Geo. N. Jesse. . & & " & & SCHENECTADY. & & \\
\hline 23 & Geo. N. Jesse. . . & & ، & 1 & Chas. T. Male. & R.-Proh & iskayuna \\
\hline 1 & nIAGARA. David E. Jeffery . & R.-Proh. & Lockport & & Wm. W. Campbell. & R.-Pro & Schenectady \\
\hline 2 & Irank S. Hall... & R.-Proh. & Lewiston & & Kenneth H. Fake & R. & obleskill \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
ONEIDA. \\
M. J. Kernan. .
\end{tabular} & & tica & & SCHUYLER. & & \\
\hline 2 & R. G. Dunmore. & R . & New Hartford. & & John W. Gurnett. & & Watkins \\
\hline 3 & C. J. Williams & R.-Proh & Remsen & & SENECA. & & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
onondaga. \\
Horace M. Stone.
\end{tabular} & & Tarcellus & & Geo. A. Dobson & R. & eneca Falls \\
\hline 2 & G. J. Chamberlin. & R & Syracuse & & E. J. Carpenter. & & \\
\hline 3 & Arthur Benson.. & R & & & L. F. Wheatley. & R. & Hornell \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
ontario. \\
Chas. C. Sackett
\end{tabular} & R.-Proh. & anandaigua & & \begin{tabular}{l}
SUFFOLK. \\
John G. Peck.
\end{tabular} & & outhampton \\
\hline 1 & ORANGE. & & & 2 & Cecil W. Proctor & & Sayville \\
\hline 2 & Chas. L. Mead & F.-L & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
SULLIVAN. \\
G. T. Cross. . . .
\end{tabular} & & Callicoon \\
\hline & & \[
\text { F. }-\mathrm{L} . .
\] & iddletown & & \begin{tabular}{l}
TIOGA. \\
D. P. Witter .
\end{tabular} & R.-D.- & \\
\hline * & Frank H. Lattin. & & lbion & & & Proh.. & Berkshire \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
oswego. \\
Ezra A. Barnes.
\end{tabular} & R.-Proh & swego & & \begin{tabular}{l}
TOMPKINS. \\
J. R. Robinson .
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { R.-Proh } \\
\text { F.-L... }
\end{gathered}
\] & thaca \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
otsego. \\
Julian C. Smith
\end{tabular} & R.-Proh & neonta & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ULSTER. \\
S. B. Van Wagenen
\end{tabular} & R. & Sleightsburgh \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
PUTNAM. \\
John R. Yale.
\end{tabular} & R & Brewster & & \begin{tabular}{l}
WARREN. \\
M. N. Eldridge.
\end{tabular} & R.-Prol & Warrensburg \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
QUEENS. \\
P. A. Leininger.
\end{tabular} & & Astoria & & \begin{tabular}{l}
WASHINGTON. \\
H. A. Bartholomew
\end{tabular} & & Whitehall \\
\hline 2 & Owen J. Dever. & & Ridgewood & & H. A. Bartholomew . & R.-Proh & hitehall \\
\hline 3 & W. J. Kennedy & D & Whitestone & & WAYNE. & & \\
\hline 4 & C. G. Sullivan. & & Bayside - & & Geo. S. Johnson. & R. & Palmyra \\
\hline 5 & Wm. F. Brunner. & & Rockaway Pi. & & WESTCHESTER. & & \\
\hline 6 & P. P. Gallagher & D & Ridgewood & 1 & T. C. Moore. & & Bronxville \\
\hline & John RENSSELAER. & & & 2 & H. B. Shonk & R & Scarsdale \\
\hline 1 & John F. Rourke. & D & Troy & . 3 & M. E. Goodrich. & R & Ossining \\
\hline 2 & T. J. Coleman. & D & No. Greenbush & 4 & R. B. Livermore & & Yonkers \\
\hline & RICHMOND. & & & 5 & Arthur I. Miller & D. & Yonkers \\
\hline 2 & T. F. Cosgrove. . & D. & Staten Island & & WYOMING. & & \\
\hline 2 & Wm. L. Vaughan. & D & " & & W. A. Joiner & R. & Attica \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
ROCKLAND. \\
Jas. A. Farley .
\end{tabular} & D. . . . . & Stony Point & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Yates. \\
F. S. Sampson..
\end{tabular} & R. . & Penn Yan \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Recapitulation-Reps., 81; Dems., 69.

ACE GROUPS, 1920, IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Age Periods.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW YORK.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{New Jersey.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pennsylvania.} \\
\hline & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. \\
\hline All ages & 5,187,350 & 5,197,877 & 1,590,075 & 1,563,825 & 4,429,020 & 4,290,997 \\
\hline Under 5 years. Under 1 year & \[
\begin{gathered}
511,029 \\
(98,133)
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
499,261 \\
i 95,730)
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
171,216 \\
(32,628)
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
167,480 \\
(32,036)
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|}
\hline 506,436 \\
(98,881)
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
499,029 \\
(96,936)
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 5 to 9 years & 489,503 & 482,648 & 162,527 & 160,431 & 475,245 & 469,985 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years & 453,990 & 448,428 & 145,945 & 145,291 & 427,052 & 424,689 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years.
20 to 24 years. & 399,406
434,070 & 418,293
491,029 & 125,845
130,546 & 129,316
140,496 & 3688,950
356,519 & 373,787
373,326 \\
\hline 25 to 29 years. & 476,806 & 494,542 & 142,720 & 143,897 & 374,855 & 369,046 \\
\hline 30 to 34x years. & 452,985 & 438,688 & 135,386 & 128,347 & 351,094 & 326,344 \\
\hline 35 to 39 years. & 433,860 & 405,918 & 131,730 & 119,522 & 345,993 & 306,051 \\
\hline 40 to 44 years. & 356,411 & 342,983 & 106,771 & 100,351 & 282,378 & \\
\hline 45 to 49 years & 320,442 & 297,016 & -98,197 & 87,354 & 264,229
209,250 & 226,857
190,459 \\
\hline & 270,271 & & & & & \\
\hline 55 to 59 years. & 195.523 & 192,707 & 55,059 & 53,446 & 152,795 & 144,479 \\
\hline 65 to 69 years. & 101,780 & 107,255 & 26,924 & 29,211 & 82,915 & 84,455 \\
\hline 70 to 74 years. & 64,620 & 74,157 & 17,546 & 20,603 & 53,946 & 58,585 \\
\hline 75 to 79 years & 38,443 & 46,205 & 10,331 & & 31,017 & 37,371 \\
\hline 80 to 84 years & 16,888 & 23,362 & 4,568 & 6,385 & 13,295 & 18,111 \\
\hline 85 to 89 years. & 6,236 & 9,452 & 1,554 & 2,448 & 4,426 & 6,982 \\
\hline 90 to 94 years. & 1,376 & 2,417 & 306 & 601 & 935 & 1,681 \\
\hline 95 to 99 years. 100 & 264 & 513 & 53 & 119 & 164 & 327 \\
\hline lat years and ove & 7,053 & 4,912 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1,435 & 1,126 & 4,737 & 62
2,886 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Gouevmment of tye city of New York.}
(As of December 2, 1922.)

\section*{Mayor-(City Hall) John F. Hylan \((\$ 15,000)\). Secretary-John F. Sinnott \((\$ 7.000)\).} retary-Augustln Kelly ( \(\$ 5,300\) ). Asststant Secretary-Francls W. Rokus \((\$ 5,300)\) J. J. Glennon, \((\$ 4,500)\).

Accounts-Commissioners of.
(Municipal Bullding, Manhattan.)
Commissioner-David Hirshfield \((\$ 7,500)\). Depu-ties-H. Klein \((\$ 5,500)\) and W.D. Loudoun ( \(\$ 5,500\) ). Board of Aldermen.
(City Hall.)
President-Murray Hulbert, \(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{O}},(\$ 10,000)\). City Clerk-Michael J. Cruise \((\$ 7,000)\).
Members ( \(\$ 3,000\) each), by Aldermanic Districts.
Manhattan-1, Martin F. Tanahey, D.; 2, Mauritz Graubard, D.; 3, Edward F. Sullivan, D.; 4, Murray W. Stand, D.; 5, Charles A. McManus, D.; 6, Frank J. Dotzler, R.; 7, Wm. F. Quinn, R.; 8, Louis J. Wronker, D.; 9 , Frederick Veser, R.; 10 , Louis \(\mathbf{F}^{\prime}\). Cardanl, R.: 11, Thos. F. O'Reilly, D.; 12, William T. Collins, D.; 13, Patrirk S. Dowd, D.; 14, Jeremiah R. O'Leary, D.: 15, Bruce M. Falconer, R.; 16, Edward Cassidy, D.; 17, Samuei R. Morris, D.; 18, Timothy J. Sullivin, D. 19 , Martin F. Healey, D.; 20, Edward \(\Gamma\). Kelly, D.; 21, Geo. W. Harris, R.; 22, John B. Henrich, D.; 23, Jacob W. Friedman, R.; 24, Charles J. McĠillick, D.; 25, Edward W. Curley, D.; 26, Albert G. Halberstadt, D.; 27, James M. Fitzpatrick, D.; 28, James R. Ferguson, D.; 29, Peter Donovan, D.; 30, Charles A. Buckley, D: \(: 31\), Rudolph Haunoch, D.; 32, Harry J. Walters, \(\ddot{\text { D. }} ; 33\), Patrick H. Larney, D.; 34, Francis D. McGarry, D.; 35, Joseph W. Sullivan, D.; 36, Frank A. Cunningham, D.; 37, James J. Molin, D.; 38 , George J. Joyce, D.; 39 , Thos. J. Cox, D.; 40 , Charles W. Dunn, D.; 41, John J. Dunn, D.; 42, Fred Smith, R.; 43 , Jño. J. Campbell, D.; 44, John J. Keller, R.; 45, David J. Stewart, R.; 46, Howard Fenn, D.; 47, Matthew G. Fullum, D.; 48, John Wirth, R.; 49, Joseph W. McHenry, D.: 50, Isaac Frank, D. \& R.; 51, John J. McCusker, D.; 52, Peter J. McGuinness, D.; 53, George Hilkemeier, D.; 54 , Stephen A. Rudd, D.; 55, Louis J. Zettler, D.; 56,
James J. Morris, D.; 57, P. Joseph Farrelly, D.; 58 , James J. Morris, D.; 57 , P. Joseph Farrelly, D.; 58 ,
Geo. V. Harvey, R.; 59 , Hugh A. Alwell, D.; 60 , Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 61, Bernhard Schwab, D.; 62, Samuel J. Burden, D̈.; 63, Walter T. Warrem, D.; 64, R. E. Kaltenmeier, D.; 65, Howard J. Atwell, D. Borough Presidents.
(City Hall, Manhattan; others, Borough Halls.)
Manhattan, Julius Miller, D. ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Secretary
of Borough-James P. Donohue \((\$ 6,000)\).
Bronx-Henry Bruckner, D. ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Secretary of Borough-August W. Glatzmayer \((\$ 3,500)\)

Brooklyn-Edward Riegelmann, D. ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Secretary of Borough-Agnes Leonard Ward ( \(\$ 4,250\) ). Queens-Maurice E. Connolly, D. ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Secretary of Borough-Joseph Flanagan \((\$ 4,000)\).

Rechmond-John A. Lynch, D. \((\$ 10,000)\). Secretary of Borough-George F. Egbert ( \(\$ 3,000\) ).

Child Welfare-Board of.
(145 Worth Street, Manhattan)
President-Sophie Irene Loeb; Vice President, Dr. Wm. I. Sirovich; Other Members-Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Edgar Smith, Miss Mary Frasca, Mrs. Mathias Figueira, Mrs. Jas. Whitford, Jno. D. Rosenbrock, Rev. Wm. A. Courtney, Conrad Engel. The board serves without salary. Exec. Sec.-John T. Eagan.

\section*{Civil Service Commission.}
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
President-Abr. Kaplan. Commissioners (\$6,000 each)-William Drennan and Ferdinand Q. Morton. Secretary-Charles I. Stengle. Chief ExaminerThomas C. Murray. Chief Clerk-George H. Eberle. Correction-Department of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
Commissioner- \((\$ 7,500)\). Deputy-William Daiton ( \(\$ 6,000\) ). Secretary-R. L. Tudor \((\$ 4,000)\) Secretary to Commission-Mary C. Murtha ( \(\$ 3,250\) ).

Manhattan-City Prison (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The Penitentiary and Workhouse are on Welfare Isiand, East River. The Municipal Farm is on Rlker's Island, upper East River. The Reformatory Prison is on Hart's Isiand, upper East River.

Brooklyn-City Prison is at No. 149 Raymond St.
Queens-City Prison is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New IIampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks-Department of.
(Pier A, North River.)
Commissioner-John H. Delaney (\$7,500). First Deputy-Michael Cosgrove. Second Deputy-H. A. Meyer. Chicf Clcrk-Johti McKenzie. AuditorAndrew S. Corbett. Chief Engincer-T. F. Keiler. Supt. of Docks-L. H. Harrison.

\section*{Education-Department of.}
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn 131 Livingston St., Plaza 5580.)
President-Geo. J. Ryan, of Queens (no salary) Vice Presidents-Harry B. Chambers, Bronx. Other members of the Board (no salary)-Mrs. Emma L. Murray and M. S. Stern, Manhattan; Dr. J. A. Ferguson, Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn; John: E. Bowe, S. I.; Secretary-A. Emerson Palmer. Chief ClerkThomas A. Dillon. Supt. of School BuildingsC. B. J. Snyder. Supt, of School Supplies-Patrick Jones. Supt. of Schools-William L. Ettinger. Auditor-Henry M. Cook. Director of AttendanceJohn W. Davis. Supt. of Plant Operation-R. W. Rodman.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 E
149th St.; Brooklyn, 26 Court St.; Queens, 10 Anable St., L. I. City
President-John R. Voorhis. Secretary-Charles E. Heydt. Other Members-James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. Members' salary, each, \(\$ 6,000\).

Finance-Department of.
Headquarters-Municipal Building. Receivers of Taxes, Offices-Manhattan, Municipal Building Bronx, 177 th St. and Arthur Ave,; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Square, L. I. City Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. Assess ments and Arrears Offices-Same as Receivers of Taxes. Chamberlain-Municipal Building. Citv Comptroller-Charles L. Craig ( \(\$ 15,000\) ). Deputies-Comptroller-Charles L. Craig (\$15,000) DeputiesJ. Prial \((\$ 7,500)\). Secretary to the DepartmentCharles F. Kerrigan ( \(\$ 7,000\) ). Chief AuditorDavid E. Kemlo ( 56,500 ). Chicf AccountantDuncan MacInnis ( \(\$ 8,000\) ). Chief Clerk-Valentine F. Keller ( \(\$ 3,560\) ). Recciver of Taxes-Eugene F. McLaughlin ( \(\$ 5,500\) ). Collector of Assessments and Arrears-John H. O'Brien ( \(\$ 5,300\) ). Collector of City Revcnue-Timothy J. Moynahan \((\$ 4,500)\).

\section*{Fire Department}
(Manhattan, Munic. Blig.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)
Commissioner-Thomas J. Drennan ( \(\$ 7,500\) ). Deputies-Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, Joseph M. Hanon; Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson. Fire Chief-John Kenlon. Deputy Chief-Brooklvn and Queens, John O'Hara. Chief Fire Marshal-Thomas P. Brophy. Deputy Fire Marshal-John P. Prial ( \(\$ 3,600\) ). Secretary to the Dept. -Jamos A, Mackey. Health-Department of.
(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St. (general headquarters);
Bronx, 3731 3d Ave.; Broolklyn, Willoughby and
Fleet Sts.; Queens, 372 Fulton St., Jamaica;
Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)
Commissioner-(\$7,500). Deputy-Trank J. Mone aghan, M. D. Secretary to the Dept.-C. L. Kohler. Manhattan, Municipal Buildint.

Pierrepont St Strcet Building; Brooklyn, 153 tan Municipal Buiiding. Bropureau-Manhatpont St.; Queens, Municipal Bldg., L. I. City.) Corporation .Counsel- \((\$ 15,000)\). Secrctary-Joseph H. Johnson. First Ass't George P. Nicholson ( \(\$ 8,500\) ). Librarian-Jas. M. Valles. Chief ClerkJohn H. Greener, Brooklyn, Ass't Copr. CounselWm. B. Carswell ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Brooklyn Chief ClerkF. J. Flynn. Bureau for Rccovery of PenaltiesJoseph I. Berry. Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes-Emmet J. Murphy. Bureau of Street Opening-Joel S. Squier.. Brooklyn-Patrick S. MacDwyer. In Queens-Joseph G. Mathews \((\$ 5,000)\)

\section*{Marriage License Bureau.}
(Municipal Buliding in Manhattan and Borough Halls in other Boroughs.)

Parole Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
Chairman-B. De N. Cruger ( \(\$ 7,500\) ). MembersMichael Fogarty and Eli Neuman. The ex-officio members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. Secretary-T.R. Minnick. Chief Parole Officer-Jas. J. Flynn.

\section*{Parks-Department of.}
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park: Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook; Forest Park, Richmond Hill.)
President of Board (and Commissioner for Man-hattan)-F. D. Gallatin. The other Coinmlssioners are: Brookiyn, John N. Harman; Bronx, Josepli P. Hennessy: Queens, Albert C. Benninger: Richmond, Thos. R. MeGinley. Secretiry to the Board-Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures-Department of. (Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.)
Commissioner-Grover A. Whalen \((\$ 7,500)\). Dep-uties-Wm. W. Mills; John Mara and Thos. A. Dempsey. Chief Engineer-Edw. A. Byrne.

\section*{Police Department.}
(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica; Bronx, Tremont and Bathgate Aves.; Richmond, Borough Hall, st. George.) Commissioner-Richard E. Enright ( \(\$ 7,500\) ) Deputies-First, John A. Leach; second, John Daly; third, Jos. A. Faurot; fourth, John J. Cray; fifth, William Gillespie. Special Deputy Commissioners (no pay)- Rodman Wanamaker, John A. Harriss. T. Coleman du Pont, John M. Shaw, Edmond A. Guggenheim, Carleton Simon, Douglas I. McKay, Julia M. Loft, Barron Collier. Chief Inspector-W. J. Lahey; Deputy Chief InspectorThomas H. Murphy; Acting Deputy Chief Inspec-tors-John O'Brien, Dominick Henry, Cornelius F. Cahalane, Samuel G. Belton. Detective Bureau Inspector-John D. Coughlin. Secretary to the Commissioner-Charles G. Young; Secretary to the Department-Felix P. Nicklas; Chief Clerk-Grant Crabtree; Chaplains-Lawrence H. Bracken, John J. Coogan, John A. Wade, William. G. Ivie, Isidore Frank; Honorary Chaplain-A. H. Nesbitt.
Public Service Commission- ( \(\$ 15,000\) Each.) ( 30 Church St., Manhattan.)
This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for eonvenience of reference.

Chairman-William A. Prendergast (\$15,000); William R. Pooley, Chas. Van Voorhis, Oliver C. Semple, and Chas. G. Blakeslee. Secretary-Francis E. Roberts, Albany ( \(\$ 6,000\) ); Counsel-Ledyard T. Hale ( \(\$ 10,000\) ); Chief Engineer-C. R. Vanneman, Albany ( \(\$ 8,000\) ).

Purchase, Board of-The Chairman is the Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures. The other two members are the Commissioner of the Department of Correction and the Commissioner of the Department of Licenses. Secretary-Andrew R. Keating; Assistant Secretary-A. L. Meehan. Transit Commission (N. Y. City- \(\$ 15,000\) Each.) (49 Lafayette St., Manhattan.)
Chairman-Geo. McAneny; Le Roy T. Harkness, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. Secretary-Jas. B. Walker ( \(\$ 6,000\) ). Chief Exec. Officer-L. C. Andrews ( \(\$ 10,000\) ); Counsel-Geo. O. Redington ( \(\$ 10,000\) ); Chief Engineer-Robert Ridgway ( \(\$ 15,000\) ).

Public Welfare-Department of.
(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan: Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Bklyn.; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.) Commissioner-Bird S. Coler ( \(\$ 7,500\) ). DeputiesEdw. Perpect, M. O. Smedley and C. J. Dunn. Secretary-Edgar Pitska. Assistant Engineer (in
eharge)-Louis J. Ortner. General Inspector-Miss M. C. Tinney. Div. Bur. Soc. Investig.-V. S. Dodworth, Supt.

Standards and Appeals-Board of. (Manhattan, Municipal Building.)
Chairman-Wm. E. Walsh \((\$ 7,500)\). SecretaryWm. J. O'Gorman.
The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law reiating to fire protection in factories, and adopts rules regulating building construction, elevators, oil burners, fire escapes, fire-retarding eonstruction, fire-extinguishing appliances, etc.

The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings, and on applications for variations of building zone regulations.

\section*{Street Cleaning-Department of.}
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 501 E
161st St.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens, Borough Hall; Richmond, Borough Haii.)
Commissioner-Alfred A. Taylor (\$7,500). Dep-uties-Manhattan, Jas. J. Nugent, Frank A. Eschmann; Bronx, Jas. W. Brown; Brookiyn, Michael Laura.
(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building: Bronx, 559-561 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)
Commissioner-Frank Mann ( \(\$ 7,500\) ). Deputies -Manhattan and Richmond, Jolin P. Finnerty ( \(\$ 4,700\) ); Brooklyn and Queens, George W. Lindsay ( \(\$ 4,000\) ); Bronx, Superintendent, Walter C. Martin.
Taxes and Assessments-Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, Court Square, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)
The Board-Henry M. Goldfogle, President ( 88,000 ) Commissioners-Richard H. Williams, George Henry Payne, James J. Sexton, Anning S. Prall, Stephen A. Nugent and Lewis M. Swasey ( \(\$ 7,000\) ) each. Secretary-C. R. Tyng.

> Water Supply-Board of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
President-Geo. J. Gillespie \((\$ 12,000)\). Other Members ( \(\$ 12,000\) each)-Jas. P. Sinnott, \(P_{\dot{\text { Cl }}}\) F. Donohue. Secretary-Benj. F. Einbigler. Ċhief Engineer-Thaddeus Merriman; Consulting Engineer, J. Waldo Smith.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity-Dept. of. (Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brookiyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.
Commissioner-Nicholas J. Hayes ( \(\$ 7,500\) ). Dep-uties-Manhattan, John J. Dietz; Bronx, Albert H. Liebenau; Brooklyn, Corneiius M. Sheehan; Queens, Jas. C. Butler; Richmond, Jas. L. Vail.

\section*{COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

\section*{Sheriff.}
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 387 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village.)

New York County-Pereival E. Nagle, D., ( \(\$ 12,000\).

Bronx County-Edw. J. Flynn, D., ( \(\$ 10,000\).)
Kings County-Peter J. Seery, R., \((\$ 15,000\).)
Queens County-John Wagner, R., ( \(\$ 10,000\). ) Under Sheriff-Henry Vogt. Counsel-R. Lesiie Smith.

Richmond County - Harry Rudolph, D., ( \(\$ 6,000\) ).

\section*{Surrogate.}
(New York, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boerum Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County ( \(\$ 15,000\) each), J. P. O'Brien and Jas. A. Foley. Chief Clerk-W. R. De Lano ( \(\$ 11,000\).) Commissioner of Records-J. F. Curry ( \(\$ 7,500\) ).

Bronx County_G. M. S. Sehulz (\$10,000). Law Assistant-Franz Sigel \((\$ 4,200)\). Chief Clerk-H. H. Reilly ( \(\$ 5,000\) ).

Kings County-Geo. A. Wingate ( \(\$ 15,000\) ). Chief Clerk-J. I. MeCooey (\$9,000). \({ }^{(\$ 15,000) .}\) Clerk-J. V. Cain. Accounting Clerk-J. F. Regan ( \(\$ 6,500\) ).

Queens County-Daniel Noble ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Clerk of Court-W. F. Hendriekson (\$6,000).
Clert of Court-W Finty - J. H. Tiernan ( \(\$ 7,500\) ):
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue: Brooklyn, 186 Remsen Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, County Court House, St. George.)

New York County-Frederick O'Byrne ( 56,000 ). Bronx County-J. A. Mason ( \(\$ 6,500\) ). Kings County-Chas. F. Murphy ( \(\$ 6,000\) ). Queens County - T. C. MeKeenee ( \(\$ 5,500\) ). Richmond CountyE. I. Miiler ( \(\$ 2,500\) ).

\section*{Public Administrator.}
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2,808 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)
Manhattan-Thos. \(\mathbf{F}\). Smith ( \(\$ 10,000\) ). Assistant -Jas. J. Frawley ( \(\$ 5,000\) ). Bronx-E. E. L. Hammer ( \(\$ 4,500\) ). Kings-Frank V. Kelly \((\$ 5,500)\). Queens-R. White \((\$ 3,500)\). Richmond-W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues: Brooklyn, Hall of Records.) 000). Chief Deputy Register - Edmund \({ }^{\mathbf{P}} \mathrm{D}_{\text {H }}\). ( \(\$ 12\),( \(\$ 5,500)\) Chief Deputy Register-Edmund P. Holahan ( \(\$ 5,500\) ). Assistant Deputy Register-Martin Holz-
man \((\$ 3,500)\) Secretary Man ( \(\$ 3,500\) ). Secretary-Josephine Flynn ( \(\$ 3,500\) ). Index Cler-Charies W. Schluter ( \(\$ 3,900\) ). Block Burear-Sp-W. Hull ( \(\$ 3,500\) ). Mortgage Tax ( \(\$ 4,400\) ) special Deputy Register, Lucas J. Donegan ( 4,400 ). Register, Michael J. Mexartment-Special Deputy Register, Michael J. McCarthy ( \(\$ 5,500\) ).

Bronx County-Edw. Polak, D., (\$10,000). Deputy Register-Thos. A. Maher ( \(\$ 4,500\) ). Chief Clerk-Ceo. T. Brown. Assistant Deputy RegisterJ. F. Heaiy.

Kings County-Jas. A. McQuade. D.. (\$12.000).

CITY COURTS.
32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of \(\$ 12,000\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline JUDGES. & Term Expires & Jubges. & Term Expires \\
\hline John E. McGeehan & Dec. 31, 1927 & Edward B. La Fet & Dec. 31, 1931 \\
\hline Peter Schmuck & Dec. 31, 1927 & Louis Wendell... & Dee. 31, 1929 \\
\hline John L. Walsh. & Dec. 31, 1927 & Gustave Hartman & Dee. 31, 1929 \\
\hline Alexander Flnelite & Dec. 31, 1927 & Joseph M. Callahai & Dee. 31, 1929 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Clerk-Frank J. Goodwln. Deputy Clerk-William C. Blaney.

\section*{COUNTY COURTS.}

Bronx-Judge L. D. Gibbs (\$12,500). K . Grattan MaeMahon, Alonzo G. MeLaughlin, Reuben L. Haskell and Franklin Taylor ( \(\$ 12,500\) each).

Queens-Judge Burt Jay Humphreys ( \(\$ 12,500\) ). Riehmond-Judge J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, \(\$ 10,000\) ).

\section*{CENERAL SESSIONS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Judges. & Term Expires & Judges. & Term Expires \\
\hline Thos. C. T. Crain & Dec. 31, 1934 & Alfred J. Talley & Dee. 31, 1935 \\
\hline Jos. F. Mulqueen. & Dee. 31, 1935 & Francis X. Mancuso & Dee. 31, 1935 \\
\hline Otto A. Rosalsky & Dee. 31, 1934 & Morris Koenig . . . & Dee. 31, 1936 \\
\hline Chas. C. Nott, Jr. & \begin{tabular}{|l|} 
Dee. 31, 1927 \\
Dee. 31, 1930
\end{tabular} & Cornelius F. Collins & Dee. 31, 1936 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Clerk-Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sesslons receive an annual salary of \(\$ 17,500\) each.
SPECIAL SESSIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline JUSTICES. & Salary & Term Expires. & Justices. & Salary & Term & Expires. \\
\hline Frederle Kernochan, Chief & & & Joseph F. Mo & \$10,000 & July & 1, 1934 \\
\hline Justice. & \$11,000 & July 1, 1926 & George J. O'K & 10,000 & Dec. & 31, 1927 \\
\hline Clarence Edwards & 10,000 & Mar. 1926 & Arthur C. Salmo & 10,000 & July & 1, 1928 \\
\hline Ellsworth J. Healey & 10,000 & May 31936 & Moses Herrman & 10,000 & July & 1, 1931 \\
\hline Albert V. B. Voorhee & 10,000 & Dee. 31, 1929 & John J. Fresehi & 10,000 & July & 1, 1925 \\
\hline James J. MeInerney. & 10,000 & Dee. 31, 1935 & Henry W. Herbe & 10,000 & July & 9. 1925 \\
\hline Daniel F. Murphy. & 10,000 & Nov. 27, 19271 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk; salary \(\$ 6,500\); office 32 Franklln Street.

PART.I-Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. PART II-171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; PART III-Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court ls held on Tuesdays. PART IV-Borough

Hall St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. PART V Bronx County Court. House, 161 ist Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. PARTVI-(Cireult Court) Held in such countles and at sueh times as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justlce shall direct.

\section*{CHILDREN'S COURT.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Justices.* & Sal-
ary. & Term Expires. & Assignment Expires. & Justices.* & Salary. & Term Expires. & Assignment Expires. \\
\hline F. C. Hoyt, Presiding Justice. . & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dols. } \\
10,000
\end{gathered}
\] & June 30, 1927 & June 30, 1936 & M. M. L. Rya & Dols. & Dee. 31, 1923 & June 30, 1923 \\
\hline Samuel D. Levy. & 10,000 & June 30, 1926 & June 30, 1926 & R. J. Wlikin & 10,000 & A pr. 15, 1923 & June 30, 1925 \\
\hline C. F. Collins.... & 10,000 & June 30, 1930 & June 30, 1924 & Edw. F. Boyle. & 10,000 & Jan. 19, 1932 & Jan. 19, 1927 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* The Justices are Justiees of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, \(\$ 6,080\); Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, \(\$ 4,100\); offices 137 East Twenty-sceond Street

Parts I and II (New York County)- 137 East Twenty-sceond St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, \(\$ 5,000\). Part III (Kings County) 111 Sehermerhorn St., Win. C. McKee, Clerk, \(\$ 3,700\). Part IV (Bronx

County) - 355 East 137 th St., Bernard J. Sehneider, Clerk, \(\$ 3,070\). Part V (Queens County) - 30 Union Hall St., Jamaica. James J. Ryan, Clerk, \$3,070. Part VI ( Richmond County)-Borough Hall, New Brighton, Eugene E. Kenny, Clerk, \(\$ 2,640\).
Court is held daily in Parts I, II, and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of eaeh week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

\section*{CITY MACISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.}

\section*{MANHATTAN \\ AND BRONX.}

1st District-110 White Street. 2d Distrlet-125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d DistrictSeeond Avenue and 2 d Street. 4 th Distriet- 151 East 57 th Street. 5 th Distriet- 170 East 121st Street. 6th Dlstrich-lyast 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7 th District- 314 West 54 th Strect. 8th District-181st Street and Boston Road. 9 thi District-(Day Court for Women)- 125 Sixth

Avenue (Jefferson Market), 10th Distrlct-(Night Court for Men) - 314 West 54 th Street. 11 th Dis-trict-(Family Court)-151 East 57 thi Street. 12 th Distriet- 1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th Distriet(Family Court)-1014 East 181st Street. Munielpal Term-Municipal Building. Traffic Court-301 Mott Street. Homieide Court-301 Mott Street. Deputy Chlef Clerk and Chief Probation Officer. 300 Mulberry Street.

\section*{BROOKLYN.}

Office of the Chief Clerk-44 Court Strect. 1st Distrlet- (Women's Night Court)-318 Adams Street. 2 d District-(Municipal Term)-402 Myrlle Avellue. 5th District-Wiliamsurg District-495 Gates Avenue. 7 th District-

31 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th Distriet-West 8 th Street, Coney Island. 9th Distriet-Fifth Avenue and 23 d Strret. 10 th District- 133 New Jersey Avenue. Fanily Court- 327 Schermerhorn Street. Traffic Court-182.Clermont Arenue.

\section*{QUEENS.}

1st Distriet-115 Fifth Street, Long Island City. Town Hall, Jamaica. 5th District-906 Fresh Pond \(2 d\) Dlstrlet- 120 Broadway, Flushing. 3d DistrictCentral Avellue, Far Rockaway. 4th DistrictRoad, Ridgewood.

\section*{RICHMOND.}

1st District-Lafayette Aveuue, New Brlghton. 2d District-Canal Stret, Stapleton.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. ( \(\$ 8,000\) A YEAR SALARY.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & Home Address. & Original Appointment. & Expiration of Present Term. \\
\hline Chice, William McAd & 58 West 47th Stre & July 1, 1910 & June 30, 1925 \\
\hline Max S. Levine & 1482 Broadway, Manhatt & Aug. 15, 1919 & Aug. 15, 1929 \\
\hline George W. Si & 337 Convent Aven & Aprll 3, 1918 & July 28, 1929 \\
\hline Alexander Broug & 31 West 11th Street, Manhat & Aug. 2, 1916 & Aprll 30, 1927 \\
\hline W. Bruce Cobb & 234 Central Park West, Manha & July 9, 1915 & July 8, 1.925 \\
\hline Bernard J. Dour & 529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx & Dec. 5, 1918 & May 25, 1923 \\
\hline Joseph E. Corrigan Edgar V. Frothingh & 3 East 10th Street, Manha 27 West 44th Street, Manha & July 15, 1907 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
July 14,1927 \\
Apr11 \\
30 \\
1925 \\
\hline 1025
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Edgar V. Frothingh Frederick B. House & 27 West 44th Street, Manha 464 West 153d Street, Manha & \[
\left|\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\text { June } 28, & 1915 \\
\text { Feb. } 1,1907
\end{array}\right|
\] & Aprll 30, 1925
Apri1 30, 1927 \\
\hline Francis X. McQuad & 725 Rlverside Drive, Manhattan & July 1, 1921 & July 1, 1931 \\
\hline Norman J. Marsh. & 400 West 153d Street, Manhatta & July 15, 1917 & July 14, 1927 \\
\hline Thomas J. Nolan & 9 Madison Street, Manhatta & July 1, 1919 & June 30, 1929 \\
\hline Charles E. Simms & 167 Alexander Avenue, Bronx & Jan. 30, 1914 & July 1, 1923 \\
\hline Willam A & 80th Street and Col & Dec. 4, 1918 & June 30, 1929 \\
\hline Peter A. Hatting & 340 East 140th Street, Bronx & July 3, 1921 & Aug. 15, 1923 \\
\hline Jean H. Norrls & 29 East 29th Street, Manha & Jan. 1, 1920 & April 30, 1927 \\
\hline Henry Stanley Ren & 400 Manhattan Avenue, Manhatt & May 20, 1921 & April 30, 1923 \\
\hline Moses R. Ryttenberg & 50 East 38th Street, Manhatt & July 2, 1921 & June 30, 1922 \\
\hline Jesse Silbermann & 426 East 140th Street, Bronx & Jan. 2, 1920 & June 30, 1922 \\
\hline Earl A. Smith & 38 Fort Washington Aven & May 13, 1922 & June 30, 1932 \\
\hline Thos. F. Mcandrews & 131 West 61st Street, Manh & Jan. 1, 1922 & Dec. 31, 1931 \\
\hline Chas. A. Oberwager & 3905 Broadway, Manhatt & Jan. 1, 1922 & April 30, 1927 \\
\hline Edward Weil.... & 224 East 87th Street, Manhatt & June 12, 1922 & April 30, 1925 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BROOKLYN.

Edward J. Dooley
George H. Folwell
Alexander H . Geismar
James T. O'Nelll.
Francis A. McCloskey
Louis H. Reynolds.
Alfred E. Steers.
Jos. V. Short, Jr
John J. Walsh.
Gasper J. Liota
Mortimer S. Brown
Harry Howard Dale
Lawrence C. Fish.
Jacob Eilperin. .


QUEENS.
J. J. Conway

Thomas F. Doyle
John Kochendorfer
Harry Miller

20 Pearson Street, L. I. City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .|Jan. 3, \(1918 \mid\) Jan. 3, 1927
768 Crescent Street, Astoria, L. I.............................................. 16 , 1917 July 18, 1927
166 Ellsworth Avenue. Richmond Hill, L. I. ..... . Mar. 8, 1916 Dec. 31, 1925 120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jan. 1, \(1918 \mid\) Dec. 31, 1927

\section*{RICHMOND}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Port Rlchmond, S. I ........................... 3, 1918 Jan. 3, 1927 \\
\hline Willlam T. Fetherston & 62 Buchanan Street, New Brighton, S. I...... .|April 22, 1921JJan. 1, 1926 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Chief Clerk-William F. Delaney. Deputy Chief Clerk-Jay Finn. Assistant Chiof Clerk-Jesse Bernhard. Chief Probation Officer-Edwin J. Cooley.

\section*{MUNICIPAL COURTS.}

Board of Justices-Aaron J. Levy, Preslding Justlce, 264 Madison Street, Manhattan. Salaries \(\$ 9,000\) in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; \(\$ 8,000\) in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.
lst District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Caffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.

2d District, 264 Madison Street, Aaron J. Levy, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder, William Blau; Lester Lazarus.
3 d Distrlct, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.

4th Dlstrlct, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, John G. McTigue.

5 th Dlstrict, 96 th Street and Broadwav, William Young, Frederick Splegelberg, Abram Ellenbogen.

6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.
7 th District, 360 West 125 th Street, John R. Davles, S. Clinton Crane, Sanison Frledlander.

8th Distrlct, 170 East 121st Street, Leopold Prlnce, Carroll Hayes.

9 th Dlstrlct, 59 th Street and Madlson Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, Frank J. Coleman, George L. Genung, Wllliam C. Wilson.

BRONX
1st District, 1400 Williamsbrldge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Harry Robitzek.

2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, Michael J. Scanlan. BROOKLYN.
1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.

2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Esterbrook

3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Wm. J. Bogenscliutz, Charles J. Carroll.

4 th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Stralı.
5 th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornellus Furgueson.

6th Dlstrict, 235 Duffleld Street, Edgar M.
Doughty, William D. Niper.
7 th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, 'Charles B. Law, Harrison G. Glore.
QUEENS.

1st Dlstrict, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherlngton.

2d Dlstrlct. Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.

3d Distrlct, 144 Halleck Avenue, Ridgewood,
Adam Christman, Jr.
4th District, Town Hall, Jamalca, Edgar \(F\). Mazleton.

1st District, Village IHall, New Brigliton, Thomas C. Brown.
\(2 d\) District, Village Kall, Stapleton, Arnold J. \(\mathbf{B}\). Wedemeyer.

\section*{JURY DUTY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

To be qualificd to serve, a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a malc citizen of the United States, and a resident of the County of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the Jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day
of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of \(\$ 250\); or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decreplt; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandlngly.

\section*{THE FOLLOWING ARE EXEMPT FROM JURY DUTY.}

A clergyman, mlnister of any religion officiating as such and not followlng any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calllng, and a licensed pharmaceutlst or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. A duly registered optometrist actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a dally newspaper or press association regularly employed as such and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or City or County of New York, whose offcial duties, at
the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph opcrator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office or along the railroad or telcgraph line of the company or association by which he is employcd. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.
The law of the County of the Bronx, recently created, ls the same as Manhattan.

\section*{DISTRICT LEADERS-MANHATTAN.}

Tammany-Headquarters, Tammany Hali, 145 East 14th Street. Chairman General CommitteeDavid H. Knott. Treasurer-Philip F. Donohue. Secretary-Thomas F. Smith. Chairman Executive Committec-Edward F. Boyle.

The figures refer to Assembly Districts
1-Daniel E. Finn, Mrs. Margarct Fay; Thomas F. Foley, Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan

2-Harry C. Perry, Mlss Elvira E. Barra; Mrs. Barbara Porges
3-Charles W. Culkin, Mrs. Clara E. Keenan; Frank J. Goodwin, Mrs. W. E. Murphy: William Dalton, Mrs. Ellen Downey.
4-Edward J. Ahearn, Mrs. Mary Halpln.
\(5-\) Peter J. Dooling, Mrs. Mary E. Connelly; Thomas J. McManus, Mrs. B. McCarthy; John F. Curry, Miss Martha Byrne.

6-David Lazarus, Mrs. Benjamin Hoffman.
7-James J. Hagan, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips.
8-Solomon Goldenkranz, Mrs. Herman Bauman
9-Thomas A. Willams, Mrs. Sadie E. Garland.
10-Gcorge W. Olvany, Mrs. Agnes P. Husch: George L. Donnellan, Miss Lorctta Bonner.

11-James J. Hines, Mrs. E. F. Stewart.
12-Charles F. Murphy, Miss Ellzabeth M.

Barry; William P. Kenneally: Michael J. Cruise, Miss Anna Montgomery; Martin G. McCue, Mrs. Mary A. Hagerty.

13-Andrew B. Keating, Mrs. Abbey Shay Hughes.
14-Thomas M. Farley, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald.

15-Jeremiah T: Mahoney, Mrs. Ella Hastings.
16-Stephen Ruddy, Mrs. Mary Russell; Michael Cosgrove, Mrs. Anna Naughton.

17-Nathan Burkan, Miss Rose Rothenberg; Samuel Marx, Mrs. Gustave J. Paul.
18 -John J. Dietz, Mrs. Frances S. Ecker; H.
Warren Hubbard, Mrs. Mary A. Quigley.
19-William Allen, Miss Annic Matthews.
20-Percival E. Nagle, Mrs. Sadita Wilson.
21-Edmund P. Holahan, Mrs. May Guttentag.
22-Joscph J. McCormick, Miss Elizabeth V. McCrystal.

23-John Mara, Mrs. Genevleve H. Walsh.

\footnotetext{
Republican-Headquarters, 105 West 40th Street. Chatrman-Samuel S. Koenig. TreasurerOdgen L. Mills. Secretary-John Neville Boyle. Executive Commlttee of the Republican County Committec. Second Vice President and Chalrman of Women's Division, Helen Varick Boswell. Assistant Secretary-Jessie Hoyt Higgins.

1-Joseph Levenson, Miss Ida Brisman; William G. Rose, Mrs. Mildred Rich.

2-Antonlo Dalessandro, Miss Angela Cagnolati; Jacob Rosenberg, Miss Alice Ratkowsky.
\(3_{-}\)R. M. Greenbank, Mrs. Kathryn MacNeil; Benjamin F. Fox, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes; Michael H. Blake, Mrs. Anna C. Recd.

4-Alexander Wolf, Mlss Tessle Cuttier.
5-Herman W. Beyer, Mrs. Wlliam. Wilson; Anthony \(\mathbf{P}\). Ludden, Mrs. Mary Grout.
\(6-\) Samuel S . Koenig, Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig.
7-Albert J. Berwln, Mrs. Niles R. Becker.
8-Geo. C. Nordinger, Mrs. Frederick L. Marshall. 9-Challes E. Heydt, Mrs. Katherine T. Hammer. 10-F. R. stoddard, Jr, Charlotte Farrar.
11-Robert P. Levis, Mirs. Wm. E. Wilkinson.
12-Willlam Henkel, Mrs. Lillian Michel; John
. Shea, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cudmore; Charles K. Lexow, Miss Matilde. Schaefer.

13-Valentine J. Hahn, Sarah Schuyler Butler.
14-Joseph Pabian, Mrs. Ida Mallee; Charles w. Ferry, Mrs. Margaret Johnson.

15-Willam Chilvers, Mrs. John H. Iselin.
16-William C. Hecht, Jr.; Mrs. Helen F. Rothweller; Ambrose O. Ncal, Mrs. Elizabeth Kogel.

17-Robert Oppenheim, Mrs. Edith Schachter: Miss Anna Liebowitz.

18-Charles B. Largy, Miss Bertha Hechinger; Morrls Levy, Mrs. Elizabeth Peircc.
\(19-D a v i d\) B. Costuma, Mrs. Mary Cotter.
20-Frank K. Bowers, Mrs. Gertrude M. Taaffe.
21-Robert S. Conklin, Miss Harriet E. Porrltt.
22 John A. Bolles, Mrs. M. L. Ogan.
22-John A. Bolles, Mrs. M. Woodward, Mrs. Myrta M. Hanford.
}

\section*{BRONX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Edward J. Flynn, Chairman; Dr. K. S. Kennard, Secretary; James A: McMahon, Recording Secretary; Daniel J. Carr, Treasurcr.

First-James F. Geraghty, 475 E. 140th St.; Catherine Goodwin, 479 E. 141st St.; James W. Brown, 371 Willis Ave.: May Sklffngton, 354 E. 135th St.
Second-Earl H. Miller, 303 E. 161st St.; Mary Clark, 833 Washington Ave.
Third-Geo. Brown, 593 Eagle Ave.; Clara Gompers; 878 Macy Pi.
Fourth-Stephen A. Nugent, 1115 Boston Road; Helen F. McRedmond, 1061 Tinton Ave.

Fifth-John J. Daly, 945 E. 163d St.; Sarah Fricdman, 962 Whitlock Ave.
Sixth-Thomas H. O'Neil, 2577 Poplar St., Margaret Behan, 885 Van Nest Ave.
Seventh-Charles F. Griffn, 749 Oakland Place; Mary Shea, 2120 Crotona Ave.
Eighth-Charles A. Buckley, 7 E. 181st St.; Edna F. Standlsh, 2746 Decatur Ave.

Ninth-Albert H. Licbenau, 3492 Park Ave.; May F. Kennedy, 1253 Washlugton Ave.

\section*{BRONX COUNTY REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.}
(The women are "coadjutors"; their addresses are those of the men.)
Richard W. Lawrence, Chairman, 1257 Gerard Ave.; Miss Florence W. Newbold, Coadjutor, 2411 Butler Place.
First-A. D. Bunner, Executive Member, 2661 3d Ave.; Mrs. Henrietta Hahn, Coadjutor.
Second-Peter Wynne, Executive Member, 1257 Gerard Ave.; Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, Coadjutor.
Third-Alfred B. Simonds, Executive Member, East 156 th St., near Westchester Ave.; Mrs. Alice E. Kinehan, Coadjutor.
Fourth-Ernest W. Bradbury, Executive Member, 1324 Franklin Ave.; Mrs. Sadie Bernard, Coadjutor.
Fifth-Harry B. Harris, Executive Member, 960 Prospect Ave.; Mrs. Mae Harris, Coadjutor.

Sixth-John J. Knewitz, Executive Member, 3547 Willett Ave.; Miss Florence W. Newbold, Coadjutor.
Seventh-Charles E. Buchner, Executive Member, Crotona Ave., near 177th St.; Mrs. Elizabcth Barnett, Coadjutor.
Eighth-Thomas W. Whittle, Executive Member, Grand Ave., near Fordham Road; Mrs. E. Keib, Coadjutor.
Ninth-Samuel J. Joseph, Executive Member, 1029 E. 163 d St.: Mrs. Hannah Weiss, Coadjutor.

Tenth-Charles Rathfelder, Executive Member, 409 E. 156 th St.; Mrs. Charles Rathfelder, Coadjutor.

\section*{KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.}

Chairman-John H. McCooey.
1-James J. Browne, Mrs. Martha Guilfoyle; John F. Quayle, Mrs. Margaret Walters.

2-Joseph Fennelly, Miss Lillian Murphy.
3-James Kane; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Struck.
4-Thomas J. Drennan, Mary T. Harrington.
5-James J. Sexton, Mrs. Mary Greehy.
6-Charles W. Jannicky, Mrs. Carrie D'Oench. 7-William J. Heffernan, Mrs. Agnes Leonard A Ward.

8-Patrick J. Diamond, Miss Kathryn McGivney. 9-Thomas F. Wogan. Mrs. Evelyn J. Meagher. 10-Peter A. Carey, Mrs. Minnie J. Harris.

11-Joseph A. Guider, Miss Honaur Gelson. 12-Timothy E. Griffin, Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce. 13 -George W. Lindsay, Mrs. Evelyn Ward Rehm. 14-Daniel J. Carroll, Mrs. Catherine I. Carroll. 15-James A. McQuade, Miss Estella Corcoran. \(16-K e n n e t h\) F. Sutherland, Mrs. Jennie MeMahon.

17-Peter B. Hanson, Mrs. Minnie Abel.
18-John H. McCooey, Mrs. Sallie McRae Minsterer.

19-Henry Hasenflug, Mrs. Margaret Alt.
20-William F. Delaney, Mrs. Hclen A. Braun.
21-Henry Hesterberg, Mrs. Mary F. O'Malley. 22-James \(P\). Sinnott, Miss Gertrude Vaughan. 23-Hyman Shorenstein, Mrs. Agnes Riley.

\section*{KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.}

Executive Committee-Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman.
First-D. Harry Ralston, Miss Amy Wren.
Second-Marcus B. Campbell, Miss Grace M. Lease.
Third-Anthony De Martini, Mrs. Lulu Simonson.
Fourth-Alfred T. Hobley, Miss Kathryn Gallagher.
Fifth-Charles C. Lockwood, Mrs. Annie I. Gunn.
Sixth-John R. Crews, Mrs. Laura Mayer.
Seventh-John Feitner, Mrs. Catherine Cannon.
Eighth-Harold L. Turk, Mrs. Katharine C. Walters.
Ninth-Charles Warbasse, Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson.
Tenth-Charles F. Murphy, Mrs. Charles F.

Eleventh-Alfred E.Vass, Mrs. May M. Gooderson. Twelfth-John T. Rafferty, Mrs. Emma Egolf.
Thirteenth-Jesse D. Moore, Mrs. Mabel Applebee. Fourteenth-George A. Owens, Miss Lillian Eitel. Fifteenth—Richard Wright, Miss Lucy Hayes.
Sixteenth-Frederick Oppikoier, Mrs. Isabelle Claire Schults.
Seventeenth-Lewis M.Swasey, Mrs. Maude Neal. Eighteenth-Warren G.' Price, Mrs. Katherine L. Kerr.
Nineteenth-Jacob Bartscherer, Mrs. Jennie Blank. Twentieth-William Schnitzpan, Mrs. Faith Moore Andrews.
Twenty-first-F. J. H. Kracke, Mrs. Anna De Witt. Twenty-second-Jacob A. Livingston, Mrs. Dorothy McKnight.
Twenty-third-Walter D. Ludden, Mrs. Helena M. Moll.

\section*{REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.}

Alfred E. Vass, Chairman.
Beatrice V. Stevenson, Vice Chairman.
William P. Rae, Treasurer.
F. H. Stevenson, Secretary.

Katharine C. Walters, Assistant Secretary. Jesse D. Moore, Sergeant-at-Arms.

\section*{NEW YORK CITY CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.}

Chairman-Henry De Forest Baldwin, Dem.; Mayor John F. Hylan, Dem.; City Comptroller Charles L. Craig, Dem.; Brooklyn Borough President Edward Riegelmann, Dem.; Alderman John J. Keller, Rep.; Edward M. Bassett, Rep.; George Cromwell, Rep.; Lewis L. Delafield, Rep.; Joseph M. Levine, Rep.; Prof. Howard L. McBain, Ind.;

\section*{Herman A. Metz, Dem.; Col. William Barclay} Parsons, Rep.; Frank L. Polk, Dem.; Arthur S. Somers, Dem.; H. P. Williams, Rep.

The commission, which was authorized by the Legislature and appointed by Gov. Miller, organized on Dec. 3, 1921. Prof. McBain, who is at Columbia University, was chosen Secretary. Counsel-Franklin W. McCutcheon.

INDEX NUMEERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY.
(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Base is January, 1915, as 100.)
\begin{tabular}{l} 
MonTH. \\
\hline January... \\
February.. \\
March.... \\
April...... \\
May....... \\
Junc......
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1915 & 1916 & 1917 & 1918 & 1919 & 1920 & 1921 & 1922 \\
\hline 100 & 103 & 126 & 160 & 183 & 199 & 172 & 145 \\
\hline 97 & 102 & 131 & 158 & 171 & 197 & 156 & 144 \\
\hline 95 & 103 & 129 & 144 & 173 & 194 & 153 & 139 \\
\hline 96 & 104 & 135 & 145 & 178 & 204 & 152 & 139 \\
\hline 97 & 105 & 147 & 153 & 176 & 206 & 145 & 139 \\
\hline 97 & 109 & 147 & 160 & 178 & 209 & 144 & 143 \\
\hline 97 & 106 & 140 & 163 & 183 & 211 & 147 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c} 
Month. \\
\hline August... \\
Septemb'r. \\
October... \\
November. \\
December. \\
Average..
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|}
1915 & 1916 & 1917 & 1918 & 1919 & 1920 & 1921 \\
\hline 97 & 108 & 143 & 166 & 184 & 199 & 155 \\
98 & 112 & 149 & 174 & 181 & 198 & 153 \\
100 & 116 & 155 & 178 & 183 & 195 & 155 \\
102 & 120 & 151 & 182 & 190 & 192 & 155 \\
103 & 120 & 155 & 186 & 194 & 177 & 155 \\
\hline 98 & 109 & 142 & 164 & 181 & 198 & 154 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CHILD LABOR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{City.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Males 10 to 15
Years of Age, 1920.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{MALES 10 TO 15
YEARS OF AGE, 1910.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FEMALES 10 TO 15
YEARS OF AGE. 1920.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Females 10 To 15
Years of Age, 1910.} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total No.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ENGAGED IN Gainful OcCUPATIONS.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total No.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ENGAGED IN } \\
& \text { GAINFUL OC- } \\
& \text { CUPATIONS. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total No.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ENGAGED IN } \\
& \text { GAINFUL OC- } \\
& \text { CUPATIONS. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total No.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ENGAGED IN } \\
& \text { GAINFUL OC- } \\
& \text { CUPATIONS. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & No. & Pet. & & No. & Pct. & & No. & Pct. & & No. & Pet. \\
\hline New York & 291,164 & 18,341 & 6.3 & 248,927 & 21,408 & 8.6 & 289,513 & 14,042 & 4.9 & 251,961 & 17,161 & 6.8 \\
\hline Bronx... & 20,509 & 18,341
2,103 & 5.2 & 25,091 & 1,805 & 7.2 & 289,513 & 14,042 & 4.0 & 251,9619 & 17,203 & \({ }^{6.8}\) \\
\hline Brooklyn & 111,681 & 7,423 & 6.6 & 90,033 & 7,725 & 8.6 & 111,630 & 5,571 & 5.0 & 91,756 & 5,508 & 6.0 \\
\hline Manhatta & 106,297 & 6,526 & 6.1 & 111,315 & 10,199 & 9.2 & 106,423 & 5,227 & 4.9 & 114,273 & 9,223 & 8.1 \\
\hline Queens & 25,940 & 1,937 & 7.5 & 17,218 & 1,436 & 8.3 & 25,594 & 1,463 & 5.7 & 17,216 & 1,093 & 6.3 \\
\hline Richm & 6,737 & 352 & 5.2 & 5,270 & 243 & 4.6 & 6,311 & 203 & 3.2 & -4,897 & 134 & 2.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, N. Y. CITY, 1920.
OCCUPATION.
Actors.
Agents, canvassers, collectors.
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art.
Authors, editors, reporters
Bakers.
Bankers, brokers, money lenders.
Barbers, 'halrdressers, manicurists.
Bookkeepers, cashlers, account'ts .
Brick and stone masons
Captains, masters, mates, pilots
Carpenters.
Clvll engineers and surveyors
Clergymen
Clerks, except in stores
Clerks in stores.
Commercial traveliers
Composltors, linotypers, typeset'rs Deliverymen
Designers, draftsmen, inventors
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen
Dressmakers and seamstresses, not In factories.
Electricians and electrical engln'rs. Elevator tenders.
Englncers, stationary
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department
Foremen and overseers, manuf't'g. Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers.. Housekeepers and stewards.
Insurance agents and officlals.
Janitors and sextons
Laborers, bullding, general, and
not speclfied.
Laborers, porters, helpers in stores.
Launderers and laundresses, not in
laundries.
"Clerks in stores"
probably includes salespersons incorrectly reported as elerks.
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Industry.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Value of Products.} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{IndUSTRY.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Value of Products.} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Amount, } \\
1919 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Pet. } \\
\text { Tot } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Sta } \\
\text { te. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Inc. Over 1914.} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Amount, } \\
1919 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Pct } \\
\text { Tot } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Sta } \\
\text { te. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Inc. Over 1914.} \\
\hline & & & Amount. & Pet. & & & & Amount. & Pet. \\
\hline MANHATTAN & Dollars. & & S. & & BROOKLYN-COn't Bread\&bak.prod & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dollars. } \\
39,397,797
\end{gathered}
\] & 16.9 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
\(19,886,903\)
\end{tabular} & 101.9 \\
\hline Cloth'g, women's & 834,787,476 & & 507,906,400 & 155.4 & Tobaceo \& prod. & 35,761,932 & 21.9 & 24,827,920 & 227.1 \\
\hline Clothing, men's. & 443,302,957 & 81.5 & 293,808,731 & 196.5 & Clothing, men's. & \[
35,680,348
\] & 6.6 & \[
23,383,797
\] & 190.2 \\
\hline Newsp. \& period. & 206,585,376 & 81.9 & 98,790,325 & 91.6 & Palnts. . . . . . \({ }^{\text {Cloth }}\) & \[
30,839,999
\] & 69.9
3.0 & 16,086,583 & 109.0
120.2 \\
\hline Slaught'r'g, pkg. & 153,807,609 & 60.1 & 63,092,427 & 69.6 & Cloth'g, women's & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,695,969 \\
& 25,859,532
\end{aligned}
\] & +3.0 & 14,571,689 & 120.2 \\
\hline Millinery \& lace & & & & & Conf'y\&lce erm. Coffee roasting & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,859,532 \\
& 25,260,831
\end{aligned}
\] & \(1 \begin{aligned} & 23.5 \\ & 44.2\end{aligned}\) & & \\
\hline goods, n. e.s
Fur goods... & \(149,524,390\)
\(126,669,590\) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 86,100,671 \\
& 97,887,599
\end{aligned}
\] & 135.8
340.1 & Coffee, roasting. OUEENS. & 25,260,831 & 44.2 & & \\
\hline Pr't'g\&pub.,job. & 120,009,796 & 80.5 & 57,278,319 & 91.3 & Bread\&bak.prod & 16,384,475 & 7.0 & 12,133,860 & 285.5 \\
\hline Tobacco \& prod. & 105.251,132 & 64.5 & 43,659,843 & 70.9 & Silk goods..... & 12,655,415 & 15.5 & 6,862,315 & 118.5 \\
\hline Bread\&bak.prod & 104,685,487 & 44.9
70.9 & \(56,063,996\)
\(48,876,033\) & 115.3 & Stamped, enameled ware nes & & & & \\
\hline Shirts & \(69,397,169\)
\(58,929,512\) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48,876,033 \\
& 40,621,637
\end{aligned}
\] & 238.2
221.9 & eled ware,n.e.s Fdry, mach. prod & \(10,761,168\)
\(7,071,713\) & 31.0
2.8 & 5,421,905
\(\mathbf{5 , 4 5 7 , 0 5 6}\) & 101.5
338.0 \\
\hline Jewelry Conf'y\&ice & 58,929,512 & & & 221.9 & Fdry,mach.prod
Pat.med.\& com. & 6,071,713 & 11.8 & & . 0 \\
\hline Furn.g'd, Men's & 48,188,859 & 90.5 & \(29,003,757\) & 151.2 & Knlt goods.... & 5,490,931 & 2.8 & 4,298,78் & 360.6 \\
\hline Llquors, malt... & 44,826,880 & & 10,161,897 & 29.3 & Paints. & 5,341,378 & 12.1 & 3,011,356 & 129.2 \\
\hline Fdry, mach.prod & 29,533,072 & & 17,960,565 & 155.2 & BRONX. & & & & \\
\hline L'ther gds.,n.e.s. & 26,227,826 & & 18,207,612 & 227.0 & Musieal inst'A... & 11,891,041 & 1.3 & & \\
\hline Sllk goods...... & 25,673,582 & & 20,269,938 & 375.1 & Bread\&bak.prod & 11,197,988 & 4.8 & 4,221,172 & 60.5 \\
\hline Electrical mach. BROOKLYN. & & & 15,661,172 & 157.7 & Milinery \& lace goods, n. e. s. & 7,262,034 & & 3,523,996 & 04.3 \\
\hline Fdry,mach.prod & 48,004,748 & & 23,216,451 & 93.7 & Knit goods..... & 5,351,837. & 2.7 & 4,653,460 & 666.3 \\
\hline Shlpb'ld'g, steel. & 45,956,034 & & & & RICHMOND. Shipb'ld'g, steel. & & & & \\
\hline Boots \& shoes, not rubber. & 45,158,936 & 23.7 & \(28,005,134\) & 163.3 & Shipb'd'g, wood. & 6,444,741 & 22.6 & 5,955,260 & 1,216.6 \\
\hline Knit goods. & 43,185,419 & & 30,446,520 & 239.0 & Bread\&bak.prod & 1,844,262 & 0.8 & 1,147,860 & 164.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note-n. e. s. means not elsewhere specifed.

\section*{PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY}
(The date of organization is in parentheses.)

Aero of America (1905), 11 E. 38th St.; Pres., Chas. J. Edwards; Sec., Maurice G. Cleary.
Aidine (1889), 200 Fifth Ave.; Pres., Dr. O. S. Marden; Sec., Walter Laidiaw.
Aipha Delta Phi (1890), 136 W. 44th St.; Pres., Waiter C. Teagle; Sec., C. F. Bailey.
Arkwright of N. Y. (1893), 320 Broadway; Pres., S. H. Brice; Sec., Owen Coogan.

Army and Navy of America (1889), 112 W. 59th St.; Pres., Franklin C. Brown; Sec., Louis A. Sigaud.
Authors (1882), 881 Seventh Ave.; Pres., John Erskine; Sec., Ernest Ingersoii.
Automobile of America. (1899), 247 W. 54th St.; Pres., Col. Arthur Woods; Sec., Eimer Thompson. Automobile of N. Y. (1918), Hotel Ansonia; Sec., Paui Archlbaid.
Bankers of America (1915), 120 Broadway; Pres., A. N. Wiggin; Sec., Raiph Lane.

Barnard of City of N. Y. (1894), Carnegie Bidg.; .Pres., W. I.. Bogert; Sec., Miss Louise Tibbetts.
British War Veterans of Amerlca (1920), 125 E. 38 th St.: Pres., Dr. Foster Kennedy; Sec., C. Baii.
Brookiyn Engineers' (1896), 117 Remsen St.; Pres., R. S. Allyn; Sec., Joseph'Strachan.

Caledonian of IV. Y. (1861), 846 Seventh Ave.; Chief. Aiex. Caldweli; Sec., Hugh Ciow.
Calumet (1879), 12 W. 56th St.; Pres., Wm. A. Greer; Scc., E. Pierpont Hicks.
Camera (1884), 121 W. 68th St.; Pres., J. H. McKiniey; Sec., W. N. Capen.
Catholic of City of N. Y. (1871), 120 W. 59th St.; Pres., Martin Conboy; Sec., E. K. Hanion.
Century Associatlon (1847), 7 W. 43d St.; Pres., Eiihu Root; Sec., A. D. Noyes.
Chemlsts' (1898), 52 E. 41st St.; Pres., Dr. J. E. Teeple; sec., H. G. Sidebottom
City Ciub of N. Y. (1892), 55 W. 44 th St.; Pres., Neison S. Spencer; Sec., R. V. Ingersoll.
Clty Athietic (1908), 50 W. 54th St.; Pres., S. R. Guggenhelm; Sec., S. T. Stern.
Ciergy (1915), 200 Fifth Ave.; Pres., Mllo Hudson Gates; Sec., Walter Laidlaw.
Colony (1903), 564 Park Ave.; Pres., Ruth Morgan; Sec., Mrs. S. L. Cromweil.
Columbia University (1901), 4 W. 43d St.; Pres., Chas. H. Mapcs; Sec., H.K. Masters.
Congress C. of Kings Co. (1900), 505 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn; Pres., C. W. Dollovan; Sec., T. W'. Christy.
Crescent Athletic (1888), 129 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn; Pres., G. B. Plaste; Sec., A. S. Hart.
Daughters of the Revolution, N. Y. State (1891), Hotel Astor; Regent, Mrs. Wm. D. Martln; Cor. Sec., Mrs. H. W. Will.
Delta Kappa Epsllon (1916), 30 W. 44th St.; Pres., Jas. T. Lee; Sec., E. S. S. Sunderland.
Delta Tau Dclta (1895), 27 E. 39th St.; Pres., Geo. E. Morrissey; Sec., Wiiiiam Reeder.

Engineers' (1888), 32 W. 40th St.; Pres., A. W. Kiddie; Sec., Joseph Struthers.
Friars' (1904), 110 W. 48th St.; Abbot, Geo. M. Cohan; Scc., J. Frank Stevens.
Green Room (1902), 139 W. 47 th St.; Prompter. Frank Gillmore; Sec., Doty Hobart.
Grolice of Clty of N. Y. (1884), 47 E. 60 th St.; Pres., Henry W. Kent; Sec., Walter Gilliss.
Harmonie (1852), 4 E. 60th St.; Pres., Horace A. Saks; Sec., Waiter J. Rose.
Hanover ( 1890 ), 563 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn; Pres., Russeil J. Perrine; Sec.. Chas. B. Andrews.
Harvard of N. Y. C. (1887), 27 W. 44 th St.; Pres., Jas. Byrne, '77; Sec., John Eiliott.
Jockey (1894), 66 W. 40th St.; Chairman, August Belmont; Sec., H. K. Knapp.
Knickerbocker (1871). 2 E. 62d St.; Pres., W. Butler Duncan; Sec., L. F. H. Betts.
Lambs (1874), 128 W. 44th St.; Shepherd, A. O. Brown; Sec., M. Arbuckle.

Lawyers' (1887), 115 Broadway; Pres., Wm. Allen Butler; Sec., R. G. Babbage.
Lotos (1870), 110 W. 57 th St.; Pres., Chester S. Lord; Sec., Chas. W. Price.
Manhattan (1865), 32 E. 26th St.; Pres., P. F. Murphy; Sec., Aibert Tiit.
Manhattan Single Tax (1889), 32 Union Sq.; Pres., J. R. Brown; Sec., H. Underhill.

Masonic (1894), Hotel Imperiai, Broadway and 32d St.; Pres., W. H. Miller; Sec., G. W. Gale.
Metropolls (1879), 105 W. 57 th St.; Pres., Benj. W. Mayer; Sec., Irving S. Dorf.
Metropolitan (1891), 1 E. 60th St.; Pres., Frank K. Sturgis; Sec., Percy R. Pyne.
Montauk (1889), Eighth Ave. and Lincoln Piace, Brooklyn; Sec., B. A. Greene.
National Arts (1898), 15 Gramercy Park; 'Pres., John G. Agar; Sec., John C. Oswaid.
National Democratic (1890), 617 Fifth Ave.; Pres., C. B. Alexander; Sec., W. G. Dunnington.

Navy, National, of N. Y. (1918), 15 E. 41st St.; Pres., F. D. Rovsevelt; Sec., Mott B. Schmldt.
Newspaper (1922), 133 W. 41st St.; Pres., Chas. G. Hambidge; Sec., Ben Meiion.
New York, The (1845), 20 W. 40th St.; Pres., Anthony W. Morse: Sec., John J. Crawlord.
New York Athletic (1868), 58 W. 59 th St., and Travers Isiand, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Pres., M. F. Loughman; Sec., Fred R. Fortmcyer.

New York Raiiroad (1872), 26 Cortiandt St.; Pres., F. T. Dickerson; Sec., Harry D. Vought.

New York Yacht (1844), 37 W. 44 th St.; Pres., H. S. Vanderbilt; Sec., G. A. Cormack.

Nippon (1905), 161 W. 93 d St.; Pres., S. Imamura; Sec., M. Kobayashi.
Phi Gamma Deita (1888), 44 W. 44 th St.; Pres., Henry W. Nuckois; Sec., Wm. H. Hynard.
Players, The (1888), 16 Gramercy Park; Pres., John Drew; Sec., Louis E. Shipman.
Press, N. Y. (1872), 21 Spruce St.; Pres., Edw. Percy Howard: Sec., Caieb H. Redfern.
Princeton of N., Y. (18؟.9), N. W. cor. Park Ave. and 39 th St.; Pres., R. E. Dwight; Sec., S. G. Etherlngton.
Progress (1865), 1 W. 88th St.; Pres., Louis M. Hart; Sec., Louis Gans.
Racquct and Tennis (1890), 370 Park Ave.; Pres., H. K. Knapp; Sec., Sherman Day.

Reform; Pres., E. J. Shrlver; Sec., H. H. Boyesen.
Republican, National (187a), 54 W. 40 th St.; Pres., Nathaniel A. Elsberg; Sec., David B. Luckey.
Rotary of N. Y. (1909), Hotel McAipin; Pres., R. L. Hatch; Sec., E. H. Ruslimore.

St. Nicholas (1875), 7 W. 44 th St.; Pres., Fred. P. Warfield; Sec., E. L. Carr.
Saimagundi (1871), 47 Fifth Ave.; Pres., Hobart Nichols; Rec. Sec., F. G. Wickware; Cor. Sec., W. Neumuiler.

Shakespeare (1890), 15 Gramercy Park; Pres., H. Duffield; Sec., Mary S. Pavey.
Sigma Aipha Epsiion, 51 W. 48th St.; Pres., Geo. F. Usher; Sec Fred Gunther.

Soidiers and Sailors of N. Y. (1922), 261 Madison Ave.; Pres:, Mrs. Francis Rogers; Sec., Miss Martha White.
Three Arts (1906), 340 W. 85th St.; Pres., Mrs. John H. Hammond; Sec., Mrs. Russeii Hoadley.
Turn Vereln, N. Y. (1850), 85 th St . and Lexington Ave.; Pres., B. W. Weiler; Sec., S. Becker.
Unlon (1836), 5 th Ave. and 51st St.; Pres., L. K. Wiimerding; Sec., Chas K. Beekman.
Union League of N. Y. (1863), 1 E. 39th St.; Pres., J. R. Sheffleid; Sec., H. A. Cushing.

Universlty (1865), 1 W. 54th St.; Sec., Francis S. Hutchlns.
Vatel (1914), 132 W. 48th St.; Pres., Chas. G. Scott; Sec., R. Bachman.
West Side (1886), 270 W. 84th St.; Pres., E. D. Hubbard; Sec., T. B. Chrystai.
Wililams (1913), 291 Madison Ave.; Pres., E. Dimon Bird; Sec., Merrill N. Gates.
Women's University (1891), 106 E. 52d St.; Pres., Mrs. Wm. L. Colt.
Yale of N. Y. C. (1897), 50 Vand 3 rbit Ave.; Pres., Geo. T. Adee; Sec., Livingston Piatt.

\section*{BANKRUPT'S LIABILITIES \$304,840,332,912,685.}

Owing more money than there is in the worid, outside of Russia, George Thomas Jones, of San José, Cai., filed a bankruptcy petitlon at San Franclsco, Sept., 29, 1922. Jones said the amount due his principal creditor was \(\$ 304,840,332,912,685.16\).
and was a judgment against him by the superior Court of Santa Clara County.

In 1897 he borrowed \(\$ 100\) from Henry B. Stuart at 10 pcr cent interest compounded monthiy. Recently Stuart brought an action to recover. Mathematical experts finally figured it up. The court heid against Jones.

\section*{MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784
to 1820 by the Appointling Board of the State of to 1820 by the Appointlng Board of the State of
member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Chirter, in 1830. the Mayor was appolnted by the Common Councli. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van,Wyck) began
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Mayors. & Terms. \\
\hline Thomas Willett & 1665 \\
\hline Thomas Delava & 1666 \\
\hline Thomas Willett. & 1667 \\
\hline Cornellus Steenwyc & 1668-1670 \\
\hline Thomas Delavall & 1671 \\
\hline John Lawrence. & 1673 \\
\hline William Dervall & 1675 \\
\hline Nicholas de Meye & 1676 \\
\hline S. van Cortlandt & 1677 \\
\hline Thomas Delavall. & 1678 \\
\hline Francis Rombouts & 1679 \\
\hline Wliliam Dyre. & 1680-1681 \\
\hline Cornellus Steenwy & 1682-1683 \\
\hline Gabrlel Minville. & 1684 \\
\hline Nicholas Bayard. & 1685 \\
\hline S. van Cortlandt & 1686-1687 \\
\hline Peter Delanoy & 1689-1690 \\
\hline John Lawrence & 1691 \\
\hline Abraham De Pey & 1692-1695 \\
\hline Wllliam Merritt. & 1695-1698 \\
\hline Johannes De Pey & 1698-1699 \\
\hline David Provost. & 1699-1700 \\
\hline Isaac de Relmer & 1700-1701 \\
\hline Thomas Noell & 1701-1702 \\
\hline Phllip French. & 1702-1703 \\
\hline Wlllam Peartre & 1703-1707 \\
\hline Ebenezer Wllson & 1707-1710 \\
\hline Jacobus van Cortland & 1710-1711 \\
\hline Caleb Heathcote & 1711-1714 \\
\hline John Johnson & 1714-1719 \\
\hline Jacobus van Cor & 1719-1720 \\
\hline Robert Walters. & 1720-1725 \\
\hline Johannes Jansen & 1725-1726 \\
\hline Robert Lurting & 1726-1735 \\
\hline Paul Richard. & 1735-1739 \\
\hline John Cruger, Sr & 1739-1744 \\
\hline Stephen Bayard & 1744-1747 \\
\hline Edward Holland & 1747-1757 \\
\hline John Cruger, Jr & 1757-1766 \\
\hline Whitehead Hicks & 1766-1776 \\
\hline David Matthews, Tor & 1776-1784 \\
\hline James Duane. & 1784-1789 \\
\hline Rlchard Varick. & 1789-1801 \\
\hline Edward Livingst & 1801-1803 \\
\hline Marinus Wlllett. & 1807-1808 \\
\hline De Witt Clinton & 1808-1810 \\
\hline Jacob Radellff. & 1810-1811 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & MaYORS. & Terms. \\
\hline 50 & De Witt Cllnton. & 1811-1815 \\
\hline 51 & John Ferguson. . & \[
1815
\] \\
\hline 52 & Jacob Radcliff & 1815-1818 \\
\hline 53 & Cadwallader D. Col & 1818-1821 \\
\hline 54 & Stephen Allen. & 1821-1824 \\
\hline 55 & Wliliam Paulding & 1825-1826 \\
\hline 56 & Phllip Hone.... & 1826-1827 \\
\hline 57 & Willam Pauldi & 1827-1829 \\
\hline 58 & Walter Bowne. & 1829-1833 \\
\hline 59 & Gldeon Lee. & 1833-1834 \\
\hline 60 & Cornellus W & 1834-1837 \\
\hline 61 & A aron Clark & 1837-1839 \\
\hline 62 & Isaac L. Varian & 1839-1841 \\
\hline 63 & Robert H. Mol & 1841-1844 \\
\hline 64 & James Harper & 1844-1845 \\
\hline 65 & Wm. F. Havemeyer & 1845-1846 \\
\hline 66 & Andrew H. Mickle. & \[
1846-1847
\] \\
\hline 67 & Willlam V. Brady & 1847-1848 \\
\hline 68 & Wm: F. Havemeyer & 1848-1849 \\
\hline 69 & Caleb S. Woodhull. & 1849-1851 \\
\hline 70 & Ambrose C. Kingsla & 1851-1853 \\
\hline 71 & Jacob A. Westervelt & 1853-1855 \\
\hline 72 & Fernando Wood. & \[
1855-1858
\] \\
\hline 73 & Daniel F. Tiema & 1858-1860 \\
\hline 74 & Fernando Wood. & 1860-1862 \\
\hline 75 & George Opdyke. & 1862-1864 \\
\hline 76 & C. Godfrey Gunth & 1864-1866 \\
\hline 77 & John T. Hoffman & 1866-1868 \\
\hline 78 & T. Coman (Act'g & \[
1868
\] \\
\hline 79 & A. Oakey Hall....... & 1869-1872 \\
\hline 80 & Wm. F Havemeyer & \[
1873-1874
\] \\
\hline \[
81
\] & S. B. H. Vance (Actin & \[
1874
\] \\
\hline 82 & Willam H. Wlckham & 1875-1876 \\
\hline 83 & Smith Ely. & \[
1877-1878
\] \\
\hline 84 & Edward Cooper & \[
1879-1880
\] \\
\hline 85 & Willam R. Grace & 1881-1882 \\
\hline 86 & Franklln Edson.. & 1883-1884 \\
\hline 87 & Willam R. Grace & 1885-1886 \\
\hline 88 & Abram S. Hewltt. & 1887-1888 \\
\hline 89 & Hugh J. Grant & 1889-1892 \\
\hline 90 & Thomas F. Gllroy & 1893-1894 \\
\hline 91 & William L. Strong & 1895-1897 \\
\hline 92. & Robert A. Van Wy & 1898-1901 \\
\hline 93 & Seth Low . . . & 1902-1903 \\
\hline 94 & George B. McClellan & 1904-1909 \\
\hline 95 & Whliam J. Gaynor* & \[
1910-1913
\] \\
\hline 96 & Ardolph L. Kline \(\dagger\) & \[
1913
\] \\
\hline 97 & John Purroy Mltchel & 1914-1917 \\
\hline 98 & John F. Hylan. . . . . . . & 1918- \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{POST OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.}

The New York General Post Office, with Jurisdiction over Manhattan and the Bronx, covers the two city blocks, 31st Street to 33rd Street, Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue. The main entrance is on Eighth Avenue. Postmaster-Edward M. Morgan. Asststant Postmaster-John J. Kleley. Secretary to the Postmaster-A. H. Harbinson. In this building are located the Postal Inspectors, Rallway Mall Service, and all the general offices.

The old General Post Office, now called the Citv Hall Station, covers the trlangular block bounded by Broadway, Park Row and Mall Street, abutting City Hall Park.
The Grand Central Statlon, Lexington Avenue and 45 th Street, handies the mall over the N. Y.

Central and New Haven Raliroads, in addition to local business in that district

The Foreign Station, at West and Morton Streets handles the ocean mails

The only other large general station is on Varlck St., between Beach and Laight Streets,
Branch Offices-Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

The Brooklyn General Post Office covers the block bounded by Adams and Washington, Tlilary and Johnson Streets. Postmaster-Walter C. Burton. Assistant Postmaster-Peter J. Cleary.

There were, as of Nov. 1, 1922, in Manhattan and the Bronx, 3,856 letter carriers. The New York Post Office does a business of approximately \(\$ 54,-\) 000,000 a year

MALL DISTANCES BETWEEN FOREIGN CITIES AND NEW YORK.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bx Postar, Route to- & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Statute } \\
& \text { Miles. }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & Days. & By Postal Rovje to- & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Statute } \\
& \text { Miles. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Days. \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline Amsterdam. Hol & 4,043 & 11 & Havana, Cuba, via Key West. . . . . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.0100 \\
& 1.560
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
3
\] \\
\hline An werp, Belgium & 4,015 & 10 & Hongkong, China, via San Fran'co.: & \[
10,453
\] & \[
23
\] \\
\hline Athens, Greece. & 5,432 & 18 & Honolılu, Hawaii, va San Franceco. & -5,509 & \[
12
\] \\
\hline Bahla, Brazil, via Rio de Jan & 4,709 & 17 & İiverpool, England. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 3,707 & 10 \\
\hline Bangkok, Slam, via Englan & \[
14,039
\] & 47 & London, England & 3,964 & 9 \\
\hline Batavia, Java, via Paclif & 11,991 & 35 & Manila, Phillppine Is., via San Fran. & \[
11,206
\] & 30 \\
\hline Berlin, Germany & 4,597 & 12 & Melbourne, Austraila, via San Fran. & 11,253 & 31 \\
\hline Bombay, India. & 9,434 & 25 & Mexico City, Moxico, (railroad)... . . & 3,760 & 6 \\
\hline Bremen, Germany & 4,294 & 11 & Panama, Panama. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2,323 & \[
7
\] \\
\hline Buenos Ayres, Arg & 6,914 & 19 & Parls France & 3,946 & 10 \\
\hline Calcutta, India & 11,324 & 28 & Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. & 5,493 & 14 \\
\hline Callao, Peru (direct) & 3,873 & 13 & Rome, Italy & \[
4,854
\] & 14 \\
\hline Cape Town, So. Africa & 11,033 & 27 & Rotterdam, Holland & \[
4,016
\] & 10 \\
\hline Constantinople, Turkey. & 5,809 & 22 & Sin Juan, Porto Rlco.............. & \[
1,611
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
n \\
0
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Florence, Italy & \[
4,696
\] & 13 & Shanglial, China, via San Francisco.. & \[
9,530
\] & \[
23
\] \\
\hline Glasgow, Scotland & \[
3,656
\] & 10 & Stockholm, Sweden. & \[
5,405
\] & \[
13
\] \\
\hline Groytown, Nicaragua, via New Orl' & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,816 \\
& 3,936
\end{aligned}
\] & 11 & Valparaiso, Chile, (dircct) . . . . . . . . . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,335 \\
& 4.795
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 \\
& 14
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Guayaquil, Ecuador, via Panama.... & \[
3,236
\] & 18 & Vlenna, Austrla. Yokohama, Japan, via San Fran'co. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,795 \\
& 8.717
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Halifax, Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TRANSIT TIME OF LETTER MAILS FROM NEW YORK CITY.
(Official Post Offlce Schedule; subject to slight changes for the short runs. About \(11 / 2\) hours should be allowed for handling and conveying the mails from the main post offlces to the railroad stations.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline DESTINATION. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { H'rs in } \\
\text { Tr'nsit } \\
\text { R.R. } \\
\text { Time. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & DESTINATION. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { H'rs ln } \\
\text { Tr'nsit } \\
\text { R. R. } \\
\text { Time. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & DESTINATION. & H'rs in | Tr'nsit IR. R. Time. & DESTINATION. & H'rs in Tr'nsit R. R. Time. \\
\hline ALABAMA. Birmingham. & 31 & Iowa-Cont. Des Moines... & 33 & "NEW" HAMPSHIRE. Concord & 12 & SOUTH CAROLINA. Charleston. \(\qquad\) & 22 \\
\hline Mobile....... & 36 & Dubuque...... & 26 & Kcene....... . . . . & 14 & Columbia.......... & 22 \\
\hline Montgomery & 30 & Sioux City & 36 & Manchest & 11 & Greenville. & 22 \\
\hline & & & & Nashua. & 12 & Spartanburg & 21 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Arizona. \\
Ashfork
\end{tabular} & 73 & KaNsas.
Atchison. . & 41 & Portsmo & 12 & SOUTH DAKOTA. & \\
\hline Ashiagstafi. . . . . & 71 & Fort Scott & 47 & NEW JERSEY. & & Aberdeen....... & 48 \\
\hline Phoenix. & 83 & Leavenwort & 39 & Atlantic City.. & 4 & Deadwoor & 63 \\
\hline Pre cott & 78 & Topeka... & 42 & Cape May. & 8 & Sloux Falls. & 41 \\
\hline Tucsnn. & 76 & Wichita & 46 & Paterson. Trenton. & 1 & Yankton. . . . . & 42 \\
\hline ARKANSAS. & & KENTUCKY. & & Trenton. . . . . . . & 2 & TENNESSEE. Bristol. & 19 \\
\hline Fort Smlth. & 35 & Bowling Green & 26 & Albuquerque... & 62 & Chattanooga & 27 \\
\hline Hot Springs. & 41 & Covington. . . & 18 & Las Vegas. & 57 & Knoxville. & 23 \\
\hline Little Rock. & 36 & Frankfort. & 24 & Santa Fe. & 60 & Memphis & 38 \\
\hline Pine Bluff. & 42 & Lexington & 25 & & & Nashville & 31 \\
\hline Texarkana & 39 & Louisville Paducah & 22 & Albany . . . . . . & 3 & TEXAS. & \\
\hline & & Paducah. & & Auburn.. & 10 & Austin..... & 51 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CALIFORNIA. \\
Los Angeles.
\end{tabular} & 87 & LOUISIANA. & & Bingham & 6 & Beaumon & 63 \\
\hline Oakland & 87 & Baton Rouge. & 48 & Buffalo & 10 & Dallas. & 45 \\
\hline Pasadena. & 90 & New Orleans.. & 41 & Eimlra & 8 & El Paso & 68 \\
\hline Sacramento & 84 & Shreveport. & 43 & Geneva & 10 & Fort Wort & 46 \\
\hline San Diego & 93 & & & Ithaca & 10 & Galveston & 60 \\
\hline San Franclsco & 88 & MAINE. & & Jamestowi & 12 & Houston & 50 \\
\hline San Jose. . & 91 & Augusta.... & 14 & Plattsburg & 10 & Laredo. & 67 \\
\hline & & Bangor. & 17 & Port Jervls & 3 & Longview. & 42 \\
\hline COLORADO. & & Bar Harb & 19 & Rochester & 9
10 & San Antonio & 54 \\
\hline Colorado Springs. & 58 & Eastport. & 25 & Rome... . . . . . . & 10 & UTAH. & \\
\hline Denver. & 58 & Lewiston & 13 & Saratoga siprings. & 5 & Ogden... & 65 \\
\hline Leadvllle & 69 & Portland & 12 & Schenectady . . . . . & 7 & Salt Lake City & 67 \\
\hline 0. & 62 & & & Troy. & 5 & VERMONT. & \\
\hline CONNECTICUT. & & Annapolis. . . . & 9 & Utica & 7 & Brattleboro. & 10 \\
\hline Hartford...... & 4 & Aaltimore. & 5 & Waterto & 11 & Burlington & 10 \\
\hline New Haven & 2 & Cumberland & 11 & NORTH CAROLINA. & & Montpelier & 7 \\
\hline New London & 3 & Hagerstown & 7 & Asheville. . . . . . . . & 24 & Rutland & 7 \\
\hline Waterbury & 3 & & & Charlotte & 19 & VIRGINIA. & \\
\hline Willimanti & 6 & MASSACHUSETTS. & & Raleigh & 18 & Cape Charles. & 10 \\
\hline & & Boston. & 6 & Wilming & 19 & Charlottesville & 9 \\
\hline DELAWARE. & & Fall River & 7 & & & Danville. & 14 \\
\hline Dover. & 5 & Lawrence & 10 & Bismarck & & Fortress Monroe & 12 \\
\hline Wilmlngton. & 3 & Lowell & 8 & & 42 & Fredericksburg & 7 \\
\hline & & Lynn & 13 & Gra d Fo.ks. & 46 & Lynchburg ... & 12 \\
\hline DIST. OF COL. & & New Bedford & 8 & Gra Fo ks . & 46 & Newport News & 13 \\
\hline Washington.. & 6 & Pittsfield. & 8 & OHIO. & & Norfolk. & 12 \\
\hline FLORIDA. & & Somerville Spring field & 8 & Akron. & 15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Petersburg \\
Richmond.
\end{tabular} & 10 \\
\hline Jacksonville. & 30 & Taunton. & \(\stackrel{4}{8}\) & Cincinna & 18 & Roanoke. & 14 \\
\hline Key West & 51 & Worcester & 5 & Cleveland & 14 & Staunton & 12 \\
\hline M ami. & 45 & & & Columbus & 14 & & \\
\hline Palm Bea & 42 & MICHIGAN. & & Dayton. & 16 & Olympia & \\
\hline Pensacola & 39 & Battle Creek. & 17 & Mansfiel & 14 & Seattle. & 95
82 \\
\hline Tampa. & 41 & Bay City. & 23 & Sandusky & 17 & Spokane. & \\
\hline & & Detroit. & 15 & Springfield & & Tacoma. & 89 \\
\hline GEORGIA. & & Grand Ra & 20 & Steubenvil & 12 & Tacoma. & 89 \\
\hline Atlanta. & 25 & Jackson. & 16 & Toledo. & 18 & WEST VIRGINIA. & \\
\hline Augusta & 30 & Kalamazoo & 18 & Youngstown & 13 & Bluefield. & 20 \\
\hline Brunsw & 29 & Lansing . & 19 & Zanesvllle. & 17 & Charleston. & 20 \\
\hline Macon. & 28 & Saginaw......... & 22 & & & Clarksburg. & 15 \\
\hline Savanna & 26 & Sault Ste. Marie.. & 38 & Guthrie & 49 & Grafton. . Harpers Fe & 14 \\
\hline IDAHO. & & MINNESOTA. & & Oklahoma City. & 48 & Huntington. & 22 \\
\hline Boise. & 71 & Duluth.... & 38 & & & Martinsburg & 9 \\
\hline Pocatel & 65 & Minneapolis & 35
34 & Astoria...... & 98 & Parkersburg & 18 \\
\hline ILLINOIS. & & St. Paul & 34 & Portlan & 88 & Wheeling... & 16 \\
\hline Bloomington. & 28 & Wi & 33 & Salem. & 92 & WISCONSIN & \\
\hline Cairo.. & 26 & MISSISSIPPI. & & PENNSYLVANIA. & & Greeń Bay.... & 31 \\
\hline Da,nvilie. & 21 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Hattiesburg. : \\
Jackson
\end{tabular} & 41 & Allentown. . . . . & 3 & La Crosse & 31 \\
\hline Dast St. Louis & 25 & Jackson. & 41 & Altoona. . & 8 & Madison. & 29 \\
\hline Evanston. & 26 & Natchez. & 46 & Chambersburg. & 9 & Mirwaukee & 25 \\
\hline Peoria & 26 & Vicksburg & 43 & Chester. & 4 & Oshkosh & 25 \\
\hline Rockford... & 26 & & 4 & Erie. . & +2 & Superior....... & 39 \\
\hline Rock Island & 29 & MISSOURI. & & Erie....... & 12 & WYOMING. & \\
\hline Springfield.. & 28 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Jefferson City. \\
Kansas City. .
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
33 \\
38 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & Harrisburg. & 5 & \begin{tabular}{l}
wYoming. \\
Chey nne...
\end{tabular} & 48 \\
\hline INDIANA. & & St. Joseph. & 36 & Lancaster. & 6 & Green Rlver. & 57 \\
\hline Elkhart. & 18 & St. Louis. & 25 & McKeesport. & 14 & Laramie. & 51 \\
\hline Evansville... & 25 & Sedalia. & 34 & Philadelphia & 2 & Rock Springs. & 56 \\
\hline Fort Wayne. & 18 & MONTANA. & & Pittsburgh. & 11 & CANADA. & \\
\hline Lafayette.... & 19 & Billings . . . . . & 64 & Reading. & 4 & Halifax...... & 34 \\
\hline New Albany & 24 & Butte. & 72 & Scranton & 16 & Hamilton. & 14 \\
\hline Sou h Bend. & 19 & Helena & 72 & Wilkes-Barre & \(\stackrel{4}{5}\) & Kingston & 17 \\
\hline Terre Haute & 20 & NEBRASKA. & & Williamsport.... . & 8 & London. & 18 \\
\hline Vincennes. & 25 & Grand Island. & & York. . . . . . . . . . & 6 & Montreal & 12 \\
\hline IOWA. & & Lincoln. . . . & 38 & York. . . . . . . . . & 6 & Ottawa. Quebec. & 16
20 \\
\hline Burlington. & 29 & Omaha & 36 & Newport. \(\qquad\) & 8 & St. John & 24 \\
\hline Cedar Rapids. & 29 & NEVADA. & & Pawtucket & 6 & Toronto & 17 \\
\hline Councii Bluffs & 36 & Carson City & 87 & Providence & 5 & Vancouver & 107 \\
\hline Davenport. & 27 & Reno. & 78 | & Woonsocket & 6 & Wlnnipeg & 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{'L,'" SUBWAY, STATEN ISLAND AND BUS TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY,}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { ENDED } \\
\text { JUNE } 30 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Interborough "L"' Lines. & Interborough Subway Lines. & B.R.T.,"L'and Subway Lines. & Hudson Tubes. & Staten Island Steam Roads. & Fifth Avenue Coach Co. \\
\hline 1890 & 189,974,848 & & 47,931,181 & & 6,539,318 & \\
\hline 1900 & 184,164,110 & & 58,400,582 & & 4,439,506 & \\
\hline 1901 & 190,045,741 & & 63,300,247 & & 4,212,303 & 1,979,603 \\
\hline 1902 & 215,259,345 & & 69,330,457 & & 4,238,630 & 1,749,623 \\
\hline 1903 & 246,587,022 & & 80,337,132 & & 4,302,858 & 1,742,773 \\
\hline 1905 & 286,634,195 & 72,722,890 & 97,009,705 & & 4,586,182 & 1,386,943 \\
\hline 1906 & 257,796,754 & 137,919,632 & 125,221,831 & & 5,161,134 & 1,315,330 \\
\hline 1907 & 282,924,273 & 166,363,611 & 145,943,131 & & 5,944,696 & 1214,598 \\
\hline 1908 & 282,845,864 & 200,439,776 & 147,290,017 & 4,363,722 & 5,649,116 & 1,753,782 \\
\hline 1909 & 276,250,196 & 238,430,146 & 148,161,045 & 14,192,352 & 5,237,373 & 3,609.304 \\
\hline 1910 & 293,826,280 & 268,962,115 & 162,493,801 & 42,839,979 & 6,014,928 & 6,305,175 \\
\hline 1911 & 301,449,292 & 276,704,796 & 167,371,328 & 52,756,434 & 6,218,316 & 5,997,372 \\
\hline 1912 & 304,270,841 & 302,973,856 & 172,195,229 & 57,934,226 & 6,461,635 & 6,339,072 \\
\hline 1913 & 306,845,006 & 327,471,510 & 175,246,512 & 58,870,069 & 6,636,336 & 8,884,534 \\
\hline 1914 & 311,473,568 & 340,413,103 & 185,060.735 & 60,051,890 & 6,979,126 & 11,276,430 \\
\hline 1915. & 301,792,517 & 345,585,749 & 182,535,897 & 58,966,414 & 6,943,302 & 14,050,471 \\
\hline 1916 & 312,246,796 & 371,505,318 & 207,098,269 & 63,293,534 & 7,563,066 & 16,223,042 \\
\hline 1917 & 349380,093 & 414,193,992 & 226,515,512 & 68,556,999 & 8,378,779 & 22,080,764 \\
\hline 1918 & 352.660,660 & 418,337,666 & 258,167313 & 76,548998 & 9,269 902 & 26,113,576 \\
\hline 1919 & 348,188,600 & 461,147,058 & 309,563,746 & 86,050,815 & 9,918,850 & 36 488,447 \\
\hline 1920 & \(369.034,477\)
\(37 \pm 293,051\) & \(586,098,633\)
639 & 378962,447
404970,640 & \(92,314,167\)
\(95,607,644\) & 10805,362
\(13,011,958\) & \[
42,552,709
\] \\
\hline 1922 & 348,517,216 & 644,975,474 & 444,747'228 & 99,104,889 & 11,181,785 & 52,840,135 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1860 the Staten Island steam roads carried 63,641 passengers; in 1870 , they carried 336,706 ; In 1880 they earried 390,151 ;

In 1880 the "L'; lines in New York City carried 60,831,757 passengers.
STREET SURFACE RAILWAY TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.
(Official figures, showing number of paying passengers.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Year } \\
\text { (Fiseal). }
\end{gathered}
\] & Manhattan. & Bronx. & Brooklyn & Queens (Excl.B.R.T.) & Richmond. & Total. \\
\hline 1860. & 38,455,242 & & 12,374,931 & & & 50,830,173 \\
\hline 1870 & 114,101,539 & 1,038,014 & 37,203,281 & & 121,086 & 152 463,920 \\
\hline 1880 & 148,615,107 & 1,775,485 & 77,928,395 & 1,052,380 & 213,905 & 229,585,272 \\
\hline 1890 & 215,296,648 & 3,394,726 & 109,288,647 & 2,976,185 & 287,325 & 331,243,531 \\
\hline 1900 & 360,002,672 & 21,364,690 & 204,106,397 & 11,441,751 & 6,872,856 & 603,788,366 \\
\hline 1901 & 373,569,677 & 26,992,990 & 209,119,668 & 11,564,062 & 6,752,416 & 627,998,813 \\
\hline 1902. & 388,947,169 & 28,020,185 & 216,594,408 & 13,719,3*7 & 7,119,013 & 654,400,162 \\
\hline 1903 & 396,570,432 & 30,714,781 & 223,433,771 & 15,689,210 & 7,435,135 & 673,843,329 \\
\hline 190 & 389,928,464 & 34,763,809 & 233,184,407 & 16,701,653 & 7,762,677 & 682,341,010 \\
\hline 1935 & 374,554,675 & 37,124,805 & 242,780,611 & 20,533,487 & 7,743,987 & 682,736965 \\
\hline 1906 & 391,708,063 & 39,893,116 & 265,204,811 & 25,151,054 & 8,945,914 & 730,902,958 \\
\hline 1907 & 377,017,192 & 42,186,533 & 262,460,253 & 28,514 743 & 9,971,652 & 720150,373 \\
\hline 1908. & 363,292,406 & 44237,229 & 274,766,791 & 29,797,750 & 1ù,¢66,852 & 723,061,028 \\
\hline 1909 & 357,760,430 & 50,676.779 & 275,038,827 & 30,545,776 & 11,367,091 & 725,383,903 \\
\hline 1910 & 371,165,696 & 56,524,261 & 289,308,085 & 34,430,074 & 11,712,623 & 763,140,739 \\
\hline 1911 & 382 046,845 & 62.777,966 & 305,977,350 & 42,515,629 & 12,301,757 & 805,619,547 \\
\hline 1912 & 395,238,026 & 67,837,245 & 322,321,981 & 45,182,732 & 12,959,79? & 843,539,783 \\
\hline 1913 & 419,722,253 & 74,702,309 & 345,987,401 & 47,463,382 & 13,568,066 & 901,443,411 \\
\hline 1914 & 420,662,533 & 79,652,133 & 351,905,284 & 49,973,696 & 14,011,414 & 916,205,060 \\
\hline 1915 & 415,551,116 & 81,502,803 & 354,700,113 & 52,686,108 & 14,312,009 & 918,752,149 \\
\hline 1916. & 427,373,847 & 84,535,737 & 363,630,177 & 54,167,403 & 14,884,534 & 944,591,698 \\
\hline 1917. & 349,788 114 & 71,153,030 & 373,079,651 & 50,906,681 & 15,238, 157 & 860,165,633 \\
\hline 1918. & 371,136,389 & 79,917,071 & 360,207,555 & 43,448,206 & 15,287,922 & 869,997,143 \\
\hline 1919 & 370,084,711 & 80,806,261 & 365,963,677 & 46,723,575 & 15,958,198 & 879,536,422 \\
\hline 1920 & 349,772,761 & 94,141,991 & 432,936,227 & 49 562,574 & 15,007,235 & 941,420,788 \\
\hline 1921 & 384,128,024 & 107,675,507 & 418,106,603 & 51,944,034 & 15,797,894 & 977,652,062 \\
\hline 1922. & 388,357,767 & 114,679,520 & 472,538,068 & 58,826,451 & 18,567,115 & 1,052,968,921 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FIRST STREET RAILWAY IN N. Y. CITY.

The first passenger street traek in the world was laid in New York City-the Fourth Ave. (Harlem) street railroad, chartered in 1831. It was built on the Bowery and was opened for travel from Prince St. to the present site of Union Square in November, 1832.

The vehicles were drawn by two norses, and were after the style of the stage coaeh of that time. On the day of the opening, the Mayor and the City Couneilmen and other invited guests made the first trip over the line.

A large number of people gathered to see the new ears make their start and even the most sceptleal of the number were obliged to confess that the new horse cars were a suecess and designed to prove a great eonvenience to the publie.

The road was extended to Murray Hiil in 1833, and reaehed the Harlem River in 1839. Fares were paid in silver sixpenecs of the old Spanish eurreney then in eirculation. A rapid extension of the system followed as towns in different parts of the country increased in size.

ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS ON N. Y. CITY TRANSPORTATION LINES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1921. & 1020. & 1919. & & 1921. & 1920. & 1919. \\
\hline Car Collisions & 999 & 1,291 & 1,355 & Eleetric Shocks. & 239 & 304 & 321 \\
\hline Persons Struck. & 2,185 & 2,069 & 2,487 & Derailments... & 4,362 & 3,638 & 2,982 \\
\hline Vehicles Struck & 19,445 & 18,351 & 16,113 & Other Accidents. & 23,999 & 22,508 & 23,657 \\
\hline Boarding. & 6,961 & 5,655 & 5,475
5,877 & Total. & 65,555 & 59.123 & 58,267 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SUBWAY TICKETS SOLD AT GRAND CENTRAI, AND TIMES SQUARE STATIONS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Gr. Central & Times Sq. & Year. & 1 & Times sa. & YE & Gr. Central & Times Sq. \\
\hline 19 & 5,121,966 & 3,641,345 & 1911 & 13,799,160 & 11,663,025 & 1918 & 28,539,221 & 17,272,086 \\
\hline 1906 & 8,870,359 & 6,300,138 & 1912 & 14,995,523 & 12,709,311 & 1918 & 28,100,213 & 16,436,775 \\
\hline 1907 & 10,391,676 & 7,784,967 & 1913 & 16,939,238 & 13,211,957 & 1919 & 23,581,945 & 20,579,059 \\
\hline 1908 & 11,307,623 & 9,118,318 & 1914 & 19,551,405 & 13,664,628 & 1920 & 28,030,334 & 26,631,199 \\
\hline 1909 & 12,486,515 & 10,116,897 & 1915 & 20,494,333 & \[
14,307,694
\] & 1921 & 28,970,900 & 29,568,260 \\
\hline 1910 & 14,006,397 & 11,275,435 & 101 & 23,168,634 & \[
15,174.578
\] & & & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SUBWAY AND "L" LINES IN NEW YORK CITY,}

The first elevated railway in N. Y. City opened April 30, 1878; the first subway opened Oct. 27, 1904.

The New York State Legislature in 1921 (act signed May 12) authorized the construction of a subway between Brooklyn and Staten Island, to be uscd for both freight and passengers.

There are three subway systems and two elevated railroad systems in the City of New York devoted \(\mathrm{t}_{0}\) local passenger rapid transit. There is also a fourth system, that of the Penusylvania Railroad, which, by means of twin tubes extendng under Manhattan at 33d Street, connects the Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh Avcnue with Long Island City, enabling through all-rail passenger and freight traffic betwecn New England and the South and West. This route is used by the New Haven Railroad trains between Boston and Washington. Of the three local subway systems in the city, only one, that of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, is altogether under ground. The others run pany, is attogether under ground. The oth
on elevated structures in the outlying parts.

\section*{HUDSON TUBES.}

There are two sets of these tubes under the Hudson River, one connecting Montgomery Street, Jersey City, with the IIudson Terminal Station at Fulton-Cortlandt-Church Streets, Manhattan; the other connecting the Hudson tubes in Jersey CityHoboken with Christopher Street, Manhattan. The main trunk-line tubes of the system run from Montgomery Strect, Jersey City, to Park Place, Newark, emerging to the surface on Jersey City Heghts, and connecting on the meadows with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a surface station callcd Manhattan Transfer. In New Jersey, one set of tubes parallels the Hudson River, linking up the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad passenger stations, so that travellers may go to or from their stations, to or from downtown or uptown Manhattan. In Manhattan, the Hudson tubes connect Christopher Street with Broadway and 33d Street by way of Sixth Avenue.

\section*{INTERBOROUGH SUBWAYS.}

There are two of these systems, the east side and the west side, with cross connections in Manhattan and also in Brooklyn, so that for one five-cent fare passengers may go to or from the eastern part of Brooklyn to the northern parts of Manhattan and the Bronx.
The west side system starts on an elevated structure at Livonia and New Lots Avenues, East New York (Brooklyn), goes on Livonia Avenue to Saratoga Avenue, then turns into the Eastern Parkway, where it becomes a subway. It runs through the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, at Fighth Avenue, thence down Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, through Fulton Street to Clark Street; through Clark Street and under the East River to William Street, Manhattan; through William Street to Fulton Street; thence west to West Broadway; to Hudson Street; to Seventh Avenue; to Broadway; 'to St. Nicholas Avenue; to Amsterdam Avenue: to Broadway, to 242 d Street. at Van Cortlandt Park. It emerges from Fort George Hill near Dyckman Street, and goes to \(242 d\) Street on an elevated structure.
Another branch of the west side system starts at Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, and runs in a subway through Nostrand Avenue to the Eastern Parkway, where it joins the other branch. Through trains run in both branches over the entire west side system. Transfers to the east side subway system are made at Nevins Street or at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhaftan.

At 96th Street and Broadway, the west side system has a branch (part of the original Interborough subway) that extends under the northwest corner of Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to 145 th Street, thence under the Harlem River to 149th Street, where it joins the east side trunk line on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard. Just south of Bronx Park, an extension, on an elevated structure, branches off and goes along White Plains Road, to 241st Street, Mount Vernon. This extension also is used by Third Avenue " \(L\) ", trains, north of Gun Hill Road.
The west side-east side systems have an elevated extension on Jerome Avenue extending north from Mott Avenue and 149th Street, up through Fordham and Bedford Park, to a point between Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery, ending at about 242 d Street. This extension is, also used by Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue " L ' trains, north of 162 d Street.
The east side system starts at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues (Long Island R. R. Terminal),

Brooklyn, gocs on Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street: to Joralemon Street; thence under the East River to Battery Park, Manhattan; thence under Broadway, to Park Row; to the Brooklyn Bridge; to Lafayette Street, to Fourth Avenue; to 42d Street (Grand Central Scation); to Lexington Avenue; to 130 th' Street; thence under the Harlem River to Mott Avenue; to 149th Street; where it emerges onto an elevated structure; to Westchester Avenue; to the Southern Boulevard; to the southern part of Bronx Park (Bronx Zoo).

An extension of the east side system starts at Mott Avenue and 138th Street, and gocs through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard; to Whitlock Avenue: to Westchester Avenue, and through old Westchester Village, to the Eastern Boulevard, at the west side of Pelham Bay Park.

The Queensboro Branch of the Interborough subway system starts at. 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, and uses the Belmont tubes under the East River at 42d Street, to Long Island City, there emerging onto an elevated structure and going to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. There it splits into two elevated branches, one going through Ravenswood. on Second Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria; the other going on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue, to Alburtis Avenue, Corona. Both branches are used by the Second Avenue, Manhattan, "I," trains between Queensboro Bridge Plaza and the terminals of the branches.

All of the Intcrboro's subway lines are city-owned.

\section*{BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S} SUBWAYS.
There are three B. R. T. subways-the Fourth Avenue line, the Broadway line, and the Queensboro line.

The Transit Commission, in October, 1922, announced plans for the tunnel under the Narrows, from the extension of the Fourth Ave. subway, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to Rosebank, Staten Island.

The Fourth Avenue route starts at Fourth Avenue and 86th Street, South Brooklyn, and runs along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to the Manhattan Bridge, re-entering a subway at the Manhattan approach to the bridge, continuing west by way of Canal Street to Broadway, where it joins the Broadway tubes of the B. R. T. Fourth Avenue traffic usually goes by way of the Montague Street tube and Broadway.

The Fourth Avenue subway is to be extended to 95th St., Fort Hamilton.

The Broadway subway line starts at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street (Empire Boulevard) at the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park; goes along Flatbush Avenuc to Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, where it connects with the Fourth Avenue subvay and also with the Interborough subway; thence on Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, to Borough Hall, to Montague Street; thence under the East River to Whitehall Street, Manhattan; thence under Trinlty Place, Church Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue; thence under 59th and 60th Streets, and by tunnel under the East River to a connection with the Queensboro lines. The Fourth Avenuc route connects with the Broadway route at Flatbush and DeKalb Avenues, Brooklyn, and also at Broadway and Canal Street, Manhattan.

The Transit Commission, in October, 1922, announced plans for an extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway System, from 59th St. and Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, up Central Park West, Seventh Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue to Washington Heights, where it will connect with the proposed Eighth Avenue trunk line, and the existing Interborough subway at 168th Street and Broadway.

The Brighton Beach line of the B. R. T. connects with the B. R. T. subway at Malbone Street, and the B. R. T. surface and "L"' Coney Island lines connect with the Fourth Avenue subway at 86th Street, so that there are through subway trains by both subways between Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, and the Coney Island district.

Owing to the many connecting and transfer points, the above grouping of Interborough and B. R. T. routes is arbitrary, intended for the reader's convenience, inasmuch as the trains are operated at times over other than the group routes indicated.

All of the B. R. T. subways are city-owned.
Under a contract between the city and the \(B . R\). T., a 5 -cent fare is assured by subway or "L" between Queens Plaza, Manhattan, or Brooklyn, and Coney Island. The B. R. T surface lines, by resolving themselves into their old corporate identitics, are able to charge a 10 -cent fare to Coney Island, and on several of their other surfacc routes they charge 10 cents for through rides.

The lines remaining to be completed in the Dual

System are, for the Interioorough Company, the extension of the Queensboro subway from Lexington Avenue (Grand Central Terminal) to 41st Street
and Eighth Avenue and, for the New York Municipal Corporation, the 14th Street-Eastern and the pal Corporation, th
"L'" LINES-MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

There are four elevated roads in these two boroughs, all operated by the Interborough.

Second Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, runs north to Pearl Street and New Bowery to the Bowery; to Division Street; to Allen Street; First Avenue to 23 d Street; to Second Avenue; to 129 th Street. where it merges with the Third Avenue "L.

Third Avenue "L" starts at Park Row (old Chatham Street) and the Brooklyn Bridge, and runs on Park Row to the Bowery, at Chatham Square, where it bends into the Bowery; to Third Avenue; to 129 th Street, where it erosses the Harlem River, and continues north through Willis and Melrose Avenues, to Third Avenue, the Bronx; thence past Crotona and Bronx Parks to Williamsbridge, at, White Plains and Gun Hill Roads. There it connects with the White Plains Road elevated Interborough subway extension to Mt. Vernon

At 1494 Street, the " \(L\) " connects with the Interborough subway elevated line that runs on Westchester Avenue, the Southern Bouievard, and White plains Road to Mt. Vernon. The "L" trains use this extension along, with the subway trains

Ninth Avenue "L." starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Greenwich Street; to West 14th Street and Ninth Avenue; on Ninth Avenue to 53d Street, where it merges with the Sixth Avenue "L," and the two roads jointly eontinue on Ninth (Columbus) Avenue, to 110 th Street; to Eighth Avenue; to 155th Street, where

> TO CONEY ISLAND

The only direet "L" line to Coney Island at the present time is the Culver Line operating via the Fifth Avenue line to 36 th Street, and thence via a new structure, principally on Gravesend Avenue, to Coney Island.

Since the completion of the Brighton Line subway connection in 1920, no regular elevated service is operated over the Brighton route, a shuttle service only being maintained between Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street and Prospect Park. During the summer months express trains run from Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue to Brighton Beach.

The Myrtle Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, and also via the Williamsburg Bridge, to Metropolitan Avenue, Ridgewood.

SUMMARY OF RAP
There are over 600 miles of subway and "L" tracks in the city, of which 361 miles are Interborough lines, and 258 are B. R. T. lines. The Interborough subway roads total 222 miles; the Manhattan "L"' system, 139 miles. The Interborongh subway roads have eost over \(\$ 300,000,000\); the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway roads over \$193,000,000 . The Interborough's share of the cost has been over \(\$ 148,000,000\), including \(\$ 48.000,000\) the company spent on the first East River tubes and the extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The city has put up the rest of the cost of the Interborough subways. Of the cost of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways the company has borne over \(\$ 69,000,000\); the city over \(\$ 124,000,000\).

Under the Dual System of rapid transit, all of the lines operated by the Interborough and the Consolidateu Railroads Co. (the latter a B. R. T. subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the
the road crosses the Harlem River, bearing east, conneeting with the Youkers branch of the N . Y . Central R. R., at Sedgwick Avenue, and continuing east to Jerome Avenue, whence it uscs the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough subway that goes on up to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sixth Avenue "L"' starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Chureh Street; to Park Place; to West Rroadway; to West Third Street; to Sixth Avenue; to West 53d Street (where a shuttle train runs between 50 th Street and 59 th Street, on Sixth Avenue); to Ninth Avenue where it merges with the Ninth Avenue "L.

\section*{ELEVATED LINES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.}

The "L'" roads in Brooklyn and Queens (except the Interborough's subway extensions) are operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. They run trains over the Brooklyn and the Williamsburg Bridges across the East River. Thus these lines connect Manhattan with the Brough of Brooklyn and with the outlying districts, including Pichmond Hill, Jamaica, Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, and Coney Island. The East New York Jamaica, Brownsville lines inter-connect at Eas New York, so that passengers may transfer via any bridge between Manhattan, Jamaica, Ridgewood and Canarsie, and the intervening distriets of Brooklyn.

\section*{FOR FIVE CENTS}

The Fulton Street "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to East New York, and thence via Pitkin and Liberty Avenues to Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The Lexington Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Jamaica, via Myrtle and Lexington Avenues and Broadway

The Broadway "L'" runs' from Manhattan via the Williamsburg Bridge to East New York and Canarsie.

The Fifth Avenue " \(L\) ' runs from the Prooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, at 65th Street. At. 35th Street the line connects with and trangfers to the Culver route.
so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below 59th Street

New York's original subway, operated by the Interborough, now denoted the Cirst Subway, is an integral part of the Dual System. Under the operating eonditions scheduled for the new lines, it lost its identity and was merged for operating purposes with other lines assigned under the dual agreements to the Interborough

The Dual System was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission. on Marcl 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough and the Municipal Railway Corporation (the latter a B. R. T. subsiii iary), providing for the construction and operation of new lines and extensions.

In Oetober, 1922, the Transit Commission and Interborough security holders agreed, it was announced, on a finaneial reorganlzation, under whieh there are to be no dividends for 5 years; dividends never are to exceed 5 per cent. in a year: and the Manhattan "L" stock no longer gets a fixed divirlend.

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES, N. Y. CITY.
(Years ended June 30. 1922 figures are tentative.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Fiscas, YEAR. & Operating Revenue. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Maintenance } \\
& \text { ind } \\
& \text { Operation. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Taxes, Tolls, Etc. & Operating rncome. & Net Corporate Income. \\
\hline 1908 & \$69,026,612 & \$40,129,956 & \$4,330,227 & \$24,566.429 & \$2,665,764 \\
\hline 1909 & 72,432,715 & 41,606,428 & 4,982,677 & 25,843.609 & 6,386,037 \\
\hline 1910 & 79,593,910 & 43,586,932 & 5,148,324 & 30,858,654 & 9,559,816 \\
\hline 1911 & 83,751,415 & 45,993,964 & 5,495,881 & 32,261570 & 10,171,074 \\
\hline 1912 & 88242,144 & 47,667.562 & 5,803,790 & 34,770,792 & 12,073,641 \\
\hline 1913 & 92,141,605 & 48,675,647 & 6,095,520 & 37,370,438 & 12,229,271 \\
\hline 1914 & 94,155521 & 50,117,712 & 5,895,935 & 38,141,874 & 11,849,985 \\
\hline 1915 & 93,644,428 & 50,324,095 & 5,811,290 & 37,509,043 & 11,501,157 \\
\hline 1916 & 98,628,185 & 52.038,312 & 6,238,461 & 40,351,412 & 12,352,438 \\
\hline 1917 & 100,185,796 & 55,960,722 & 7,185,113 & 37,039,961 & 9,457,886 \\
\hline 1918 & 103,499,463 & 60,699,402 & 8,23? 851 & 34,567,210 & 5,266,496 \\
\hline 1919 & 110,198,575 & 75,985,007 & 7,907,358 & 26,306,210 & 8,556,408 \\
\hline 1920 & 127,880,161 & 96,059,603 & 7,353,757 & 24,466,801 & 10,725,522 \\
\hline 1921 & 136,805,039 & 107,232,967 & 7,505,676 & 22,066,396 & 16,214,256 \\
\hline 1922 & 141,229,757 & 104,84 & & 36,384,835 & 1,589,812 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Operating income is the excess of revenue over expenses and taxes.
Net corporate income is the balance after interest, rents and other fixed chages.
Figures in italies in the above table show deficte.
}

\section*{VALUATIONS RECOMMENDED AND COMPANIES' FIGURES.}
\begin{tabular}{r|r|r|r|r}
\hline
\end{tabular}

The amount that the City of New York has invested in the subways is (Contricts 1, 2, 3 and 4) \$293,493,239 . Adding this to the recommended valuation of company property \((\$ 465,680,154)\) would give a total valuation of city and company property of \(\$ 759,173,393\).

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

Pennsylvania Ramboad System-Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken; the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.
Manhattan crosstown tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.
East River tunnels connect with the crosstown tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.
Hudson and Manhattan Railroad SystemNorth tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874 ; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5.700 feet long.
Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopner St. thence to Sixth Ave, and up Sixth Ave. to \(33 d\) St. Started March, 1904 , completed in 1910 . Section from Morton to 12 th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.
South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Building (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long, with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.
Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1905; completed in July, 1911.
Belmont Tunnel under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diametcr, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross
section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel.)
Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River from the Battery, New York. to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways.' Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.
Clark Street Tube-These twin-tubes undcrneath the East River, connecting the InterboroughSeventh Avenue subway in Mannattan with the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue subway of the Interborough in Brooklyn, were completed and put in operation the Summer of 1919. They are 5,047 feet long; outside diameter of 17 feet 6 inches; inside diameter 15 feet.
The B. R. T. subway tubes from Whitehall St.; Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, from East 14th St., Manhattan, to North 7 th St., Brooklyn, and from east 60th St., Manhattan, under Blackwell's Island to Long Island City, Queens, were in full operation in 1921.
West Shore Railloat Tunnel, Weehawken, NEW JER EY-Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-thrce months later, at a cost of \(\$ 525,000\). It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is bricklined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 80,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was \$200, and of unlined section, \(\$ 110\), and equivalent of \(\$ 7.00\) per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of \(0.30 \%\) toward the east, and \(0.34 \%\) toward the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel. It is ventilated by rotary fans, installed in 1911.
BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL, through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed Fcbruary 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunncl is double tracked, lincd with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

\section*{THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY VEIHCULAR TUNNEL.}
(Contributed by the N. Y. State Bridge and Tunnei Commission, Mail of Records, Oct. 17, 1922.)

New York State Bridge and Tunnel CommissionCommlssioners: Gen. George R. Dyer, Chairman; F. W. Bloomingdale, MeDougall Hawkes, A. J. Shainberg, N. Y. City Commissloner of Plant and Structures, cx-offclo; N. Y. State Engineer, exoflicio; Paul Wlndels, Counsel; Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary.

New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commis-sion-Commlssloners: Theodore Boettger, Chairman: Weller H. Noyes, Robert S. Sinclair, John F. Boyle, Thomas J. S. Barlow, John B. Kates, Isaac Ferris, Frank L. Supice, Emerson Richards, Counsel; James P. Dolan, Sccretary

Chief Engineer-Clifford M. Holland
The States of New York and New Jersey enacted legislatlon providing for the construction, maintenance and operation of a tunnel, to be paid for by each State in equal parts, and directed the Commissions to enter into a treaty or contract to tiat end. The treaty was executed in final form on Dec. 30 , 1919, and has been consented to by a resolution of Congress, approved by the President. One mlllion doilars was made available by the Legislature of each State, and the Commlssions thereby had the necessary funds to begin actual construction.

On Jan. 6, 1920. Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland recommended the construction of twin tubes of 29 feet 6 inches external diameter of cast-iron rings lined with concrete, provlding for a 20 -foot roadway \(\ln\) each which would be capable of carlng for two lines of traffic, the north tube for westbound trafic and the south tube for eastbound. The tunnels recommended provide a narrow sidewalk for pedestrians and sufficient ventilation ducts and service conduits.

The Commissions unanimously approved the recommendation of the Chicf Engineer, and contract drawlngs and specifications were ordered prepared, and on Oct. 12, 1920, ground was broken at Canai Street Park on contract No. 1 for the constructlon of the ventllation shafts on Manhattan Island. These have been compieted and form the worklng chambers for the under-river structure from the New York slde. Drawings and specificatlons were then prepared for similar work on the New Jersey slde, as wcll as the under-river section of the tunnel, and are known as contracts 3 and 4 . Negotiations were entered into wlth the City of New York for the acqulrement of Pier 35 and other waterfront property necessary for construction, maintenance and operatlon; aiso wlth the Erie Railroad Company in whose yard on the Jersey watcrfront the bulk of tunnel construction operations will be carried on for a perlod of three years.

The difficult problems of property acqusition have been solved and contracts were signed on March 28 , 1922, calling for construction work \(\ln\) an amount approximating \(\$ 20,000,000\). Preliminary operatlons commenced lmmediately, which involved contracts for material produced in different sections of the country.

Two elcctric power-houses have been completely erected for furnishlng the compressed air and hydraullc power requlred ln construction work. These represent an outiay of \(\$ 500,000\). The quarters for the compressed alr workers as provided by law are in the course of constructlon, to be fully equlpped for the accommodation of 600 men . A blanket of approximately 200,000 cuble yards of clay and riprap is being laid in the river bed for the protection of tunneiling operations and the structure ltsclt. At the New Jersey pierhead llne 84 concrete steei piles 24 lnches in diameter are being sunk to bedrock 260 feet beiow hlgh water to form the foundation for the New Jersey rlver ventilation shaft.

The shields to be driven from the Manhattan side of the river were erected ln the shafts at Canal and Spring Streety, and the driving of the shleids out under the Hudson River was started before the end of the year. The shields on the New Jersey side for driving eastward under the rlver wili be set up eariy in 1923, after the land shafts located in the Eric Railroad yard have been completed. The time for completing contracts 3 and 4 is set for April, 1925.

The actual work of boring the tunnci began on Oct. 26, 1922.

\section*{VENTILATION OF TUNNEL}

The ventilation probiem has been worked out through co-operative lnvestigations with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Yaie Unlversity and Unlversity of Ilinois, which have demonstrated the practicability of an economic system of ventifation. This wili be tirougli four shafts, two on each side of the river, one loeated on either side alld near the pierhead ine, which wlii provlde protection to the tunncis and aliow silps for the deepest draft ocear-going vessel.

These piers wili be buitt by the City of New York and the Erie Raiiroad Company. The other shafts are to be located nearcr the portals, thus making a series of ventilation units materially reduclng the cost of equipment and operation.
The ventilation of the tunnel will be accomplished by supplying the fresh air through a contlnuous duct in the bottom of each tunnel and withdrawing the vitiated air through another continuous duct at the top of each tunnel. The fresh alr enters the roadway through two continuous slots in the curb on either side of tie roadway, and the vitiated alr enters the upper duct through openings located at frequent intervals in the roof over the roadway. The ventllation requirements are based on a maximum concentration of carbon monoxide of 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air

This wiil ultlmately require \(3,600,000\) cubic feet of fresh air per minute, representing an average of 40 complete air changes per hour.

After study of traffic across the ferries and bridges and on the clty streets, it was seen that precaution must be taken to prevent the congestlon of traffic on the streets at the tunnel terminals; and lt is planned to separate the incoming from the outgoing traffic to permlt of its concentration and absorption without endangering the capacity use of the tunnel and interference with normal street traffc.

The Manhattan entrance ls from a plaza on Broome Street, from Hudson to Varlck Streets, and the exit ls on the south side of Canal Street at Varick and Vestry Streets. The Jerscy City entrance is from a piaza at 12 th and Provost Streets, and the exit at 14 th and Provost Streets.
The entire cost of construction, approximately \(\$ 30,000,000\), can bc amortized on the estimated traffic at rate of tolls equal to the present ferry rates in about eleven years, whlch conforms with the requirement of the New York act that tolls be coilected to pay all maintenance and operating charges and amortize the cost of construction within twenty years.

QUICK TRANSIT FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Among the advantages which the tunnel will afford wili be the quick and certain transportation of merchandise, foodstuffs and coal from the malnland direct 10 final destination in Manhattan, the Bronx and Long Island, unhindered by climatic or other conditions. In the item of coal alone, the entirc cost of the tunnel could have been defrayed out of any one of a dozen day's losses in January, 1918, due to the lnabillty to move the coal barges across the river, not to mention the deaths, lllncss and physical suffering resulting from the coal famine.

Milk and produce wagons or trucks coming from the New York counties adjoining the New Jersey line could drive directly into the city and deliver their product with certainty many hours earlier than ls now possiblc. Outgoing frelght deliverles could also be made more emfientiy and in larger volume than is now possible by the present lighterage system. This would do away with the necesslty of using valuable waterfront property for railroad piers, floats and brldges on both the Manhattan and Jersey shores.

Finally the most important question of time in transit would be solved for all classes of freight or passenger-carrying vehicles at no increase ln ferry cost. At present, owing to the crowded conditions at certain hours, a truck or car is forced to walt in line, sometimes for several hours, before it can be driven aboard the ferry, whereas wlth the tunnel proposed, and its wide plazas at each end, there wouid not be the slightest delay or congestion at any time.

THE TUNNEL IN BRIEF.
Total length of proposed tunnels, 9,250 feet.
Outside diameter of circular subsurface tubes, 29 feet 6 inchas.

Construction materiai, cast-iron ring lined with concrete

Elevatlon of top of tube, 60 fcet below mean low tide.

Maximum gradients on approaches at each end, \(31 / 2\) per cant

Width of roadway in each tunnel, 20 feet.
Ventilation-blower and cxhaust fans at 4 shafts -2 on each side of river.

Estimated annual traffic on completion (both directions), \(5,610,000\) vehicles.

Total estimated annuai capacity of tunnel (botil dircctions), \(15,800,000\) veilicies.

Manhattan terminus of tumnel-entrance Broome Street-exit Canal and Varlck Streets.

Jersey City terminus-cntrance 12th Streotexit 14 th Street.

\section*{ALTITUDES IN NEW YORK CITY.}

The hlghest natural elevation of land in the City of New York- 430 feet-is on top of Todt (Toad or Iron) Hill, Staten Island. Thls hill rises from the Richmond Road at Gurretson's station on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian cemetery where the Vanderbllts lie burled. A point near tale summit referred to, where the altitude is 409.24 feet, is lndicated by a bench mark eight feet from the east side of David J. Tysen's dwelling, near the southeast corner of Ocean Terrace and Todt Hlll Road. The house is about 100 feet south of Ocean Terrace, and about 200 feet east of Todt Hill Road

This is the highest point on the Atlantic Coast, south of Maine.

Other hlgh road points in Richmond Borough are: Manor Road ( 244.35 ft .) at Castleton Corners, near the Eckstein brewery; and Manor Road (233.43 ft.) near the N. Y. City Farm Colony. There are several hills on Staten Island over 300 feet high. The elevation at the Fort Wadsworth Post-Exchange building is 107.15 feet above sea level.

The highest natural altitude in Manhattan-267 feet, 9 inches-is near the site of old Fort Washington, a little west of Fort, Washington Avenue, approximately 900 feet north of W. 181st St. The hlll at Inwood rises to a height of 232 feet, 9 inches. Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are-Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93rd St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave., at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St.,
185.92; Wadsworth Ave., near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the stree \({ }^{+}\)level, 203.25. The highest natural elevation in the Bronx-284 feet, 6 lnches-ls on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave., and W. 250th St., Rlverdale Hill. Other Bronx altludes are-Jerome Ave., near E. 233rd St., 210.73; Jerome and Mosholu Aves., Van Cortlandt Park, 193.39; Rlverdale Ave., and Spuyten Duyvll Parkway, 178.49; Grand Boulevard and Concoursc, and E. 199th St., , 148.64; Hall of Fame Terrace, at Unlversity Ave., 170.32; Poe Park, E. 192d St., 140.22; East approach to Washlngton Bridge, at University and Aqueduct Aves., 141.63.

The hlghest natural elevatlon in Brooklyn-210 feet-ls in Greenwood Cemetery, near the 9th Ave. entrance. Other Brooklyn altitudes are-Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West.), 32 feet south of 14 th St., 155.34; Prospect Park West and 5th St., 162.16; Unlon St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., \(146.29 ; 59\) th St., and 5 th Ave., 116.96; Atlantic and Classon Aves., 83.68; Borough Hall, on street level, 66.71 ; Surf Ave., Coney Island, at the Public Bath, 11.49.
The highest elevation in Queens Borough-266.48 feet-is on Little Neck Hill, 800 feet east of Little Neck Road and 435 feet south of 61st Ave. (Hyde Park Road) near the Vanderbilt estate.

The highest track elevation (altltude above sea level at base of rajl) in the Interborough tubes133.5 feet-is at the Museum station, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. The tracks in the lowest part of the Queensboro (42d St.) Interborough tube under the East River are 105 feet below sea level.

LENGTH, COST, HEICHT, ETC., OF NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BRIDAE. & Length With Appr'ch & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Length } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Span. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Helght \\
Above \\
Water.
\end{tabular} & Begun. & Opened. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cost of } \\
\text { Con- } \\
\text { struction. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Cost of Land. & Total Cost. \\
\hline & Feet. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Feet \\
1.595
\end{tabular} & Feet. & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
7009,412
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
7,185,165
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
D. 094577
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Mrookhattan & 6,016 & 1,595
1.470 & 135 & 1901, Oct. & 1883 , May 24 & 16,698,189 & 14,386,516 & \\
\hline Willamsburg & 7,308 & 1,600 & 135 & 1896, Nov. & 1903, Dec. 19 & 15,091,497 & 9,096,593 & 24,188,090 \\
\hline Queensboro & 7,449 & 1,182 & 135 & 1901, July. & 1909, Mar. 30 & 12,872,364 & 4,719,398 & 17,591,762 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Hell Gate ( N \\
R. R.) Arch
\end{tabular} & 18,000 & 1,017 & 135 & 1912, July & 11917, Mar. 1 & 12,000,000 & 3,000,000 & 15,000,000 \\
\hline Third Avenue & 18,22S & -300 & 25.8 & 1893, Oct. & |1898, Aug. 1 & 1,783,412 & 2,213,664 & 3,997,076 \\
\hline Washington & 2,375 & 508.8 & 133.5 & 1886, July & 1888, Dec . . . & 2,851,684 & 2,213,902 & 2,889,586 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Total cost of all bridges} & 90,864,379 & 44,873,975 & 738,355 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

All except the Hell Gate are municipan-owned bridges. Height above water means at under part of centre of span.

OTHER DATA ON THE BIG BRIDGES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bridqa. & Width Over All. & H'ghtof Towers Over Highwater. & Diameter of Cables & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { W eight } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Cables. }
\end{gathered}
\] & H'ght of Roadway at Ton, Centre. & Surface Railway Opened. & "L" Railway Opened. & Total Weight, Main Bridge. \\
\hline & Feet. & Feet. & Inches. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tons. \\
3,600
\end{tabular} & Feet.
139 & & & Tons. \\
\hline Mronklyn. & 86.0
122.6 & 272.0
336.0 & 15114 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,600 \\
& 7,950
\end{aligned}
\] & & 1898-Jan. 23 & 915-June 27 & 13,820 \\
\hline Williamsbur & 118.0 & 332.9 & 185/8 & 4,900 & \(1451 / 2\) & 1901--Nov. 3 & 1908-Sept. 16 & 31,200 \\
\hline Queensboro. & 89.6 & 124.0 & Cantil & ever. & 143 & 1909-Sept. 19 & 1917-July 23 & 52,600 \\
\hline Hell Gate Arch. & 93.0 & 240.0 & Arch. & & Traffic & began on Mar & ch 9, 1917. & 26,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TRAFFIC ON THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.
(Summary of count for 24 hours in both directions, on a day in November, 1921.)
The 1920 figures are in parentheses.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BRIDGE. & Cars. & Car Passengers. & uding Autos. & Vehicle Passengers. & Pedestrians. & Total No. of Persons. \\
\hline Brooklyn & 9,639 (9,700) & 200,216 (148,525) & 8,529 ( 5,188 ) & 13,444 (8.858) & 3,263 (1,928) & 216,923 (159,311) \\
\hline Manhattan. & 3,717 ( 3,475\()\) & 254,261 ( 209,590 ) & 26.733 (20,785) & \(54,953(41,810)\) & 1,340 \(\quad\) (932) & 310,554 (252,332) \\
\hline Wil'msburg. & 9,601. (9,651) & \(419,015(366,885)\) & 19,922 (17,480) & 38,207 (35,382) & 1,375 (981) & 458,597 \((403,248)\) \\
\hline Queensboro. & 2,322 (2,494) & 65,543 (62,604) & 20,829 (17,858) & 41,249 (35,896) & \(1,860 \quad(967)\) & \(108,652(99,467)\) \\
\hline Third Ave.. & 281 (311) & 1,067 (1,630) & 5,986 (4,353) & 9,125 (7,058) & 5,285 (5,726) & \(15,477 \quad(14,414)\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Count of total persons using, on other bridges-| 59,625; Greenpoint Ave., 10,324; Grand St., \(13,139\). Harlem Rlver: Willis Ave. 52,141 ; Madison Ave., 52,968; Washington, 41,237; Shlp Canal, 51,065. Bronx: Westchester Ave., 21,088. Brooklyn: Ham.lton Ave., 34,745; Ninth St., 30,738; Union St., 10,594; Washington Ave., 32,551; Harway Ave., 14,005; Third Ave., 17,206; Metropolitan Ave., 25,830. Newtown Creek: , Vernon Ave.,

\section*{SUSPENSION AND CANTILEVER BRIDGES.}

The suspension bridge is a fixed brldge and consists of a truss supported by cables resting on towers; the cables belng anchored at each end In masonry anchorages. Suspender ropes or wires connect the truss to the cables.

The cantilever bridge is a fixed bridge in which

59,625; Greenpoint Ave., 10,324; Grand St., 13,139.
Queens: Borden Ave., 12,038; Flushing, 28,862. Richmond: Fresh Kills, 1,054.

Total 24 -hour count, both ways, on the 44 municipal bridges-Cars, 39,862; car passengers, 1,212,660. Vehicles, 228,778: vehicle passengers, 443,007. Pedestrians, 105,661. Total persons using the bridges, \(1,761,328\).
the truss is supported on a pier and balanced by extending in boin directions from the pler, one end of the truss extending over part of the space to be bridged toward a similar truss from an opposlte pier and the other end of the truss extending back to a masonry anchor pier.

\section*{THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK:}

\section*{(Data by courtesy of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)}

New York Bay is the principal entrance to New York City. It is divided into two parts, the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay, by the Narrows, a passage about five-elghths of a mile wide at its narrowest part. The entranee to tire Lower Bay is between Sandy Hook on tne south and Roekaway Point on the north and is about seven miles wlde. The Upper Bay extends from the Narrows to the Battery. The prineipal entranee ehannels to the harbor of New York are the Ambrose Channel and the Main Ship-BaysideGedney Channel.

Ambrose Channel, whieh is the newer and more important channel, was eompleted April 17, 1914 It has a eomparatively stralght course in a northwesteriy and then northerly direction from deep water in the ocean through the Lower Bay. It is 38,000 feet in length and 2,000 feet in width, and has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4.5 feet.

Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel is the route formerly used by deep-draught vessels. It extends westward past Sandy Hook and then northward through the Lower Bay. It has a depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a nominal width of 1,000 feet, which has deereased in places to 500 feet. The Main Channel in the Upper Bay leads between Jersey Flats and Gowanus Flats and has depths of 40 to 90 feet and a width of about one-nalf mile. Within the harbor there are several channels connecting the different sections. Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels lie in Gowanus Bay along the Brookly and form an easter Naver and is separated from the Main Ship Channel by a broad shoal off Gowanus Bay and by Governor's Isiand. By means of these channels the extensive terminals of the Bush Terminal Co. and of the New York Dock Co., as well as the municipal terminals In South Brooklyn, are directly aceessible for large shlps and have easy communication with the other sectlons of the inner harbor.

Bay Ridge Cliannel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 leet, and of 40 feet for the middle 800 feet of that wldth. Red Hook Channei is approximately 1,200 feet wide and has available depths of 38 to 40 feet at mean low water throughout its length. The comblned length of these channels is about 4.5 milies and the mean range of tide is about \(41 / 2\) feet. Buttermilk Channel has a depth of 30 feet, but at places along the sides the depth does not exceed 27 feet. The channel is broad, having at lts narrowest point a width of about 800 feet.
Rtvers, Creeks and Bays.-The Hudson (North) Rlver empties Into Upper New York Bay at the Battery, the southernmost point of Manhattan Island. The width of the river between established plerhead llnes is 3,900 feet at the Battery and gradually deereases to 2,750 feet between Castle Point, N. J., and West 14 th Street, New York City, and 2,725 feet opposite West 59 th Street.
A vessel drawing 40 feet ean be carried at mean low water up to West 19th. Street, through the eastern, or New York, side of the river; from West 19 th to about West 50 th Street, through the western, or New Jersey, side; and between West 50 th and West 75 th Streets, in the middle of the river, and thenee generally near the east shore, to the north boundary of the eity. The mean range of tide at the Battery is 4.4 feet.

The East River is a tidal strait about 16 miles long and from 600 to 4,000 fect wide, exclusive of bays and estuaries, and extends from the Battery in New York Clty to Throgs Neek at the head of Long Island Sound. The river separates the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from the Boroughs of Queens and Brookiyn.

The East River has a through ehannel to Long Island Sound 30 feet deep at mean low water and rith width of 550 leet or more, except at Hel Gate, where the 30 -ioot channel is too narrow for and the safe depth is fimited to 26 feet. A orojeet is under way for deepening the entire ehannel to 35 and 40 feet. The mean range of tide \(1 n\) the East River is 4.4 feet at the Battery, 4 feet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 6.6 feet at the east entrance to Hell Gate.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek together form a waterway about 8 milies in length, which extends from the East River to the Hudson River and separates the Borougl of Manhattan from the Borough of the Bronx. The East River entrance to the Harlem Rlver is about \(81 / 2\) milles by water
northeast of the Battery and the Hudson River entrance to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is about \(131 / 2\) miles by water north of the Battery. The Improved channel in Harlem River has a width of 150 to 400 feet and a depth of 15 feet at mean low water, except at Maeombs Dam Brldge, where ledge rock projects at a point 12 feet below mean low water.

Bronx River is a short and narrow stream that emptjes into a shallow bay or estuary on the East River at Hunts Point, about 11 miles northeast of the Battery. The navigable portion of the river eonsists of a Channel extending from its mouth to a dam at East 177 th Street. This ehannel is about \(21 / 2\) miles long and from about 50 to 300 feet wide and has a depth of 7 feet at mean low water in the lower section. The mean range of tide in the Bronx River is about 7 feet in the estuary and 6 feet at the dam.

Westchester Creek is a small stream lying wholly within the limits of the City of New York. This stream extends northward from an estuary in the north shore of East River about 14 miles northeast of the Battery. The estuary is about 1 mile long and from 500 to 3,000 feet wide. The portion of the creek now under improvement is \(2 \frac{2}{3}\) miles long from deep water in the East River and from 110 to 500 feet wide. The lower section has a depth at mean low water of 8 feet, while the upper seetion has a mean depth of 6 feet.

Eust Chester Creek is a shallow stream that empties into East Chester Bay on the north shore of Long Island Sound about 12 miles west of the Connecticut State line and about 21 miles northeast of the Batter.v. The lower two miles of the navigable portion of this stream lie wholly within tne limits of the City of New York and have a depth of 4 feet at mean low water, or 11 feet at higl water, while the upper section has a depth of about 5 feet at high water

Flushing Bay is on the north shore of Long Island, about 12 miles from the Battery. The bay is about 1 mile wide and 2 miles long. Flushlng Creek, which flows into the head of the bay. is a tidal stream navigable for a distance of about 3.5 miles from its mouth. The total length of dredged channel in the bay and the creek is about 3 miles and the mean low water depth of channel in the bay is 10 feet; in the ereck, 8 feet. The mean range of the tide is about 7.1 feet.

Newtown Creek is the inlet of the East River that separates for a distance of about 4 miles the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The lmproved ehannel has a width of about 125 feet and a mean low water depth of 20 feet to Meeker Avenue bridge and 14 feet above. The mean range of tide is about 4 feet.

Wallabout Channel is a channel in Wallabout Bay, an lnlet of the East River adjacent to the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The channel consists of a waterway extending in a half cirele around the lnside of the island known as Cob Dock and is divided into two parts by a stone causeway eonnecting the mainland with cob Dock. The eastern section of the channel is about 2,000 feet long and from 250 to 350 feet wide, and has a depth of about 20 feet at mean low water. At the head of Wallabout Channel are two bodies of navigable water, Kent Avenue Basin and Wallabout Basin, which are 2,200 feet long and 1,300 feet long respectively.

Jamalca Bay is situated on the south shore of Long Island and lies wholly within the limits of the City of New York. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and eovers an area of approximately 32 square miles. The bay is eonnected with the oeean at Roekaway Inlet by a shifting ehannel having a least depth over the bar of about 11 feet at mean low water. An entrance channel 17 feet deep at mean low water has been dredged through the north end of the bars. The bay contains numerous smail low-lylng islands. A ehannel \(21 / 2\) miles long is under joint. improvement by the Federal Government and the City of New York. The United States is to provide and maintain the entranee ehannel and to reimburse the city for dredging the main channel in the bay; while the city is to dredge the other cnannels witnin the bay, bulkhead the shores of the bay, and fill in behind the bulkheads. On June 30, 1920, an entrance ehannel had been completed to a width of about 200 leet, and a deptn of 17 feet at mean low water.
The New Jersey Portion of the Harbor.-Newark Bay is a large estuary extending from the confluence of the Passaie and Haekensack Rivers south to Staten Island, a distance of about 6 miles. It is about \(11 / 2\) miles wide. At Staten Island the bay is ecnnected on the east with Kill van Kull and on the west witn Arthur Kili. The navigable channel in the bay lias a dredged depth of 20 feet
at mean low water and the range of tide is about 5 leet.

Passaic River is a tldal stream which is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water as far as the city of Passaic, 16 miles above its mouth. In the lower portion of the river the depth of the navigable channel is 20 feet to within 800 feet of the Jackson Street bridge at Newark; thence 16 feet deep to the Montclair and Greenwood Lake railroad bridge; thence 6 feet deep to Passaic.

Hackensack Rlver is a tidal stream which merges with the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay. It is navigable to New Milford, \(201 / 2\) miles from \(i\) cs mouth. At mean low water, 12 feet can be carried to Little Ferry, \(123 / 4\) mlles; then 10 feet through the highway dridge at Littie Ferry; thence 12 feet to Hackensack, \(21 / 4\) miles; thence quite shoal to New Milford.

\section*{THE STATEN ISLAND KILLS.}

Arthur Kill separates Staten Island from New Jersey. It is about 12 miles long. This channel, together with Kill van Kull, forms Staten Island Sound, and, with the lower end of Newark Bay, forms the inland waterway between New York and New Jersey, the boundary between the two States following the centre of the waterway. Vessels drawing 19 feet can be taken at mean low water into Newark Bay via Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay and Arthur Kill. Vessels drdwing 23 feet at mean low water can be taken through Upper

New York Bay, Kill van Kull and Arthur Kill to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Kill van Kull, a connecting waterway about 3 miles in length, lies along the northern shore of Staten Island and extends from the lower end of Newark Bay to Upper New York Bay. Vessels having a draught of 25 feet can be brought at mean low water into Newark Bay tnrough Upper New York Bay and the channel in Kill van Kull.

Raritan Bay lies at the southern end of Staten Island and forms the western portion of Lower New York Bay. Its greatest length from north to south is about 5 miles and from east to west about 7 miles. The Raritan River empties into the bay at its western end and the Arthur Kill extends northward from lts western end. Vesscls enter the bay by way of the Main Snip-Bay-side-Gedney Channel, but a draught of not more than 21 feet at mean low water can be carried through the dredged channels at the head of the bay.

\section*{THE RARITAN RIVER.}

Raritan River empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. At mean low water vessels with a draught of 16 feet can be carried to the Washington Canal at Sayreville, a distance of 6.7 miles; thence 10 feet to New Brunswick, a distance of about 5.3 miles.

Elizabeth River is a small stream that empties into the Arthur Kill near its junction with Newark Bay. The navigable chanuel in the lower river has a depth of 7 feet at mean high water for \(11 / 2\) miles.

\section*{THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY.}

\section*{(Headquarters, No. 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.)}

First-That terminal operations within the Port
By chapter 154 of the Laws of New York and chapter 151 of the Laws of New Jersey, 1921, Commissioners from the State of New York and Commissioners from the State of New Jersey were authorized to sign the compact between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey for the creation of the Port of New York District and the creation of Port of New York Authority. This treaty was subsequently ratified by Congress and approved by the President.

The Port of New York Authority is a body corporate and politic, having the powers enumerated in the compact for upbuilding the port. The Port Treaty says:
"The Port Authority shall constitute a body, both corporate and politic, with full power and authority to purchase, construct, lease and, or, operate any terminal or transportation facility within said district; and to make charges for the use thereof; and for any of such purposes to own, hold, lease and, or, operate real or personal property, to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or by mortgages upon any property held or to be held by it.'

The compact was signed on April 30, 1921, by Commissioners William R. Willcox and Eugenius H. Outerbridge, on behalf of the State of New York, and by Commissioners J. Spencer Smith, Frank R. Ford and DeWitt Van Buskirk, and Attorney-General Thomas F. McCram, on behalf of the State of New Jersey. Attorney-General Charles D. Newton of the State of New York signed the compact on May \(6,1921\).

\section*{PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSIONS.}

The Commissioners from New Jersey were appointed April 7, 1921; those from New York State on April 16, 1921. Their names, with year of expiration of term in parentheses, are: Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Chairman, New York City (July 1 1928) : Alfred E. Smith, New York City (July 1. 1926) ; Lewis H. Pounds, Brooklyn (July 1, 1924); J. Spencer Smith, Vice-Chairman, Tenafy, N. J. (July 1, 1923); DeWitt Van Buskirk, Bayonne, N. J. (July 1, 1924); Frank R. Ford, Caldwell, N. J. (July 1, 1925); George W. Goethals, Consulting Engineer; B. F. Cresson, Jr., Chief Engineer; Julius Henry Cohen, Counsel; William Leary, Secretary; C. A. Ruhlmann, Assistant Secretary.

The Port Authority was delegated with the duty of recommending a comprehenslve plan for the development of the Port of New York and such plan was approved by the Legislature of New Jersey on February 20, 1922, and New York on February 21, and approved by Congress in June. President Harding on July 1 signed the Congressional Resolution. Thus the Port Authority is the recognized agency of the two States and the Federal Government in developing the Port of New York.

The Port Authority seeks to co-ordinate and extend the facilities of the Port of New York in pursuance of these fundamentai principles:

District, so far as practicable, should be unified. Second-That there should be consolidation of shipments at proper classification points so as to eliminate duplication of effort, inefficient loading of equipment and realize reduction in expenses.

Third-That there should be the most direct routing of all commodities so as to avoid centres of congestion, conflictlng currents and long truck-hauls.

Fourth-That terminal stations established under the comprehensive plan should be union stations, so far as practicable.

Fifth-That the process of co-ordinating facillties should so far as practicable adapt existing facilities as integral parts of the new system, so as to avoid needless destruction of existing capital investment and reduce as far as may be possible the requirements for new capital; and endeavor should be made to obtain the consent of the States and local municlpalities within the Port Dlstrict for the co-ordination of their present and contemplated port and terminal facilities with the whole plan.

Sixth-That freight from all railroads must be brought to all parts of the port wherever practicable without cars breaking bulk, and this necessitates tunnel connection between New Jersey and Long Island, and tunnel or bridge connections between other parts of the port.
Seventh-That there should be urged upon the Federal authorities improvement of channels so as to give access for that type of water-borne commerce adapted to the various forms of development which the respective shorefronts and adjacent lands of the port would best lend themselves to;

\section*{MOTOR TRUCK HIGHWAYS.}

Eighth-Highways for motor truck traffic should be laid out so as to permit the most efflcient interrelation between terminals, piers and industrial establishments not equlpped with railroad sldings and for the distribution of building materials and many other commodlities which must be handled by trucks; these.highways to connect with existing or projected bridges, tunnels and ferries.

Ninth-Definite methods for prompt relief must be devised that can be applied for the better coordination and operation of existing facilitles while large and more comprehensive plans for future development are belng carried out.

Measures of immediate reliel from present harbor conditions, such as the consolidation of marine equipment, and the establishment of motor trunk line highways and the increased use of motor truck. facilities, are provided in the Port Authority programme.

The commission has authority to hold public hearings and has conferred with committees of railroad Presidents, steamship offcials, and all other official and civic bodies wlthin the Port Distrlet as well as with the representatives of the various busincss interests. The Port Authority has ais conferred with munlcipal, State, and Federal o ficials on phases of port planning.

\section*{COMMERCE OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF N. Y. SINCE 1860.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Gold and Silver.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Merchandise.} \\
\hline .) & Imports. & ExportsDomestic. & Exports-
Forelgn. & Imports. & ExportsDomestic. & ExportsForeign. & Dutles Collceted. \\
\hline & Dollars.
\[
2,382,855
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
50,338957
\end{tabular} & Dollars. & Doll & Dolla & Doll & Dollars. \\
\hline 1861. & \(2,382,855\)
\(\mathbf{3 4 , 1 7 6 , 1 8 8}\) & 50,338,957
\(19,112,779\) & 7,758,729 & 231,310,086 & 70,292,018 & 9,755,960 & 37,731,913 \\
\hline 1862 & 11,689,687 & 24,726,183 & 4,237,670 & 130,525,949 & \(118,267,177\)
\(127,651,778\) & 8,408,018 & 49 \\
\hline 1863 & 1,731,530 & 46,014,880 & 6,406,060 & 175,522,885 & 175,903,098 & 10,963,293 & 48,636,649 \\
\hline 1864.. & 2,099,057 & 55,610,517 & 3,562,187 & 227,407,442 & 156,626,705 & 9,173,453 & 72,406,636 \\
\hline 1865.. & 1,890,431 & 37,733,355 & 1,764,495 & 152,248,978 & 181,646,518 & 20,862,523 & 55,292,514 \\
\hline 1866 & & & & 302,505,719 & 264,510,247 & 7,453,845 & 132,569,159 \\
\hline 1867. & & 36,917,429 & & 277,469,510 & 170,465,028 & 11,235,211 & 119,901,520 \\
\hline 1868... & 5,789,631 & 69,868,588 & 6,441,298 & 236,791,028 & 166,162,651 & 8,574,975 & 107,854,915 \\
\hline 1869.. & 13,057,674 & 26,615,429 & 10,574,463 & 282,060,008 & 158,768,835 & 7,167,373 & 119,920,692 \\
\hline 1870 & 12,941,193 & 22,880,333 & 10,816,822 & 281,048,813 & 187,092,158 & 9,522,588 & 127,970,548 \\
\hline 1871 & 9,154,001 & 72,232,410 & 10,675,087 & 348,755,769 & 213,298,365 & 9,412,124 & 140,125,530 \\
\hline 1872 & 2,353,317 & 52,190,940 & 4,873,301 & 416,162,512 & 218,222,734 & 10,287,917 & 146,981,398 \\
\hline 1873 & 7,611,934 & 55,016,415 & 7,556,348 & 418,709,493 & 258,113,548 & 11,415,751 & 125,582,198 \\
\hline 1874 & 18,401,242 & 46,433,364 & 3,925,830 & 376,730,380 & 293,926,705 & 10,707,633 & 110,481,879 \\
\hline 1875 & 11,500,687 & 75,723,329 & 6,547,415 & 357,136,893 & 253,478,584 & 8,954,649 & 108,227,467 \\
\hline 1876 & 8,246,000 & 41,589,908 & 4,132,736 & 303,466,910 & 253,115,991 & 9,735,585 & 101,263,075 \\
\hline 1877 & 31,770,581 & 26,847,747 & 9,174,196 & 298,261,378 & 274,120,814 & 8,096,565 & 91,056,962 \\
\hline 1878 & 20,382,090 & 11,766,270 & 3,556,673 & 292,797,559 & 327,226,478 & 9,267,199 & 90,878,353 \\
\hline 1879 & 11,766,309 & 11,020,727 & 4,335,909 & 302,349,053 & 327,796,819 & 8,073,476 & 96,833,029 \\
\hline 1880 & 83,658,245 & 2,935,062 & 5,138,574 & 459,937,153 & 385,506,602 & 7,053,488 & 130,431,008 \\
\hline 1881 & 100,302,913 & 8,646,882 & 2,907,182 & 435,450,905 & 393,658,208 & 13,522,816 & 138,300,312 \\
\hline 1882 & 28,215,006 & 38,395,605 & 3,761,188 & 493,060,891 & 332,102,136 & 12,401,639 & 151,529,894 \\
\hline 1883 & 12,695,200 & 15,263,319 & 7,049,832 & 496,005,276 & 347,308,334 & 14,117,027 & 146,581,223 \\
\hline 1884. & 21,735,725 & 43,039,148 & 11,690,789 & 465,119,630 & 320,016,246 & 9,867,021 & 138,866,903 \\
\hline 1885 & 25,957,687 & 15,220,998 & 8,031,562 & 380,077,748 & 334,718,227 & 9,796,534 & 125,313,677 \\
\hline 1886 & 15,209,857 & 41,915,728 & 11,741,087 & 419,338,932 & 304,496,611 & 9,832,800 & 132,635,369 \\
\hline 1887. & 41,238,214 & 12,515,123 & 5,648,541 & 456,698,631 & 306,842,375 & 9,504,844 & 146,158,589 \\
\hline 1888. & 39,841,658 & 49,56 & 5,852 & 470,426,774 & 301,486,784 & 9,140,712 & 144,426,620 \\
\hline 1889 & 7,279,618 \({ }^{\text {' }}\) & 71,68 & 5,395 & 472,153,507 & 310,928,151 & 8,910,404 & 144,360,120 \\
\hline 1890 & 11,070,503 & 41,64 & 6,121 & 516,426,693 & 340,268,765 & 8,783,026 & 151,845,132 \\
\hline 1891 & 15,402,705 & 95,91 & 6,277 & 537,786,007 & 337,806,277 & 8,722,570 & 145,378,355 \\
\hline 1892.. & 39,708,007 & 93,20 & 4,967 & 536,538,112 & 404,935,770 & 9,017,013 & 117,787,839 \\
\hline 1893 & 12,305,641 & 119,493,996 & 12,610,457 & 548,558,593 & 339,040,667 & 8,355,050 & 134,454,353 \\
\hline 1894 & 68,039,604 & 93,451,985 & 14,884,446 & 415,795,991 & 359,192,983 & 9,953,382 & 85,576,111 \\
\hline 1895 & 30,243,384 & 82,908,886 & 12,225,380 & 477,741,128 & 317,906,816 & 7,673,246 & 101,750,165 \\
\hline 1896 & 30,972,139 & 147,045,289 & 7,139,055 & 499,932,792 & 344,355,492 & 9,919,449 & 106,666;185 \\
\hline 1897 & 76,345,231 & 85,013,883 & 2,568,513 & 480,603,580 & 382,610,975 & 9,068,932 & 118,365,076 \\
\hline 1898. & 94,116,902 & 48,811,422 & 6,230,248 & 402,281,050 & 437,426,637 & 8,089,157 & 100,424,617 \\
\hline 1899. & 52,480,759 & 69,463,439 & 12,865,848 & 465,559,650 & 449,801,525 & 9,642,692 & 134,071,173 \\
\hline 1900. & 24,765,253 & 85,498,014 & 2,450 & 537,237,282 & 507,930,476 & 10,903,995 & 150,153,068 \\
\hline 1901 & 27,351,777 & 102,389,646 & 1,553,325 & 527,259,906 & 516,929,035 & 12,663,943 & 159,330,669 \\
\hline 1902. & 14,136,005 & 79,195,540 & 1,405,212 & 559,930,849 & 479,193,385 & 11,168,310 & 163,606,071 \\
\hline 1903. & 15,233,351 & 69,456,488 & 3,025,638 & 618,705,662 & 492,874,449 & 12,955,245 & 178,852,021 \\
\hline 1904.. & 29,948,116 & 108,398,066 & 1,929,788 & 600,171,033 & 493,705,709 & 13,102,304 & 168,677,030 \\
\hline 1905.. & 15,537,694 & 105,227,432 & 6,791,302 & 679,629,256 & 511,067,199 & 13,658,806 & 170,570,029 \\
\hline 1906.\% & 60,288,409 & 52,268,485 & 6,744,325 & 734,350,823 & 595,410,061 & 11,750,253 & 192,985,952 \\
\hline 1907. & 61,221,577 & 62,460,287 & 7,781,311 & 853,696,952 & 616,270,674 & 11,679,183 & 217,127,610 \\
\hline 1908.. & 117,746,796 & 99,738,210 & - 6,267,399 & 688,215,938 & 688,410,827 & 12,652,086 & 184,235,337 \\
\hline 1909.. & 20,685,652 & 112,108,673 & 2,623,340 & 779,308,944 & 595,670,688 & 11,568,793 & 195,008,723 \\
\hline 1910. & 16,785,552 & 116,635,626 & 5,607,565 & 935,990,958 & 634,288,230 & 17,698,126 & 214,686,318 \\
\hline 1911. & 35,529,111 & 50,622,443 & 4,580,442 & 881,592,689 & 756,473,974 & 16,078,475 & 200,818,317 \\
\hline 1912. & 32,396,676 & 81,328,034 & 8,229,400 & 975,744,320 & 802,476,214 & 15,469,589 & 194,752,639 \\
\hline 1913. & 48,909,622 & 120,107,142 & 4,966,898 & 1,048,320,629 & 900,622,431 & 17,313,557 & 198,471,127 \\
\hline 1914.. & 37,914,458 & 133,209,708 & 3,324,967 & 1,040,380,526 & 845,342,530 & 19,203,808 & 197,074,780 \\
\hline 1915 & 46,833,391 & 78,728,786 & 7,544,956 & 930,693,041 & 1,162,727,641 & 32,199,925 & 146,546,589 \\
\hline 1916. & 179,563,207 & 75,415,943 & 25,182,107 & 1,191,473,268 & 2,272,291.977 & 37,270,069 & 150,597,503 \\
\hline 1917. & 58,873.716 & 158,237,884 & 9,047,995 & 1,338,588,225 & 3,035,838,584 & 23,171,012 & 153,869,441 \\
\hline 1918. & 24,327,934 & 85,886,664 & 3,993,522 & 1,251,842,010 & 2,582,182,184 & 32,546,191 & 115,596,095 \\
\hline 1919.. & 32,488,950 & 73,989,865 & 10,182,926 & 1,394,270,206 & 2,925,715,466 & 102,523,998 & 115,743,708 \\
\hline 1920.. & 95,440,254 & 212,680,268 & 2.727,135 & \[
2,904,844,143
\] & 3,293,304,084 & 100,744,758 & 227,102,417 \\
\hline 1921... & 567,707,323 & 12,143,786 & 6,391,278 & 1,922,741,371 & 2,429,396,801 & 78,838,577 & 205,863,85? \\
\hline 1925... & 431,855,511 & 12,821,091 & 16,312.497 & 1,366,010.48 & 1,277,810,118 & 40,445,485 & 226,743,570 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{200 COMPANIES OPERATE SHIPS AT THIS PORT.}

There are approximately 200 companies operating
Port of New York, says a ships into and out of the Port of New York, says a sels annually enter and clear the port in forelgn commerce, and posslbly nearly as many more in coastwise servlec. The tonnage of forelgn vessels enterlng the port in 1920 was \(17,404,188\), which was over 27 per cent. of the total tonnage entering the United States.

The inland waterway connections wlth the Port of New York are numerous. Buffalo and the Great Lakes are connected by the Hudson River and the New York State Barge Canal; New Eingland by Jong Island Sound and the Cape Cod Canal; Southern States by the Delaware and Rarlian Canal and
the Delaware Rlver: the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Chesapeake Bay ports.

Every important railroad in the United States serves New York either by lts own railroads or by through traffe arrangements with the railroads leading to the port or by a coastwise steamship) service from some other port. Convenient intracomniunication between the different parts of the harbor is afforded by the many waterways, rivers, channels and bays provided by nature and modern engineering science.

The area of the port is 175 square miles, and it is estimated that any slx of the other leading ports of the world could be placed within thls area wlth plenty of room to spare.

SHIPPING TONNAGE PORT OF NEW YORK.
'VESSELS ENTERED.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR } \\
& \text { ENDING } \\
& \text { JUNE } 30 . \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{American.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Foreign.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Sail.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Steam.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Sail.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Steam.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Number.} \\
\hline 1899 & No. 479 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tons. } \\
& 208,234
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\stackrel{V 0_{256}}{ }
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tons. } \\
& 618,102
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\underset{707}{ }
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tons. \\
446,530
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{No.} \\
& 2,808
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tons. } \\
6,434,611
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
\text { essels. } \\
4,250
\end{array}\right.
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tons. } \\
7,707,477
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1900 & 352 & 163,697 & 393 & 979,009 & & 428,266 & 2.768 & 6,605,789 & 4,233 & 8,176,761 \\
\hline 1901 & 367 & 158,590 & 384 & 930,791 & 557 & 377,633 & 2,881 & 7,212,259 & 4,189 & \(8,679,273\) \\
\hline 1902 & 412 & 160,690 & 395 & 999,128 & 559 & 323,405 & 2,761 & 7,499,544 & 4,127 & 8,982,767 \\
\hline 1903 & 253 & 103,216 & 414 & 1,125,828 & 591 & 346,332 & 2,594 & 7,477,720 & 3,852 & 9,053,096 \\
\hline 1904 & 182 & 70,805 & 381 & 1,123,827 & 609 & 297,824 & 2,597 & 7,743,068 & 3,769 & 9,235,524 \\
\hline 19 & 246 & 93,470 & 405 & 1,150,707 & & 298, & & 8,087,992 & 3,874 & 9,630,853 \\
\hline 1906 & 246 & 121,673 & 403 & 1,220,023 & 620 & 278,773 & 2,810 & 8,856,524 & 4,079 & 10,476,993 \\
\hline 1907 & 178 & 76,825 & 376 & 1,214,633 & 549 & 239,394. & 3,126 & 9,852,493 & 4,229 & 11,383,345 \\
\hline 1908 & 197 & 99,110 & 390 & 1265,501 & 488 & 243,825 & 3,132 & 10,546,344 & 4,207 & 12,154,780 \\
\hline 1909 & 188 & 115,116 & 440 & 1,334,499 & 415 & 267,609 & 3,077 & 10,811,499 & 4,120 & 12,528,723 \\
\hline 1910 & 201 & 102,304 & 430 & 1,305,541 & 447 & 237,646 & 3,088 & 11,397,327 & 4,166 & 3,042,818 \\
\hline 1911 & 115 & 64,087 & 446 & 1,371,319 & 411 & 243,410 & 3,141 & 11,750,134 & 4,113 & 13,428,950 \\
\hline 1912 & 131 & 78,085 & 386 & 1,302,865 & 351 & 269,469 & 3,143 & 12,023,346 & 4,011 & 13,673,765 \\
\hline 1913 & 192 & 120,992 & 438 & 1,488,507 & 342 & 234,305 & 3,251 & 12,620,357 & 4,223 & 14,464, 161 \\
\hline 19 & 200 & .128,377 & 414 & 1,420,756 & 293 & 255,810 & 3,568 & 13,962,604 & 4,475 & 15,767,547 \\
\hline 1915 & 193 & 124,281 & 690 & 2,170,720 & 306 & 236,558 & 3,257 & 10,047,758 & 4,446 & 12,579,317 \\
\hline 1916 & 267 & 216,624 & 986 & 2,859,864 & 332 & 288,607 & & 10,096,258 & & 13,461,353 \\
\hline 1917 & 282 & \({ }_{2}^{272,844}\) & 1,084 & 3,088,300 & \begin{tabular}{l}
313 \\
307 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 288,816 & 3,281 & 9,262, 733 & 4,960 & 12,912,693 \\
\hline 1918 & 228 & 209,283 & 1,113 & 2,974,498 & 307
182 & - \(\mathbf{1 6 4 , 9 7 8}\) & \(\xrightarrow{2,534}\) & 7,472,103 & 4,182 & 10,943,089 \\
\hline 1919 & 209 & 205,937 & 1,420 & 3,610,864 & 182 & 164,978 & 2,650 & 8,507,996 & 4,461 & 12,489,775 \\
\hline 1920 & 181 & 175,914 & 2,436 & 6,903,475 & 181 & 163,823 & 2,216 & 7,806,532 & 5,014 & 15,049,744 \\
\hline 1921 & 154 & 165,414 & 2,511 & 8,332,512 & 164 & 87,610 & 2,431 & 9,365,050 & 5,260 & 17,950,586 \\
\hline 1922. & 87 & 89,150 & 1,863 & 6,826,335 & 241 & 101,496 & 2,534 & 10,475,554 & 5,201 & 18,450,608 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VESSELS CLEARED.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { ENDING } \\
\text { JUNE } 30 .
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{American.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{FOREIGN.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Sail.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Steam.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Sail.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Steam.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Number.} \\
\hline 1899. & \[
\begin{gathered}
N o . \\
326
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tons. } \\
& 169,318
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{No.} \\
291
\end{array}
\] & Tons.
\[
685,971
\] & No. 777 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tons. } \\
& 470,405
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{No.} \\
& 2,660
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tons. } \\
6,170,585
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Vessels. } \\
4,054
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tons. } \\
7,496,279
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1900. & 295 & 174,468 & 387 & 983,616 & 773 & 453,776 & 2,563 & 6,231,669 & 4,018 & 7,843,529 \\
\hline 1901 & 272 & 143,184 & 374 & 920,560 & 606 & 378,023 & 2,571 & 6,676,660 & 3,823 & 8,118,427 \\
\hline 1902 & 193 & 101,094 & 402 & 1,025,309 & 580 & 361,598 & 2,491 & 6,927,290 & 3,666 & 8,415,291 \\
\hline 1903 & 148 & 83,377 & 435 & 1,200,323 & 631 & 390,535 & 2,466 & 7,172,837 & 3,680 & 8,847,072 \\
\hline 1904 & 68 & 46,947 & 412 & 1,172,661 & 535 & 304,218 & 2,288 & 7,176,764 & 3,303 & 8,700,590 \\
\hline 1905 & 96 & 62,673 & 435 & 1,187,299 & 510 & 305,282 & 2,398 & 7,756,273 & 3,439 & 9,311,527 \\
\hline 1906 & 142 & 85,746 & 424 & 1,224,344 & 581 & 287,887 & 2,543 & 8,315,983 & 3,690 & 9,913,960 \\
\hline 1907 & 107 & 73,975 & 399 & 1,235,335 & 538 & 236,286 & 2,720 & 8,927,005 & 3,764 & 10,472,601 \\
\hline 1908 & 69 & 43,844 & 424 & 1,379,517 & 473 & 232,325 & 2,912 & 10,284,278 & 3,878 & 11,939,964 \\
\hline 1909 & 96 & 83,240 & 465 & 1,411,775 & 379 & 268,769 & 2,763 & 10,102,629 & 3,703 & 11,866,413 \\
\hline 1910 & 87 & 56,356 & 476 & 1,457,499 & 412 & 250,894 & 2,771 & 10,777,154 & 3,746 & 12,541,903 \\
\hline 1911 & 71 & 46,550 & 489 & 1,537,018 & 345 & 252,252 & 2,948 & 11,531,073 & 3,853 & 13,366,893 \\
\hline 1912 & 78 & 65,246 & 445 & 1,523,136 & 326 & 278,766 & 2,947 & 11,681,990 & 3,796 & 13,549,138 \\
\hline 191 & 86 & 76,599 & 472 & 1,633,335 & 242 & 232,350 & 3,066 & 12,428,335 & 3,866 & 14,370,619 \\
\hline 191 & 210 & 130,005 & 462 & 1,586,173 & 360 & 275,693 & 3,240 & 13,429,523 & 4,272 & 15,421,394 \\
\hline 1915 & 244 & 148,890 & 713 & 2,235,357 & 372 & 246,156 & 2,954 & 9,531,971 & 4,283 & 12,162,374 \\
\hline 1916 & 355 & 228,799 & 1,009 & 2,996,625 & 439 & 348,878 & 3,589 & 10,344,655 & 5,392 & 13,918,957 \\
\hline 1917 & 351 & 267,116 & 1,120 & 3,248,687 & 386 & 328,517 & 3,176 & 9,343,093 & 5,033 & 13,187,413 \\
\hline 1918 & 224 & 188,271 & 1,027 & 2,846,397 & 306 & 257,067 & 2,300 & 7,292,982 & 3,857 & 10,584,713 \\
\hline 1919 & 292 & 248,691 & 1,386 & 3,799,922 & 234 & 207,782 & 2,601 & 8,683,188 & 4,513 & 12,939,587 \\
\hline 1920 & 158 & 150,529 & 2,008 & 6,003,983 & 187 & 165,834 & 2,235 & 7,955,109 & 4,588 & 14,275,455 \\
\hline 1921 & 129 & 138,672 & 2,134 & 7,087,600 & 174 & 95,751 & 2,397 & 9,277,648 & 4,834 & 16,599,671 \\
\hline 1922. & 77 & 96,698 & 1,820 & 6,698,503 & 277 & 117,261 & 2,345 & 9,908,929 & 5,280 & 19,470,642 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Totals on entrances and clearances include vessels extends a distance of more than 3,000,000 linear feet, that reached and left the United States via other domestic ports.

Above data cover entire port district, including Newark and Perth Amboy.

The direct water front of Greater New York in Manhattan; 79.8 in the Bronx; 201.5 in Brooklyn; 196.8 in Queens; and 57.1 in Richmond. The nort water front on the New Jersey side extends 192.93 The direct water front of Greater New York/miles-grand total, 771.33 miles.

\section*{RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.}

Baltimore \& Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets. Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42 d and Cedar Streets, also.

Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets.
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets. Long Island, 7 th Avenue and \(33 d\) Street; foot East 34 th Street.
New York Central \& Hudson River, 42d Street and

4th Avenue, Grand Central Station; Putnam Division, 155th Strect and Eighth Avenue.
New York, New Haven \& Hartford, 4th Avenue and \(42 d\) Street, Grand Central Station.
New York, Ontario \& Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42 d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna \& Western, loot of Chambers and West 23 d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7 th Avenue, 31st to 33 d Street and Hudson Terminal (Fulton and Church Streets). Philadelphia \& Reading, foot W. 23d and Liberty Sts. Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street, South Ferry. West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42 d Streets.

NEW YORK PORT FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.
(Figures compiled by the Produce Exchange.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CAL. & Wheat. & Corn. & Oats. & Barley. & Rye. & Total Grain. & Flour. & Total Grain and Flour. \\
\hline , & Bushels. & Bushels. & \[
\underset{\sim}{B u}
\] & \[
B u
\] & Bus & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bushels. \\
77.377934
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Barrels. \\
\(6.893,734\)
\end{tabular} & Bushels. 18,399,737 \\
\hline 1903 & 22,347,675 & -6,744,960 & 29 & 2,811,302 & 5 & 77,377,934 & 6,893,734 & 1 \\
\hline 190 & 8,401,322 & 15,504,030 & 26,826,800 & 6,432,000 & 183,671 & 57,347,823 & 6,379,498 & 86,055,564 \\
\hline 1905 & 11,431,836 & 30,298,430 & 35,721,100 & 9,189,200 & 338,250 & 86,978,816 & 6,436,028 & 115,940,942 \\
\hline 1906 & 24,697,600 & 21,938,715 & 31,206,800 & 6,329,400 & 393,350 & 84,565,865 & 6,260,724 & 112,739,123 \\
\hline 1907 & 33,573,621 & 22,286,425 & 26,754,200 & 3,027,382 & 1,493,575 & 87,135,203 & 6,509,359 & 116,427,317 \\
\hline 1908 & 27,797,800 & 8,057,305 & 23,853,600 & 4,152,765 & -876,850 & 64,738,320 & 7,393,843 & 98,010,612 \\
\hline 190 & 23,304,300 & 7,428,005 & 22,717,562 & 3,469,325 & 300,100 & 57,219,292 & 7,069,142 & 89,030,428 \\
\hline 1910 & 16,413,300 & 12,285,500 & 23,115,225 & 2,047,743 & 287,788 & 54,149,556 & 8,098,007 & 90,590,585 \\
\hline 1911 & 28,406,400 & 16,061,358 & 24,650,510 & 3,888,717 & 301,997 & 73,308,982 & 8,304,334 & 110,678,485 \\
\hline 1912 & 45,976,100 & 7,463,972 & 24,152,650 & 7,070,864 & 331,200 & 84,994,786 & 8,670,484 & 124,011,964 \\
\hline 1913 & 52,979,500 & 10,704,275 & 20,382,300 & 6,194,725 & 739,175 & 90,999,975 & 9,451,447 & 133,731,482 \\
\hline 19 & 50,516,660 & 14,686,325 & 27,786,385 & 6,135,500 & 2,273,700 & 101,398,570 & 11,237,172 & 151,965,844 \\
\hline 1915 & 99,342,750 & 14,383,985 & 38,382,922 & 6,671,785 & 2,020,650 & 160,802,092 & 12,846,662 & 218,612,071 \\
\hline 1916 & 127,316,180 & 11,055,200 & 33,277,800 & 14,055,023 & 744,700 & 186,448,903 & 8,772,434 & 225,924,856 \\
\hline 1917 & 78,217,300 & 13,768,700 & 38,406,000 & 11,543,461 & 3,441,500 & 148,745,761 & 7,929,386 & 181,069,197 \\
\hline 1918 & 33,856,528 & 7,726,900 & 27,229,800 & 5,684,576 & 3,790,650 & 78,288,454 & 8,534,978 & 116,925,603 \\
\hline 1919 & 50,154,500 & 1,976,100 & 31,692,600 & 9,941,875 & 12,529,350 & 102,777,337 & 7,996,057 & 142,883;909 \\
\hline 1920 & 62,573,335 & 6,746;896 & 14,731,900 & 5,409,307 & 24,719,214 & 114,198,652 & 6,905,711 & 145,534,201 \\
\hline 1921 & 54,100,228 & 13,229,736 & 11,213,051 & 6,259,875 & 3,099,743 & 87,902,633 & 11,925,610 & 141, 567,878 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} equivaient in wheat, on the basis of \(41 / 2\) bushels per barrel

RECEIPTS OF OTHER PRODUCE AT NEW YORK CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1921. & 1920. & 1919. & 1918. & 1917. & 1916. \\
\hline Buckwheat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . bush. & 234,000 & 213,400 & 288,700 & 9,600 & 47,000 & 346,900 \\
\hline Peas. . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . bush. & 4,810 & 28,751 & 642,880 & 1,084,927 & 655,806 & 490,121 \\
\hline Beans.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .sacks & 9,476 & 54,928 & 958,049 & 967,914 & 630,664 & 993,895 \\
\hline Oatmeal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {bbls } \text {. }}\) & 45,239 & 25,750 & 636,939 & 805,246 & 903,155 & 399,265 \\
\hline Cornmeal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & 102,945 & 64,964 & 151,258 & 512,291 & 447,399 & 453,156 \\
\hline Hominy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pkgs. & 1,200 & 64,964 & -900 & 9,936 & , 650 & 8,843 \\
\hline Hay. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . tons & 106,660 & 159,254 & 196,807 & 223,826 & 200,437 & 237,580 \\
\hline Feed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . tons & 3,160 & 2,728 & 8,103 & -8,056 & 13,290 & 17,461 \\
\hline Grass seed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bags & 19,616 & 9,229 & 17,650 & 17,367 & 25,041 & 20,013 \\
\hline Flax seed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bush. & 3,967,133 & 5,714,131 & 378,928 & 163,800 & 3,372,800 & 5,343,900 \\
\hline Hops . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bales & 10,633 & 5,564 & 33,895 & 15,426 & - 32,239 & 50,748 \\
\hline Whiskey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & 600 & 17,652 & 56,493 & 31,385 & 55,415 & 41,491 \\
\hline Alcohol. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & & 9,930 & 36,929 & 7,444 & 16,582 & 75,198 \\
\hline High wines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .bbls. & 75 & 14,186 & 23,639 & 39,266 & 67,674 & 74,350 \\
\hline & 8,722 & 3,434 & 6,448 & 2,606 & 1,227 & 969 \\
\hline - bbls. & 6,533 & 11,916 & -7,942 & 2,230 & 2,854 & 4,762 \\
\hline cases & \(\begin{array}{r}6,335 \\ \hline 1785\end{array}\) & 65,992 & 251,822 & 700,185 & 356,233 & 283,870 \\
\hline Pork . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & 21,785 & - 45,908 & 24,508 & 12,261 & 16,098 & 13,284 \\
\hline ftes. & -357,989 & 185;509 & 341,930 & 221,686 & 128,612 & 186,035 \\
\hline Lard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . kegs. & 2,044,582 & 745,616 & 478,909 & 922,412 & 538,851 & 607,331 \\
\hline Cottonseed oil. . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & \(1,434,679\)
1,598 & 25,693
41,266 & 60,574
99,650 & 97,827
101,196 & - \(\begin{array}{r}40,774 \\ -231,470\end{array}\) & 44,286
170,981 \\
\hline Butter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .pkgs. & 2,823,566 & 2,169,220 & .2,887,475 & 2.787;241 & 2,565,101 & 2,917,628 \\
\hline Cheese. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . boxes & 790,442 & 784,484 & - 919,750 & 731,259 & 944,873 & 813,030 \\
\hline Eggs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pkgs. & 6,294,382 & 4,971,025 & 5,817,567 & 5,019,086 & 4,359,163 & 4,858,274 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOREICN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina-Ernesto C. Perez, 17 Battery Place, Austria-Dr. F. Fischerauer, 24 State St. Belgium-Pierre Mali, 25 Madison Avenue. Bolivia-Carlos Gumucio, 233 Broadway Brazil-Helio Lobo, 17 State St. Chili-G. M. Varela, 280 Broadway. China-Q. Ling Chang, 13 Astor Place. Colombia-Jose M. Arango, 17 Battery Place. Costa Rica-J. R. Oreamuno, 17 Battery Place. Cuba-Filipe Taboada, 44 Whitehali St Czechoslovakia-Dr. Borivoj Prusik, 31 E. 17 th St. Denmark-George Bech, 16 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic-M: de J. Camacho, 17 Battery Place.
Ecuador-G. R. de Ycaza, 17 Battery Piace. Flnland-K. F. Aitlo, 5 State St.
rirance-Gaston E. Liebert, 9 L. 40 th St Germany-Carl Lang, 11 Broadway. Great Britain-H. G. Armstrong, 44 Whitehall St. Greede-Geo. Dracopoulos, 11 St. Luke's Place. Guatemaia-(Vacant), 50 Broad St.
Hayti-Andrew Faubert, 123 Liberty St.
Honduras-A. L. Ulloa, 23.3 Broadway.
Hungary-Dr. Charles Winter, 25 Broadway.
Italy-T. F. Beraardi, 20 E. 22 d St.

Japan-Kyo Kumas̃aki, 165 Broadway
Jugo-Slavia-Dr. Paul Karovitch, 443 W. 22d st. Liberia-Edward G. Merrill, 326 W. 19 th St. Mexico-R. P. de Negri, 7 Dey St.
Monaco-Paui Fuller, 2 Rector St
Montenegro-Luigi Criscuoio, Delegate Plenipotentiary, 53 E. 65 th St.
Netherlands-D. J. Steyn Parve, 44 Beaver St.
Nicaragua-T. Tijerino. 17 State St.
Norway-Hans Fay, 115 Broad St.
Panama-Bellsario Porras, Jr., 17 State St
Paraguay-Wm. Wallace White, 233 Broadway.
Persia-H. H. Topakyan, 40 W. 57 th St.
Peru-Eduardo Higginson, 42 Broadway.
Portugal-Geo. S. Duarte, 17 Battery Place.
Poland-Dr. S. Grotowski, 953 Third Ave.
Roumania-T. T. Wells, 1834 Broadway.
Russia-M. M. Oustinoff, 249 W. 34tli St, Salvador-P. R. Bosque, 42 Broadway. Serbia-V. R. Savich, 443 W. 22 d St. Sianl-F. Warren Sumner, 18 Broadway. Spain-A. Berea, 158 W. 14th St. Sweden-O. H. Lamm, 6 Beekman St. Swltzerland--Louis H. Junod, 104 Fifth Ave. Turkey (rep. by Spain)- 158 W 14 th St.
Uruguay-Jose Richling, 17 Battery Place.
Venezuela-Pedro R. Rincones, 80 South St.

\section*{THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.}

The New York Southern Society, with offices at 270 Broadway, was formaily organlzed in the City of New York on Nov. 9, 1886, and incorporated under the laws of the, State of New York in May, 1889. The object of the socicty is to cherlsh and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the southcrn people and to cuitivate friendly reiations between the Southern men resldent, or temporarily sojourning. in New York City.
The offlcers for the year 1922-1923 are President, Junlus Parker: Vice lresident. Martin W. Littleton;

Secretary, Charles Cason; I'reasurer, George N. Hartmann

The organization has a membership of about 1,100 , with members located in nearly overy state in the Union and in many foreign countries. Numbered among the members are: Mortimer N. Buckner, Frank W. Baldwin, Samuel McRoberts, Amos L. Beaty, Henry Evans, Grantland Rice, Ivy L. Lee, George Foster Peabody, Thomas l. Ryan, Martin W. Littleton, Irvin Cobb, Bernard M. Baruch, William G. Mcadoo, Barron G. Coller, Percy H. Johnston, and many others of distlaction

\section*{PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.}

\section*{(City-owned piers are in itallcs.)}

Recreation Piers-MANHATTAN, Pier 30 , East River, bet. Market and Pike Sts.; Pier 55, East Ruver, at 3d St.; Pier 72, East River, at 24th St.; Pier on Harlem River, at East 112th St.; Pier No. 43, North River, at Barrow St.; Pier No., 90, North River, at West 50th St.; Pier on North River, at West \(129 t h\) St. BROOKLYN, Pier on East River, at No. \(2 d\) St.

Barge Canal Piers-MANHATTAN, Piers 5 and 6, Fast River, at Connties Slip. BROOKLYN, Pier on East River, at Erie Basin, in Gowanus district; 2 plers on East Rlver at Dupont and Clay Sts., In Greenpoint distrlct.
All of the Barge Canal piers are owned by the State of New York.

\section*{COMMERCIAL PIERS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE.}

\section*{(The pier number is in parentheses; some piers have no number.)}

PIERS ON THE NORTH RIVER.
Manhattan-NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER, (New 1) south of Battery Pl.; (Old 1) Battery Pl.; ( \(2,3,4,5\) ) bet. Battery Pl. and Morrls St.; (7) bet. Morris and Rector Sts.; (8) Rector St.; (9) Carlisle St.; (10) Albany St.; (11) Cedar St.; (13) bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.; (14) Fulton St.; (15) Vesey St.; (16) bet. Barclay St. and Park Pl.; (17) Park Pl.; (18) Murray St.; (19) Warren St.; (20) Chambers St.; (21) Duane St.; (22) Jay St.; (23) Harrison St.; (24) Franklin St.; (25) North Moore St.; (26) Beach St.; (27) Hubert St.; (28) Laight St.; (29) Vestry St.; (31) Watts St.; (32) Canal St.; (33) Canal St.: ( 84 ) bet. Canal and Spring Sts.; ( 35 ) Spring St.; (36) bet. Spring and Charlton Sts.; (37) Charlton St: (38) King St.; (39) West Houston St.; (40) Clarkson St.; (41) Leroy St.; (42) Morton St.; (44) Christopher St.; (45) West 10th St.; (46) Charles St.; (47) Perry St.; (48) West 11th St.; (49) Bank St.; ( 50 ) bet. Bethune and West 12 th Sts.; ( 51 ) Jane St.; (52) Gansevoort St.; 4 Gansevoort Market piers, at Grace St., Hewitt Ave. and Low Ave.; (53) Bloomfield St.; (54) West 13th St.; (56) bet. 14 th and 15 th Sts.; (57) West 16th St.; (58) West 17 th St.; (59) West 19th St.; (60) West 20th St.; (61) West 21st St.; (62) West 22d St.; (63) West 23 d St.; (64) West \(24 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St}^{2} ;(65)\) West \(25 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St} . ;\) (66) West 26th St.; (67) West 27 th St.; (68) West 28 th St.; (69) West 29 th St.; (70) West 30th St.; (71) West 31st St.; (72) West 32d St.; (73) West 33 d St.; (74) West 34 th St.; (75) West 35 th St.; (76) West 36th St.; (77) West 37th St.; (78) West 38 th St.; (79) West 39 th St.; (80) West 40th St.; (81) West 41st St.; (83) West 43d St.; (84) West 44 th St.; (86) West 46 th St.; (87) West 47 th St.: (88) West 48th St.; (89) West 49th St.; (91) West 51 st St.; (92) West 52 d St.; (93) West 53 d St.; (94) West 544 th St.; (95) West 55 th St.; (96) West 56 th St.; (97) West 57th St.; (98) West 58ih St.; (99) West 59th St.; (B) West 63d St.; (D) West 64th St.; (E) West 65 th St.; (F) West 66 th St.; (G) bet. West 67 th and 68 th Sts.; (I) West 70th St.

The commerclal piers on the Hudson in , Manhattan, north of 70th St., all of which are city-owned, but are not numbered, are at the following streets: West 79th, West 80 th , West 95 th , West \(96 \mathrm{th}, 2\) at West 97 th ; West 131st; West 132d; West 133 d ; West 134th; West 135th; West 155th; West 156 th ; West 157 th , and West 158 th Sts. The city's new pier at Dyckman St., is now open.

\section*{PIERS ON THE EAST RIVER.}

Manhattan-EAST RIVER, (4) Broad St.; (7 and 8) Coenties Slip; (9) bet. Coenties Slip and Old Slip. (10) Old Slip; (11) Gouverneur Lane; (12 and 13) Wall St.; (14). Maiden Lane; (15 and 16) Burling Slip; (17) Fulton St.; (18) Beekman st.; (19 and 20) Peck Sllp; (21) Dover St.; (Pier at Roosevelt St.); (22) James Slip; (25) Oliver•St.; (26 and 27) Catharine St.; (28) bet. Catharine and Market Sts.; (29) Market St.; (31 and 32) Pike St.; (33) bet. Pike and Rutgers Sts.; (34) Rutgers St.; (35) bet. Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.; ( \(351 / 2\) ) Jefferson St.; (\$6) bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts.; (37) Cllaton St.; (98) bet. Clinton and Montgomery Sts.; - (39) Montgomeryst.; (40) bet. Montgomery and Gouverneur Sts.; (41) Gouverneur St:; (42-45) bet. Gouverneur and Jackson Sts.; (Old \(\dot{5}\) ) bet. Cherry and Grand Sts.; (Old 46) Broome.St.; (Old 47) south of Delancey St.; (50) Rivington St.; (51) bet. Rivington and Stanton Sts.; (52) Stanton St.; (53) south of Houston St.; (54) north of Houston St. \(;\) (56) East 4th, St.; (57) East 5th St.; (58) East 6th St.; (59) East 7 th St.; (60) East 8th St.; (61) East 9th St.; (62) East 10th St.; (63) East 11th St.; (64) East 12 th St.; (65) East 13th St.; (66) East 18th St.; (67) East 19th St.; (68) East 20th St.; (69) East 21st St.; (\%0) East 22d St.; (7S) Dast 25th St.; (74) East 26th St.; (76) East \(28 t h\) St.; (77) East 29 th St.; (78) East 30th St.: (79) East 31st St.; (80) East 32 d St.; (81) East 33 d St.; (84) north of East 34 th

St.; (85) East 35th St.; (86) Hast 36th St.; (87) East 37th St.: (88) East 38th St.; (89) East 39th St.; (95) East 45th St.; (96) East 46 th St.; (97) East 47 th . St.; (99) East 49th St.

North of East 49th St., Manhattan, on the East River, there are unnumbered piers, all city-owned, at the following streets: Fast 53d, East 60th, East 61st, East 62d, East 86th, East 90th, East 91st East 94 th, East 95 th, East 96 th, East 99 th , and East 100th Sts.

Harlem River Piers-MANHATTAN SIDE East 102d St., East 103d St., East 104th St., East 107th St., East 108th St., East 109th St., East 110th St. East 112 th St., East 116 th St., bet. 116 th and 117 ih Sts. East, 117th St., East 11.8th St., East 119th St., East 120th St.; East 125th St., south of East 128 th St. East 128th St., 209th St., BRONX SIDE at Fordham road
Bronx-EAST RIVER, all unnumbered, East 132d St., Exst 196th St., Elst 138th St., 2 north of East 141st St.; west of Dupont St.; east of Dupont St.; west of Truxton St.; east of Truxton St.; at Tiffany St

\section*{PIERS IN BROOKLYN.}

Brooklyn-SOUTH OF FULTON ST, on East River, Fulton St.; (4-12) on Furman St.; (15) Montague. St.; (16-17-18) Jorelamon. St.; (22) Pacific St.; (24) Amity St.; (26) bet. Warren and Congress Sts.; (27) bet. Baltic and Warren Sts.; (29)' Harrison St.; (30) bet. Irving and Sedgwick Sts.; (32) De Graw St.; (33-35) India Wharf; (36-38) Pioneer St. (39) Coffey St.; (43) Vandyke St.; (41) Beard St. (44) bet. Conover and Ferris Sts.; (46) bet. Conover and Van Brunt Sts.; (47A) bet. Richards and Van Brunt Sts.; (48B) bet. Richards and Dwight Sts. (1-3) Erle Basin; at 2oth St.; at 30th St.; at 31 st St.; at 32d St.; at 35th St.; Bush Terminal Piers, 39th to 50 th Sts.; U. S. Government piers, 57 th to 62 d Sts.; at 64th St.; at Bay Ridge Ave.

Brooklyn-NORTH OF FULTON ST., (2 and 3) Dock St.; (1) south of Main St.; at Main St.; at Jay St.; 3 terminal piers from Jay to Gold Sts. at Gold St.; at Hudson Ave.: 5 piers at Wallabout Market Basin; at South \(5 t h, 3 a\), 2d, and 1st Sts.: at North 1st St; at North 3d St. and 4th St.; bet North 4th and 5th Sts.; at North 6th, 7 th, 8 th and 9th Sts.; bet. North 9 th and 10th Sts.; at North 10 th and 11 th Sts.; bet. North 11 th, and 12 th Sts.; at North 12 th St.
There are other private commercial piers at Quay, Oak, Milton, Kent, Java, India, Huron, Greene, Freeman and Eagle Sts. The pier at Noble St. is city-owned, as is that at Whale Creek, and at Flat bush Ave

Queens Borough-All privately owned. Pigeon St.; Flushing .St.; 3d, 4th, 5 th, 7 th and Sth Sts. Nott Ave.; Jamaica Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

Staten Island-Piers 1 to 21, extending from Tompkinsville to Clifton, are privately owned. So are B. \& O. R. R. piers 1 to 8 , bet. 'St." George and New Brighton; "also the Nicholas Ave. pier at Port Richmond. The city owns the Harbor Road Pier, Mariners' Harbor, and the pier at Rossville. The piers at Holland Hook and at Tottenville are privately owned.

The city has built at Stapleton 12 piers, 1,000 to 1,184 feet long, and 125 to 209 feet wide, four covered with two-story sheds, and eight with one-story sheds. . One of the piers is reserved by the city for open wharfage, or general commercial use. The others, eleven in number, have been rented by the city for a term of years to various ocean steamship companles, the rent belng fixed at \(71 / 2\) per cent. a year on the construction cost, which.was \(\$ 20,000,000\) for the 12 plers. They were commenced in 1920 and they furnish 26,000 llnear feet of wharfage, and \(1 ; 800,000\) square foet of pier space

Piers A and New No. 1, at the Battery, North River, are the only stone piers in the city. The new city-owned pier at Roosevelt St., East River, Manhattan, is of concrete, and the city-owned pier at Barren Island, Jamilica Bay, rests on concrete biling.

\section*{CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

Brnopsis of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Ciyil Service of the Clty of New York. Information may also be hadd by applying.ta the Secretary of the Municipal Civill Service Commission. Municipal Buildin, 14 th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370. Laws of 1899; April 19, the rules apply to alipositions In the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the pepple, all legislative officers and employees, heads of any department, or superintendents. principals, or teachers in a pubile school, academy. or college. This" requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for adpointment to the Civil Service of sald.city. \(\because\) The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be' competitive, "so far as practicable."

There are approximately. \(55,000^{\circ}\) permanent employees in the city serylce, exclusive of the teaching force of the Department of Education.

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services; namely, the Unclassified Service and the Classifed Service: The Unclassifted Service includes all, elective offcers; the officers and employees of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Dlections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classifted Service includes all positions not in the Unclassifled Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes; namely:

Exempt Class-The Exempt Class includes the deputies of princlpal executive offcers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their princtpals: one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of, each court, and one clerk of each elective Judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offees for the flling of which competitive or noncompetitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

Non-Competitive Class-Includes ali those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewbere, that it is not practicable to fll through competitive examination.

Labor Class-Includes all unskilled laborers and. such skilled laborers as are not Included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

Competitive Class-Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and itness of the applicant by compettive examination.

Vacancles in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appolntments being made by the Mayor or other offilal having jurisdlction over the department where the vacancy exists
Positlons: in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed. Filing, Applications for Positions in Competitive Class-Applications for positions in the

Competitive Class will be issued and recelved only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the pertod specitied by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear \(1 n\) the prominent daily papers and In the Clty Record. The City Record is on fle in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

Ali applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed" to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the "office of the commission, Room 1400.

Applicatlon jblanks will be mafled upon request provided a seif-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is inclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same... Postage on applications forwarded by mall must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to resldence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York brior to the date of their appointment.
Applleants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The preseribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following:
The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citlzenship or inaturalization, statement regarding -arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.
In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fil in and file with their application an experience paper. . In some examinations where experience is, a qualifying \(x\) subject applicants recelving less than the minimun passing applicants recelving less than the minmun passing
mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.
Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received, continually

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination

Applicants for Labor Class positions that-require previous training or experience must take an oral or practical test; no written examination is given to appllcants.

\section*{CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.}

Applicants 'shall be admitted to examination upon the production. of the official notification to appear for that purpose.
All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable offcial indorscment,stamp, or mark, for the purdose of identifying the same:

All examinatlons shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.
The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returncd to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours wlthout intermission, and no questlons given out at any sesslon, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offces come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of
Armory, Board of.
Art Commiseion.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Ser vice.
Board of. Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each
Borough, Office of the.
Buildings; Bureatio of
Central Purchase Commiftee.
Child Welfare. Board of.

City Chamberain
Finance Dept.
Fire:Dept.
Health-Dept.
Hunter College
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Medical Examiners
Normal College.
Parks; Dept. of.
Parole Commisslon.
Parole Commission.
Plimbers, \(\cdots\) Examiniug
- Board of

Pollice Dept:

Public Welfare, Dept. of. Public Works Bureau Revision of Assessments, Board of:
Sinking Fund Commission Standards and Appeals, Board of. Street Cleaning, Dept. of Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of. Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electrlcity, Dept. of. Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elcetions and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.
The mininum helght of fremen has been'reduced one inch; from \(5 \mathrm{ft} \cdot 7 \mathrm{in}\). to 5 ft .6 in .

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Rank and Grade. & otal. & Rank añd & Total & Rank and Grade. & Total. \\
\hline Chlef of Dept., \(\$ 10,000\) & 1 & Lieutenants, \$ & & Firemen-2d Grade, \$1,980 & 522 \\
\hline Deputy Chiefs, \(14 \mathrm{at} \$ 5,500\); & & Plots, \$3,000. & - 22 & Firemen-3d Grade, \$1,769 & 361 \\
\hline 1 at \$6,500; 1 at \$7,500. & 16 & Engin'rs of Steamer. \(\$ 2,520\) & 425 & Firemen-4th Grade, \(\$ 1,769\) & 115 \\
\hline Chlef of Battalion, \$4,490.. & 47 & Uniformed Marine Engln- & & Probation, \$1,769 . . . . . . . . & 39 \\
\hline 1 Chlef at \(\$ 5,200\) & 9 & Flremen-1st Grade, \$2,280 & 3,621 & Tot & 995 \\
\hline Captains, \(\$ 3,700 \ldots\) & 303 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790 , Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND. BRONX.
(Headquarters: Municipal Building.)

1-165 W. 29th St.
2-530 W. 43d St.
3-417 W. 17 th St.
4-119 Maiden Lane.
5-340 E. 14 th St.
6-113, Liberty St.
7-100-102 Duane St.
8-165 E. 51st St.
9-55 E. Broadway
10-8 Stone St.
11-437 E. Houston St. 12-261 William St 13-99. Wooster St. 14-14 E. 18 th St. \(15-269\) Henry St . \(16-223\) E. 25 th St. \(17-91\) Iudiow St. 18-132 W. 10th St. 19-355 W. 25th St.
20-243 Larayettest \(21-216 \mathrm{E} .40 \mathrm{th}\) St. \(22-159 \mathrm{E} .85 \mathrm{th}\) St. \(23-215 \mathrm{~W} .58 \mathrm{th}\) St. 24-78 Morton St. 25-3425th St.


72-22 E. 12th St.
50-491 E. 166th St. 52-Riverdale. Ave., near
Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53-175 E. 104th St.
\(54-304\) W. 47 th St.
\(55-363\) Broome St.
\(56-120\) W. 83 d St.
57-Battery Park (Boat).
\(58-81 \mathrm{~W} .115 \mathrm{th}\) St.
60-352 E. 137 th St.
61-1518 W'msbrldge Rd.
62-3431 White Plains Rd,
63-4109 White Plalns Rd.
64-1214 Castle Hill Ave
65-33 W. 43d St.
66-Ft. Grand St., E. R
67-518. W. 170 th
68-1080 . 170th St.
\(69-1080\) Wgaten Ave.
70-169 Scofield St., C. I.
71-3134-36 Park Ave.

201-5119 4th Ave.
202-201 Van Brunt St. 203-533 Hicks St. 204- 299 Degraw St. 205-160 Pierrepont St. 206-1196 Metropolitan Ave.
207-247 Pearl St. 208-227 Front St. 209-157 Taafe PL. 210-160 Carlton Ave. 211-166 Clymer St. 212-136 Wythe Ave. 213-137 Powers St. 214-231 Herkimer St. 215-88 Indla St. 216-11 Scholes St. \(217-940\) De Kalb Ave. 218-650 Hart St. \(219-735\) Dean St.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & 237-55 Morgan Ave. & 252-617. Central Ave. \\
\hline 12 Driggs Ave & 238-176 Norman Ave & 253-86th St., nr: 24 th Av \\
\hline 836 Quincy St. & 239-395 4th Ave. & 254-Ocean P'w'y\&Av.W. \\
\hline 23-Ft. 38th St., E. Riv. & 240-1309 Prospect Ave. & 255-1369 Rogers A \\
\hline (lloating eng & 241-Bay Ridge Ave., & 256-124 De Kaib Ave. \\
\hline 74 Hicks St. & near Second Ave. & 269-786 Union St. \\
\hline 657 Liberty Ave. & \(242-5\) th Ave., nr. 92d, St. & 271 -Himrod St., near \\
\hline 409: State St. & 243-8653 18th Ave. & Nicholas Ave. \\
\hline 27-979 Herkimer St. & 244-W. 15th St. and Surf & 276-1635 E. 14 th St. \\
\hline 8-178 39th St. & Ave., Coney Isiand. & 277-582 Knickerbocker \\
\hline 9-75 Rlchardson St. & 45-2929 W. 8th St. & Ave. \\
\hline 59 Ellery St. & 46-2731 E. 23d St. & 278-5011 7 th Ave. \\
\hline 107 Watkins & 247-60th St., near New & 279-252 Lorraine St \\
\hline Ft. Noble St. (float- & Utrecht Ave. & 280-489 St. John' \\
\hline ing englne). & 248-2261 Church Ave. & 281-1210 Cortelyou Rd. \\
\hline 243 Hull St. & 249-Rogers Ave. and & 282-4210 12 th Ave. \\
\hline 1472 Bergen St. & Mldwood & 283-214 Bristol Ave. \\
\hline 206 Monroe St. & 50-Lawrence Ave., near & 284-1157 79th St. \\
\hline 236-Liberty Ave., near & E. 3d St. & 290-480 Sheffield Ave \\
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\end{tabular}

Manhattan and Brooklyn have a high-pressure water service for use in quenching fires in the business. districts. For details see article on N. Y. City Water Supply.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Fires. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Loss by \\
Fires.
\end{tabular} & Year. & Fires. & Loss by
Fires. & YEAR. & Fires. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Loss by } \\
& \text { Fires. }
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\hline & & Dolle & & & Dolla & & & Doll \\
\hline 1867 & 873 & 5,711,000 & 1886 & 2,415 & 3,340,810 & 1904 & 11,148 & 7,667,523 \\
\hline \[
1868
\] & 740 & \[
4,342,000
\] & 1887 & 2,929 & 5,585,425 & 1905 & 11,524 & 7,279,514 \\
\hline \[
1869
\] & 850 & \[
2,696,393
\] & \[
1888
\] & 3,217 & 5,485,922 & 1906 & 12,181 & 7.218,488 \\
\hline 187 & 964 & 2,120,212 & 1889 & 2,836 & 4,142,777 & 1907 & 12,547 & 9,413,042 \\
\hline 1871 & 1,258 & 2,127,356 & 1890 & 3,479 & 4,168,165 & 1908 & 13,039 & 9,261,078 \\
\hline 18 & 1,649 & 2,891,818 & 1891 & 3,938 & 6,959,650 & 1909 & 12,437 & 7,431,635 \\
\hline 18 & 1,470 & 4,022,640 & 1892 & 4,011 & 5,060,973. & 1910 & 14,405 & 8,391,831 \\
\hline 187 & 1,355 & 1,430,306 & 1893 & 4,151 & 5,992,583 & 1911 & 14,574 & 12,470,806 \\
\hline 187 & 1,418 & 2,472,536 & 1894 & 3,983 & 4,208,553 & 1912 & 15,633 & 9,069,580 \\
\hline 1876 & 1,382 & 3,851,213 & 1895 & 3,963 & 3,519,801 & 1913 & 12,958 & 7,467,997. \\
\hline 1877 & 1,450 & 3,210,695 & 1896 & 3,890 & 3,418,591 & 1914 & 14,425 & 8,217,811 \\
\hline 1878 & 1,654 & 1,884,505 & 1897 & 4,046 & - \(3,396,892\) & 1915 & 13,416 & 5,757,018 \\
\hline 1879 & 1,551 & 5,671,580 & 1898 & 6,442 & 5,186,890 & 1916 & 13,677 & 8,746,404 \\
\hline 1880 & 1,783 & 3,183,440 & 1899 & 8,053 & 11,277,311 & 1917 & 14,053 & 14,278,523 \\
\hline 1881 & 1,785 & 5,820,259 & 1900 & 8,405 & - 8,573,347. & 1918 & 13,971 & 9,538,725 \\
\hline 1882 & 2,001 & 4,195,960 & 1901 & 8,424 & 8,816,365 & 1919 & 13,429 & 12,488,258 \\
\hline 18 & 2,169 & 3,512,848 & 1902 & 8,700 & 6;998,563 & 1920 & 14,628 & 18,806,908 \\
\hline 188 & 2,406 & 3,474,547 & 1903 & 10,046 & 7,082,439 & 192 & 16,350 & 20,200,808 \\
\hline 1885 & 2,479 & 3,789,283 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1921 fires by boroughs were: Manhattan, 7,334 ( \(\$ 13,335,113\) ); Bronx, 1,783 ( \(\$ 1,072,975\) ); Brooklyn, 4,988 ( \(\$ 4,216,890\) ); Queens, 1,554 ( \(\$ 1,372,030\) ); Richmond, 691 ( \(\$ 203,800\) ).

The figures from 1898 Include the flve boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, Inclusjve, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897 , inclusive, \(\$ 128,116,733\); average annual loss per tire from 1866 to i897, inclusive, \(\$ 1,757.65\).

\section*{POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.}

\section*{(Officially revised as of Oct., 1, 1922.)}

The police force of the City of New York consists (Aug. 10. 1922) of 1 Chief Inspector ( \(\$ 7.500\) ); 1 Deputy Chief Inspector ( \(\$ 5,300\) ): 1 Marine Jnspector ( \(\$ 4,900)^{\circ} 19\) other Inspectors ( \(\$ 4.900\) ) ; 1 Cbief Surgeon ( \(\$ 6.500\) ): 1 Deputy Chief Surgeon ( \(\$ 4400\) ): 18 uther Surgeons ( \(\$ 4,400\) ): 19 Honorary Surgeons (no compensation) ; 1 Superintendent of Telegraph ( \(\$ 5.300\) ) : 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph ( \(\$ 3800\) ): 103 Captains ( \(\$ 4,000\) ) ; 1 Military Captain ( \(\$ 4.500\) ) ; 523 Lieutenants ( \(\$ 3.300\) ); 769 Sergeants ( \(\$ 2700\) ): 10.420 Patrolmen ( \(\$ 1,769\) to \(\$ 2280\) ): 56 Policewomen ( \(\$ 1.769\) to \(\$ 2.280\) ); 20 Patrolwomen ( \(\$ 1,769\) to \(\$ 2,280\) ) : 5 Chaplains ' \((\$ 1,830)\). Total11,960.
Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature; April 16, 1912
Patrolmen, First grade. five years' service, \(\$ 2,280\) each; Second Grade. less than five years and more
than four years and six months, \(\$ 2.100\) each; Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, \(\$ 2,040\) each; Fourth Grade, less than 4 years and more than three years, \(\$ 1,920\) each: Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two vears, \(\$ 1,769\) each; Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, \(\$ 1,769\) each; Seventh Grade. less than one year. \(\$ 1,769\) each.
Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twentyfive years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War

Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

\section*{POLICE STATION HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. (Headquarters. 240 Centre Street.)}

\section*{Precinct and Location.}
st. Old Slip
2d. Pier A, North River.
4 th. \(16-20\) Beach St
5th. 9 Oak St.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.
14th. 135 Charles St.
15th. 321 Fifth St.
16 th. 253 Mercer St.
18th. 230 W. 20 th St
21 st. 327 E .22 d St.
Women's. 434 W. 37 th St
23d. 138 W. 30th St
25th. 160 E. 35 th St.
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47 th St.

Precinct and Location.
28th. 150 W. 68 th St.
29 th .163 E .51 st St.
31st. 153 E. 67 th St.
32d. 134 W. 100 th St
33d. The Arsenal, Central Park. 37 th .229 W .123 d St.
38 th. 239 W .135 th St
39th. 177 E. 104 th St.
40th. 1854 A msterdam Ave.
42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.
43d. 148 E. 126 th St.
45th. 257 Alexander Ave.
46th. 3 d Ave. and 160 th st.

Precinct and Location
47th. 1086 Simpson St.
49th. 1925 Bathgate Ave
50th. Sedgwick Ave. and 167 th St.
51st. 1415 Williamsbridge Road.
53 d . Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
54 th. 281 City Island Ave.
56 th. 229 th St. and White Plains Ave.
57 th. Kingsbridge Terrace.
Traffic A. 230 W. 20th St.
'Traffic B. 229 W. 123 St.
Traffic C. 1086 Simpson St., Bronx.

Detective Division, main office. Criminal Identification Bureau, Homicide Squad, etc., 240 Centre Street.

INSPEETION DISTRICTS (PRECINCTS THEREIN ARE IN PARENTHESES).
First. 118-120 Clinton St. (5, 13, 15, 21, 25) ; Sec- \((4 \dot{4} 5,46,47,49,50)\); Sixth, 3016 Webster Ave., Bronx ond, \(16-20\) Beach St. (1, 4, 14, 16, 23) ; Third, 153 E. ( \(51,53,54,56,57\) ); Fourteenth, 230 W. 20 th St. 67 th St. \((29,31,37,38.39,43) ;\) Fourth, 150 W. 68 th \() \quad\) (Traffic A, B, C, 33). St. ( \(26,28,32,40,42\) ) ; Fifth, 1925 Bathgate Ave.

\section*{POLICE STATION HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.}
(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street, Columbia Heights.)

Precinct and Location.
3d. 179 Washing
3d. 179 Washington St.
67 th . W. 8th St. near Surf Ave. Coney Island.
68th. 86th St. and 5th Ave
70th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave. 72d. A ve. U and E. 15 th St. 73d. Ave. U and E. 15th 74 th. 154 Lawrence Ave. 76 th. 43024 th Ave. 77th. Prospect Pk. (Parade Gr'ds) 78th. 5775 th Ave. at 16th St.

\section*{Precinct and Location.}

79 th. 676 th Ave. at Bergen St.
80th. Avenue G. near E. 95 th St
82d. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush. 83d. 484 Liberty Ave., East N. Y 85th. 2 Liberty Ave., East N. Y. 87th. 1661 Atlantic Ave.
88 th. 653 Grand Ave.
89th. 44 Rapelyea St.
91st. 17 Butler St.
93d. 72 Poplar St.
94th. 16 Ralph Ave.

Precinct and Location.
95th. 627 Gates Ave.
96th. 298 Classon Ave.
97 th. 179 Wilson Ave.
98th. 148 Vernon Ave.
101st. 2 Lee Ave.
102d. : 171 Bushwick Ave.
103d. 263 Bedford Ave.
104 th. 43 Herbert St.
105th. 145 Greenpoint Ave.
Traffic D. 148 Vernon Ave

INSPECTION DISTRICTS (PRECINCTS THEREIN ARE•IN PARENTHESES).
Eighth, Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave. (67, 68. 70. 72, Eleventh, 148 Vernon Ave. \((94,95,97,101,102,103\); 74. 76) : Ninth, 2 Liberty Ave. (73, 80, 82. 83, 85, 87, 104, 105). 88) ; Tenth, 72 Poplar St. (78, 79, 89, 91, 93, 96) ;

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN QUEENS.

Precinct and Location.
109th. 854 th St. L. I. City. 111th. 152 Grand Ave., Astoria. 112 th. Broadway and Court St Newtown.
113th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.

Precinct and Location
Precinct and Location.
116 th. Sherman and Catalpa Sts., 120th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton Glendale.
118th. 275 Church St., Richmond 123d. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Hill.
Traffic E. 275 Church St., Rich- 125 th. 300 Broadway, .Far Rockamond Hill. way.

Twelfth. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica (116, 118, 120, 123, 125) ; Thirteenth, 85 Fourth St., Long Isiand City (109, 111, 112, 113).

\section*{POLICE STATION HOUSES IN RICHMOND.}

Precinct and Location.
60th. 116 Main St.; Tottenville
63d. 150 New Dorp Lane.

Precinct and Location
65th. 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton. 66th. 32 Beach St., Stapleton.

\section*{INSPECTION DISTRICT.}

Seventh, St. George, S. I. (2, 60, 63, 65, 66).

\section*{POLICE APPROPRIATIONS, AND ARRESTS (LATTER IN PARENTHESES).}
1898. \(\$ 10,561,447\) (141.745): 1899. \$11.349,626 \((138,875): 1900, \$ 11,494,393(132.805) ; 1001, \$ 11,-\) \(319,105(133,749) ; 1902, \$ 11,367,630(145.936): 1903\). \(\$ 11,636,881\) ( 175,871 ); \(1904, \$ 12,291,520\) (175.880); \(1905, \$ 12,505,657\) (198.356): 1906, \$12,826.153 (189,202): \(1907, \$ 13,144,841\) (204,119); 1908. \$14,\(049,077(244,822): 1909.814,162,060(220,334): 1910\)

Note.-For names of the Police Commissioner and his Deputies, see Police Department in the general roster list of Goverument of the Cit y of New York.

\section*{CRIME STATISTICS－MANHATTAN BOROUGH．}
（Figures supplied by District Attorney，County of New York．They cover cases handled in years named， and do not indicate cases originating in year named．）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Homi－ cide．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Felonjous． Assault．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Burglary．} & Robb & bery． & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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\hline 1900 & 6 & 27 & 46 & 165 & 63 & 374 & 183 & 5 & 1, & － 546 & 82 & 47 & & 2. & 28 & 11 & 2 & \\
\hline 1901 & 57 & 25 & 365 & 208 & 691 & 414 & 227 & 82 & 1，248． & 569 & 98 & 68 & 6 & 1 & 63 & 32 & 5 & \\
\hline 1902 & 94 & 31 & 543 & 224 & 548 & 340 & 180 & 70 & 1，216 & 539 & 101 & 59 & 21 & 6 & 65 & 30 & 33 & \\
\hline 1903 & 84 & 42 & 488 & 202 & 558 & 384 & 199 & 61 & 1，227 & 632 & 96 & 60 & 7 & ． 4 & 50 & 22 & 12 & \\
\hline 1.904 & 70 & 37 & 548 & 262 & 549 & 361 & 196 & 53 & 1，222 & 676 & 135 & 89 & 12 & 2 & 65 & 24 & 15 & \\
\hline 1905 & 57 & 32 & 506 & 234 & 657 & 464 & 166 & 54. & 1，281 & 757 & 124 & 75 & 7 & 3 & 84 & 37 & 17. & \\
\hline 1906 & 99 & 53 & 599 & 297 & 657 & 436 & 175 & 47 & 1，309 & 681 & 129 & 83 & 5 & 3 & 67 & 19 & 31 & \\
\hline 1907 & 62 & 39 & 628 & 273 & 819 & 542 & 205 & 54 & 1，538 & 863 & 110 & 62 & 7 & 1 & 73 & 18 & 13 & \\
\hline 1908 & 79 & 35 & 948 & 44.1 & 1，113 & 740 & 276 & 63 & 1，803 & 992 & 195 & 96 & 17 & 4. & 121 & 37 & 16 & \\
\hline 1909 & 66 & 43. & 808 & 391 & 840 & 572 & 176 & 38 & 1，417 & 781 & 186 & 107 & 6 & 3 & 89 & 39 & 23 & \\
\hline 1910 & ． 83 & 45 & 721 & 36 & 674 & 427 & 199 & 49 & 1，371 & 755 & 188 & 101 & 12 & & 79. & & 30 & \\
\hline 1911 & 92 & 42 & 924 & 443 & 807 & 551 & 239 & 64 & 1，413 & 817 & 133 & 102 & 5 & & 80 & 34 & 14 & \\
\hline 1912 & 75 & 42 & 614 & 284 & 762 & 499 & 200 & 72 & 1，253 & 733 & 141 & 101 & 19. & 7 & 83 & 37 & 17 & \\
\hline 1913 & 67 & 47 & 720 & 357 & 783 & 494 & 309 & 113 & 1，196 & 688 & 165 & 118 & 22 & 12 & 67. & 28 & 19 & \\
\hline 1914 & 86 & 62 & 750 & 492 & 704 & 484 & 327. & 113 & 1，154 & 675 & 166 & 113 & 7 & 2 & 69 & 27 & 6 & \\
\hline 1915 & 125 & 70 & 828 & 559 & 698 & 515 & 310 & 78 & 1，169 & 682 & 154 & 103 & 12 & 2 & 69 & 28 & 22 & \\
\hline 1916 & 115 & 68 & 685 & 474 & 405 & 278 & 180 & 78 & 966 & 607 & 120 & 79 & 21 & 14 & 68 & 34 & 17 & \\
\hline 1917 & 83 & 44. & 606 & 423 & 425 & 270 & 198 & 75 & 874 & 508 & 103 & 70 & 5 & 3 & 144 & 23 & 23 & \\
\hline 1918 & 103. & 44 & 480 & 261 & 350 & 209 & 210 & 87 & 1，230 & 581 & 117 & 64 & 11 & 2 & 76 & 24 & 28 & \\
\hline 1919 & 132 & 73 & 584 & 288 & 527 & 300 & 382 & 169 & 1，423 & 753 & 125 & 85 & 7 & & 72 & 23 & 13 & \\
\hline 1920 & 82 & 36 & 45 & 235 & 54.6 & 287 & 317 & 135 & 1，231 & 563 & 148 & 86 & 4 & 2 & 74 & 24 & 12 & \\
\hline 1921 & 82 & 34 & 472 & 284 & 565 & 349 & 359 & 166 & 1，222 & 668 & 125 & 93 & 11 & 2 & 100 & 23 & 10 & \\
\hline Total． & ｜1，861｜ & 971 & 13，73 & 7，1 & 14，24， & 9，290 & 5，213 & 1，786 & 27，907 & 15，066 & 2，941 & 1，861 & 229 & 179 & 1，686 & 602 & 398 & 12 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS，NEW YORK COUNTY，BY CLASSES．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year． &  &  &  &  & Year． &  &  &  &  & & YEAR． &  &  &  &  \\
\hline 1900 & & & 15 & 3 & 1908 & 1 & 8 & 17 & 9 & & 1916 & 6 & 11 & 34 & 12. \\
\hline 1901 & 3 & 8 & 8. & 6 & 1909 & 6 & 6 & 20 & 11 & & 1917 & 6 & 10 & 23 & 5 \\
\hline 1902 & 3 & 8 & 16 & 4 & 1910 & 4 & 11 & － 26 & 4 & & 1918 & 2 & 3 & 25 & 10 \\
\hline 1903 & 5 & 5 & 21 & 11 & 1911 & 1 & 12 & 20 & 7 & & 1919 & 6 & 17 & 27 & 20 \\
\hline 190 & 4 & 6 & 15 & － 12 & 1912 & 13 & 10 & 9 & 9 & & 1920 & 1 & 7 & 19 & 9 \\
\hline 190 & 2 & 8 & 16 & 6 & 1913. & 6 & 9 & 25 & 6 & & 192 & 3 & 8 & 17. & 6 \\
\hline 1906 & 3 & 8 & 25 & 17 & 1914. & 6 & 14 & 27 & 12 & & & & & & \\
\hline 1907. & 3 & 13 & 13 & 10 & 1915. & 9 & 10 & 41 & 9 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{POPULATION OF NEW YORK AND LONDON．}

NEW YORK．

The City of New York comprises five boroughs－ Manhattan，Bronx，Brooklyn，Queens and Rich－ mond．Manhattan covers New York County． Brooklyn covers Kings County，and the other bor－ oughs cover the counties from which they were named．The totai area of the five boroughs and of the incorporated City of New York，according to the

Tax Department，is 314.75 square miles．By acres． the areas of the boroughs are as follows：Manhattan， 14，038；Bronx，26，017；Brooklyn，49，709；Queens； 75，082；Richmond，36．600；total－201，446．Their population，Jan．1，1920，was，by the U．S．Census． as follows：Mannattan，2，284，103；Bronx，732，016； Brooklyn，2，018，356；Queens，469，042；Richmond， 116，531；total－5，620，048．

\section*{LONDON．}

The registration City of London coincides in area \(i\) is the area covered by the registration of London with the municipal and parliamentary City of London；it contains 675 acres；and in 1921 it had a night population of 13,706 ．

The registration County of London coincides in area with the administrative County of London；it contains 74,816 acres；and in 1921 it held a popula－ tion of \(4,483,249\) ．The area of registration County of London is approximately the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs．The regis－ tration County of London is the census London and vital statisties．

The＂outer ring＂of London takes in many of the suburbs；in 1911 it had \(2,729,673\) population，esti－ mated to have increased，in 1921，to \(2,992,919\) ．It is included in the bailiwick of the City and Metro－ politan Police．

The area oi the so－called Greater London，com－ prising the registration County of London and the ＂outer ring，＂is about 693 square miles（ 443,449 acres）；in 1921 its population was \(7,476,168\) ．

Average population per square mile－Greater New York，17，841；Greater London，10，789．

\section*{POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY，BY：ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS．}
（U．S．Census of January 1， 1920 and ior the Districts as they were then．）

Bronx－1， 110,\(315 ; 2,117.611,3,83,042\) ；4， 84,\(195 ; 5,88,428 ; 6 ; 70,482 ; 7,89,123 ; 8,88,820\) ．

Brooklyn－1， 86,\(912 ; 2,109,104,3,90,760,4\) ， 82,\(336 ; 5,67,808 ; 6,85,895,7,77,455,8,79,658\) ， \(9,92,754 ; 10,75,873 ; 11,78,062 ; 12,77,872 ; 13,83,-\) \(399 ; 14,97,344 ; 15,72,994 ; 16,97,110 ; 17,76,186\) ； \(18,98,100 ; 19,83,897 ; 20,99.357 ; 21,84,484 ; 22\) ， 122,637 ； \(23, \cdot 98,359\) ．

\footnotetext{
Manhatan－1，137，522；2，147，115；3，113，098； \(4,94,980 ; 5,103,166 ; 6,99,165 ; 7,85,486 ; 8,109,522\) ． \(9,82.994 ; 10,79: 801 ; 11,79.314 ; 12, .121,539 ; 13\), 76,\(008 ; 14,120,879 ; 15,96,072 ; 16,108,117 ; 17\). 85,\(663 ; 18,141,790 ; 19,78,052 ; 20,83,150 ; 21\) ． 76,\(982 ; 22,74,895: 23,88,787\) ．

Queens－1，78，805； \(2,74,441 ; 3,76,593 ; 4,83,175\) ； 5，83，228；6．72，800．

Richmond－1，55，681：2，60，850．
}

\section*{ACE OF THE POPULATION IN N. Y. CITY, 1920.}
(U. S. Census Returns, as of January 1.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Age Feriod.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{All Classes.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Native White.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOREIGN-BORN } \\
& \text { WHITE. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Negro.} \\
\hline & Male. & \(\mathrm{Fe}-\) male. & Male. & Female. & Male. & Female. & Male. & \(\mathrm{Fe}-\) male. \\
\hline Whole City & 2,802,638 & 2,817,410 & 1,703,127 & 1,764,789 & 1,020,090 & 971,457 & 72,351 & 80,116 \\
\hline Under 5 years & 283,873 & 276,996 & 276,271 & 269,184 & 1,967 & 1.980 & 5,466 & 5,681 \\
\hline Under 1 ye & 55,168 & 53,740 & 53,564 & 52,107 & 283 & 246 & 1,277 & 1,364 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years & 269,451 & 267,039 & 255,490 & 252,837 & 9,541 & 9.524 & 4,271 & 4,562 \\
\hline 10 to 14 year & 248,289 & 246,578 & 220,633 & 218,680 & 23,934 & 23.435 & 3,602 & 4,359 \\
\hline 15 to 19 year & 219,332 & 2.34,426 & 169,765 & 178,649 & 45,269 & 50,191 & 4,089 & 5,503 \\
\hline 20 to 44 year & 1,236,207 & 1,252,208 & 581,254 & 627,381 & 606.019 & 575.449 & 44,068 & 48,845 \\
\hline 45 years and 0 & 540,844 & 537,000 & 196,854 & 216,392 & 331,754 & 309,549 & 10,703 & 10,999 \\
\hline Age unknown. & 4,642 & 3,163 & 2,860 & 1,666 & 1,606 & 1,329 & 152 & 167 \\
\hline 18 to 44 : & 1,324,398 & 1,349,892 & 646,851 & 698,146 & 626,406 & 599,525 & 46,137 & 51,656 \\
\hline 21 years and 0 & 1,737,043 & 1,738,999 & 749,387 & 810,162 & 927,742 & 870,140 & 53,614 & 58,127 \\
\hline Bronx Boro & 364,208 & 367,808 & 226,292 & 233.727 & 135,456 & 131,515 & 2,269 & 2,534 \\
\hline Under 5 year & 39,201 & 37,655 & 38,805 & 37,270 & 188 & 174 & 200 & 208 \\
\hline Under 1 yea & 7,245 & 7,038 & 7,178 & 6,970 & 28 & 1,080 & 37
275 & 46 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years. & 37,340 & 36,308 & 36,007 & 34,962 & 1,054 & 1,080 & 275 & 262 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years & 34,667 & 33,760 & 31,528 & 30,689 & 2.912 & 2,841 & 221 & - 225 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years & 29,103
160,398 & -31,152 & 23,268 76.505 & 24,552
84,127 & 5,693
82,785 & 6,402
80,049 & 135
1,007 & 194
1,215 \\
\hline 45 years and o & 63,264 & 63,307 & 20,037 & 21,988 & 42,732 & 40,889 & - 430 & 1,426 \\
\hline Age unknown. & 235 & 223 & 142 & 139 & 92 & 80 & & 4 \\
\hline 18 to 44 yea & 171,757 & 178,266 & 85,250 & 93,713 & 85,340 & 83,237 & 1,064 & 1;302 \\
\hline 21 years and 0 & 218,214 & 221,798 & 92,417 & 101,337 & 124,230 & 118,863 & 1,402 & 1,583 \\
\hline Brooklyn Borough & 1,007,859 & 1,010,497 & 649,747 & 675,919 & 341,527 & 317,760 & 15,197 & 16.715 \\
\hline Under 5 years & 108,008 & 105,643 & 106,101 & 103,693 & 615 & 614 & 1,275 & 1,320 \\
\hline Under 1 yea & 21,176 & 20,435 & 20,787 & 20,015 & 90 & 81 & 294 & 335 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years. . & 102.150 & 102,253 & 98,092 & 98,045 & 3,019 & 3,098 & 1,027 & 1.102 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years & 95,327 & 95,260 & 86,503 & 86,331 & 7,927 & 7,905 & 887 & 1,023 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years & 84.069 & 88,485 & 66,884 & 69,900 & 1600,128 & 17.368 & \(\begin{array}{r}959 \\ 8.318 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & - 1,205 \\
\hline 20 to 44 year & 426.827 & 425.253 & 216,944 & 232,327 & 100,676
112,896 & 183,514 & 8,318 & \(\therefore 9,358\) \\
\hline 45 years and o
Age unknown. & 190,566 & 192,858 & 74,620
603 & 85,127 & 112,896
266 & 105,048
213 & 2,691
40 & 2,671
36 \\
\hline Age unknown........... & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 18 to 44 & 460,436 & 461,659 & 242,783 & 259,982 & 207,920 & 191,673 & 8,765 & 9,943 \\
\hline 21 years and 0 & 601,695 & 599,606 & 279,952 & 304,417 & 309,815 & 283,451 & 10,741 & 11,674 \\
\hline Manhattan Borou & 1,135,708 & 1,148,395 & 610,080 & 636,746 & 468,506 & 453,574 & 51,912 & 57,221 \\
\hline Under 5 & 106.256 & 103,833 & 101,431 & 98,838 & 979 & 1,034 & 3,709 & 3,839 \\
\hline Under 1 yea & 21,163 & 20,757 & 20,103 & 19,712 & 131 & 128 & 895 & . 903 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years. . & 99,656 & 99,072 & 91.968 & 91,283 & 4,843 & 4,786 & 2.718 & 2,908 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years & 90,396 & 90,360 & 76,182 & 75,973 & 11,834 & 11.467 & 2.281 & 2.828 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years & 82,676 & 90,621 & 58.241 & 62,489 & 21,541 & 24,292 & 2,800 & 3,779 \\
\hline 20 to 44 years & 526,289 & - 538,796 & 205.507 & 225,748 & 283,760 & 276,116 & 33,303 & 36,487 \\
\hline 45 years and ov & 227,845 & 224,393 & 74,862 & 81,562 & 144,966 & 135,517 & 7,003 & 7.276 \\
\hline Age unknown.... . . . . . . . & 2,590 & 1,320 & 1,889 & 853 & 583 & 362 & 98 & 104 \\
\hline 18 to 44 year & 560,114 & 577,707 & 228,107 & 250,864 & 293,460 & 287,887 & 34,777 & 38,491 \\
\hline 21 years and 0 & 738,899 & 742,403 & 271,178 & 295,542 & 423,541 & 403,879 & 39,482 & 42,517 \\
\hline Queens Bor & 233,440 & 235,602 & 173,866 & 178,119 & 57,132 & 54,544 & 2,238 & 2,882 \\
\hline Under 5 year & 24,362 & 23.917 & 24,038 & 23,601 & 112 & 81 & 205 & 225 \\
\hline Under 1 yea & 4,461 & 4,422 & 4,397 & 4,350 & 24 & 10 & 37 & 59 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years. & 23,994 & 23,347 & 23,391 & 22,767 & - 396 & \({ }_{9} 312\) & 202 & 221 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years. & 22.137 & 21,793 & 21,018 & \begin{tabular}{l}
20,633 \\
17 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 946
1.411 & 922
1.654 & 168 & 232 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years. & 18,693 & 19,672
101,060 & 17,123 & 17,761 & 29,517 & 1,654 & 152
1.071 & + 251 \\
\hline 20 to 44 years. & 97,844
46,153 & 101,060
45,587 & 67,150
20,970 & 71,307 & 29,517 & 28,144: & 1,071
430 & 1.402 \\
\hline 45 years and ov
Age unknown... & 46,153
257 & 45,587
226 & 20,970
176 & 21,907 143 & 24,680 & 23,144 62 & 430
10 & 530
21 \\
\hline 18 to 44 years. & 105,224 & 108.778 & 73,813 & 78,163 & 30,167 & 29,086 & 1,135 & 1,505 \\
\hline 21 years and over. & 140,657 & 142,875 & 85,052 & 89,887 & 53,942 & 51,070 & 1,485 & 1,883 \\
\hline Richmond Boroutil. .. & 61,423 & 55,108 & 43,142 & 40,278 & 17,469 & 14,064 & 735 & 76 \\
\hline Under 5 years. . . . . . . . . & 6,046 & 5,948 & 5,896 & 5,782 & 73 & 77 & 77 & 89 \\
\hline Under 1 year......... & 1.123 & 1,088 & 1,099 & 1,060 & 10 & 7 & 14 & 21 \\
\hline 5 to 9 years.. & 6,311 & 6,059 & 6,032 & 5,780 & 229 & 209 & 49 & 69 \\
\hline 10 to 14 years. & 5.762 & 5,405 & 5.402 & 5,054 & 315 & 300 & 45 & - 51 \\
\hline 15 to 19 years. & 4,791 & 4,496 & 4.249 & 3.947 & 496 & 475 & 43 & 74 \\
\hline 20 to 44 years. & 24,849 & 21,696 & 15.148 & 13,872 & 9.281 & 7,440 & 369 & 38 \\
\hline 45 years and over & 13,016 & 10,855 & 6,365 & 6,808 & 6.480 & 4,951 & 149 & 90 \\
\hline Age unknown... . . . . . . . & 648 & 649 & 50 & 35 & 59 & 612 & & \\
\hline 18 to 44 year & 26,867 & 23,482 & 16,898 & 15,424 & 9,519 & 7.642 & 396 & \(\cdots 415\) \\
\hline 21 years and over. & 37,578 & 32,317 & 20,788 & 18.979 & 16,214 & 12.877 & 504 & 460 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY WITH ITS SUBURBS.}

\section*{(U. S. Census Figures as of Jan. 1, 1920).}

\section*{Civil Divislons Comprlsed Withln Metropolltan Dlstrict and Adjacent Territory Central City.}

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK).

Bronx County.
Bronx borough (part of New York clty)..... 732,016
Kings County.
Brookiyn borough (part of New York city) 2,018,356 Nassau County.
Cedarhurst village.
,838
East Rockaway village.
Farmingdale village.
Floral Park vlllage.
Freeport village... . 2,005. 2,091

Garden Clty village. 2,097
8,599

Glen Cove Clty 2,420
Great Neck Estates village
Haworth borough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\quad . \quad .48\)
Little Ferry borougn. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,715
Lodl borough.
8.175

Lyndhurst township. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,515
Moonachie borough. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,194
North Arlington borough.
1,194
Northvale borouga
Norwood borough
Old Tappan borouga.
Palisades township. .
Palisades Park borough
Rldgefield borough
Ridgefield Park village ........................... 1,560
Rlverside borough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Rutherford borough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,497
Teaneck township . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(4,49 \%\)
Tenafly borough. .
Teterboro borough
Walllngton borough
3,585
Rockaway, Freeport, Garden City. East stead, Lawrence, Long Beach, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, and Woodsburgh vlllages, und part of Floral Park village.

32,999
Hempstead village.
6,382
Long Beacn vlllage
Lynbrook village.
282
Mineola vlllage.
Wood Ridge borough
5,715

Mineola vlilage............................................ 3,016 tates. Mineola, Plandome Sud Neck Estates, Mineola, Plandome, Sadile Rock, Park village
Oyster Bay town, excl. Farmingdale and Sea Cliff villages

21,795

Plandome village.
319
6,262
284
Rockville Center village
Saddle Rock village
Sands Point village:
Sca Cllff vlllage
Woodsburgh village.

\section*{Belleville town Essex County.}

Bloomfield town......................................... 15,660
East Orange city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7010
Glen Rldge borough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 , 620
Irvington town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25,480
Montclair town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28,810
Newark city
414,524
Nutley town
Orange city.
South Orange township . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53,288
South Orange village . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,274
Hudson County. . . . . . . 76,754
East Newark borough. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\quad\). 3,754

Manhattan borough (part of New York city)

\section*{Queens County.}

Queens borough (part of New York city)
.469,042 Richmond County.
Rlchmond borougn (part of New York city). 116,531 Westchester County
Ardsley village.
Bronxville village.
Dobbs Ferry village
Eastchester town, excl. Bronxville and Tuckahoe villages.
Elmsford village
Greenburg town, excl. Ardsiey, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Hastings-on-Hudson, Irvington and Tarrytown villages.
Hastings-on-Hudson village.
Irvington village.
Larchmont vlllage.
Mamaroneck town, excl. Larchmont village and part of Mamaroneck village
Mamaroneck village.
Mount Vernon city \(3 ; 053\)
4,401

Guttenberg town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Harrison town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Hoboken city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68,166
Jersey City . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 298,103
Kearny town . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 298, 26,724
North Bergen township . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23,344
Secaucus town....
Unlon town.
5,423
Weehawken township ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20,651
West Hoboken town
14,485
West New York town. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29,926
Middlesex County.
East Brunswick township . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,857
Helmetta borough.
1,687
Highland Park borough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,364
Metuchen borough
3,334
M1lltown borougn
Pertn Amboy city
Rarltan townshlp.
5,419

Sayreville township
South Amboy city
South Rlver borough
7,897
6,596

North Pelham village:
6,571
42,726

Pelham village.
36,213
Pelham village. .ina
Woodbridge township
13,423

\section*{Monmouth County.}

Scarsdale village.
Tarrytown village
Tuckahoe village.
White Plains city.
2,385
1,056
1,754
3,506
5,807
3,509
21,031
100,176
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY).
Bergen County.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Alpine borough & 350 \\
\hline Bergenfield boroug & 3,667 \\
\hline Bogota borough & 3,906 \\
\hline Carlstadt borough & 4,472 \\
\hline Cllffside Park borough & 5,709 \\
\hline Closter borough & 1,840 \\
\hline Cresskill boroug & 942 \\
\hline Delford borough & 1,286 \\
\hline Demarest, borough & 654 \\
\hline Dumont borough & 2,537 \\
\hline East Rutherford borough & 5,463 \\
\hline Edgewater borougn & 3,530 \\
\hline Englewood city & 11,627 \\
\hline Englewood Cliffs borouglı & b94 \\
\hline Fairview borough. & 4,882 \\
\hline Fort Lee borough & 5,761 \\
\hline Hackensack town & 17,667 \\
\hline Harringtoll Park borough & 627 \\
\hline Hasbrouck Heights borough & 2,895 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Atlantic Highlands borough
1,629
Highlands borough
Keansburg borough.
Keyport borough.
Matawan borough
Matawan townshlp.
Mlddletown townsnip
Raritan township.

\section*{Passaic County.}

Little Falls townsnip.
Passalc cltẏ
Paterson city
3,310
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 135,875
Clark townshlo
Union: County.
Cranford township
Elizabeth clty
Garwood borough
Hillside township
Kenilworth borough
Linden borough
Llnden townshlp.
Rahway city.
Roselle borough
Roselle Park borough.
Union townsnip
Westfleld town.

ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK) Rockland County.
Grand-View-on-Hudson vlllage.............. . . 175 Nyack vlliage.

175
4,444
Orangetown town, excl. Grand-View-on-Hudson; Nyack, Plermont, and South Nyack vilages
Plermont village
South Nyack vliaage.

\section*{Westchester County.}

Harrlson town .
Port Cnester viliage
Rye town, excl. Port Chester and R̉ye vil-
luges and part of Mamaroneck vlllage. Rye viliage.

6,266
1,260
1,799
5,006
16,573

5,308
ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY). Bergen County.
East Paterson borough . . ................... 2,441 Emerson borough... Garfield cjty.

2,441
Hillsdale township.
Maywood borough
Midland township.

19,381
1,720
1,618
1,618
2,203
Rivervale township ..... 583
Saddle River township ..... 194
Westwood borough. ..... 2,597
Miiburn township ..... 4,633
Madison township ..... 1,808New Brunswick cityMonmouth County.
Holmdel township ..... 1,100
Marlboro township ..... 1,710
Fanwood borough ..... 724
Mountainside borough. ..... 493
Scotch Plains township ..... 1,715
Metropolitan district 7,910,415
In city proper Outside ..... 2,290,367
City and Suburban territory. ..... 8,034,349
Suburban territory, detailed above

\section*{POPULATION OF NEW YORK-CITY BY BOROUGHS.}

The figures, except for 1920 and other United States Census years, are estlmates of the Bureau of Vital Statlstics of the Munlcipal Department of Health. Flgures for 1922 show a readjustment ln accordance with the Federal Census of Jan. 1, 1920. The 1921 figures were not so readjusted.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline July 1. & Manhattan. & Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Richmond. & Queens. & Totals. \\
\hline 1790 & 33,131 & 1,761 & 4,495 & 3,835 & 6,159 & 49,401 \\
\hline 1800 & 60,515 & 1,755 & 5,740 & 4,564 & 6,642 & 79,216 \\
\hline 1810 & 96,373 & 2,267 & 8,303 & 5,347 & 7,444 & 119,734 \\
\hline 1820 & 123,706 & 2,782 & 11,187 & 6,135 & 8,246 & 152,056 \\
\hline 1830. & 202,589 & 3,023 & 20,535 & 7,082 & 9,049 & 242,278 : \\
\hline 1840 & 312,710 & 5,346 & 47,613 & -10,965 & 14,480 & 391,114 \\
\hline 1850 & 515,547 & 8,032 & 138,882 & - 15,061 & 18,593 & 696,115 \\
\hline 1860 & 813,669 & 23,593 & 279,122 & 25,492 & 32,903 & 1,174,779 \\
\hline 1870 & 942,292 & 37,393. & 419,921 & 33,029 & 45,468 & 1,478,103 \\
\hline 1880 & 1,164,673 & 51,980 & 599,495 & 38,991 & 56,559 & 1,911,698 \\
\hline 189 & 1,441,216 & 88,908 & 838,547 & 51,693 & 87,050 & 2,507,414 \\
\hline 190 & 1,850,093 & 200,507 & 1,166,582 & 67,021 & 152,999 & 3,437,202 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,950,000 & 295,000 & 1,335,000 & 75,000 & 195,000 & 3,850,000 \\
\hline 1906 & 2,112,697 & 271,629 & 1,358,891 & 72,846 & 198,241 & 4,014,304 \\
\hline 1907 & 2,174,335 & 290,097 & 1,404,569 & 74,173 & 209,686 & 4,152,860 \\
\hline 1908 & 2,232,828 & 308,256 & 1,448,095 & 75,420 & 220,836 & 4,285,435 \\
\hline 1909 & 2,292,894 & 327,553 & 1,492,970 & 76,688 & 232,580 & 4,422,685. \\
\hline 1910 & 2,331,542 & 430,980 & 1,634 351 & 85,969 & 284,041 & 4,766,883 \\
\hline 1911 & 2,365,161 & 460,879 & 1,678.776 & 88,064 & 299,278 & 4,892,158 \\
\hline 1912. & 2,389,204 & 483,224 & 1,710,861 & 89,573 & 310,523 & 4,983,385 \\
\hline 1913. & 2,438,001 & 531,219 & 1,776,878 & 92,669 & 334,297 & 5,173,064 \\
\hline 1914. & 2,538,606 & 641,980 & 1,916,655 & 99,186 & 387,444 & 5,583,871 \\
\hline 1915 & 2,295,761 & 649,726 & 1,825,534 & -93,631 & 389,233 & 5,253,885 \\
\hline 1916. & 2,634,223 & 575,877 & 1,928,432 & 97,883 & 366,426 & 5,602,841 \\
\hline 1917. & 2,682,977 & 599,216 & 1,975,801 & 99,802 & 37,9,696 & 5,737,492 \\
\hline 1918 & 2,731,731 & 622,555 & 2,023,170 & 101,721. & 392,966 & 5,872,143. \\
\hline 1919 & 2,780,485 & 645,894 & 2,070,539 & 103,640 & 406,236 & 6,006,794: \\
\hline 1920 & 2,284,103 & 732,016 & 2,018,356 & 116,531 & 469,042. & 5,620.048 \\
\hline 1921 & 2,276,778 & 778,528 & 2,077,674 & 121,252 & 497,627 & 5,751,859 \\
\hline 1922. & 2,271,892 & 809,536 & 2,117,227 & 124,400 & 516,683 & 5,839,738 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1696 the population of New York Clty was 4,302 , of whom 575 were negroes.
In 1711. a slave market was established in Wall St., near East Rlver.
MARITAL CONDITION IN NEW YORK CİTY. 1920.
(U. S. Census Figures.)

The population of New York Clty, (5,620,048, on \(\mid\) married men exceeds that of marrled women- 76.4 Jan. 1, 1920), comprised 2,001,025 males 15 years of age and over, of whom \(1,143,643\), or 57.2 per cent., were marrled; and \(2,026,797\) females above the same age limit, of whom \(1,115,670\), or 55 per cent., were married. In the earlier years of adult life the proportion married is much larger for females than per cent.' as agalnst 54.3 per cent. The obvious explanation ls that women marry at younger ages than men. There were in the population of New York City on the census date 78,999 widowers, 232,991 widows, 4,303 divorced men, and 6,775 divorced women. The population 45 years of age and over lncluded 62,902 single men and 63,341 for males, but after the age of 45 the proportion of slngle women.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\sim}^{\text {A A A }}\).} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Totalin
Specified
Age Group.} & SIN & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Markied.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Widowed.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Divorced.} \\
\hline & & Number. & Pct. & Number. & ct. & & \\
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
15 to 24 years. . . . . \\
25 to 44 years. \\
45 years and over Age unknown.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Males 15 years of age and over.} & & \\
\hline & 2,001,025 & 761,197 & 38.0 & 1,143,643 & 57.2 & 78,999 & 4,303 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\hline 469,093 \\
986,446 \\
540,844 \\
4,642
\end{array}
\]} & 418,842 & 89.3 & 47,841 & 10.2 & & 124 \\
\hline & & 278,066
62,902 & 28.2
11.6 & 681,120
413,438 & 69.0
76.4 & 17,288
61,012 & 2,371 \\
\hline & & 62,902
1,387 & 11.6
29.9 & 413,438
1.244 & 76.4
26.8 & 61,012
122 & 1,796
.12 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Females 15 years of age and over.} & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total.} & 2,026,797 & 667,247 & 32.9 & 1,115,670 & 55.0 & 232,991 & 6,775 \\
\hline & 530,325 & & & & & & \[
421
\] \\
\hline 25 to 44 years...... & 956,309 & 207,776 & 21.7 & 691,369
201,640 & 72.3
54 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
51,188 \\
170.920
\end{array}
\] & \[
4,544
\] \\
\hline 45 years and over . . .
Age unknown . . . . & 537,000
3,163 & 63,341
1,107 & 11.8
35.0 & 291,640 & 54.3
39.7 & 179,239 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,803 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Totais lnclude persons whose marital condition was not reported.

\section*{FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN N. Y. CITY.}

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to the Census of 1920 , the foreign white stock in the population of New York City on Jan. 1 of that year numbered 4,294,629. By "foreign white stock" is meant the total loreign-born white population plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born. The corresponding total for 1910 was \(3,747,844\), and the increase between 1910 and 1920 was 546,785 , or 14.6 per cent.

The foreign white stock constituted 76.4 per cent. of the total population of the city in 1920 ( \(5,620,048\) ), as against 78.6 per cent. of the total in 1910 (4,766, 883) The foreign white stock in 1920 comprised 1,991,547 persons who were themselves foreign-born and came to this country as immigrants and 2,303 ,082 who were born in this country but whose parents, one or both, were immigrants.
The classification of the foreign white stock by country of origin is based upon the pre-war map of Europe.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN NEW YORK CITY, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { COUNTRY OF } \\
& \text { ORIGIN } \\
& \text { (PRE-WAR } \\
& \text { BOUNDARIES) }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1920. & 1910. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { COUNTRY OF } \\
& \text { ORIGIN } \\
& \text { (PRE-WAR } \\
& \text { BOUNDARIES) }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1920. & 1910. & \begin{tabular}{l}
COUNTRY OF. ORIGIN \\
(PRE-WAR \\
Boundaries).
\end{tabular} & 1920. & 1910. \\
\hline All foreign countries. & Number.
\[
4,294,629
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number. } \\
3,747,844
\end{gathered}
\] & Cen. \& East'n Europe: Germany & Number.

584,838 & Number. & Europenot specified.... A sia \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) & Nrımber. & Number. 382 \\
\hline Northwestern & & & Germany ...
Austria...
Hungary & 584,838
431,397
123,175 & 724,704
299,029
112,584 & Asia:' \({ }^{\text {Tur. in Asia. }}\) & 15,342 & 7,508 \\
\hline Europe: & & & Hungary & 123,175 & 112,584 & Other Asia. . & 998 & 692 \\
\hline England. . Scotland & \[
\begin{array}{r}
136,605 \\
47,103
\end{array}
\] & 162,306
48,036 & Russia. & 985,702 & \(\begin{array}{r}733,924 \\ 9,845 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & America: & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Scotland \\
Wales.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
47,103 \\
3,777
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}48,036 \\ 4,052 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & Roumania & 14,542 & 9,845
45,995 & Can.-French & 3,476
7,873 & 6,172 \\
\hline Ireland & 616,627 & 676,420 & Buigaria. & & & Newfoundi'd & 2,461 & 1,386 \\
\hline Norway & 40,544 & 33,179 & Serbla,and & & & West Indies. & 11,483 & 8,751 \\
\hline Sweden & 57,750 & 55,278 & Mon'n'gro & 1,022 & 587 & Mexico. & 2,651 & , 561 \\
\hline Denmark & 14,914 & 12,444 & Tur. in Eur'e & 6,770 & 4,071 & Cen. and So. & & \\
\hline Netherlands. & 9,552 & 7,625 & So. Europe: & & & Amcrica. & 5,778 & 2,709 \\
\hline Belgium... & 4,342 & 2,972 & Greece & 23,204 & 8,925 & All other coun \({ }^{\circ}\) & 2,691 & 3,549 \\
\hline Luxemburg. & 486 & 105 & Italy & 802,946 & 544,449 & Of mixed for \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 182.882 & \\
\hline Srance...... & 16,957 & 16,091 & Portugai. & 1, 1,617 & + 779 & parentage. & 182,882 & 133,652 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{WHITE STOCK IN N. Y. CITY: FOREIGN-BORN AND OF FOREIGN PARENTS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN \\
(PRE-WAR \\
Boundaries)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{First'Generatlon (Foreign-Born; Father Born in Specified Country)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Second Generation (Natives of U. S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Country of Oricin \\
(PRE-war \\
BOUNDARIES)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
First Generation \\
(Foreign-Born; \\
Father Born in \\
Specified Country).
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Second Generation (Natives of U.S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born} \\
\hline & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 1910. & & 1920. & 1910. & 1920. & 920. \\
\hline All foreign & & 1,927,703 & 2,303,082 & 1,820,141 & Turkey in Europe. & 4,777 & 3,695 & 1,993 & \\
\hline orthwestern & 1,591,54 & & & & Southern & 4,7\% & , & & \\
\hline Europe: & & & & & Europe: & & & & \\
\hline Scotland & 22,447 & 23,11 & 24,656 & 24,921 & ltaly & 392,225 & 340,765 & 410,721 & 203,684 \\
\hline Wales & 1,533 & 1,778 & 2,244 & 2,274 & Spain & 11,274 & 3,331 & 3,385 & 1,591 \\
\hline Ireiand & 211,789 & 252,662 & 404,838 & 423,758 & Portuga & 1,085 & 417 & 532 & 20 \\
\hline Norway & 24,291 & 22,280
34,950 & 16,253
23,539 & 10,899
20,328 & Europe, not specified. & 247 & & 3 & \\
\hline Sweden. & 9,293 & 7,989 & 5,621 & 4,455 & Asia: & & & & \\
\hline Netherl'ds & 5,309 & 4,191 & 4,243 & 3,434 & Turkey in & & & & \\
\hline Bclgium; & 3,160 & 2,259 & 1,182 & 713 & \(\xrightarrow{\text { Asia }}\) - \({ }^{\text {ata }}\) & 11,113 & 6,160 & 4,229 & 1,348 \\
\hline Luxemb'g & 9,050 & & 7.1943 & 6,241 & America: & & & & \\
\hline France... & 18,883 & 18,265 & 15,074 & 12,314 & Can.-Frncb & 1,5 & 2,844 & & \\
\hline Cent'l \& E'rn Europe: & & & & & Can.-Other & 15,630
1,273 & 23,228
839 & \(\begin{array}{r}12,243 \\ 1,188 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 19,853 \\
\hline Germany.. & 206,645 & 278,11 & 378,193 & 446,590 & W. Indies., & 7,618 & 5,990 & 3,865 & 2,761 \\
\hline Austria. & 236,838 & \[
190,237
\] & \[
194,559
\] & 108,792 & Mexico. & 1 & . 404 & 350 & 157 \\
\hline Hungary & 72,440
559,225 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 76,625 \\
& \hline 01,100
\end{aligned}
\] & 50,735
426,477 & - 349,959 & Cen. \& So. & & & & \\
\hline Finland & 10,263 & 7,409 & 4,279 & 2,436 & Allother & & & & \\
\hline Roumania. & 34,738 & 33,584 & 21,964 & 12,411 & countri & 1,315 & 2,288 & 1,376 & 1.26 \\
\hline Bui & & & & & Of mixed for-
eign par- & & & & \\
\hline Mont'g'o & 844 & 539 & 178 & 48 & entage. & & & 182,882 & 133,552 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 21 YEARS AND OVER, IN NEW YORK CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY OF BIRTH. & Total. & Naturalized. & Not Naturaiized. & COUNTRY OF BIRTY. & Total. & Naturaiized. & Not Naturalized. \\
\hline All countries... & 1,797,882 & 765,264 & 1,032,618 & Norway & 22,599 & 10,308 & 12,291 \\
\hline Russia & 414,463 & 162,757 & 251.706 & France & 20,744
19,510 & 9,440
10,781 & 11,304
8,729 \\
\hline Italy & 341,086 & -90,370 & 250,716 & Greece. & 18,608 & 2,992 & 15,616 \\
\hline Ireland & 200,164 & 120,968 & 79,196 & Spain. & 9,448 & 988 & -8,460 \\
\hline Germany & 190,734 & 125,679 & 65.055 & Finland. & 9,764 & 2,242. & 7,522 \\
\hline Poland & 130,842 & 39,509 & 91,333 & Switzerland & 8,896 & 4,566 & 4.330 \\
\hline Austria & 115,685 & 50,488 & 65,197 & Denmark & 8.541 & 4,553 & 3,988 \\
\hline England & 61,326 & 34,445 & 26,881 & West Indie & 7,121 & 1,735 & 5,386 \\
\hline Hungary & 58,834 & 24,819 & 34,015 & Lithuania & 7,043 & 1,248 & 5,795 \\
\hline Rouman & 34,470 & 17,511 & 16,959 & Cent. \& So. Amer. & 4,739 & 815 & 3,924 \\
\hline Sweden & 32,627 & 16,315 & 16,312 & Jugo-Slavia. . . . . & 4,816 & 1,145 & 3.671 \\
\hline Czecho-Slovakia.. & 25,091 & 10,446 & 14,645 & Netherlands. & 4,309 & 1.923 & 2,386 \\
\hline Canada. & 22,410 & 11,540 & 10,870 & Syria & 3,741 & . 874 & 2,867 \\
\hline Canada-French & 1,593 & 708 & 885 & All oth. countries. & 20,271 & 6,807 & 13,464 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

West Indies do not include Porto Rico. Coiumn headed "not naturailzed," comprises-allens,' persons with first papers, and foreign-born of unknown status.

Of the totai white population of New York City 21 ycars of agc and over, 53.5 per cent. were iminigrants; 22.8 per cent. were naturalized immigrants.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. CITY, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.
(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & The City. & Manhattan & Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Queens. & Richmond \\
\hline England. & - 71.404 & 29.817 & 8,624 & 25.003 & 6,047 & 1,913 \\
\hline Scotland. & 21.545 & 8.687 & 2,511 & 7,534 & 2,060 & -753 \\
\hline Waies. . & 1,510 & 783 & 137 & 421 & 107 & 62 \\
\hline Ireland & 203,450 & 116,749 & 18,679 & 53.660 & 10,618 & 3.744 \\
\hline Norway. & 24,500 & 3,595 & -974 & 17,505 & 844 & 1,582 \\
\hline Sweden & 33,703 & 11,841 & 3,108 & 15.488 & 2,373 & 893 \\
\hline Denmark & 9,092 & 2,942 & 797 & 4,201 & 795 & 357 \\
\hline Belgium & 3,467 & 2,132 & 234 & 726 & 284 & 91 \\
\hline France (incl. Als.-Lor.) & 23,020 & 14,359 & 2,121 & 3,861 & 2,241 & 438 \\
\hline Luxemburg. & 302 & 158 & 33 & , 51 & - 56 & 4 \\
\hline Netherlands & 4,750 & 2,164 & 471 & 1,672 & - 329 & 114 \\
\hline Switzeriand & 9,233 & 4,802 & 1,255 & 1.765 & 1,172 & 239 \\
\hline Germany & 194,154 & 70,836 & 29,719 & 56.778 & 32.446 & 4,375 \\
\hline Poland. & 145,679 & 64,514 & 19,008 & 51,928 & 7,778 & 2.451 \\
\hline Austria & 126,739 & 65,603 & 23,638 & 31,981 & 4.678 & 839 \\
\hline Hungary & 64,393 & 40.644 & 10,644 & 8.795 & 3.555 & 755 \\
\hline Czecho-slovakia & 26,437 & 18,681 & 1,878 & 2,639 & 2.958 & 281 \\
\hline Jugo-Slavia. & 5,271 & 3,350 & , 332 & 1,088 & . 353 & 148 \\
\hline Russia & 479.797 & 193,775 & 87,345 & 189,421 & 7,627 & 1,629 \\
\hline Finland & 10,240 & 4,885 & 1,309 & 3,219 & 455 & 372 \\
\hline Lithuania & 7,475 & 1,521 & 465 & 4,985 & 485 & 19 \\
\hline Portugal & 1,026 & 1,417 & 39 & , 485 & 45 & 40 \\
\hline Spain... & 10,980 & 7,502 & 257 & 2,902 & 157 & 162 \\
\hline Italy & 390,832 & 184,546 & 39,519 & 138,245 & 19,794 & 8,728 \\
\hline Greece. & 21,455 & 17,209 & 957 & 2,700 & 401 & 188 \\
\hline Bulgaria. & 308 & 10.201 & -34 & 123 & 8 & 2 \\
\hline Roumania & 38,139 & 16.714 & 8,519 & 12,109 & 734 & 63 \\
\hline Turkey, Europe & 1,754 & 1,507 & 102 & 125 & 14 & 6 \\
\hline Other Europe. & 528 & 309 & 54 & 115 & 38 & 12 \\
\hline Armenia. & 3.779 & 2,168 & 419 & 746 & 421 & 25 \\
\hline Syria. & 4,485 & 923 & 102 & 3,405 & 42 & 13 \\
\hline Asia. & 12,764 & 6,061 & 836 & 5,230 & 559 & 78 \\
\hline Africa & 1,125 & 611 & 90 & 358 & 54 & 12 \\
\hline Australia. & 1,023 & 545 & 82 & 300 & 75 & 21. \\
\hline Canada, French & 1,757 & 893 & 164 & 442 & 199 & 59 \\
\hline Canada, other & 23.514 & 11,390 & 2.083 & 7,694 & 1,608 & 739 \\
\hline Newfoundland. & 1,403 & 324 & 90 & 827 & 108 & 54 \\
\hline Cuba et al. W. Ind. exc. P. Rico & 8,722 & 5.210 & 423 & 2,614 & 334 & 141 \\
\hline Mexico. & 2.487 & 1,843 & 75 & 472 & 68 & 29 \\
\hline Central America & 879 & 674 & 22. & 154 & 15 & 14 \\
\hline South America. & 5,742 & 3,853 & 254. & 1.395 & 141 & 99 \\
\hline Atiantic Islands. & 414 & 180 & 30 & 170 & 23 & 11 \\
\hline Pacifie Islands. & 226 & 143 & 10 & 57 & 12 & 4 \\
\hline At sea. & \% 205 & 86 & 24 & 72 & 17 & 6 \\
\hline Country not speeified. & 103 & 24 & 25 & 37 & 11 & 6 \\
\hline Totals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1,991,547 & 922,080 & 266.971 & 659,287 & 111,676 & 31,533 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOREIGN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY MOTHER TONGUE
(U.'S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

By Foreign White Stock is meant the total foreign-born white population, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Mother Toncue. & Total
Foreign White Stock. & ForeignBorn White. & Native White. Foreign or Mixed Parentage & Moteer Tongue. & Total
Foreign White Stock. & ForeignBorn White. & Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage \\
\hline All mother tongue & 4,294.629 & 1,991,547 & 2,303,082 & Slavic and & & & \\
\hline English and Celtic. & 897,452 & - 324,984 & 572,468 & Polish. & 161,310 & 88,844 & 72.466 \\
\hline Germanic. & 702,3
114 & 264,452
68,447 & 437,851
46,335 & Czech & +43,839 & 20,868
10,705 & 22,971
8.720 \\
\hline Latin and Greek & 938,047 & 481,283 & 456,764 & Russian & 221,153 & 124,585 & 96.568 \\
\hline Siavie and Lettic & 486,666 & 270,049 & 216,617 & Ruthenian & 9,706 & 6.385 & 3,321 \\
\hline Unclassified & 1,050,038 & 581,809 & 468,229 & Slovenian & 10,571 & 5,839 & ,732 \\
\hline Unknown or mix & & & & Serbo-Croa & 4.037 & 3.100 & 937 \\
\hline mother tongue.... &  & 324.984 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 104,818 \\
& 572,468
\end{aligned}
\] & Bulgarian & 215 & & 29 \\
\hline Germanic: German. & 690,789 & 257.727 & 433,062 & Lith' \({ }^{\text {'n }}\) \& & 16,409 & 9,536 & 6,873 \\
\hline Dutch \& Frisian.. & 9,432 & 5,156 & 4,276 & Unclassified: & & & \\
\hline Flemish. & 2,082 & 1,569 & & Ylddish \& & 946,139 & 516,080 & 430,059 \\
\hline Sc'ndin'v'n: Sw dish & 60,017
40,220 & 35,289 & - 16.038 & Magyar. & 76,575 & +8,804 & 30,742
3,300 \\
\hline Danish. & 14,545 & 8,976 & 5,569 & Armeni & 4,700 & 3,803 & 897 \\
\hline Latln and & & & & Syrlan \& & 7,760 & 5,262 & 2.498 \\
\hline Italian & 803,0 & 392,190 & 410,858 & Turkish & 2,320 & 1,659 & 661 \\
\hline French. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48,534 \\
& 32.658
\end{aligned}
\] & 26,673 & 21,861 & Albanian & 108 & \(4{ }^{4}\) & 14 \\
\hline Spanish. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
32,658 \\
1,845
\end{array}
\] & 25,171
1,259 & \({ }^{7,487}\) & Unkno & 1,126 & 523 & 603 \\
\hline Rouma & 26,948 & 16,454 & 10,494 & Of mix. m'th'e t'gue & 104,215 & & 104,215 \\
\hline Greek & 25,014 & 19,536 & 5,4781 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{STRANGERS IN THE CREAT METROPOLIS.}

It is estimated that there arc, on every day in the year, at least 100,000 strangers in the City of New York. They do not count, of course, in the eensus popuiation. They come by water and by land, and tarry a while. The following figures show the numbers of strangers, visitors and commuters who arrived and departed in 1921 by the various raliways:

Baltimore \& Ohio, 551.880; Central of N. J.; 16, 718.099; D.. L. \& W.. 21,594.743; Eric, 30,026.406; Lchigh Valicy, 829,706; Long Island, 60,386,698; New Haven, 16,653.438; New York Central, 28.434,974 ; Ontario \& Western, 619,658; Westehester \& Boston, 5,395,365; Pennsylvania, 39,936,082. Total, 220,847,049.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND COLORED IN NEW YORK CITY.
The following shows the foreign-born white and colored for New York City and for each of the boroughs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BOROUGH. & Foreignborn. & For.-born White. & For.-born Colored. & BOROUGH. & Foreignborn. & For.-born White. & For.-born Colored. \\
\hline Bron & 267,742 & 266,971 & 771 & Q & 112,171 & 111,676 & 495 \\
\hline Brooklyn & 666,188 & 659,287 & 6,901 & Richmond & 31,795 & 31,533 & 262 \\
\hline Manhattan & 950,264 & 922,080 & 28,184 & New York City & 2,028,160 & 1,991,547 & 36,613 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEW YORK CITY.
(U. S. Census of Manufactures covering the year 1919.)

SUMMARY BY BOROUGHS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Borough. & Estab-lishments. & Total Persons Engaged. & Wage Earners (Aver.No.) & Salaries. \({ }^{\text {i }}\) & Wages. & Value
of
Products. & Capital. \\
\hline Whole City. & NO.
32,590 & No.
825,056 & 638,775 & 'Dollars. & Dollars \({ }_{\text {805, }}\) & Dollars. & Dollars.
\[
3,038,557,492
\] \\
\hline Bronx... & 1,370 & 825,150 & 20,036 & 8,280,025 & -23,658,433 & 5,214,975,501 & 3,038,124,561 \\
\hline Brooklyn & 6,738 & 203,021 & 166,724 & 65,281,669 & 201,232,510 & 1,184,973,144 & 729,166,203 \\
\hline Manhattan & 22,981 & 519,647 & 386,907 & 230,192,469 & 502,042,139 & 3,525,574,539 & 808,764,796 \\
\hline Queens. & 1,249 & 56,918 & 47,222 & 17,784,933 & 54,282,704 & 331,285,294 & 310,682,294 \\
\hline Richmond & 252 & 20,320 & 17,886 & 4,632,645 & 24,606,665 & 103,899,099 & 93,819,638 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 10,000 , OR MORE WAGE EARNERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { No. } \\
\text { Estab. }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. Wage } \\
& \text { Earners. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wages in } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Capital. & Value of Products. \\
\hline Boots and shoes. & 248 & 12,880 & \$16,751,343 & \$39,657,582 & \$66,478,600 \\
\hline Bread, crackers, c & 2,319 & 21,738 & 28,034,120 & 69,341,039 & 173,510,009 \\
\hline Clothing, men's. & 2,273 & 47,311 & 70,760,273 & 187,582,481 & 480,596,385 \\
\hline Clothing, women's & 5,089 & 95,842 & 132,666,042 & 251,327,900 & 866,243,561 \\
\hline Candy, ice cream & 510 & 12,372 & 10,898,972 & 47,030,418 & 84,564,630 \\
\hline Foundries, machine shops & 628 & 19,976 & 25,697,739 & 78,214,129 & 84,625,843 \\
\hline Millinery, lace goods & 1,789 & 26,983 & 30,718,767 & 52,897;410 & -162,186,055 \\
\hline Printing and publishing, job & 1,866 & 21,097 & 29,222,385 & - 73,401,088 & 129,327,275 \\
\hline Printing and pub., newspapers and periodicals. & 841 & 15,871 & 23,396,016 & 119,550,066 & 216,661,989 \\
\hline Shipbuilding, steel & 20 & 20,631 & 34,017,716 & 52,636,543 & 81,872,239 \\
\hline Shipbuilding, wooden & 48 & 5,561 & 8,272,134 & 20,974,315 & 21,664,042 \\
\hline Tobacco, cigars. etc. . & 1,419 & 15,855 & 14,382,307 & 88,026,146 & 146,033,207 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 5,000 AND LESS THAN 10,000 WAGE EARNERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY. & No. Estab. & No. Wage Earners. & Wages in Year. & Capital. & Value of Products. \\
\hline Boxes, & 283 & 9,249 & \$9,088,876 & \$21,122,458 & \$36,532,291 \\
\hline Book binding, blank book makin & 339 & 7,141 & 7,035,759 & 13,698,409 & 22,112,233 \\
\hline Brass, bronze, copper products. & 141 & 5,305 & 5,359,717 & 19,025,502 & 28,928,172 \\
\hline Electrical machinery, apparatus, & 176 & 9,376 & 9,821,328 & 37,060,492 & 48,404,444 \\
\hline Fancy articles (beads, etc.) & 312 & 5,448 & 5,328,053 & 12,969,699 & 28,559,566 \\
\hline Fur goods. & 1,153 & 8,503 & 17,814,144 & 56,655,033 & 132,145,251 \\
\hline Furnishing goods, men & 233 & 5,275 & 5,348,584 & 20,818,185 & 50,232,860 \\
\hline Furniture. . . . . . & 463 & 7,251 & 10,261,295 & 20,281,348 & 40,986,286 \\
\hline Jewelry. & 665 & 5,017 & 8,406,762 & 35,685,377 & 65,391.579 \\
\hline Knit goods. & 462 & 8,800 & 9,176,000 & 68,222,095 & 69,308,818 \\
\hline Lithographing. & 116 & 5,198 & 6,684,850 & 18,943,244 & 24,472,186 \\
\hline Musical instruments (pianos) & 68 & 5,391 & 6,560,783 & 28,077,954 & 31,465,599 \\
\hline Shirts.. & 243 & 6,474 & 6,561,340 & 39,746,466 & 83,811,354 \\
\hline Silk goods. . . . & 126 & 6,818 & \(6.414,153\) & 43,761,503 & 54,526,901 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 2,000 AND LESS THAN 5,000 WAGE EARNERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline INDUSTRY. & No. Estab. & No. Wage Earners. & Wages in Year. & Capital. & Value of Products. \\
\hline Auto bodies and part & 177 & 2,447 & \$2,943,686 & \$5,479,506 & \$11,248,656 \\
\hline Auto repairing.... & 341 & 3,876 & 5,199,872 & 9,415,938 & 16,389,543 \\
\hline Buttons. & 228 & 3,153 & 3,086, 164 & - 5,299,208 & 10,022,673 \\
\hline Cars (electric; and repairs) & 10 & 4,210 & 5,542,816 & 11,359,944 & 11,050,019 \\
\hline Cars (steam) ; and repairs. & 9 & 3,689 & 5,526,190 & 4,768,785 & 10,037,169 \\
\hline Copper, tin and sheet wor & 376 & 2,385 & 3,257,083 & 6,927,150 & 14,929,876 \\
\hline Corsets. & 60 & 2,949 & 2,292,811 & 5,204,317 & 12,865,474 \\
\hline Dyeing (not in mills) & 113. & 3,032 & 2,929,033 & 16,727,711 & 25,992,335 \\
\hline Engraving, steel and cop & 94 & 2,372 & 3,103,330 & 9,870,245 & 8,724.577 \\
\hline Food preparations. & 242 & 2,088 & 2,466,329 & 13,578,042 & 28.918 .213 \\
\hline Furs, dressed & 80 & 2,389 & 3,884,109 & 4,678,857 & 11,586,809 \\
\hline Gas and electric & 93 & 2,875 & 3,303,990 & 7,874,660 & 11,492,360 \\
\hline Hats and caps (not felt, straw or wio & 328 & 3,332 & 4,693,308 & 8,071,659 & 21,180,810 \\
\hline Hats, straw & 72 & 2,040 & 2,467,216 & 6,447,643 & 11,882,643 \\
\hline Instruments, professional & 105 & 3,107 & 3,888,465 & 10,996;262 & 13,836,817 \\
\hline Leather goods'. . . . . . . . . . & 226 & 4,127 & 5,192,991 & 19,929,074 & 28,599,945 \\
\hline Liquors, malt & 35 & 4,245 & 5,873,499 & 80,531,114 & 70,123,072 \\
\hline Lumber & 173 & 2,923 & 3,837,820 & 9,630;848 & -16,615,568 \\
\hline Musical instrum'ts (piano and organ materials) & 28 & 2,621 & 2,587,778 & 7,816,816 & 8,377,835 \\
\hline  & 73 & 2.645 & 2,814,146 & 23,526,697 & 42,124,779 \\
\hline Paper goods & 69 & 2,824 & 2.073,185 & 11,173,073 & 16,021,966 \\
\hline Patent medicines and comp & 237 & 3,470 & 2;860,372 & 27,063,403 & : 42,214,378 \\
\hline Perfumery and cosmetics. & 135 & 2,203 & 1.524,986 & 12,141,331 & 22,983,826 \\
\hline Photo-engraving. & 75 & 2,225 & 3,512,110 & 3,245,064 & 9,41.,505 \\
\hline Rubber tires, tubes, etc & 28 & 3,113 & 3,358,239 & 13,578,715 & 16,387,815 \\
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing & 74 & 4,457 & 6;426,287 & 46,348;453 & 185,244,898 \\
\hline Stamped and enamelled ware & 56 & 4,591 & 4,674,836 & 16,236,271 & 19,554,719 \\
\hline Structural iron work (not in mills) & 249 & 2,675 & 3,440,199 & 8,834 442 & 15,375,830 \\
\hline Tinware & 60 & 4,403 & 4,868, 193 & 18,325,860 & 25,196,990 \\
\hline Toys and game & 161 & 3,147 & 3,356,406 & 4.598,162 & 13.165.901 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BIRTHS, MARRIACES AND DEATHS, N. Y. CITY.
(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrur of Records, Department of Health.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Yeiar. & Estimated Pop. July 1. & Births. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Rate Per } \\
1,000 .
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Marriages. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rate Per } \\
1,000
\end{gathered}
\] & Deaths. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Rate Per } \\
1,000 .
\end{array}\right|
\] & Stillbirths. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rate Per } \\
1,000 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1898 & 3,272,418 & 78,928 & 24.12 & 28,885 & 8.83 & 66,294 & 20.26 & 5,640 & 1.72 \\
\hline 1899 & 3,356,722 & 77,632 & 23.13. & 30,474 & 9.08 & 65,343 & 19.47 & 5,463 & 1.63 \\
\hline 1900 & 3,446,042 & 81,721 & 23.72 & 32,247 & 9.36 & 70,872 & 20.57 & 5.815 & 1.69 \\
\hline 1901 & 3,554,079 & 80,735 & 22.72 & 33,447 & 9.41 & 70720 & 19.90 & 5,750 & 1.62 \\
\hline 1902 & 3,655,825 & 85,644 & 23.36 & 36,207 & 9.88 & 68,112 & 18.58 & 6,011 & 1.64 \\
\hline 1903 & 3,781,423 & 94,755 & 25.06 & 38,174. & 10.10 & 67,864 & 17.94 & 6,078 & 1.61 \\
\hline 1904 & 3,901,023 & 99,555 & 25.52 & 39,436 & 10.11 & 78,060 & 20.01 & 6,288 & 1.61 \\
\hline 1905 & 4,025,742 & 103,880 & 25.80 & 42,675 & 10.60 & 73,714 & 18.31 & 6,352 & 1.58 \\
\hline 1906 & 4,166,556 & 111,772 & 26.82 & 48.355 & 11.60 & 76,203 & 18.29 & 6,646 & 1.59 \\
\hline 1907 & 4,314.237 & 120,720 & 27.98 & 51,097 & 11.84 & 79,205 & 18.36 & 7,351 & 1.70 \\
\hline 1908 & 4,469,248 & 126,862 & 28.38 & 37,499 & 8.39 & 73,072 & 16.35 & 7,191 & 1.61 \\
\hline 1900 & 4,632,078 & 122,975 & 26.54 & 41,513 & 8.96 & 74,105 & 16.00 , & 6,697 & 1.45 \\
\hline 1910. & 4,785,009 & 129,080 & 26.95 & 46,417 & 9.70 & 76,742 & 16.04 & 6,752 & 1.41 \\
\hline 1911 & 4,873,211 & 134,542 & 27.61 & 48,765 & 10.01 & 75,423 & 15.48 & 6,669 & 1.37 \\
\hline 1913 & 5,049,199 & 135,134 & 26.77 & -51,268 & 10.15 & 73,902 & 14.64 & 6,631 & 1.31 \\
\hline 1914. & 5,137,193 & 140,647 & 27.38 & 53,052 & 10.33 & 74,803 & 14.56 & 6,617 & 1.29 \\
\hline 1915 & 5,225,189 & 141,256 & 27.04 & 50,997 & 9.76 & 76,193 & 14.58 & 6,413 & 1.23 \\
\hline 1916 & 5,313,181 & 137,644 & 25.91 & 54,782 & 10.31 & 77,801 & 14.64 , & 6,253 & 1.18 \\
\hline 1917 & 5,401,175 & 141,564 & 26.21 & 59,210 & 10.96 & 78,575 & 14.55 & 6,117 & 1.13 \\
\hline 1918 & 2,489,169 & 138,046 & 25.15 & 56,733 & 10.34 & 98,119 & 17.88 & 6,793 & 1.24 \\
\hline 1919 & 5,577,163 & 130,377 & 23.35 & 60,256 & 10.80 & 74,433 & 13.35 & 5,984 & 1.07 \\
\hline 1920 & 5,665,157 & 132,856 & 23.45 & 64,422 & 11.37 & 73,249 & 12.93 & 6,234 & 1.10 \\
\hline 1921 & 5,751,859 & 134,241 & 23.34 & 60,846 & 10.58 & 64,257 & 11.17 & 6,297 & 1.09 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BROOKLYN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AṄD DEÄTHS.


BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FORMER CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX).
(There were no reliable marriage records before 1854.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YR. & Births. & Marriages. & Deaths. & YR. & Births. & Marrlages. & Deaths. & YR. & Births. & Marriages. & Deaths. \\
\hline 1854 & 17,979 & 5,595 & 28,473 & 1869 & 13,947 & 8,695 & 25,167 & 1384 & 30,527. & 11,805 & 35,034 \\
\hline 1855 & 14,145 & 4,199 & 24,448 & 1870 & 14,524 & 7,985 & 27,175 & 1885 & 30,030 & 11,716 & 35,682 \\
\hline 1856 & 16,199 & 3,633 & 21,748 & 1871 & 20,821 & 8,646 & 26,976 & 1886 & 31,319 & 12,216 & 37,351 \\
\hline 1857 & 18;427 & 3,710 & 22,811 & 1872 & 22,068 & 9,008 & 32,647. & 1887 & 34,023 & 13,740 & 38,933 \\
\hline 1858 & 13,340 & 3,942 & 23,269 & 1873 & 22,683 & 8,871 & 29,084 & 1888 & 36,136 & 14.533 & 40,175 \\
\hline 1859 & 9,035 & 3.100 & 22,745 & 1874 & 25,747 & 8,397 & \(\stackrel{28,727}{ }\) & 1889 & 37,527 & 14,400 & 39,679 \\
\hline 1860 & 12,454 & 4,241 & 24,760 & 1875. & 23,813 & 7,565 & 30,709 & 1890 & 39,250 & 14,992 & 40,103 \\
\hline 1861 & 10,004 & 2,993 & 24,525 & \(1876{ }^{\circ}\) & 23,744 & 7,099 & 29,152 & 1891 & 46,904 & 15,764 & 43,659 \\
\hline 1862 & 7,612 & 2,896 & 23,150 & 1877 & 25,269 & 7,129 & 26,203 & 1892. & 49,447 & 16,001 & 44,329 \\
\hline 1863 & 6,426 & 3,272 & 26,617 & 1878 & 25,729 & 7,629 & 27,008 & 1893 & 51.529 & 16,144 & 44,486 \\
\hline 1864 & 5,877 & 2.675 & 25,792 & 1879 & 25,573 & 8,446 & 28,342 & 1894 & 55,636 & 17,388 & 41,175 \\
\hline 1865 & 5,332 & 2.733 & 25,767 & 1880 & 27,536 & 9,002 & 31,937 & 1895 & 53,731. & 20,612 & 43,420 \\
\hline 1866 & 10,006 & 5,792 & 26,815 & 1881 & 26,130 & 10,077 & 38,624 & 1896 & 56,623 & 20,513 & 41,622 \\
\hline 1867 & 12,535 & 7,144 & 23,159 & 1882 & 27,321 & 11085 & 37,924 & 1897 & 54,089 & 20,365 & 38,877 \\
\hline 1868 & 12,590 & 6,926 & 24,889 & 1883 & 28,972 & 11,556 & 34,011 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CITY OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1898.
(Official figures, from the Department of Health.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Diphtheria Croup
\(\qquad\) &  & Pneumonia. &  & Bronchitis & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Diar- } \\
& \text { rhoca } \\
& \text { Under } \\
& 5 \text { Yrs. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Can- } \\
\text { cer. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Kid- } \\
& \text { ney } \\
& \text { Dis- } \\
& \text { eases. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Heart ease. & Violence. &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ty- } \\
\text { phoid } \\
\text { Fever. }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1898 & 1,778 & 7,7 & 8,094 & 1,541 & 1,923 & 6,570 & 2,006 & 4,686 & 3,847 & & 88 & \\
\hline 1899 & 1,924 & 8,015 & 8,531 & 1,562 & 1,988 & 5,569 & 2,136 & 5,113 & 3,751 & 3,385 & 558 & 546 \\
\hline 1900 & 2,277 & 8,154 & 10,482 & 1,476 & 1,964 & 5,978 & 2,291 & -, 352 & 3,858 & 3,913 & 711 & 18 \\
\hline 1901 & 2,068 & 8,135 & 9,168 & 1,25.5 & 1,683 & 6,071 & \(\stackrel{2}{2,463}\) & 5,500 & 4,626 & 4,636 & 648 & 727 \\
\hline 1902 & 2,015 & 7,569 & 9,377 & 1,314 & 1,898 & 5,190 & 2,450 & 5,461 & 4,859 & 3,752 & 642 & 764 \\
\hline 190 & 2,048 & 8,512 & 12,
12,359 & 1,257 & 1,735 & 5,647 & 2,709 & 5,620 & \begin{tabular}{|}
4,771 \\
4,996
\end{tabular} & 4,068 & 637
727 & 653 \\
\hline 1905 & 1,544 & 8,535 & 9,783 & 1,123 & 1,417 & 6,136 & 2,875 & 5,944 & 5,140 & 4,476 & 815 & 649 \\
\hline 190 ¢ & 1,898 & 8,955 & 10,868 & 1,239 & 1,319 & 6,016 & 3,005 & 6,108 & 5,557 & 4,744 & 763 & 639 \\
\hline 1907 & 1,740 & 8,999 & 11,806 & 1,263 & 1,048 & 6,611 & 3,227 & 5,685 & 7,237 & 4,911 & 78 & 740 \\
\hline 1908 & 1,758 & 8,869 & 9,508 & 1,288 & + 819 & 6,190 & 3,243 & 5,049 & 7,130 & 4,737 & 698 & 36 \\
\hline 1909 & 1,714 & 8,643 & 10,614 & 1,268 & 1,051 & 5,380 & 3,488 & 5;522 & 6,854 & 4,403 & 719 & 64 \\
\hline 1910 & & 8,692 & 10, 119 & 1,382 & 928 & 5,918 & 3.710 & 5,638 & 6,870 & 4,638 & 761 & \\
\hline 1911 & 1,281 & 8,700 & 10,055 & 1,460 & 877 & 4,696 & 3,873 & 5,017 & 7,965 & 5,183 & 738 & 545 \\
\hline 1912 & 1,125 & 8,591 & 9,979
10,042 & 1,390 & 732 & 4,149 & \begin{tabular}{l}
4,071 \\
4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 5,724 & 8,890 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
4,762 \\
4 \\
4
\end{tabular} & 676
68 & 499 \\
\hline 1914 & 1,491 & 8,618 & 10,678 & 1,372 & 601 & 3,579 & 4,467 & 5,617 & 10,058 & 4,985 & 6 & \\
\hline 1915 & 1,278 & 8,825 & 10,922 & 1,424 & 711 & 3,924 & 4,647 & 5,521 & 10,383 & 4,777 & 710 & 332 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,031 & 8,411 & 10;568 & 1,237 & 813 & & 4,701 & 6,546 & 10,687 & 5,060 & 653 & 216 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,158 & 8,825 & 11,051 & 1,317 & 789 & 3,365. & 4,867 & 6,727 & 11,102 & 5,742 & 651 & 228 \\
\hline 191 & 1,245 & & 20,628 & & 930 & 2,556 & 4,931 & 5,269 & 12,102 & 5,257 & 656 & 196 \\
\hline 191 & 1,239 & 7,395 & 10,977 & 1,103 & 690
918 & \(\stackrel{2}{2,474}\) & 5,147 & 5,007 & 10,435 & 4,105 & 644 & 121 \\
\hline 1921. & 1,045 & 6,165 & \(\xrightarrow{10,058}\) & 970
779 & 918 & \(\xrightarrow{2,694}\) & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
5,317 \\
5,573
\end{tabular} & 4,833
4,105 & 12,005 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
3,944 \\
4,617
\end{tabular} & 746 & 137 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.}

Deaths from other causes in City of New. York in 1919 were: Measles, 218; scarlet fever, 136; infantile paralysis, 15 ; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 171; rabies, 5; whooping cough, 161.

Nervous diseases dat: do not include deaths from cpidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, OLD CITY OF NEW YORK (MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Total Deatlis. & Death Rate Per 1,000 Pop. & Tuberculosis & Pneumonia. & Under Five Years & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Heart } \\
\text { Dis- } \\
\text { ease. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bri'hts } \\
\text { Dis- } \\
\text { ease. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Cancer. & Diphtheria and Croup. & Bronchitis. & Accidents. & Suicides. & Homi cides. \\
\hline 1868 & 24,889 & 29,24 & 3,414 & 1,668 & 3 , & 615 & 53 & 315 & 619 & 83 & 733 & 8 & 6 \\
\hline 1869 & 25,167 & 28.08 & 3,364 & 2,100 & 2,884 & 686 & 557 & 304 & 811 & 877 & 797 & 102 & 37 \\
\hline 1870 & 27,175 & 28.80 & 4,030 & 1,836 & 3,917 & 699 & 787 & 355 & 729 & 855 & 834 & 101 & 45 \\
\hline 1871 & 26,976 & 28.22 & 4,186 & 1,834 & 3,353 & 813 & 947 & 335 & 704 & 964 & 1,071 & 114 & 65 \\
\hline 1872 & 32,647 & 33.70 & 4,274 & 2,150 & 4,915 & 894 & 949 & 392 & 721 & 1,040 & 1,108 & 144 & 69 \\
\hline 1873 & 29,084 & 29.63 & 4,134 & 2,328 & 3,903 & 860 & 876 & 425 & 1,883 & 1,068 & 968 & 118 & 73 \\
\hline 187 & 28,727 & 27.89 & 4,034 & 2,398 & 3,468 & 883 & 828 & 416 & 2,259 & 1,065 & 1,008 & 180 & 59 \\
\hline 1875 & 30,709 & 29.40 & 4,172 & 2,802 & 3,575 & 985 & 909 & 424 & 3,087 & 1,111 & . 967 & 155 & 62 \\
\hline 1876 & 29,152 & 27.11 & 4,194 & 2,542 & 3,632 & 992 & 958 & 459 & 2,277 & 1,214 & 902 & 150 & 55 \\
\hline 1877 & 26,203 & 23.66 & 4,044 & 2,148 & 3,397 & 880 & 923 & 495 & 1,423 & 1,033 & 820 & 148 & 59 \\
\hline 1878. & 27,008 & 23.67 & 4,466 & 2,888 & 2,785 & 1,068 & 919 & 570 & 1,506 & 1,184 & 809 & 142 & 58 \\
\hline 187 & 28,342 & 24.13 & 4,343 & 2,554 & 3,826 & 1,164 & 1,027 & 572 & 1,193 & 1,263 & 837 & 117 & 48 \\
\hline 1880 & 31,937 & 26.42 & 4,706 & 2,822 & 3,815 & 1,153 & 1,029 & 659 & 2,300 & 1,375 & 1,007 & 152 & 58 \\
\hline 1881 & 38,624 & 30.75 & 5,312 & 3,261 & 4,159 & 1,289 & 1,187 & 706 & 3,287 & 1,511 & 1,059 & 166 & 65 \\
\hline 1882 & 37,924 & 29.61 & 5,247 & 3,472 & 3,959 & 1,477 & 1,241 & 732 & 2,254 & 1,583 & 1,099 & 199 & 76 \\
\hline 1883 & 34,011 & 25.81 & 5,290 & 3,409 & 3,297 & 1,693 & 1,195 & 678 & 1,653 & 1,435 & 1,100 & 161 & 62 \\
\hline 1884 & 35,034 & 25.83 & 5,235 & 3,159 & 3,722 & 1,662 & 1,163 & 731 & 1,838 & 1,485 & 1,055 & 229 & 55 \\
\hline 1885 & 35,682 & 25.56 & 5,196 & 3,650 & 3,482 & 1,800 & 1,188 & 754 & 2,180 & 1,605 & 1,078 & 207 & 59 \\
\hline 1886 & 37,351 & 26.00 & 5,477 & 3,656 & 3,595 & 1,894 & 1,210 & 779 & 2,695 & 1,701 & 1,176 & 223 & 63 \\
\hline 1887 & 38,933 & 26.33 & 5,260 & 3,707 & 3,947 & 2,018 & 1,128 & - 832 & 3,056 & 1,838 & 1,288 & 235 & 70 \\
\hline 1838 & 40,175 & 26.39 & 5,260 & 4,288 & 3,648 & 1,880 & 1,147 & 870 & 2,553 & 1,892 & 1,085 & 247 & 57 \\
\hline 1889 & 39,679 & 25.36 & 5,179 & 4,075 & 3,889 & 1,970 & 1,763 & 848 & 2,291 & 1,814 & 1,148 & 244 & 72 \\
\hline 1890 & 40,103 & 24.87 & 5,492 & 4,989 & 3,779 & 1,978 & 2,024 & 954 & 1,783 & 1,987 & 1,449 & 239 & 61 \\
\hline 1891 & 43,659 & 26.31 & 5,160 & 3,918 & 4,044 & 2,285 & 2,116 & 902 & 1,970 & 1,836 & 1,597 & 300 & 56 \\
\hline 1892 & 44,329 & 25.95 & 5,033 & 5,841 & 4,177 & 2,330 & 1,991 & 996 & 2,106 & 1,754 & 1,900 & 241 & 38 \\
\hline 1893 & 44,486 & 25.30 & 5,124 & 6,487 & 3,890 & 2,379 & 2,071 & 993 & 2,558 & 1,577 & 1,607 & 314 & 47 \\
\hline 189 & 41,175 & 22.76 & 4,658 & 4,725 & 3,757 & 2,170 & 1,879 & 1,022 & 2,870 & 1,329 & 1,728 & 331 & 61 \\
\hline 189 & 43,420 & 23.18 & 5,205 & 5,751 & 4,061 & 2,297 & 2,019 & 1,030 & 1,976 & 1,636 & 2,045 & 376 & 76 \\
\hline 189 & 41,622 & 21.84 & 4,994 & 5,383 & 3,776 & 2,396 & 2,195 & 1,141 & 1,763 & 1,292 & 2,641 & 384 & 71 \\
\hline 1897 & 38,877 & 20.03 & 4,843 & 4,621 & 3,559 & 2,346 & 2,059 & 1,217 & 1,590 & 1,089 & 1,782 & 436 & 65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.
(By S. W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar, Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Horse Vehicl's & Rate. & Street Cars. & Rate. & Autos. & Rate & YEAR. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Horse } \\
\text { Vehicl's }
\end{gathered}
\] & Rate. & Street Cars. & Rate: & Autos. & Rate. \\
\hline 1898 & 88 & 2.69 & 113 & 3.45 & & & 19 & 169 & 3.54 & 168 & 3.51 & 111 & 2.32 \\
\hline & 103 & 3.07 & 167 & 4.97 & 1 & 0.03 & 1911 & 271 & 5.55 & 124 & 2.55 & 128 & 2. 63 \\
\hline 1900 & 105 & 3.04 & 181 & 5.25 & 5 & 0.14 & 1912 & 194 & 3.91 & 111 & 2.24 & 188 & 3.79 \\
\hline 1901 & 106 & 2.93 & 185 & 5.25 & 6 & 0.17 & 1913 & 1.86 & 3.68 & 130 & 2.58 & 293 & 5.80 \\
\hline 1902 & 156 & 4.26 & 175 & 4.77 & + 9 & 0.24 & \[
1914
\] & 168 & 3.27 & 121 & 2.36 & 310 & 6.03 \\
\hline 1903 & 184 & 4.87 & 180 & 4.76 & 12 & 0.32 & \[
1915
\] & 119 & 2.28 & 85 & 1.63 & 346 & 6.62 \\
\hline 1904 & 192 & 4.92 & 167. & 4.28 & 14 & 0.36 & 1916 & 144 & 2.71 & 110 & 2.07 & 407 & 7. 66 \\
\hline 1905 & 176 & 4.37 & 212 & 5.26 & 36 & 0:89 & 1917 & 119 & 2.20 & 159 & 2.94 & 525 & 19.72 \\
\hline 1906 & 223 & 5.35 & 252 & 6.05 & 64 & 1.53 & 1918 & 118 & 2.15 & 126 & 2.30 & 677 & 12.33 \\
\hline 1907 & 236 & 5.47 & 318 & 7.37 & 42 & 0.97 & 1919 & 88 & 1.58 & 100 & 1.79 & 767 & 13.75 \\
\hline 1908 & 158 & 3.53 & 257 & 5.75 & 81 & 1.81 & 1920 & 42 & . 74 & 82 & 1.45 & 763 & 13.47 \\
\hline 1909. & 161 & . 3.47 & 18.6 & 4.01 & 84 & 1.81 & 1921. & 62 & 1.081 & . 85 & 1.48 & 849 & 14.76 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1921.
（Compiled under the direction of James H．Scarr，United States Meteorologist．）
DAILY PRECIPITATION，1921，AT NEW YORK（INCHES）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\hline 2 & & ． 0 & T & & & & T． & ． 73 & \(\stackrel{\square}{\text { T }}\) & & & & & & & & ． 08 & & & 65 & & & ． 01 & & \\
\hline 3 & & & ． 11 & & & & & ． 55 & ． 06 & 21 & & & & & 2.6 & T & & & & T & & T & ． 27 & ． 47 & \\
\hline & ． 0 & ． 0 & \(\stackrel{T}{T}\) & & 1.0 & ． 04 & & & & \(\stackrel{\square}{\text { ¢ }}\) & & T 30 & & & & & & & & & & & & ． 16 & T． \\
\hline 6 & & ． 02 & T & & ． 03 & & & T & ． 17 & & & T． & & ． 01 & \(.0 \ddot{4}\) & & & & \(\because\) & & & ， & & & \\
\hline 7 & ． 1 & T & & T & & \(\dagger\) & & 1.4 & ． 17 & & & & 23 & & T & & ． 63 & ． 10 & T． & & & & & ． 01 & ． 31 \\
\hline 8 & ． 04 & \(\cdots\) & \(\stackrel{\square}{\text { T }}\) & ． 05 & & J． & & ． 21 & & ． 14 & & & 24 & \(\stackrel{\text { T }}{ }\) & & ．10 & ． 03 & & & & & & & ． 17 & ． 28 \\
\hline & & ． 17 & ． 61 & ． 12 & & & ． 01 & & & & ． 07 & & & & & ． 43 & & ． 59 & & & & ． 09 & & & ． 01 \\
\hline 0 & & ． 05 & & & & T． & ． 63 & & & & ． 07 & & & & & T． & & & ． 23 & 05 & & & & ． 16 & \\
\hline & & & & & & & ． 03 & & & & & & & & & & & & .02 & & & & & ． 19 & \(\dot{0} \dot{8}\) \\
\hline & & & & ． 01 & & ． 32 & T & & ． 18 & & & & 28 & & ． 36 & ． 06 & & & 1.1 & T & T & ． 01 & & ． 31 & \\
\hline \[
12
\] & T & ． 32 & ． 55 & & ． 18 & \[
T
\] & & T & ． 02 & ． 06 & ． 03 & ． 16 & ， & & & & ． 32 & T & ． 07 & ． 50 & & & & ． 02 & ． 04 \\
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\] & ． 9 & & T 05 & & ． 76 & T & ． 02 & ． 48 & & & － & T． & 30
31 & ． 22 & & ， & ． 14 & T & 1.1 & t & & 1.5 & \(\stackrel{\square}{1}\) & & \(\stackrel{\square}{\square}\) \\
\hline 15 & ． 9 & & T． & & ． 17 & & 1.1 & ． 48 & & & ． 3. & & & ． 24 & & ． & & & & T & & & 1. & & 1. \\
\hline 16 & & & ． 03 & & ． 02 & & & & & & ． 11 & & Total & 1.6 & 4.9 & 2.2 & 2.8 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 3.1 & 3.8 & 2.9 & ． 74 & 3.4 & 1.8 \\
\hline & T & & T & ． 23 & & ． & & & ． 16 & & ． 79 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＂T，＂trace iess than .01 incn．\(\dagger\) Showers in vicinity．
DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE
NEW YORK（DEGREFS）．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\] & U \\
\hline 1 & 30 & 21 & 38 & 33 & ． 46 & 60 & 62 & 62 & 68 & & 54 & 39 & & 44 & 34 & 54 & 49 & & 78 & 71 & 77 & 80 & & & \\
\hline 2 & 43 & 29 & 41 & 31 & 47 & 57 & 66 & 61 & 69 & 55 & 44 & 42 & 2 & 55 & 36 & 57 & 54 & 68 & 69 & 74 & 69 & 90 & 74 & 56 & \\
\hline 3 & 37 & 29 & 41 & 44 & 48 & 53 & 69 & 61 & 73 & 61 & 42 & 38 & & 48 & 39 & 54 & 68 & 63 & 73 & 91 & 65 & 91 & 68 & 50 & \\
\hline & 36 & 29 & 26 & 51 & 44 & 62 & 77 & 61 & 67 & 50 & 38 & 30 & & 50 & 41 & 41 & 76 & 59 & 76 & 93 & 77 & 80 & 64 & 52 & \\
\hline & 39 & 38 & 26 & 54 & 44 & 5 & 63 & 65 & 65 & 48 & 37 & 28 & & 51 & 50 & 43 & 75 & 51 & 71 & 84 & 79 & 76 & 61 & 52 & \\
\hline & 27 & 37 & 43 & 55 & 45 & 57 & 63 & 67 & 67 & 50 & 33 & 30 & & 40 & 45 & 63 & 74 & 54 & 73 & 78 & 74 & 80 & 68 & 44 & 40 \\
\hline 7 & 25 & 34 & 42 & 42 & 48 & 58 & 70 & 68 & 66 & 55 & 42 & 29 & & 42 & 41 & 68 & 59 & 65 & 74 & 86 & 81 & 82 & 72 & 58 & 4 \\
\hline 8 & 36 & 32 & 38 & 42 & 54 & 59 & 73 & 67 & 67 & 46 & 35 & 25 & & 44 & 41 & 58 & 58 & 73 & 72 & 89 & 78 & 82 & 65 & 45 & \\
\hline & 32 & 32 & 47 & 48 & 54 & 59 & 75 & 62 & 67 & 41 & 35 & 21 & & 36 & 42 & 64 & 69 & 77 & 71 & 84 & 80 & 80 & 57 & 43 & \\
\hline 0 & 33 & 36 & 35 & 35 & 53 & 60 & 70 & 67 & 66 & 52 & 38 & 30 & 10 & 43 & 46 & 51 & 55 & 73 & 75 & 79 & 82 & 82 & 73 & 49 & \\
\hline & 32 & 3 & 38 & 28 & 4 & 60 & 69 & 66 & 66 & 54 & 32 & 36 & & 50 & 42 & 53 & 48 & 55 & 83 & 80 & 81 & 77 & 73 & 48 & \\
\hline & 25 & 28 & 40 & 34 & 43 & 68 & 69 & 70 & 66 & 45 & 35 & 34 & 12 & 39 & 38 & 58 & 62 & 59 & 82 & 81 & 83 & 75 & 60 & 46 & \\
\hline & 19 & 29 & 47 & 46 & 53 & 62 & 69 & 71 & 64 & 41 & 30 & 26 & & 30 & 43 & 62 & 67 & 70 & 86 & 82 & 80 & 80 & 55 & 41 & 4 \\
\hline & 27 & 29 & 42 & 52 & j8 & 62 & 73 & 64 & 60 & 43 & 34 & 23 & & 55 & 50 & 56 & 66 & 76 & 72 & 86 & 81 & 74 & 67 & 47 & \\
\hline & 32 & 24 & 46 & 53 & 60 & 58 & 67 & 58 & 62 & 49 & 38 & 18 & & 43 & 42 & 62 & 62 & 77 & 78 & 78 & 75 & 76 & 72 & 51 & \\
\hline & ． 26 & 33 & 43 & 52 & 49 & 60 & 66 & 61 & 63 & 55 & 34 & 19 & 16 & 38 & 63 & 61 & 63 & 65 & 80 & 80 & 76 & 74 & 72 & 51 & \\
\hline & 15 & 33 & 37 & 43 & 43 & 60 & 68 & 64 & 63 & 52 & 46 & 39 & 17 & 38 & 5 5 & 52 & 70 & 63 & 70 & 83 & 74 & 70 & 62 & 60 & \\
\hline & 7 & 24 & 35 & 38 & 51 & 58 & 67 & 69 & 65 & 54 & 58 & 36 & 18． & 16 & 36 & 45 & 44 & 74 & 81 & 82 & 84 & 80 & 65 & 71 & \\
\hline & 4 & 24 & 30 & 37 & 53 & 57 & 69 & 66 & 56 & 58 & 59 & 32 & & 24 & 41 & 48 & ¢3 & 70 & 72 & 8 & 82 & 73 & 69 & 71 & 42 \\
\hline 0 & 23 & 20 & 48 & 42 & 51 & 59 & 70 & 67 & 59 & 47 & 40 & 29 & & 36 & 37 & 74 & 70 & 70 & 77 & 85 & 83 & 70 & 60 & 64 & 4 \\
\hline & 33 & 15 & 48 & 52 & 58 & 60 & 66 & & 60 & 46 & 38 & & & 54 & 32 & 80 & 74 & & 88 & & 7 & & & 47 & \\
\hline 2 & 42 & 27 & 37 & כ 4 & 63 & 69 & 64 & 58 & 66 & 45 & 39 & & 22 & 49 & 38 & 50 & 72 & 85 & 93 & 8 & 72 & 80 & 66 & 5 & \\
\hline ， & 34 & 27 & 35 & 52 & 51 & 70 & 67 & 60 & 63 & 49 & 35 & 21 & 23 & 52 & 40 & 48 & 58 & 74 & 86 & 8 & 76 & 80 & 6 & 47 & \\
\hline & 15 & 16 & 38 & 48 & 48 & 70 & 67 & 62 & 58 & 48 & 34 & 34 & 24 & 34 & 36 & d0 & 73 & 58 & 89 & 85 & 78 & 73 & 60 & 47 & \\
\hline 2． & 4 & 11 & 50 & 56 & 47 & 71 & 69 & 62 & 63 & 43 & 35 & 23 & & 20 & 29 & 69 & 72 & 55 & 86 & 88 & 76 & 74 & 55 & 51 & \\
\hline & 10 & 21 & 50 & 50 & 48 & 66 & 72 & 62 & 59 & 38 & 41 & 17 & 26 & 30 & 40 & 63 & 66 & 73 & 74 & 89 & 74 & 73 & 52 & 48 & \\
\hline & 14 & 36 & 48 & 50 & 5 & 66 & 72 & 58 & 60 & 40 & 37 & 26 & & 41 & 40 & 62 & 67 & 78 & 86 & 90 & 70 & 72 & 58 & 43 & \\
\hline 28 & 26 & 38 & 34 & 55 & 59 & 67 & 75 & 60 & 62 & 46 & 37 & 24 & 28 & 42 & 46 & 78 & 71 & 80 & 86 & 89 & 72 & 80 & 63 & 4 & \\
\hline & 31 & & 25 & 50 & 65 & 69 & 71 & 70 & 67 & 46 & 34 & 4 & 29 & 41 & & 41 & 65 & 8 & 88 & 84 & 81 & 8 & & 42 & 4 \\
\hline & 37 & & 32 & 50 & 59 & 64 & 70 & 70 & 59 & 47 & 36 & 18 & & 45 & & 44 & 59 & 75 & 72 & 85 & 91 & 84 & 62 & 50 & \\
\hline & 23 & & 43 & & 59 & & 66 & 70 & & 52 & & 18 & & 39 & & 60 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline e & 26 & 28 & 40 & 46 & 52 & 62 & 6 & & & & 39 & 26 & Means & 41 & 42 & 57 & 6 & 69 & 79 & 84 & 7 & 78 & & 51 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK．
（Highest in miles per hour，direction and date．）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MONTH． & Max. & Direc－ tion： & Day． & Year． & Month． & Max. & Direc－ tion． & Day． & Year． \\
\hline January．． & 86 & 8W & 3 & 1913 & Juiy． & 88 & nw & 23 & 1914 \\
\hline February． & 96 & SW & 22 & 19.12 & August． & 76 & nw & 12 & 1900 \\
\hline March．．． & 92 & nw ． & 28 & 1919 & Septembe & 80 & s & 30 & 1920 \\
\hline April．． & 84 & nw \({ }^{\text {\％}}\) & 23 & 1912 & October． & 76 & nw & 16 & 1900 \\
\hline May. & 90
72 & nw & 27 & 1914 & November & 76 & W & 21 & 1900 \\
\hline June． & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}72 \\ 72\end{array}\right.\) & nw & 8
16 & 1902 & December & 90 & nw & 26 & 1915 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK（INCHES）．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{MONTH} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Precipitation．} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SNOWFALL．＊} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{MONTH} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Precipitation．} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SNOWFALL．＊} \\
\hline & Greatest in 24 Hrs & Day． & Year． & Greatest in 24 Hrs & Day． & Year． & & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Grea test } \\
\text { in } 24 \mathrm{Hrs}
\end{array}\right|
\] & Day． & Year． & Greatest in 24 Hrs & Day． & Year \\
\hline Jenn． & 2.48 & 8－9 & 1884 & 13.1 & 14 & 1910 & July ．．． & 3.80 & 26 & 1872 & 0 & & \\
\hline Fèb．．． & 3.25 & \(11-12\) & 1886 & 17．8 & 17－18 & 1893 & Aug．．． & 5.05 & 16－17 & 1909 & 0 & & \\
\hline March & 3.60 & 25－26 & 1876 & 10.5 & 12 & 1888 & Sept．．． & 6.17 & \(\stackrel{23}{8}\) & 1882 & 0 & & \\
\hline Aprii．． & 3.72 & 5－6 & 1886 & 10.2 & 3－4 & 1915 & Oct．． & 9.40 & 8－9 & 1903 & T． & 11 & \(1906 \dagger\) \\
\hline May．．． & 4.17 & 7－8 & 1908 & T＇． & 6 & 1891 & Nov． & 3.62 & \(\mid 15-16\) & 1892 & 8.8 & －26－27 & \[
1898
\] \\
\hline Junc．．． & 3.88 & 14－15 & 1917 & － 0 & － & ， & Des．．． & 2.93 & 13－14 & 1909 & 14.0 & 26－27 & 1890 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＊Records extending to winter of \(1884-5\) oniy．\(\dagger\) Also in 1903,26 th and 27 th ，and in 1885 ， 30 th ．＂ 1 ，＂， trace，less than 0.1 inch．

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK（INCHES）．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EAR． & Ja & Fe & Ma & Ap & May： & June． & July： & Aug． & Sept． & Oct． & Nov． & Dec． & An＇ual \\
\hline 1873 & 5.05 & 1.73 & 1.92 & 3.05 & 4.08 & 1.29 & 4.15 & \(7 . .66\) & 2.51 & 2.47 & 4.01 & 2.06 & 39.98 \\
\hline 187 & 4.82 & 2.41 & 1.88 & 7.02 & 2.16 & 2.87 & 3.22 & 2.53 & 7.21 & 1.82 & 2.21 & 1：69 & 39.84 \\
\hline 187 & 2.87 & 3.23 & 4.25 & 3.21 & 1.47 & 1． 66 & 5.23 & 10.42 & 2.51 & 3.13 & 4.43 & 2.78 & 45.19 \\
\hline 187 & 1.21 & 5.39 & 7.90 & 3.79 & 3.94 & 2.87 & 5.72 & 2.97 & 5.24 & 1． 68 & 4.40 & 2.29 & 47.40 \\
\hline 1877 & 3.55 & 1.67 & ． 6.65 & 3.18 & 0.73 & 3.31 & 3.86 & 2.54 & 1.33 & 7.69 & 5.48 & 0.95 & 40.94 \\
\hline 1878 & 4.53 & 3.40 & 4.02 & 1.93 & 3.73 & 2.91 & 5.26 & 7.30 & 3.20 & 1.71 & 3.74 & 4.93 & 46.66 \\
\hline 187 & 3.05 & 2.74 & 2.04 & 4.06 & 2.23 & 3.42 & 3.39 & 5.17 & 1.45 & 0.58 & 2.22 & 5.86 & 36.21 \\
\hline 1880 & 2.19 & 2.11 & 4.66 & 3.18 & 0.82 & 1.69 & 6.67 & 4.40 & 2.26 & 2.81 & 2.40 & 4.15 & 37.34 \\
\hline 188 & 5.41 & 5.06 & 6.78 & 1.09 & 2.33 & 6.23 & 1.31 & 1：56 & 1.38 & 2.10 & 2.87 & 4.37 & 40.40 \\
\hline 1882 & 6.15 & 4.36 & 2.32 & 2.15 & 4.21 & 2.82 & 2.75 & 1.63 & 14.51 & 1.69 & 1.80 & 2.22 & 46.61. \\
\hline 188 & 3． 22 & 4.58 & 1.63 & 3.82 & 3.03 & 4.00 & 3.37 & 2.29 & 3.57 & 4.27 & 1.65 & 3.40 & 38.83 \\
\hline 188 & 6.07 & 5.09 & 4.43 & 2.66 & 4.35 & 4.16 & 6.14 & 8.56 & 0.15 & 3.63 & 3.44 & 6.66 & 55.34 \\
\hline 1885 & 3.50 & 6.09 & 1.19 & 2.44 & 2.22 & 1.86 & 3.04 & 7.70 & 0.72 & 5.62 & 5.05 & 2.69 & 42.12 \\
\hline 1886 & 5.02 & 5． 90 & 3.54 & 4.95 & 6.53 & 3.01 & 2.57 & 1.18 & 1.79 & 3.90 & 4.61 & 3.73 & 40.73 \\
\hline 1887 & 4.19 & 5.26 & 3.51 & 3.67 & 0.99 & 7.70 & 6.75 & 3.66 & 2.30 & 2.36 & 2.04 & 4.20 & 46.63 \\
\hline 1888 & 5.14 & 4.03 & 5.64 & 3.57 & 4.87 & 1． 68 & 1．27． & 6.35 & 7.40 & 4.14 & 4.81 & 4.05 & 52.95 \\
\hline 1889 & 5.38 & 3.07 & 4.09 & 5.90 & 3.25 & 2.38 & 9.63 & 3.39 & 7.43 & 2.53 & 9.82 & 1.81 & 58.68 \\
\hline 18 & 2.95 & 3.86 & 6.67 & 2.58 & 3.11 & 4.19 & 3.96 & 4.06 & 8.21 & 6.46 & 0.82 & 5.43 & 52.30 \\
\hline 189 & 5.73 & 4.69 & 4.22 & 2.37 & 3.10 & 1.18 & 4.11 & 5.87 & 2.12 & 2． 69 & 2.06 & 3.30 & 41.44 \\
\hline 1892 & 5.61 & 1.27 & 4.62 & 2.36 & 4.30 & 2.97 & 2.45 & 3.90 & 0.87 & 0.63 & 8.28 & 1.64 & 38.90 \\
\hline 1893 & 3.56 & 7.81 & 4.47 & 6.36 & 5.06 & 2.56 & 1.26 & 7.18 & 2.27 & 5.28 & 3.71 & 3.49 & 53.01 \\
\hline 18 & 2.70 & 5.15 & 1.69 & 2.51 & 3.90 & 0.86 & 2.89 & 1.54 & 8.04 & 5.83 & 3.83 & 5.23 & 44.17 \\
\hline 189 & 5.62 & 0.82 & 2.80 & 2.92 & 2.04 & 2.57 & 4.40 & 4.12 & 0.95 & 4.04 & 3.58 & 1.87 & 35.73 \\
\hline 189 & 1.25 & 5.50 & 6.13 & 1.24 & 2.01 & 6.38 & 4.45 & 2.46 & 3.04 & 1.71 & 2.12 & 1.70 & 37.99 \\
\hline 1897 & 3.51 & 2.72 & 2.51 & 2.96 & 5.30 & 2.98 & 9.52 & 3.14 & 1.64 & 0.72 & 4.44 & 4.83 & 44.27 \\
\hline 1898 & 3.95 & 4.06 & 2.92 & 3.23 & 5.55 & 1.28 & 4.76 & 3.12 & 1.28 & 6.14 & 5.90 & 2.93 & 45.12 \\
\hline 18 & 4.08 & 5.46 & 6.78 & 1.23 & 1.14 & 1.83 & 6.20 & 3.90 & 5.89 & 2.05 & 2.13 & 1.37 & 42.06 \\
\hline 1900 & 4.18 & 5.16 & 3.18 & 2.06 & 4.05 & 3.36 & 4.33 & 2.69 & 2.36 & 4.17 & 4.26 & 1.98 & 41.78 \\
\hline 1901 & 2.07 & 0.86 & 5.18 & 6.82 & 7.01 & 0.94 & 5.41 & 6.88 & 2.33 & 2.20 & 1.31 & 6.05 & 47.06 \\
\hline 1902 & 2.28 & 5.78 & 4.32 & 3.51 & 1.23 & 5.91 & 3.12 & 3.29 & 3.59 & 6.66 & 1.19 & 6.19 & 47.07 \\
\hline 1903 & 3.44 & 3.83 & 3.65 & 2.88 & 0.33 & 7.42 & 3.23 & 5.96 & 2.60 & 11.55 & 0.90 & 2.81 & \(48: 60\) \\
\hline 1904 & 3.38 & 2.18 & 3.44 & 3.94 & 1.61 & 2.70 & 4.31 & 7.13 & 3.18 & 3.21 & 2.62 & 3.87 & 41.57 \\
\hline 1905 & 3.93 & 2.79 & 3.65 & 2.45 & 1.12 & 4.18 & 6.01 & 5．． 23 & 7.11 & 2.67 & 1.67 & 3.67 & 44.48 \\
\hline 1906 & 2.98 & 2.57 & 5.58 & 5.78 & 4.67 & 1.70 & 3.21 & 3.68 & 2.54 & 4.30 & 1.28 & 3.53 & 41.82 \\
\hline 1907 & 3.26 & 2.52 & 3.80 & 3.89 & 4.08 & ． 3.29 & 1.18 & 2.48 & 8.00 & 3.82 & 5.05 & 3.91 & 45.28 \\
\hline 1908 & 3.84 & 5.36 & 2.15 & 1.82 & 9.10 & 1.70 & 4.33 & 5.65 & 1.60 & 1.92 & 0.75 & 3.21 & 41.43 \\
\hline 1909 & 3.33 & 4.31 & 3.19 & 5.93 & 1.72 & 3.17 & 1.98 & 7.94 & 2.66 & 0.74 & 1.58 & 5.00 & 41.55 \\
\hline 1910 & 5.61 & 4.07 & 0.86 & 4.53 & 1.66 & 5.10 & 0.23 & 2.13 & 1.43 & 3.79 & 4.62 & 1.95 & 35.98 \\
\hline 1911 & 2.27 & 3.17 & 2.87 & 3.06 & 0.91 & 4.63 & 1.55 & 7.38 & 1.51 & 5.38 & 4.22 & 3.39 & 40.34 \\
\hline 1912 & 1.86 & 2.06 & 5.68 & 3.61 & 3.94 & 1.17 & 3.26 & 2.77 & 3.38 & 4.32 & 2.21 & 4.24 & 38.50 \\
\hline 1913 & 2.77 & 2.18 & 5.17 & 5.32 & 2.51 & 1.43 & 3.02 & 1.84 & 5.28 & 10.56 & 1.91 & 2.40 & 44.39 \\
\hline 1914 & 3.69 & 3.27 & 4.55 & 2.67 & 1.97 & 1.83 & 5.13 & 2.18 & 0.20 & 1.92 & 2.08 & 4.01 & 33.50 \\
\hline 1915 & 5.61 & 5.03 & 1.14 & 2.10 & 3.23 & 3.66 & 4.60 & 5.37 & 2.52 & 2.25 & 1.09 & 4.23 & 40.83 \\
\hline 1916 & 1.08 & 4.49 & 3.71 & 3.28 & 3.49 & 3.94 & 3.44 & 0.59 & 2.98 & 0.63 & 1.57 & 3.97 & 33.17 \\
\hline 1917 & 2.44 & 1.70 & 3.38 & 2.35 & 3.29 & 5.57 & 5.96 & 1.79 & 2.74 & 5.68 & 0.68 & 3.70 & 39.28 \\
\hline 191 & 3.41 & 1.98 & 1.51 & 3.78 & 3.37 & 4.12 & 3.61 & 1.70 & 3.54 & 0.83 & 2.04 & 3.70 & 33.34 \\
\hline 19 & 3.35 & 3.45 & 4.69 & 2.55 & 3.81 & 2.23 & 7.93 & 7.74 & 3.60 & 3.17 & 3.33 & 2.53 & 48.38 \\
\hline 1920 & 2.23 & 6.56 & 4.16 & 4.44 & ． 2.88 & 6.19 & 4.78 & 4.91 & 3.24 & 0.77 & 3.56 & 5.09 & 48.81. \\
\hline 1921 & 1.65 & 4.90 & 2.21 & 2.88 & 3.45 & 3.25 & 3：10 & 3.87 & 2.96 & 0.74 & 3.48 & 1.89 & 34.38 \\
\hline Means & 3.58 & 3.74 & 3.85 & 3.39 & 3.19 & 3.30 & 4.22 & 4.38 & 3.42 & 3.52 & 3.19 & 3.43 & 43.21 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THE WEATHER，JANUARY－SEPTEMBER， 1922.
Up to the close of the month of September，there year，as against the numerous＂dry＂years at the
was in 1922，in the City of New York，an accumu－ lated excess of 3.73 inches of rainfall over the nor－ mal，since Jan．1．There also was considerable rain in October，enough to insure 1922 as a＂wet＂－
metropolis since 1909．In that period of thirteen years there are only two that show a total rainfall of more than 43.21 inches－the so－called average annual total at this city．

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK（INCHES）．
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H \\
\hline 1885－86 & T． & 0.1 & 0.3 & 18.6 & 4.7 & 0.2 & & 0 & 23.3 & 1904－05． & 0 & 0.5 & 27.8 & 19.3 & 7.2 & & T & 0 & 57.8 \\
\hline 1886－87． & 0 & T． & 21.9 & 9.3 & 11.9 & 2.3 & 4.1 & 0 & 49.5 & 1905－06． & 0 & E． & 0.7 & 3.0 & 5.0 & 13. & T． & 0 & 22.1 \\
\hline 1887－88． & 0 & 0.3 & \({ }^{2} 9.0\) & 11.7 & 3.5 & 22.1 & T． & 0 & 46.6 & 1906－07． & T． & T． & 0.5 & 10.9 & 21.1 & 13.8 & 6.1 & 0 & 52．4 \\
\hline 1888－89． & 0 & 0.9 & T． & 3.0 & 7．0 & 11.0 & － & 0 & 21.9 & 1907－08． & 0 & & 4.4 & 10.6 & 13.7 & 3.5 & T． & 0 & 32.2 \\
\hline 1889－90． & 0 & 0.1 & 7.5 & T． & 4.0 & 21.3 & 1.2 & 0 & 34.1 & 1908－09． & 0 & 0.6 & －5．1 & 9.5 & 1.4 & 4. & T & 0 & 20.7 \\
\hline 1890－91 & 0 & T． & 19 & 11.9 & 4.2 & & & & & & 0 & & & 16 & & & 0 & & 34.7 \\
\hline 1891－92． & 0 & T． & T． & 13.1 & 0.5 & 19.9 & 3.0 & 0 & 36.5 & 1910－11． & 0 & T． & 8.9 & 1.1 & 12.5 & 2.8 & 0.7 & & 26.0 \\
\hline 1892－93． & 0 & 12.3 & 3.4 & 20.3 & 32.0 & 6.6 & 3.0 & 0 & 77.6 & \(1911 \div 12\) & 0. & 1.0 & 73 & 9：0 & 1.8 & \(4: 2\) & T & 0 & 23.3 \\
\hline 1893－94． & 0 & 0 & 8.0 & 10.2 & 37.9 & T． & T． & 0 & 56.1 & 1912－13． & 0. & 0.8 & 11：8 & 0.3 & 2.4 & 0 & & 0 & 15.4 \\
\hline 1894－95． & 0 & 0.7 & 8.2 & 12.3 & 8.2 & 5.8 & 1.0 & 0 & 36.2 & 1913－14． & 0 & 0 & －0．3 & 1.2 & 14.1 & 21. & & 0 & 37.1 \\
\hline 1895－96． & 0 & T． & T． & 3.0 & 8.8 & 28.5 & 1.7 & 0 & 42.0 & 1914－15． & 0 & 0 & 2.4 & 4.0 & 2.5 & 77：7 & 10.2 & 0 & 28.8 \\
\hline 1896－97． & 0 & 3.8 & 12.6 & 11.7 & 8.8 & －2．2 & T． & 0 & 39.1 & 1915－16． & 0 & T． & 8.1 & \(0 \cdot 7\) & 11.4 & 23.8 & 3.3 & 0 & 47.3 \\
\hline 1897－98． & 0 & 1.5 & 2.9 & 8.7 & 2.5 & 1.9 & 2.6 & 10 & 20.1 & 1916－17． & 0 & T & 13.7 & 5.9 & 12.2 & 11.4 & 65 & 0 & 49.7 \\
\hline 1898－99． & 0 & 14.0 & 1.1 & 6.1 & 27.0 & 9.6 & T． & 0 & 58.3 & 1917－18： & 0 & 0.3 & 11：7 & 13.6 & 3.5 & － 0.6 & 2.6 & 0 & 32.3 \\
\hline 1899－00． & 0 & T． & 0.2 & 0.8 & 11.4 & 7.7 & & 0 & 20.1 & 1918－19． & & & & & & 1.9 & & 0 & 3.3 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & 1919－20． & 0 & & 7.9 & 78 & 24.2 & 5.7 & & & 45.6 \\
\hline 1900－01． & 0 & 0.6 & 0.5
1.1 & 2.9 & 13．84 & 6.8 & 0
0 & 0 & 31.3 & 1920－21． & 0 & T． & 1.5 & 2.6 & 13.5 & T． & 0.1 & & 7.7 \\
\hline 1902－03． & 0 & 0 & 9.6 & 5.9 & 10.5 & 0 & T． & 0 & 26.0 & 1921－22． & 0 & T & 7.3 & 9.9 & & & & & \\
\hline 1903－04． & T． & T． & 7.7 & 15.2 & 5.6 & 4.4 & 0.1 & \((1\) & 33.0 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MONTHुLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Jan. & Feb. & Mar. & April. & May. & June. & Juiy. & Aug. & Sept. & Oct. & Nov. & Dec. & An'ual \\
\hline 1873 & 28.1 & 28.8 & 35.6 & 45.7 & 56.0 & 68.8 & 73.5 & 71.4 & 64.9 & 56.3 & 37.3 & 36.3 & 50.2 \\
\hline 187 & 34.5 & 31.4 & 38.0 & 41.3 & 58.2 & 70.0 & 73.6 & 70.6 & 68.1 & 5.5. 1 & 42.8 & 33.8 & 51.4 \\
\hline 1875 & 25.3 & 23.2 & 32.6 & 42.6 & 58.5 & 67.5 & 72.7 & 71.9 & 64.4 & 52.3 & 38.9 & 33.0 & 48.6 \\
\hline 1876 & 33.9 & 31.8 & 35.2 & 46.1 & 58.0 & 70.7 & 76.4 & 72.5 & 61.8 & 49.7 & 44.5 & 25.1 & 50.5 \\
\hline 1877 & 27.6 & 35.6 & 36.6 & 48.0 & 59.0 & 68.8 & 73.8 & 74.3 & 66.2 & 56.6 & 45.5 & 39.3 & 52.6 \\
\hline 1878 & 32.1 & 34.6 & 43.8 & 52.7 & 58.2 & 65.8 & 74.6 & 72.9 & 67.0 & 57.4 & 43.6 & 32.4 & 52.9 \\
\hline 1879 & 26.8 & 27.6 & 38.4 & 45.9 & 60.8 & 68.8 & 73.1 & 70.9 & 63.2 & 59.8 & 43.1 & 37.3 & 51.3 \\
\hline 1880. & 39.8 & 36.3
29 & 35.7 & 48.7 & 64.8 & 70.7 & 73.2 & 70.7 & 65.7 & 53.8 & 39.7 & 27.7 & 52.2 \\
\hline 1881. & 25.8 & 29.5 & 36.9 & 46.0 & 60.2 & 64.2 & 72.6 & 73.1 & 72.2 & 59.1 & 46.3 & 40.7 & 52.2 \\
\hline 1882 & 30.5 & 35.6 & 39.8 & 46.1 & 53.5 & 68.2 & 73.8 & 71.7 & 66.9 & -58.5 & 41.7 & 32.2 & 51.5 \\
\hline 1883 & 27.8 & 31.4 & 33.6 & 46.6 & 59.1 & 69.5 & 73.3 & 70.8 & 63.1 & 53.7 & 45.0 & 33.7 & 50.6 \\
\hline 1884 & 26.2 & 35.1 & 37.5 & 47.6 & 58.8 & 68.7 & 70.1 & 71.5 & 69.6 & 56.1 & 43.2 & 34.6 & 51.6 \\
\hline 1885 & 29.2 & 23.1 & 29.7 & 47.7 & 56.2 & 67.3 & 74.2 & 70.8 & 64.1 & 54.5 & 44.8 & 36.0 & 49.8 \\
\hline 1886 & 28.5 & 28.5 & 36.9 & 50.3 & 58.5 & 65.6 & 72.9 & 71.0 & 67.1 & 56.5 & 45.3 & 30.8 & 51.0 \\
\hline 1887 & 30.1 & 33.7 & 34.3 & 47.7 & 62.9 & 68.2 & 76.7 & 71.4 & 63.1 & 54.7 & 43.7 & 36.1 & 51.9 \\
\hline 1888 & 26.0 & 31.8 & 32.9 & 48.4 & 59.3 & 71.8 & 72.6 & 74.8 & 66.2 & 51.2 & 46.8 & 36.0 & 51.5 \\
\hline 1889 & 37.6 & 28.0 & 41.5 & 51.6 & 62.0 & 70.4 & 73.5 & 71.5 & 65.8 & 52.0 & 46.9 & 41.4 & 53.5 \\
\hline 1890 & 40.2 & 40.4 & 37.5 & 51.0 & 60.6 & 70.4 & 73.4 & 72.3 & 66.8 & 55.5 & 45.9 & 31.4 & 53.8 \\
\hline 1891 & 34.7 & 37.5 & 37.8 & 52.0 & 59.9 & 69.6 & 70.8 & 73.6 & 70.1 & 54.2 & 43.8 & 41.8 & 53.8 \\
\hline 1892 & 30.3 & 33.0 & 34.6 & 49.9 & 59.4 & 72.0 & 74.8 & 73.9 & 66.0 & 55.4 & 42.6 & 31.3 & 51.9 \\
\hline 1893 & 23.3 & 29.6 & 36.2 & 47.8 & 59.0 & 69.4 & 74.8 & 74.4 & 64.4 & 57.6 & 44.2 & 35.1 & 51.3 \\
\hline 18 & 34.6 & 29.6 & 44.5 & 49.6 & 60.8 & 70.6 & 76.1 & 72.8 & 69.8 & 57.2 & 42.2 & 36.8 & 53.7 \\
\hline 18 & 30.1 & 25.2 & 36.4 & 47.7 & 59.4 & 70.0 & 70.8 & 73.8 & 69.7 & 51.0 & 46.0 & 36.9 & 51.4 \\
\hline 1896 & 27.6 & 30.2 & 32.1 & 50.4 & 63.8 & 66.5 & 73.4 & 73.0 & 64.8 & 51.9 & 48.0 & 32.1 & 51.2 \\
\hline 1897 & 29.4 & 32.6 & 39.2 & 48.6 & 59.3 & 65.2 & 72.8 & 71.0 & 65.4 & 56.3 & 44.1 & 35.8 & 51.6 \\
\hline 1898 & 32.2 & 33.0 & 43.7 & 46.8 & 56.6 & 68.9 & 74.1 & 74.3 & 68.9 & 57.6 & 44.6 & 34.4 & 52.9 \\
\hline 189 & 30.8 & 26.9 & 38.4 & 49.6 & 61.0 & 72.2 & 73.8 & 73.6 & 65.2 & 58.2 & 45.4 & 36.4 & 52.6 \\
\hline 1900. & 33.2 & 31.6 & 35.0 & 51.1 & 60.8 & 71.4 & 76.4 & 76.8 & 70.8 & 60.8 & 48.7 & 35.2 & 54.3 \\
\hline 1901. & 31.5 & 25.6 & 38.6 & 49.4 & 58.6 & 71.4 & 78.1 & 75.6 & 68.4 & 56.0 & 39.7 & 34.4 & 52.3 \\
\hline 1902. & 29.2 & 28.5 & 44.0 & 50.6 & 60.2 & 68.2 & 73.6 & 71.4 & 65.9 & 56.9 & 50.0 & 32.2 & 52.6 \\
\hline 1903. & 30.6 & 34.4 & 47.5 & 52.2 & 64.1 & 64.0 & 74.2 & 69.2 & 65.4 & 56.6 & 41.4 & 30.1 & 52.5 \\
\hline 1904 & 24.1 & 25.0 & 36.4 & 46.4 & 63.6 & 69.2 & 73.6 & 72.2 & 65.9 & 53.3 & 41.4 & 28.2 & 49.9 \\
\hline 1905 & 27.5 & 24.6 & 40.0 & 49.8 & 60.5 & 68.8 & 75.4 & 72.2 & 66.8 & 56.9 & 43.8 & 37.7 & 52.0 \\
\hline 1906 & 37.3 & 31.2 & 34.9 & 51.7 & 61.8 & 71.5 & 74.8 & 75.3 & 70.2 & 56.1 & 44.9 & 32.7 & 53.5 \\
\hline 1907 & 32.2 & 24.4 & 40.8 & 45.0 & 55.3 & 66.2 & 74.8 & 72.0 & 67.8 & 52.5 & 45.2 & 37.8 & 51.2 \\
\hline 190 & 32.0 & 28.1 & 41.4 & 50.6 & 61.3 & 71.6 & 76.8 & 72.5 & 67.8 & 59.6 & 44.7 & 35.2 & 53.5 \\
\hline 190 & 33.2 & 37.3 & 38.3 & 49.5 & 60.4 & 70.5 & 73.4 & 71.6 & 65.6 & 53.2 & 47.7 & 31.4 & 52.7 \\
\hline 1910 & 32.4 & 31.4 & 44.7 & 54.0 & 60.2 & 68.0 & 77.8 & 72.2 & 68.4 & 58.2 & 41.6 & 28.0 & 53.1 \\
\hline 1911 & 34.8 & 31.4 & 37.6 & 48.2 & 63.6 & 68.3 & 76.0 & 71.8 & 66.6 & 55.6 & 41.4 & 39.2 & 52.9 \\
\hline 1912. & 23.5 & 28.4 & 36.8 & 49.0 & 60.7 & 68.4 & 74.0 & 70.7 & 65.9 & 58.5 & 46.6 & 38.5 & 51.8 \\
\hline 1913 & 40.0 & 30.9 & 44.0 & 51.0 & 60.2 & 69.2 & 75.0 & - 72.7 & 64.6 & 58.2 & 46.9 & 38.8 & 54.3 \\
\hline 1914 & 31.4 & 25.3 & 35.8 & 46.6 & 63.6 & 67.6 & 71.1 & 73.7 & 66.2 & 59.0 & 44.0 & 31.5 & 51.3 \\
\hline 1915 & 34.1 & 35.2 & 36.4 & 53.4 & 57.7 & 66.6 & 72.5 & 70.4 & 69.0 & 56.7 & 45.4 & 33.5 & 52.6 \\
\hline 1916 & 35.4 & 27.7 & 32.2 & 47.1 & 59.8 & 64.2 & 73.8 & 73.6 & 66.0 & 57.2 & 44.8 & 33.8 & 51.3 \\
\hline 1917 & 32.4 & 27.8 & 38.7 & 47.2 & 53.2 & 68.3 & 74.1 & 74.6 & 63.0 & 52.0 & 41.2 & 25.0 & 49.8 \\
\hline 1918 & 21.6 & 29.6 & 41.2 & 49.8 & 64.0 & 66.4 & 72.7 & 74.8 & 62.8 & 58.6 & 45.7 & 39.0 & 52.2 \\
\hline 1919. & 35.2 & 34.7 & 42.0 & 48.8 & 61.0 & 69.7 & 74.0 & 70.2 & 66.5 & 58.4 & 44.4 & 30.0 & 51.5 \\
\hline 1920 & 24.1 & 29.1 & 40.6 & 47.7 & 57.8 & 67.6 & 72.5 & 72.8 & 67.4 & 60.4 & 44.2 & 37.8 & 51.8 \\
\hline 1921 & 33.6 & 34.8 & 48.3 & 55.0 & 60.4 & 70.3 & 76.2 & 70.9 & 71.0 & 56.2 & 45.0 & 33.8 & 54.6 \\
\hline Means & 30.8 & 30.6 & 38.2 & 48.8 & 59.9 & 68.8 & 74.0 & 72.6 & 66.5 & 55.9 & 44.0 & 34.1 & 52.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Monte.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Pressure.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Temperature.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hlgh- } \\
& \text { est. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Date. & Lowest. & Date. & Maximum. & Datc. & Mini-
mum. & Date. \\
\hline January & 30.97 & 19, 1921 & 28.61 & 3, 1913 & 67 & 12, 1890 & -6 & 10, 1875 \\
\hline February & 31.00 & 1, 1920 & 28.70
28.70 & 6, 1896 & 69 & 5, 1890 & - 7 & 5, 1918 \\
\hline March.. & 30.95 & 18, 1913 & 28.38 & 1,1914 & 80 & 21, 1921 & 3 & 5, 1872 \\
\hline Aprii. & 30.68 & 13, 1911a & 29.14 & 2, 1884 & 91 & 27, 1915 & 20 & 5, 1874 \\
\hline May & 30.52 & 18, \(1914 b\) & 29.13 & 4,1893 & 95 & 31, 1895 & 34 & 1, 1880 f \\
\hline June & 30.56 & 2, 1883 & 29.34 & 26, 1902 & 97 & 6, 1899 & 45 & 2, 1907 \\
\hline Juiy. & 30.51 & 21, 1892 & 29.46 & 3, 1909 & 99 & 3, 1898 & 50 & 15, 1873 \\
\hline August & 30.44 & 19, 1918 & 29.28 & 24, 1893 & 102 & 7, 1918 & 51 & 27, 1885 \\
\hline September & 30.61 & 7, 1888 & 29.19 & 30, 1920 & 100 & 7,1881 & 39 & 30, 1912 \\
\hline October & 30.66 & 17, 1883 & 29.15 & 10, 1894 & 88 & 1, \(1881 d\) & 29 & 31, 1917 \\
\hline November & 30.80
30.93 & 19,1891
28,1896 & 28.70
28.97 & 13,1904
26,1909 & 74 & 1, \(1882 e\), 1891 & 7
-13 & 30,1875
30,1917 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(a) Also in 1895, 12 th day. (b) Also in 1903, 2 d day. (d) Also in 1879, 16 th day. (e) Also in 1909 . 12 th day. (f) Also in 1876, ist day.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1921.
Barometric Pressure (reduced to sca level)-Mean, 30.05 inches; highest, 30.97 inches, January 19 ; lowest, 29.35 inches, December 12.
Temprrature-Greatest daily range, \(44^{\circ}\), March 28; least daily range, \(4^{\circ}\), August 3. Greatest monthiy
range, \(55^{\circ}\), March; least monthiy range, \(31^{\circ}\), July. Highest mean of three consccutive days, \(81^{\circ}\),
July 26-28; lowest mean of three consecutive days, \(17^{\circ}\), January 17-19.
Precipiration -Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation ( 0.01 inch or more), 15 days, August 19-September 2. Greatest number of consecuijve days with precipitation ( 0.01 inch or more), 6, June 26-July 1.
SNow-Greatest amount in 24 hours, 12.5 inches, February 20. Greatest depth of snow on the ground,
measured at 8 P. M., 12.0 inches, February 20. Last show in spring occurred April 11; first snow
in autumin oceurred November 13.
ost-In spring: iast kiling frost occurred April 11; last ligit. frost occurred April 20. In autumn:
first light frost occurred October 9 ; first killing frost occurred October 27.
Thunderstorms-First, January 5; last, October 20.
Hall-None at station.
Aulloras-May 14. 15.

\section*{THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.}

\section*{(For The Almanac; by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engincer.)}

Manhattan and Bronx-The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. Croton water was first introduced in 1842. Water from the Bronx River was introduced in 1854, and from the Byram River in 1896! The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other lialf being supplied from the Esopus watershed. The Esopus watershed in the Catskills, from which the Catskill supply is obtained, has an area of 257 square miles. The watel from the Esopus watershed is collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. The available. supply from the Esopus watershed is increased by the ralnfall and run-off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico Reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the available supply from the Esopus watershed is \(375,000,000\) gallons daily, and from the Bronx and Byram watershed about \(20,000,000\) gallons daily, making the total available supply of water from the Catskill system \(395,000,000\) gallons daily; the safe minimum yield from these two sheds is \(315,000,000\) gallons daily

The Croton watershed, which lies some 22 miles north of the clty line, has an area of 375 square milles and a safe minimum yield of \(336,000,000\) gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is \(400,000,000\) gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.
Brookiyn-The Esopus watershed together with
the old Brooklyn system furnish the entire supply for the Bolough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the sourcc of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 150.000 ,000 gallons, and which is now for the greater part held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams along the south shore of Long Island. This supply, was tirst introduced in 1859.

Queens-The city supplies only the First, Second and Third Wards in the Borough of Qucens. The Esopus watershed furnishes a bout 70 per cent. of the supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the Flrst and Third Wards. . The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in rescrve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about halr its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered The combined yield of the two plants is about 6,000 , 000 gallons daily. The supply to the Second Ward was formerly furnlshed by the Citizens' Water Supply Co. This plant was taken over by the city in April, 1922. The Fourth and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are three of these private companies, with three others serving special customers.
Richmond-The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount (about \(7,000,000\) gallons daily) de rived from wells pumped at two stations. Silver Lake Reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Manhattan and Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Queens. & Richmond. & Prjvate Companies, All Boroughs. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Total, Including \\
Private Companies
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1898 & 226,000,000 & 93,600,000 & 4,800,000 & 100,000 & 23,600,000 & 0 \\
\hline & 246,000,000 & 95,900,000 & 7,700,000 & 100,000 & 24,000,000 & 373,700,000 \\
\hline 1900 & 267,000,000 & 85,600,000 & \(7,700,000\) & 100,000 & 22,000,000 & 392,400,000 \\
\hline 1901 & 272,000,000 & 96,700,000 & 7,700,000 & 100,000 & 23,600,000 & 400,100,000 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1902 \\
& 1903 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \(280,000,000\)
\(285,000,000\) & \(100,300,000\)
\(104,800,000\) & \(7,700,000\)
\(7,700,000\) & 100,000
100,000 & \(24,100,000\)
\(25,700,000\) & \(412,200,000\)
\(423,300,000\) \\
\hline 1904 & 299,000,000 & 113,100,000 & 8,900,000 & 200,000 & 27,900,000 & 449,100,000 \\
\hline 190 & 316,000,000 & 119,200,000 & 9,000,000 & 200,000 & 29,000,000 & 473,400,000 \\
\hline & 325,000,000 & 127,100,000 & 9,500,000 & 200,000. & 33,400,000 & 495,200,000 \\
\hline & 330,000,000 & 135,600,000 & 11,600,000 & 200,000 & 35,600,000 & 513,000,000 \\
\hline & 327,000,000 & 140,600,000 & 12,200,000 & 200,000 & 38,600,000 & 518,600,000 \\
\hline 190 & 323,000,000 & 136,500,000 & 12,400,000 & 8,700,000 & 32,100,000 & 512,700,000 \\
\hline 1911 & 298,000,000 & 140,300,000 & 13,400,000 & 9,500,000. & 33,200,000 & 494,400,000 \\
\hline 1912 & 303,000,000 & 142,000,000 & 14,200,000 & 10,200,000 & 35,600,000 & 505,000,000 \\
\hline 1913 & 314,000,000 & 124,300,000 & 13,600,000 & 11,600,000 & 35,500,000 & 499,000,000 \\
\hline 1914 & 347,000,000 & 134,300,000 & 14,800,000 & 11,700,000 & 36,900,000 & 544,700,000 \\
\hline 1915 & 341,000,000 & 128,800,000 & \(13,000,000\) & 11,500,000 & 34,600,000 & 528,900,000 \\
\hline 1916 & 365,000,000 & 136,500,000 & 12,700,000 & 12,500,000 & 39,300,000 & 566,000,060 \\
\hline 1917 & \(373,800,000\)
413,300000 & 140,300,000 & 18,500,000 & 12,400,000 & 39,600,000 & 584,600,000 \\
\hline 1919 & 417,400,000 & 168,600,000 & 15,900,000 & 17,000,000 & 41,300,000 & 650,200,000 \\
\hline 1920 & 466,200,000 & 187,200,000 & 18,100,000 & 18,400,000 & 45,000,000 & 734,900,000 \\
\hline 1921.. & 462.300,000 & 186,600,000 & 18,000,000 & 17,800,000 & 46,600,000 & 731,300,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The figures by boroughs show oniy daily consumption of city water. The total column shows daily city water consumption plus consumption of water of private companies. In 1920, for example, the total daily consumption in Brooklyn, including private water, was 200,700,000 gallons; in Queens, 49,600,000 gallons. Private companies supplied 13,500,000 gallons in Brookiyn, and \(31,500,000\) in Queens.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX: WATER CONSUMPTION, 1868-1897 (City Water).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Ave. Daily. & Year & Ave Daily & Year. & Ave. Daily & Yeat. & ve. Daily & Year. & Ave. Daily. \\
\hline 1868. & Gallons.
\(68,000,000\) & 1874 & Galions. & 1880 & Gallons. \(83,000,000\) & & 99,000,000 & 1892. & Gallons. \\
\hline 1869. & 67,000,000 & 1875 & 86,000,000 & 1881. & \(83,000,000\) & 1887 & 99,000,000 & 1893. & 175,000,000 \\
\hline 1870 & 70,000,000 & 1876 & 81,000,000 & 1882. & 85,000,000 & 1888 & 103,000,000 & 1894. & 176,000,000 \\
\hline 1871 & 72,000,000 & 1877 & \(80,020,000\)
\(84,000,000\) & 1883
1884 & \(85.000,000\)
\(94,000.000\) & 189 & 103,000,000 & 1895. & 180,000,000 \\
\hline 1873. & \(81.000,000\) & 1879 & 84,000000
\(84.000,000\) & 1885.... & \(95,000,000\) & \(1891 . .\). & 153,000,000 & 1897. & \(\begin{array}{r}212,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WATER CONSUMPTION IN NEW
Catskill water was introduced into the city in 1917. Before that the supply in Manhattan and the Bronx was drawn from the Croton watershed, with al llttle from, the Bronx and Byram water. shed; the supply in Queens and Richmond was

YORK UITY-GALLONS PER DAY.
drawn from local Long Island sources; and Brooklyn got most of its water from wells, ponds, and riprings out on Long Lsland, in Southern Nassau and Suflolk Countles. Private water companies still supply water in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

OTHER DATA ON' THE WATER SUPPLY.
The new Catskill Mountain water supply is at gravity system. For New York Clty's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous irainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying betwfen 8.5
and 125 miles from New York The Schoharle watan:ned has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257. square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which \(1800,000,000\) gallons of water daily can safely be
drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provislons have been made for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir lt is almost a three-days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake termlnai reservoir on Staten Island.
For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervislon, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about \(\$ 177,000,000\), of which \(\$ 22,000,000\) is for the Schoharie works.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen mlles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly \(\$ 30,000,000\). The water whlch the reservolr holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface Is equlvalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basln when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor.

Kenslco reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water te supply New York several months if carefully husbanded. It acts as a storage reservolr. Thls reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Pialns and fifteen miles north of the Hill Vlew reservoir. The total cost of Kenslco reservoir was about \(\$ 13,500,000\). It is 355 feet above tidewater.

Hill View reservoir is located \(\ln\) the Clty of Yonkers, just north of the New York Clty line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservolr. Its functlon is to equalize the difference between the use of water ln the clty as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It ls an uncovered, artlficial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It hoids \(900,000,000\) gallons of water, wlth a depth of \(361 / 2\) feet and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View reservoir was about \(\$ 4,700,000\). It was first fllled December 29, 1915. It is 295 feet above tidewater.

The Hudson Rlver is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granitic rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shalt on the east slde of the river at Breakneck Mountaln.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservolr, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great iountain basins, approximately 500 1eet long by 250 feet wlde, each contalnlng about 1,600 nozzies, through whlch jets of water are thrown vertlcally into the air, permltting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removai of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Wlthln the screen chamber down stream from Kensico reservolr chlorlne is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a llquid state in steel contalners holdlng one hundred pounds each. Chlorine is used to lnsure the practlcal sterllization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or disslpated before the water reaches the distribution plpes.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water ls delivered lato the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in dlametcr from 15 to \(14,13,12\), and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen mlles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast lron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-lnch flexlbie-jolnted cast Iron plpe, burled in a trench In the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island siore, whence a 48 -inch cast lron plpe extends to the Silver Lake reservolr, holding \(435,000,000\) gallons. The total iength of the dellvery systern ls over thirtyfour mlies. The tunnei is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with strcets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes. : Tnese depths are necessary, also, to secure a
substantlal rock coverlng to withstand the bursting pressure of the water Inside and afford tne requlsite watertightness. The waterway of the tunnel is iined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel, which is the longest tunnel in the world for carrylng water under pressure, or for any other purpose, was constructed from twenty-flve shafts, including the downtake shaft at H1ll View reservolr, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little wlth traffic. Through twenty-two of these sinafts the water is delivered into the street mains. Tnese connections from the tunnel to the malns are made by means of vertical rlveted steel pipes (called rlsers) embedded in concrete ln the upper part of each shaft and IIned with concrete to prevent corroslon inside. Concrete fills all spaces ouiside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the plpes. Provision is made at Shaft 11, in Mornlngside Park, and at Shaft 21, on the shore of the East Rlver, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspectlon, cleanlng or repairs. Unusual features in connection wlth the operation of the tunnel are the bronze rlser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are deslgned to close automatlcally in case of an important break in the valve chamber or in the street mains. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill aqueduct wlthin the clty llmits, including the tunnel, plpe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, was about \(\$ 26,400,000\).

The terminal Sllver Lake reservoir for the Catshlll Water system, located on Staten Isiand, is about 2,400 fect long and 1,500 feet wide. It holds 435 ,000,000 galions, and is 228 reet above tldewater.
GIVING NEW YORK.CITY FIRE PROTECTION.
High Pressure F'ire Service System-The hlgh pressure fire service system. In Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, M:2dison Avenue, Twentyfourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping sta-tions-Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each statlon has slx electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt watcr may be used. Each pump can dellver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capaclty of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system conslsts of 128 miles of mains eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telepnones communicating wlth. Fire:Department headquarters and with the maln and subsldiary statlons of the New York Edison Company from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about \(\$ 9,380,000\).

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the buslness and manufacturlng districts ls bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Feiix Street, Fort Greene Place. Flith Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thlrty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square mlles. The supply is furnished by two statlons, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw thelr supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East Rlver. The pumps are eiectrlcally operated \(\ln\) both statlons, and have a comblned rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The dlstributing system consists of about forty-five miles of malns, elght to twenty'inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capaclty is 4,500 galions per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

\section*{REGISTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY-1812-1922.}

Elbert Herring, May 1, 1812, to April, 1815 ; Wiiliam T. Siocum, May 1, 1815, to December, 1817; James Giibert, January, 1818, to December, 1820; James W. Lent, January, 1821, to December, 1828; Thomas Franisiin, May, 1829, to February, 1830; Jameson Cox, December, 1830; Gllbert Coutant, 1831 to December, 1833: Willam H. Bunn, 18341836: James Gulick, 1837-1839: J. Sherman Brownell, 1840-1845: Samuel Osgood, 1846-1848; Cornellus V. Anderson, 1849-1851; Garret Dyekman, 1852-1854; Peter Asten, part of 1854; John J. Doane, 1855-1857; William Miner, 1858-1860; Johu Keyser, 1861-1863;

John McCooi, 1864-1866: Charies G. Halolne, 1867 to August 2, 1868 ; Pat.-1ck H. Jones, August, 1888 to December, 1868; Michael Conroliy, 1869-1871. Franz Sigel, 1872-1874: Patrlck H. Jones, 1875-1877. Frederick W. Loew, 1878-1880; Augustus T. Docharty, 1881-1883: John Relly, 1884-1886: James J. Slevin, 1887-1889: Frank T. Fitzgerald, 1890-1892 Ferdlıand Levy, 1893-1895; William Sohmer, 18961897; Isanc Fromme, 1898-1901: John H. I. Ronner, 1902-1905: Frank Gass, 1906-1909; Max S. Gritenhagen, 1910-1913; Jolin J. Hopper, 1914-1917; James A. Donegán, 1918-1921; Annle Mathews, 1922.

\section*{MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.}

Arthur, Ceester A., Madison Square.
Bartholdi Statue, see "Liberty."
Bear and Faun Fountain (Seligman), Morningside Park and 116 th St.
Beethoven, bronze bust, on a granlte pedestal, 15 feet hlgh, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884. Golivar, Gen. Simon, Bolivar Hill, Central Park West; unveiled 1921.
Brownson Orestes A., bronze bust of, Riverside Park and 104th St.
Bryant, William Cullen, Bryant Park, W: 42d St. and 6th Ave.
Burns, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880 .
Butterfield, General Daniel, bronze flgure, on marble pedestal. Claremont Ave. and 122d St.
Carrere, John M., memorial to, Riverside Drive and 99th St.
Civic Virtue, fountain statue, City Hall Park, 1922. Columbus Monument, 8th Ave. and 59th St. (Columbus Circle).
Columbus, marble statue, south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.
 8th Ave. and 59 th entrance; unveiled 1865.
Conkling, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
Cooper, Peter, stitue opposite Cooper Union.
Cox, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter carriers, Astor Place.
Dante, bronze statue, Broadway, 63d St., and Columbus Ave., 1921.
De Peyster, abraham, statue In Bowling Green.
DoDge, bronze statue of Wllliam E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6 th Ave, and 36 th St; ; unvelled 1885.
Eagle and Prey, bronze group, Central Park, west of Mall.
Ericsson, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
Falconer, The, Central Park, near W. 72d St entrance.
Farragut, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26 th St
Firemen's Memorial Monument, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
Fort Washineton Monument, Fort Washington Ave. and \(183 d\) St.
Fountain, 116 th St. and Riverside Drive.
Frankiln, bronze statue, Printlng House Square; unveiled 1872.
Garibaldi, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT; ULYSSES S., tomb, Rlverslde Drive and \(123 \mathrm{~d}^{\prime}\) St.; 160 feet hlgh; dedicated April 27, 1897. Grebley, bronze statue, City Hall Park; unveiled 1890.

Grebley, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway
Hale, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, at Broadway and Murray St.
Halleck, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
Hamilton, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton Central Park, on the East Drlve.
Hancock, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W: 124 th St.
Heine, poet, Lorelel Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
Holley, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
Hudson, Henry, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
Humboldt, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5 th Ave. and 59 th St. entrance.
Hunt, Richard M., Memorlal, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall:
Irvinge bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40 th st.; unveiled 1866.
Jack Philips Titanic Memorial, U. S. Barge Office.
Jeffrerson Statue, City Hall.
Jefferson, Thomas, in front of the Pulitzer Shchool of Journalism, Columbia University.
Joan of Arc, Riverslde Drive and 93 d St.
Lafayette, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unvieiled 1876.
Liberty Enlightening the World; on Bedloe 3 Island, in the Harbor.
LiNCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
Lowell Drinking Fountain, Bryant Park.
MaINe, U. S. S. Memorial, Natlonal; Columbus Circle.
Martyrs Monument, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who
died in the British prison ships in the Revolu. tionary War.
Mazzini, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
Moore, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5 th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
Morse, bronze'statue of the Inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5 th Ave. and 72 nd St.
Obelisk, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
Pulitzer Fountain, 5 th Ave. and 59 th St.
Schillier, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
Schurz, Carl, statue, 116 th St. and Morningside Drive.
Scotr, ' bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEventh Regiment, bronze figure of a soldler of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the. Wesc Drive.
Seward, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison: Square Park; unvelled 1876.
SaAkesfeare, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
Sherman, General, equestrian statue, 5th ave. and 59th St.
Sigel. Franz, bronze monument, 106 th St. and Riverside Drlve; unveiled \(\ln\) October, 1907
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marlon Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
Soldier of Greenwich Village, bronze World War memorial, Abingdon Sq. Park.
Soldiers and sailors' Monument, Riverslde Drive. Stead, W. T., tablet in memory of; in Central Park wall, 5 th Ave. and 91 st St.; July, 1921.
STILL HUNT, bronze statue, Central P'k opp. 76th St. Straus Memorlal. Broadway and 106th St.
Stuyvesant, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant ln the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PLLGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72 d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
Tigress and Cubs, bronze group, Central Park near 64th St.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
Verrazzano, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFA YETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
Washindton, bronze bust, Clty Hall.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
Washington Marble Arce, Washington Square, at the foot of 5 th Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch-one representiny Washington as Presldent and the other as Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army.
WATER GATE, foot of W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
Webb, Alexander s., bronze statue of, near main building, College of the City of New York.
Webster, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72 d St.
WORLD WAR MEMORIALS-Chelsea Park, 1921; tablet, Battery Park, 1922; bronze group, Mltchell Square, Inwood Heights, 1922.
WORTH, granlte shaft in honor of Major General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25 th St.

\section*{LAFAYETTE PANEL, BROOKLYN.}

The bronze Lafayette panel, Prospect Park, at 9 th St., Brooklyn, was dedicated on May 10, 1917. Marshal Joftre, hero of the Marne, unveiled the statue, which was accepted for the clty by Mayor Mitchel. Former Premler Viviani, who headed the French Commlssion to the United States, spoke, as dld Marquis de Chambrun. great-grandson of Ialayette. The work cost \(\$ 35,000\), the gift of the Henry Marteau estate. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The monument conslsts of a panel of bronze about 12 feet long and 10 reet high, agalnst which is a figure of Laiayette in the uniform of a General in the Continental Army, "wlth a negro holding his horse s nead. The panel rests against a structure of granite of Itallan Renalssance design.

\section*{MEMORIAL ARCH, BROOKLYN.}

The chief monument in Brooklyn is the white marble Soldiers and Sailors Arch, surmounted by bronze groups, designed by Frederick W. MacMonnles. It stands at the plaza entrance to Prospect Park, Union Street. Flatbush and Vanderblit Avenues.

\section*{PARKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

The total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, wldth varying from 90 to 168 feet.

\section*{PARKS IN MANHATTAN.}

\section*{Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 aeres.}

Bryant, 6 th Ave. and W. 42 d St. \(43 / 4\) acres.
Carl Schurz, between Ave. \(B\) and East River, E. 84 th St. to E. 89 th St. \(121 / 2\) acres.

Central, 843 acres (see below).
Chelsea, 27 th St. and 9 th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145 th to 155 th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. \(123 / 4\) acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. \(23 / 4\) acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres. De-Witt Clinton, \(52 d\) to 54 th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40 2-3 acres.
Hamilton Flsh Park, Houston and Willett Sts. \(31 / 2\) acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75 2-3 acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76 th to 78 th St., East River. 3 acres. Kuyter Park, 129th St. and 3d Ave. . 298 acres. Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. \(63 / 4\) acres.

Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. \(171 / 2\) acres.
Morningslde, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110 th and W. 123 Sts. \(311 / 4\) acres. Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120 th and 124 th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56 th to 96 th St. 8 acres. Rlverslde Drlve Extenslon, 135 th St. to 158 th St.
Rlyerside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72 d and W. 129 th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135 th St. to 158 th St. 24 acres. St. Gabrlel's Park, 1 st Ave. and 35 th St. 3 acres. St. Nicholas, 130 th to 141 st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, \(193 / 4\) acres; and west of St. Nlcholas Terrace and the extension at 130 th and 141st Sts. \(71 / 2\) acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Straus, 106 th St. and Broadway
Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres. Thomas Jefferson, 111 th St., 1 st Ave., 114 th St. and Harlem River. \(151 / 2\) acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. \(101 / 2\) acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14 th \(\mathrm{St} .31 / 2\) acres.
Washington Square, 5 th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

\section*{PLAYGROUNDS-MANHATTAN.}

Abingdon Square at Hudson St.
Carmansville, Amsterdam Ave. and 151st St.
Cherry and Market Sts.
Five Polnts Playground, Baxter and Worth Sts.
Fifty-ninth Street Playground, west of Amsterdam Ave.

There are also playgrounds ln the following named parks: Battery, Chelsea, Colonlal, Columbus, Corlears Hook, De Witt Clinton, Hamilton Flsh, Hudson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Morningside, Mount Morris, Rlverside, at 97 th Street and ball ground at 79 th Street, Ryan, St. Gabriel's, St. Nlcholas, Carl Schurz, William H. Seward, Tompkins Square.

Of the parks in Manhattan named In the above llst, Fort Washington, Highbridge, St. Nlcholas, and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Drlveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drlve is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 17,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, and the extension, 135 th to 158 th Street, is 6,560 feet long.

\section*{SOME FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK.}

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110 th St., being over \(21 / 2\) miles long, and from 5 th Ave. to 8 th Ave., being over half a mile wlde. It covers. 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 ln forest, wherein over half a mlllion trees and shrubs have been planted. There are \(101 / 4\) miles of roads, \(51 / 2\) of brldle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape archltects of the park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artlsan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59 th S . \({ }^{\prime}\) Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8 th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96 th St., Gate of All Salnts; 8th Ave, and 100 th St., Boy's Gate; 8 th Ave. and 110 th St., Stranger's Gate; 5 th Ave. and 67 th St., Student's Gatc; 5 th Ave. and \(72 d\) St., Children's Gate; 5 th A ve. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5 th Ave, and 102d St.: Girl's Gate; 5 th Ave. and 110th St., Ploneer's Gatc; 6 th Ave. and 110 th St., Farmer's Gatc; 7 th Avc. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

\section*{UNION SQUARE.}

Union Square was purchased by the clty \(\ln 1833\) for \(\$ 116,051\); Madison Square, \(\ln 1847\), for \(\$ 65,952\); Tompkins Square, in 1834 for \(\$ 93,358\); Washington Square, in 1827, for \(\$ 77,970\); and Manhattan Square, In 1839 , for \(\$ 54,657\).

The first park spacc in the Clty of New York was that now ealled Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the zame of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770 , a lead statue of Ge rge III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead uscd
fo making bullets for the American army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time lt was the centre of the fashionable residential distrlct.

THE BATTERY.
Open water existed originally where the staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water untll about 1800 . State Street was not lald out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one slde. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a llne of defensive works known as "The Battery." These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Stree \(i\), and cannon werc mounted behind them: About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the prescnt water line. but many years passed before this was aetually accompllshed.

\section*{CITY HALL PARK.}

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the slte of the Post Offlce northward toward the Toinbs and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle and at lts northeasterly end was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land orlginally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War lmprovements were begun in City Hali Park. The erectlon of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803 and it was ready for occupaney in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Bulding was occupled by sheds where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a Was ceded to the Officc.
sitc for the Post Offer

\section*{1,000,000 TREES IN THE ENTIRE CITY.}

There are in Manhattan Borougl, according to Park Cominissioner Francis D. Callatin, about 130,000 lrces, of elghty varieties, of which 90,000 are in Central Park, 25,000 in other parks, and 15,000 in the strects. These tiees die at the rate of 3,500 a year, and 2,500 new trees are planted. In the entire ilty there are, it is estimated, over \(1,000,000\) trees.

\section*{PARKS IN BROOKLYN.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PARK. & Location. & Area in Acres. & PARK. & Location. & Area in Acres. \\
\hline Amersfort Park.
Bedford Park. . & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ave.J, E.38th St., Ave. \\
I and E. 39 th St \\
Kingston \& Brooklyn Aves., Prospect and Park Pls.
\end{tabular} & 3.56
4.10 & Highland Park. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Jamaica Ave. \& U: S. \\
Natl. Cemetery. \\
Boro: Line, •Reser- \\
voir \&: Warwick St.
\end{tabular} & 40.86 \\
\hline Bensonhurst Park & Bay Pkwy. \& Gravesend Bay, 21st St. \& Cropsey Ave. & 41.40 & Highland Pk. Adn & Heath Pl, Highland Pk., Vermont Ave. private prop and & \\
\hline Borough Hall Park.. & Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts & 1.70 & Irving Sq. Par & Highland Blvd Wllson and Kuicker- & 5.19 \\
\hline Bk. Bot. Garden and Arboretum (Incl. 12.69 acres of Bk & Eastern Pkwy., Washington and Flatbush Aves. \& Malbone St. & & & bocker Aves. and Weirfield \& Halsey & \\
\hline lns. A\&S Lands) Bk. Hgts. Park & Columbia Hgts. fronting on Furman St. & 61.39
.86 & Lincoln Terrace Pk.. & Eastern Pkwy., Buffalo \& Rochester Aves. and President St & 7.60 \\
\hline Bushwick Park & Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts. & 6.86 & Lincoln Terrace Pk. Aduitlọn. & President \& Carroll Sts., Röchester and Buffalo Aves., \& E. & \\
\hline Canarsie Park & Skidmore, Sea View \& DentonAves., E. 88 th & 6.86 & & Pkwy., Portal St.\& E.New York Ave.. & 7.40 \\
\hline & St. \& E. 93d St., Byrne PI. \& Jamaica & & Linton Park. & Bradford St., Blake, Dumont\&Milleravs. & 2.29 \\
\hline & & 37. 20 & McKinley & Ft." Hamilton \& 7 th & \\
\hline Carroll Park & President, Court, Carroll \& Smith Sts. & 1.90 & Mileston & \begin{tabular}{l}
Aves. \& 73d St. \\
18 th Ave. N. ois2d sit.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8.50 \\
& .007
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
C.I.Concourse Lands \\
(Excl. Seaslde Pk.)
\end{tabular} & W.5th St. \& Sea Breeze & 46.70 & Prospect Park & Prospect Pk.W\&Flat- & \\
\hline Cooper Park. . . . . & \begin{tabular}{l}
Maspeth and Morgan \\
Aves., Sharon and
\end{tabular} & 20.70 & & sidé Aves. \&Prospect ParkS. W. & 526.00 \\
\hline Cooper Gore &  & 6.10 & Red Hook Park & Richards, Verona, Dwight \&Pioneerstis & 5.28 \\
\hline & politan\&Orlentaves. & 15 & Par & Saratoga and Howard & \\
\hline Cuyler Gore. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Cumberland \& Fulton \\
Sts. \& Greene Ave:
\end{tabular} & . & & Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts. & 3.20 \\
\hline Dreamland Par & W.5th St. \& W. 8 th St., Surf Ave. \& Attantic Ocean. & 16.70 & Seaside P & Ocean Pkwy., Concourse, W. 5th St. \& Sea Breeze Ave. & 10.30 \\
\hline Dyker Beach Park. . & 7 th Ave. \& Bay 8 th ist., Cropsey Ave., 14tn & & Stuyvesant Gore Pk. & Stuyvesant \& Vernon Aves. \& Broadway. . & 08 \\
\hline & Ave.\&GravesendBay & 139.80 & Sunset & 41st \& 44th Sts., 5 th \& & \\
\hline Fidelity Memorial & Engert\&Mecker Aves., \& Monitor St & . 01 & Tompkins Park &  & 24.50 \\
\hline Ft. Greene Park & DeKalb Ave., Washington Park, Wil- & & & Marcy \& Lalayette Aves. & 7.80 \\
\hline & loughby\&StEdwards Sts. \& Myrtle Ave . & 28.90 & Underhill Gore Pk. & Underhill and Washington Aves. and & \\
\hline Ft. Hamilton Memorial Park. . . . . . & 4 th \& 5th Aves., \& 94th St & . 02 & Vanderveer Park &  & 10 \\
\hline Ft. Hamilton Park. . & 4th Ave., 101 st St., Ft. Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road. & .02
4.60 & Winthrop Park & Pitki \& Graiton Sts. Nassau \& Driggs Aves. & . 21 \\
\hline Fulton Park. & Chauncey and Fulton Sts. \& Stuyvesant & & & Russell and Monitor Sts. & 9.10 \\
\hline & Ave. & 2.00 & Woodpoint Gore Pk. & Bushwick, Metro- & \\
\hline Grant Sq.Gore Pk... & Bediord \& Rogers Aves \& Bergen st. & 019 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
polltan and Maspeth \\
Aves.
\end{tabular} & 0.5 \\
\hline Gravesend Park & \(18 \mathrm{th} \& \mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{th}\) Aves.,
\(55 \mathrm{th} \& 58 \mathrm{tn}\) sts... & 6.92 & & Other and Total. & 1,072.47 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are other small memorial parks: at E. Pkway., Washington and Classon Aves; at Roebling St., Division and Lee Aves.; at Myrtle, Willoughby and Bushwick Ares., and at Fulton and Chauncey Sts., and Lewls Ave.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Combined Park AND Playgrounds. & Location. \(\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Area } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { acres }\end{array}\right|\) & Combined Park AND Playzrounds. & Locatlon. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Area } \\
\text { in } \\
\text { Acres }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
City Park....... . \\
McCarren Park.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|c|} 
St. Edwards \& Navy Sts. \\
Park \& Fushing Aves. \\
Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, \\
Bayard\& No.i2th Ste., \\
Nassau, Driggs, Man- \\
hattan \& Union Aves..
\end{tabular} \(\mathbf{} 38.42\), & McLaughlin Park.. Wmsburg Park.... & \begin{tabular}{l}
Bridge, Tillary \& Jay Sts. Boerum, Lconard and Lorimer Sts., and Johnson Ave... . . . . . . \\
Total
\end{tabular} & 3.30
\(\frac{1.83}{51.05}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PLAYGROUNDS IN BROOKLYN.


PARKWAYS IN BROOKLYN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Parkwayg. \\
AND \\
STREETS.
\end{tabular} & Location. & Miles & Area in aeresbetween property lines. & Parkways. AND. Streets. & Location. & Milcs & Area in acresbetween property lines. \\
\hline Bay Parkway.... & Ocean Pkwy., bet. Aves. I \& J, Bensonhurst Beach.. & 2.56 & 30.99 & & & 4.27 & 48.15 \\
\hline Bay Ridge Pkwy. & Ft. Hamllton Ave., & 2.06 & 30.99 & Lincoln Road & Bushwiek Ave., bet.
Dahlia \& Gillen
Pls., to Highland
Park.....
Ocean Ave. to Bed- & . 67 & 9.00 \\
\hline Buffalo Ave. . . . & bet: 66th and
Wakeman Pl...
Eastern Prwy. Det.
Roehester a n d & 1.40 & 40.89 & Lincoln Road. & Ocean Ave. to Bedford Ave., bet Lefferts Ave. and Maple St & 30 & 2.61 \\
\hline & Ralph Aves., to E.New York Av., bet. E.96th St. \& E. 98th St & . 1 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ocean Parkway. . \\
Parkside Ave.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Prospect Pk. Circle to Coney Island Concourse.. \\
Prospect Pk. Cirele
\end{tabular} & 5.50 & 140.00 \\
\hline Bushwick Ave. & Myrtle Ave., bet. Dltmars St. and & . 1 & 1.98 & Parkside Ave. & to Flatbush Ave at Roblnson St. & . 68 & 8.15 \\
\hline & Charles Pl. to & & & Plaza St. Pennsylvania Av & & 38 & 4.31 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Jamaiea Av., bet. \\
Sheffield \& New
\end{tabular} & & & Pennsylvania AV. & Jamaica Ave., bet Sheffield \& New & & \\
\hline Eastern Parkway. & Jersey Ave.
Prospeet Pk.. Plaza & 2.24 & 31.41 & & Jersey Aves., to
Jamaica Bay.. . & 2.50 & 19.24 \\
\hline  & to Ralph Ave., bet. Unlon St. \& Llneoln Pl. & 2.50 & 61.12 & Rockaway Pkwy. & Buffalo Ave at E New York Ave., to Canarsle & & \\
\hline E.Pkwy. Ext.... & Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. \& Llncoln Pl., to Bush.wick Ave., bet. DeSales Pi. and & . 5 & 61. & Shore Road.. & Beach, bet.E.96th \& E. 98th Sts First Ave., bet. 66 th St. \& Wakeman Pl., to Ft. Ham- & 3.12 & 40.90 \\
\hline Ft. Hamilton Av & Stew & 1.39 & 18. & & ilton. & 2.66 & 106.30 \\
\hline & & & & & Total. & 30.28 & 563.60 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PARKS IN THE BRONX.


\section*{PARKWAYS IN THE BRONX.}


PLAYGROUNDS IN THE BRONX.

Crotona Park........ . 2 St. Mary's Park. . . . . . 2 Macomb's Dam Park. 1 Claremont Park.

Arca average 1 acre each Arca average 1, acre each Area average 1 acre Area average 1 acre.

Pelham Bay Park Franz Slgel Park Foot of Wlllls Avc..... 1

Area average 1 acms. Area average 1 acr:. Arca average 1 acto.

PARKS IN QUEENS.


Triangle.
Triangle.
Parking Space.
Parking Space.

RIANGLE AND PARKING SPACES.

\section*{PARKWAY}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Forest.... & 2.5 J.Jamaica Avente to Forest Park. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PUBLIC GOLF LINKS.}

Located in Forest Park, on Myrtle, Woodhaven and Jamaica Avenues; consists of 118 acres and an 18-hole course. Golf House at Forest Parkway.
18-hole course.
Silver Lake, bounded by Revere Ave., University Pl.. Forest Ave., Richmond Turnpike and Clove Pl. 96.27 acres water; 68.84 acres land

Tompklnsville Sq., bounded by Arrietta, Bay and Griffin Sts. 0.44 acres.

Barrett Park, at St. George; 0.20 acres.
Westerleigh. Park, bounded by Maine, Williard, Springfield and Neal Dow Aves.; 1.43 acres.

Washington Park, Stapleton, bounded by Bay, Canal, Wright and Water Sts.; 1.43 acres.

Hero Park, bounded by Richmond Turnpike, Louis St. and Howard Ave.; 1.92 acres.

Clifton Park, bounded by Vanderbiit Ave., Bay St., and the Rapid Transit R. R.; 0.18 acres.

Port Richmond Park, bounded by Park and Heberton Aves., and Bennett and New Sts.; 1.28 acres.

Among the proposed parks is Clove Lake Park, 191 acres, bounded by Forest, Slosson and. Brookside Aves.

PARKWAYS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH
St. Austins Place, New. Brlghton, between. St. Austins Place N. and St: Austins Place S.; 0.14 acres.
Haven Esplanade, Forest Ave. to Castleton Ave.; 0.18 acres.

Henderson Avenue, New Brighton, Henderson Ave, east slde and Davis Ave.; 0.01 acres.
Canal Street, Stapleton, between Broad St. and Wright St.; 0.20 acres.
Ellicott Place, New Brlghton, between Arnold St. and Prospect Ave.; 0.10 acres.

Maple Avenue, Mariners Harbor, between Netherland Ave. and Linden Ave.; 0.64 acres.

\section*{PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY,}

\section*{Under the supervision of the Municipal Department of Public Markets.}

THE public markets are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, covers an area of \(175 \times 203\) feet, and was established in 1812. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market.

West Washington Market, established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets, covers 369 x 400 feet. There aré ten buildings-two-story structures in blocks of twenty stands, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce and llve poultry are sold. . The stalls are leased.

Jefferson Market, at Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, occupies 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers.

Gansevoort Market, an open square bounded by West, Llttle West Twelftli, Washington and Gansevoort Streets, has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged 25 cents daily. It is mostiy a wholesale market for dealers.

Delancey Street Market is under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pltt and. Willett Strects, where fish, vegetables and fruits and miscelianeous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space \(400 \times 100\) feet.

Harlem Market-Under Harlem Bridge, 130th Street and \(3 d\) Avenue. Things are sold at retall.

Queensboro Market, retail, under Queensboro Bridge; Manhattan approach, 1st Avenue, Avenue A, 59 th and 60 th Streets.

Wallabout Market has an area of thirty-six acres. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East A venue, to Wallabout Basin. The city owns the land and the ground is leased. Many farmers use thls market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market; Mostly-ali the purchases are wholesaic.

Janaica Publlo Market, parallel to L. I..R. R., Archer Avenue and Twombley Place. This is a farm produce market, established April, \(192 \theta\).

There are about 34 open air street (pusheart) markets in Manhattan, 2 in the Bronx, and 18 ln Brooklyn, under the direction of a supervisor of the Department of Public Markets. Prices are regulated by the department,' and are sanctloned by the Board of Aldermen.

\section*{THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.}
(Prepared for The Aimanac by Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications of the Library.)

The corporate existence of the New York Pubiic ibrary began May 23,1895 . by the consoildation ff the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the rilden Trust. The Astor Llbrary, incorporated 1849, owned at the time of consolidation a fund of 6941,000 and 266,147 books. The Lenox Llbrary, ncorporated 1870 , owned in 1895 a fund of \(\$ 505\),300 and 86,000 books. The Tllden Trust (founded jy Samuel J. Tllden, who dled 1886), brought to the lbrary \(\$ 2,000,000\). In 1901, the New Tork Free Jirculating Library, with 11 branches, was consoillated with the new system. Between 1901 and 1904, the New York Free Circulating Library for the Bilnd, the Aguilar, St. Agnes, Harlem, Tottenville, Washington Heights, Unlversity Settlement, Webster, and Cathedral Librarles all joined the corporation. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave \(\$ 5,200,000\) to Greater New York for library buildings, on condition that the city provide the land and maintain the libraries when built. With the part of this sum whlch was assigned to the New York Public Library, 37 branch llbraries have been buitt. (The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have their own libraries. The New York Publlc Library serves the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond.) There are in the New York Public Library, 42 branches in all. In addition there are six sub-branehes, in buildings not owned by the llbrary. In 1909 John S. Kennedy left the llbrary \(\$ 3,000.000\).

The Central Building of the library, Fifth Avenue and 42 d Street, bullt by the city, was opened May 23, 1911; cost, \(\$ 9,000,000\); archltects, Carrere and Hastings; hours, week days, including holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, \(1 P\). M. to \(10 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\). dant of the Astor and Lenox Librarles, and the headquarters of the Circuiation Department (the branch libraries). Reference Department has 1,468,521 books and pamphlets; the Circulation Department has \(1,161,608\) books. Fxceeded in slize only by the Library of Congress in thls country, and by two or three European llbrarles, it is the first library in the world in point of use. The number of persons recorded as using the Reference Department in 1921 was \(1,157,275\). The actual use is much larger; the count includes only those who apply on written sllps for books. The number of books lent for home use by the Circulation Department in 1921 was 10,226:366. From 6,000 to 11,000 persons enter the Central Building dally. To malntaln the Reference Department in 1921 the library dlsbursed \(\$ 979,221.26\), chiefly from lts own endowments. In 1921 the disbursement for the Munlcipal Reference Branch, in the Municipai Building, was \(\$ 22,725.21\), of which sum the city gave \(\$ 22.312 .85\). For the Clrculation Department in 1921 was expended \(\$ 1,100,982.72\), of which the clty gave \(\$ 1,099,858.81\). No publlc funds are spent for books, salarles, or other costs of the Reference Department in the Central Buliding. or for the Central Circulation Branch and Central Children's Room in that building.

The branch llbrary bulldings usually contain tendling and reference departments for aduits, simllar departments for children, lecture rooms used for meetings for educational purposes and for organizatlons for soclal betterment. The branch librarles work in concert with the schools and pay special attention to the Americanization of, forelgn-born

\section*{OTHER LIBRARIE}

Academy of Medlcine, \(17 \mathrm{~W} .43 d\) St.
Aeronautlc, 280 Madison Avenue
American Geograpillcal Soelety, Broadway and W. 156 th St -Open from \(10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). to 5 P . M
A merican Institute, 322 W. 23 d St.-Open 9 A. M. to 4 P . M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, cor. W, 77 th St.
Amerlean Numlsmatic Soclety, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Bar Association (meinbers oniy), 42 WV .44 th St.
Blind.-Siee N. Y. Pubilc Library.
Bryson (Teachors), W: 120 th St., near Broadway. Cathedrai Library Ass'n, 24-E. 21 st St.
Chemists' Cifub, 52 E. 41 st St.
Ciinton Haii \(\Lambda\) ss'n, 13 Astor Pi.
Coiumbia Univ., W. 116 th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7 th St.-Open 8
A. M. to 10 P . M.

Deaf; Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163 d St. French Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.
Frlends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.-Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and 'Fridays, afternoon.
(eneatogicai and Biographicai, 226 W. 58 th St.-
citizens. The Reference Department, in the Central Building, in addition to its main reading room. with seats for 768 readers, has special rooms devoted to art and prints, American history, maps, manuscripts, music, genealogy, Slavonic literature. Jewish literature, Oriental literature, economics and public documents, books for the blind, current periodicals, science and teclinology, and current new \({ }^{\text {pappers }}\) There are three exhibition rooms, and two galleries which are devoted to the Lenor and Stuart art collections, wlth portraits of Washlngton, by Gilbert Stuart, palntings by Reynolds, Raeburn, CoDiey, Turner, \&c. The Avery collection of prints is notable. Valuable books inciude the Astor and Lenox coliections; particularly strong in Americana with many early printed Blbles, first folio Shakespeares, \&c. ; and the Spencer coliection of iliustrated books in fine bindlngs

The library has 1,236 ' employees, counting both departments. A trainlng school for librarians is malntalned in the building. Dlrector of the Llbrary, Edwin H. Anderson. Chief Reference Librarian, Harry M. Lydenberg. Chlef of Circulation Department, Franklin F. Hopper

Branches of the New York Public Library MANHATTAN, Chathàm Squạre, 33 E, Broadway: Seward Park. 192 E. Broadway, Rivington Street, 61: Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E Houston Street: Hudson Park, 66 Leroy Street: Ottendorfer, 135 Second Avenue, near Elghth Street: Tompkicis Second Avenue, near Elghth Street: Tompkins 13th St.; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d Street; Muhlenberg, 209 W, 23 d Street; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36 h Street; 40th Street, 457 W.; Central Circulation 42d Street and Fifth Avenue; Cathedral, 123 E 50th "Strcet; Columbus, 742 Ténth. Avenue, near 51st Street: 58 th Street, 121 E. 97 th Street. 328 E. Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Avemue, near 69 Lh Strect Webster, 1465 Avenue A, near 78th Street: Yorkvllle, 222 E. 79 th Street: St. Agncs, 444 Amstcrdam Avenue, near 81st... Street: 96 th Street., 112 E . Bloomingdale, 206 W .100 th Street: Aguilar. 174 E. 110th Street: 115th Street, 203 W.: Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th Street; 125 th Street, 224 E. \(\cdot\) Columbla sub-branch, Room 108A, Columbla University Library; George Bruce. 518 W. 125th Street, 135 th Street; 103 W:r Hamilton Grange, 503. W' 145 th Street; Washington Helghts, 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of 160 th Street; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th Street. THE Bronx-Mott Haven, 321 E. 140 th Strect; Woodstock, \(759^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\). 160 th 'Street: Melrose; 910 Morris A ve... corner of 162 d Street; High Bridge, 78 W . 168 th Street: Morrisania, 610 E. 169th Street; Tremont, 1866 Washington Avenue, corner of 1 fith Street: Van Nest sub-branch, Van Nest and Wallace A.venues; Fordham, sub-branch, 2647 Bainbrldge Avenue, near 194th Street: Kingsbrldge, 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street: Williamsbridge, subbranch, 3777 Whitc Pialns Road, corner 219th Street: Clty. Istand sub-branch, 325 City Island Avenne RICHMOND-St. George. 5 Central \(A\) venue: Tomnkinsvilie, \(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{O}\).; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett Street; Stanleton, 132 : Canal. Street; , Tottenvlle, 7430 Amboy Road

Munlcipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building.

Library for the Blind, Central Bullding
Hours, Central Building: 9. A. M. to 10 P. M.: 1 to \(10 \cdot \mathbf{P}\). M. Sundays. Branches: \(9 \cdot A\). M. to \(\dot{9}\) P. M.

\section*{IN MANHATTAN}

General Theological Seminary, Cheisea Sq.
Groller, 47 E. 60 th St.
Hlspanic Soclety, W. 156th St:: near Broadway
Historlcai Soclety, 170 Centrai Park West.-Open 9 A. M. to 6 P.'M., except during August and on holidays.
Huntlngton Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Soctety, 84 Wiliam: St
Inwood Public, Broadway and Aeademy St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Thcologicai; 531 W .123 d St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44 th st.
Lawyers', 2 Reetor St.-Oven 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Loan Llbraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonlc, 50 W. 24 th St.-Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44 th St
Mercantilic, 13 Astor Place.-8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave. -9 A M, to \(5 \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{M}\)
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Flfth Ave. and 82d St.-Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Morgan, J. Plerpont, I.ibrary, 33 E .36 th St.
Municipal Reference-See N. Y. Public Library
N. Y. Port, Soclety, 166 Eleventh Ave.-Open 10 A. M. to 0.30 P . M

New York Soclety, 109 University. Place-Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New York University, University Heights; Law, pedagogy, general, commerce, 32 Waverley Place; commerce, 90 Trinity Place; veterinary, 331 E. 26 th St.; medical, 338 E .26 th St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Russell Sage Foundatlon Llbrary, 130 E. 22d St. Scamen's, 25 South St.-Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Typothetae, 147 Fourth Avc.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.-Open . 45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15. United Engineering Society, 29 W .39 th St.-Open datly except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n.-At the several branches-Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays, 2 to \(10 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\).
Young Mcn's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexlngton Avc. and 92 d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n.-At the several branches.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.
In addition to the above, many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses, have technical and trade libraries. Most of the 360 speciallzed business and technical libraries are in the City of New York.

\section*{BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY}

Administration Department, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian. 956,051 volumes. Circulation (1921), 6,072,707 volumes. City appropriation (1922), \(\$ 674,184.82\). Officers-David A. Boody, President; John Hill Morgan, Secretary.

Branches-Astral, cor. Franklin and India Sts.; Bay Ridge, cor. 73d St. and Ridge Boulevard; Bedford, Franklin Ave. opposite Hancock St.; Borough Park, 132556 th St.; Brownsville, cor. Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, cor. Stone and Dumont, Aves.; Bushwick, cor. Bushwick Ave. and Sejgel St.; Carroll Park, cor. Clinton and Union Sts.; City Park, cor. St: Edward's St. and Auburn Pl.; Coney Island, Stlliwell and Mermaid Aves.; De Kalb, cor. Bushwick and De Kalb Aves.; East, cor. Arlington Avc. and Warwick St.; Eastern Parkway, cor. Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Flatbush, Linden Ave. ncar Flatbush Ave.; Fort Hamllton, Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Grecnpoint, cor. Norman Ave. and Leonard St.; Kensington, 771 Gravesend Ave.; Leonard, cor. Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Macon, cor. Lewis Ave and Macon St.; Montague, 197 Montague St.; New Utrecht; cor. S6th St. and 20th Avc.; Pacific, cor. Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.: Prospect. cor. Sixth Ave. and

9th St.; Public School No. 89, cor. Newkirk Ave. and East 31st St.; Red Hook, cor. Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; Ridgewood, 496 Knickerbocker Ave.; Saratoga, cor. Hopkinson Ave. and Macon St.; South, cor. Fourth Ave. and 51 st St.; Tompkins Park, In Tompkins Park; Williamsburg, cor. Division and Marcy Aves.; Winthrop, cor. North Henry St. and Engert Ave.
The branches are open on week days from 9 A . M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 6 P . M. On Saturdays during July and August the branches close at noon.

Stations-Concord, cor. Concord and Jay Sts.; Kings Highway, 1710 Kings Highway; Sheepshead, 1667 Sheepshead Bay Road.
Department of Library Extension, 46 Madison St. Hours: Weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 to 12.
Library for the Blind, Fourth Ave. and Pacific St. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 6 P. M.; Friday, 2 to 9 P. M.
Library courses, elementary and advanced. For information address Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Supervisor of Staff Instruction.
New Central Buildlng at Flatbush Ave. and Eastcrn Parkway now under construction. Approximate cost, when finished, \(\$ 8.000,000\).

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.
Cbildren's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave.
Friends', 110 Schermerhorn St.
Kings County Med. Soc., 1313 Bedford Ave.
IN BROOKLYN.
Iaw, County Court House, opp. Borough Hall.
Long Isl. Hist'l Soc., Clinton and Pierrepont Sts. New Church, 108 Clark St.
Pratt Institute, 220 Ryerson St.
Spicer Memorlal, Polytechnic Inst., Livingston St., near Court St.

\section*{THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.}

Office, 402 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I. Public Circulating, incorporated 1896 as the L. I. City Public Library. Incorporated as The Queens Borough Public Library, April 17, 1907. Board of Trustees, offlcers,' 1928 -Ferdlnand L. Feuerbach, President; John W. Dolan, Vice President; Edward L. Hein, Treasurer; William J. Dolan, Assistant Treasurer: James A. Dayton, Secretary. Also the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen of the Clty of New York, members exofficio. Director, John C. Atwater.

Branches-Astorla, Main and Woolsey Sts., L. I. City; Bayside, Elsle Pl.; Broadway, 513 Jamaica Ave., L. I. City; Corona, 57 Kingsland Ave.; Elmhurst, Broadway and Maurice Ave.; Far Rockaway, Central and Mott Aves.; Flushlng, Jamaica and Jagger Aves.: Grandview, Grandview and Forest Aves., Ridgewood, L. I.; Jamaica, 402 Fulton St.; Nelson, 244 Jackson Ave., L. I. City; Ozone Park, 4138 Jerome Ave.; Poppenhusen, 13th St. and First Avc., College Point, I. I.; Queens, Whittier St. and Wertland Ave., Queens, L. I.; Richmond Hll, Hillslde Ave.; Ridgewood, 754 Seneca Ave.; Seaside, Boulevard and Oceanus Ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Stelnway, 441 Potter Ave., L. I. Clty; Whitestonc, 30 Elghth Ave.; Woodhaven, 1229 Jamaica Ave.; Woodside, Greenpoint and Betts Avc.

Travelling Libraries-Arverne, 12 Beach 67 th St.; Cedar Manor, 292 New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.; Douglaston, Main Ave.; Dinnton, 31 Jerome Ave.; Evergrecn, 2536 Myrtle Ave., Ridgewood; Forest

Hills, Grcenway Terrace; Glendale, 2806 Myrtlc Ave.; Hollis, Palatina Ave., cor. Fulton St.; Jackson Heights, Polk Ave., near 25th st., Elmhurst; I, aurel Hill, Montgomery and Cypress Aves.; Littlc Neck, Old House Landlng Road; Louona Park, 8043 d St., Corona; Maspeth, 80 Grand St.; Mldole Village, 2177 Metropolitan Ave.; Morris Park, Atlantic Ave.; Ravenswood, Vernon Ave., I. I. City; Rockaway Park, Fifth Ave., near L. İ. R. R.; Rosedalc, Rosedalc Ave.; St. Albans, Locust and Farmers' Ave.; South Ozone Park, Rockaway Blvd.; Springfield, Higbie Ave., near R. R.; Winfleld, Queens Boulevard and Ramsey St.

Numerous other distributing agencies of travelling library such as community stations, village collections, and institutional stations.

All branch libraries are open daily excent Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Bayside and Whitestone are open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 A: M. to 6 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Queens ls open Monday, Wednesday and Frlday, \(9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}\). to \(^{2} 5.30 \mathrm{P}\). M., Tucsday Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Woodside branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M., I uesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Steinway branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M . to 9 P . M., Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to \(6 . \mathrm{P}^{\circ} \mathrm{M}\). All branch libraries are open from 9 to 12 M . on all holidays cxcept New Year's, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Cbristmas, on which days they are closed all day.

\section*{PUBLIC BATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.}

\section*{MANHATTAN.}

Pool and Shower Baths- 100 Cherry St., at Oliver St.; 133 Allen St.; 326 Rivington St.; 5 Rutgers Pl.; 83 Carmine St.; Ave. A and E. 23d St.; W. 28th St., bet. 9th and 10th Aves.; 342 E. 54 th St.: 232 W. 60th St.; 523 E. 76 th St.; 243 E. 109 th St.

Floating Baths-Two at the Battery, one for men, the other for women; foot of Pier 33, East River, near Pike St.; foot of E. 10th St. ; foot of E. 90 th St. ; foot of E. 120 th St.; foot of W 99 th St. foot of 'W: 130th St. The floating batis, cxcept those at the Battery, are for men on certain days
and for women on the other days. All the floating baths are open daily, from July 1 to October 1.
The Board of Education maintains baths for pupils, in the public schools throughout the city.

\section*{BROOKLYN}

The municipal baths in Brooklyn arc at 486 Hicks St.; 4th Ave. and President St.: 42 Duffleld St.; 6 Wilson (old Hamburg) Ave.; 14 Montrose Ave.: 139 Huron St.: 1752 Pitkin Ave.; 8 th St., Long Island City; and Suri Ave., Coney Island.

The municipal bath in the Bronx is at Elton Ave. and 156 th St.

\section*{MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.}

Aquarium-Battery Park. Open, free, every day; Aprii-Sept., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Oct.-March, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M
Metropolitan Museum of Art-Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th Sts. Open, Winter, 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.; Summer, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays, open 1 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c).
American Museum of Natural History- 77 th St. between Columbus Ave. and Centrai Park West. Open, free, every day; week days, 9 A. M. to 5 P . M.; Sundays, 1 P . M. to 5 . P. M.
New York Historical Society and MuseumCentrai Park West and 76th St. Open daiiy 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. : Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., except July-Aug.-Sedt. Admission free. Closed
during August and on Christmas, New Year's and July 4.
NEw YoRK BOTANICAL GARDEN-Bronx Park; north of Pelham Parkway. Open daily.
Bronx Zoo-Bronx Park. Open daily, 10 A . M. to half hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thurdays, 25c.)
Central Park Zoo-Fifth Ave. and 63d St.; daily, free.
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Central Muse un-Eastern Parkway and Wasiington Ave. Open daily, Weekdays 9 A. M. (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c.). Chiodren's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave. Free. Open daily,
 Brooklyn Botanic Garden-Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. (Empire B'i'v'd). Open daiiy, free.

\section*{THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM IN BATTERY PARK. \\ (By Charies H. Townsend, Director.)}

THE Aquarium Building was erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort, calied West Battery, and after the war of 1812 was calied Castle Clinton. It had a battery of thirty guns, the embrasutes for which still remain in the outer wail, which is nine feet thick. The old ammunition rooms are surrounded with walls of masonry fifteen feet thick. In 1823 the buildlng was ceded by Congress to the City of New York and used as a place of amusement calied Castle Garden, which had a seating capacity of 6,000 . It was connected with Battery Park by a bridge, the intervening space having slnce been filled in. Gen. Lafayette was received here in 1824; President Jackson in 1832; President Tyler in 1843; Louis Kossuth \(\ln\) 1851. Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, demonstrated here in 1835 the use of the Morse telegraphic code.

Jenny Lind began singing here in 1850 under the management of P. T. Barnum. Among other notables received here were President Van Buren and the Prince of Wales. The building was used as a landing place for immigrants from 1855 to 1890 , during which period 7,690,606 immigrants passed through its doors.

Then, for severai years, the historic old structure was in process of repair for the use of the Aquarium, which was opened by the city on Dec. 10,1896 ; and on Nov. 1, 1902, its management was transferred from the Department of Parks to the New York Zoological Society, a private scientific association with a membership of 2,550 .
The Aquarium is reached by all elevated, surface and subway lines running to South Ferry. The building is open free, every day in the year. The hours for visitors are: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., AprilSeptember; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., October-March.

The attendance exceeds \(2,000,000\) visitors a year The New York Aquarlum is the largest in the world and contains a greater number of species and of specimens than any otiner. It has 7 large fioor pools, 94 large wall tanks and 30 smaller tanks. There are also 26 reserve tanks containing specimens not on exhibition. The building is circular in form, with a diameter of 205 feet. The largest pool is 37 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep. During 1922 the space available for exhibits will be increased one-fifth. The exhibits inciude fishes, turties, crocodilians, frogs, salamanders, marlne mammals and invertebrates, and are both northern and tropical in character. There are usually about 200 species of fishes and other aquatic vertebrates on exhibition. The total number of specimens, exclusive of invertebrates and young fry in the hatchery, varies from 5,000 to 6,000 . Most of the local fresh-water and salt-water species are collected by the employees. Tropical fishes are brought by steamer from the Bermuda Islands.
The fish hatchery, maintained as a fish-cultural exhibit, produces yearly from three to eight milions of young food and game fishes, which are afterward deposited in New York State waters. The Aquarium is equipped for heatling sea water for tropical fishes in winter, and has a refrigerating piant for cooling fresh water in summer. Flowing fresh water is supplied from the city water system, while the pumps circulate about 300,000 gailons of salt water daily The pumps run day and night. The salt water tanks are suppiied from a reservoir holding 100,000 galions of pure stored sea water. Thls water, originally brought in by steamer, is used as a "ciosed circulation," the water being pumped through the exhibition tanks, failing thence through sand filters back to the reservoir. It has been in continuous circulation since 1908

\section*{NEW YORK ZOOLOCICAL PARK.}

\section*{(By W. T. Hornaday, the Director.)}

Che New York Zoological Park was founded in 1895 by the New York Zoological Socjety, a scientinc corporation. The park was formaily opened Nov. 9, 1899. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the animal coliections are furnlshed by the socjety, which is also charged with the direct management of the park.

The Zoological Park is free to the public on all days of the week except Mondays and Thursdays. Should Monday or Thursday fall on a legai hoiiday admission to the Zoological Park is frec. The openlig and closing hours are 10 A. M. until one-naif hour before sunset. On pay days admission for adults is 25 cents, and for children under twelve years, 15 cents. The park embraces a tract of 264 acres. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest and meadow clades, in about equai proportions. The park is bout one mile long and three-tifths of a mile wide.

The princlpal bulidings are the Eiephant, Lion Prlmate, Zebra, Large Blrd, Reptlle, Antelope, Ostrich and Smail Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Blrd House. The prlnclpal open-all enclosures are the Bear Dens, Flylng Cage, Pheasant Aviary, the Cagle and Vulture Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing Rodent quarters, Beaver Pond, Duck Avlary, Wild Fowl Ponti and Mountain Sheep Hiil. The most valuable and important mammai collectlons are the abes, baboons and monkeys, the lions, tigers and leopards, the zebra and wild horse collect. Won, the antelopes and deer, the bears, and the huge speclmens in the Elephant House, comprlsing elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotami. The collection of living blrds in the Zoological Park is the
largest and most varied to be found anywhere in the worid. The collection of birds of paradise including the rare bluebird of paradise, and the coliections of parrots, parakeets and lories easily rank among the flnest of their kind.

On May 25, 1922, the National Collection of heads and horns, for which a special museum build ing had been erected by the glits of ten member of the Zoological Society, was dedicated and opened to the publlc. This collection is now displayer free to the public "in memory of the vanlshing big game of the world." Both the coliection and the buiding to contain it are quite unique, and the collection is almost complete for all the hoofed horned and tusked animal species of the world The total value of the building and coliection is more than \(\$ 500,000\).

In 1921 the census of the collections in the park was 623 mammais representing 185 species, 217 s blrds of 750 species, and 465 reptiles and amphiblans, representing 73 species. Total number ol specimens, 2,174 ; totai number of species, 1,008 The attendance of visitors for 1921 was \(2,562,138\), an increase over the previous year of 311,961 .

Routes to the Zoologlcal Park-AutomobilesLenox Avenue north t 145 th Street: acr ss Harlem River to 149 th Street, continuing to top of hill turn left at Mott Avenue; thence north along Franz Sigel Park to Grand Boulevard and Concourse thence along Grand Boulevard and Concourse for about two miles to Forlham Road; thence to the riglit and continuing to the park. SubwaySeverth Avenue Division, Bronx Park traln to end of the llire at 180th Street and boston Roati entrance to the Zoological Park. Loxington Avenue Division, East 180th Street train to 177 th Streot and change to 13 ronx Park tratn to end of line at 180 th Strect.

\section*{NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY.AND MUSEUM.}

The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daliy, 9 A . M. to \(5 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}\).; Sundays, 2-5 P. M., except July, August and September, and on holidays 1 to 5 P . M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the montn of August for cieaning and repairs). The society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the Society at a cost of \(\$ 1,-\) 000,000 , including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fces without aid from city or State. The soclety maintains a library, museum and gailery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamph lets, newspapers, prints. maps and a large collection of maniscripts, all relating to American history. The newsp:uper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,181 were printed in this city and State. The earliest flle being the "Boston News-Letter,", beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was "The New York Gazette," established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The soclety's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest. collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints cover the period from the earliest "View of the Clity," published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivalled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere, among which may be mentioned The Burgis Vlew of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford-the first, engraved map of the city pub-lished-one of three known copies; the Dycklnck. plan of 1755 , the Ratzer map of 1767 , and the commissioners' map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more im-
portant manuscripts are the Cadwallader Golden papers, De Peyster famlly paders, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philio Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd famlly papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

The museum contajns many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to Amerlca. Three mummied bulls from tue tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdom and the Empile, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. Tne collection is especially rich in papyrii. The society also possesses the Nineveh sculptures, presented in 1858 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous equestrian statue of King George III., and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Pariiament.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits: George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quinc. Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry C,lay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fisn, Benjamin Franklin, Aibert Gallatin, FitzGreene Hallack, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H. Perry, Edgar Allen Poe, Rcd Jacket, Schuyler famlly portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, and N. \(P\). Willis. The society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of Amerjca"- 460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the society's collectlons are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present buildIng in 1908 the society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyment, use and study.

\section*{NEW YORK BOTANICAL CARDEN.}

THE New York Botanical Garden occuples a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx Rlver, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. Tne.grounds and buildings are open to the publlc every day in the year without charge.
Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central \& Hudson River Railroad, has a front:ge of 312 feet, Is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Tefft and by terra cotta and marble fountains and seats; tne vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lec-
tures are given every Saturday afternoon from Spring until Autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 20,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several speclal collections; the herbarium, contalning prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world. occuples the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1,500 ,000 specimens. There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by one or another member of the garden staff.

The Conservatories inciude two ranges in the southern and eastern parts of the grounds. In them are housed collections of palms, cacti and other succulents, ferns, orchids, aquatics, and other groups of exotlc plants. Fiower shows and lectures are held in the central display house of Conservatory range 2, near the Allerton Ave. entrance.

The gardens, besides displays of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, include flowering displays in scason of tulips. 11arcissus, iris, peonles, roses, gladiolus and dahlias.

The Mansion-A large stone house built by the Lorillard family in 1850 stands above the Bronx River near the waterfall.

\section*{BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.}

The Brooklyn Botanic. Garden. located between Eastern Parkway and Empire Boulevard, and Flatbush and Washington Avenues was opened to the public on Linnaeus's birthday, May 13, 1911. The Garden comprises about 50 acres of land, on wnicn are located the various plantations, the conservatories, and the laboratory building. The object of the Garden is .the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants, and its special aim is to be of service to the local community. The grounds are open free to the public daily. The Garden is supported, in part only, by the city.

The Native Wild Flower Garden contains about 900 species that grow without eultivation within 100 miles of New York City; the Rock Garden contains over 600 species of alpine and other rock-loving plants; the Japanese Garden has been pronounced the most perfect specimen of that kind of garden in any public park in America; the general Systematic Garden, ehlefly of European herbs and shrubs. occupies the central portion of the grounds; the Ecolog-
ical Garden illustrates the relation of plants to various factors of environment, such as water, light, gravity, insects, etc. The Iris Garden extends along the brook, and the Children's Garden, containing over 250 individual plots, are at the south end of the grounds. A. library of over 13,000 books and pamphlets on plant life and gardening is open free to the public, and also the herbarium of over 150,000 specimens. Illustrated lectures and occasional exliliblts are also open free. . The conservatorles contain a collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those used for food, fibre, and other economic purposes, including banana, sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, hemp, papyrus, figs, citrus fruits, etc.

FLOWER GARDENS IN PROSPECT PARK.
Owing to their accessibility, the Greenhouse (where flower shows are glven in season), the Old Fashioned Fiower Garden and the Zoo. in Prospect Park, are visited yearly by hundreds of thousands on foot and in vehicles.

\section*{MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.}

THE Central Museum (Brooklyn Museum) on Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Acadcmy of Music building, the Brooklvn Botanic Garden, adjoining the Museum, and the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., are under the generai management of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, though each department has its own Director and Governing Committee. The Museum and the Botanie Garden reecive appropriations from the eity for maintenance, and Lheir collections are provided for entireiy from private sourees. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. The new wing of the Central Museum was finished in part in 1914.

It is expected that the city will shortly complete it. The Eastern Parkway-Brooklyn Museum statlon of the Interborough Subway is directiy in front of the Museum building.

The Central Museum contains a noteworthy collection of paintings, sculpture, carvings, textiles and other objects of art; archaeologicai gatherings, Egyptian relics and jewelry, Oriental objects. including Japànese, Chinese and East Indian armor and ornaments, objects from American Indian life and legends, etc.; Natural History, minerals, zoological collections, especially the fauna of Long Island, habitat groups, etc

The Children's Museum, the first established of its kind, aided by an influential Woman's Auxiliary Committee interests and instructs thousands of children through its lectures and nature clubs and its historical and natural history exhibits.

THE HALL OF FAME.
(Director, Dr. Robert
March . 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a glft of \(\$ 100,000\), afterward increased to \(\$ 250,000\), from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erectlon and compietion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be calied "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade eonnecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, eaeh to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead twentyfive or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and arehitects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors,

Underwood Johnson.)
physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen: soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inseribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. This plan later was abandoned, and men and women now are admitted to one and the same Hall of Fame.

The rules prescribed that the council shall invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate shall be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the senate. Executive office of the Hall of Fame is at No. 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

The hali was dedicated May 30,1901 , when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachysetts.

AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME.

Chosen in 1900-George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Danlel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905-John Quincy Adams, James Russell Loweli, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John G. Whittier, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910 -Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, Wiliiam Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Wiliard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft, John Lathrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915-Alexander Hamilton, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parkman, Louis Agassiz, Eiias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate, Daniel Boone, Charlotte Cushman. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz
had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914 to do away. with the line of discrimination between native-born and forelgn-born, it was required that the four foreignborn, already ehosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. Two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked the votes.

Chosen in 1920-Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), James B. Eads, Patrick Henry, William T. G.' Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roger Williams, Allce Freeman Palmer.

Total to date-Fifty-six men, seven women
On May 21, 1921, there was a public unveiling at the Hall of Fame on University Heights of twentysix bronze tablets bearing the names of men and women who have been elected in this and previous elections, therty-seven tablets having already been unveiled.
In May, 1922, busts of Edgar Allan Poe, George Washington, Gen. U.'S. Grant, Miss Maria Mitchell, and Mark Hopkins were unvelled. The only other busts in the hall are those of Robert Fulton and Horace Mann, unveiled several years ago.

MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN PAINTERS. SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS.

A pian to create a memorlal to Amerfcan painters, sculptors and architects In Gould Memorial Library of New York University was inaugurated in 1921. Only. busts of painters and architects will be placed in the reading room. The architects' corner will be in the hallway of the main entrance. Busts of George Inness, Clinton Ogilvie, Carroli Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw and J. Q. A. Ward already have been placed in the reading room. Present plans
call for a bust to be placed at the foot of each of the sixteen columns of Connemara taarble that encircle the reading room. Bronze doors have been hung at the main entrance as a memorial to Stanford White, who designed the llbrary.

Gould Memorial Library is one of the group of university buildings in which is included the Hall of Fame, but the plans for the two memorlals are unrelated movements.

\section*{MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.}

The Museum of the American Indlan (Heye Foundation), at Broadway and One Fundred and Fifty-flfth Street, houses the most complete collection of Indlan relics ever assembled, totalling over \(2,000,000\) exhibits. The tracing of the Indian tralls of New York and its vlennty, which is the work of Reginad Pelhani Bolton, throws a new light on an unfamillar perlod of local history.

Years of patlent andi lintellgent resoarch liave been reduired to fix these anclent trank and re-
construct tle civllization which once spread over the present slte of New York Citv. Every section of the city has been explored for relics, often with gratifying results. The written history of the perlod and every possible reference in old manuscripts, maps and documents have been compared.

Tens of thonsands of referenees have been inade and an claborate card Index system followed in preserving them. Millimis of people to-day are following these tralls, whlch have become busy city streets or great hlghways of trado.

\section*{NEW YORK FOUNDATIONS SPEED WORLD'S SOCIAL PROCRESS.}

\author{
(From Better Times, N. Y.)
}

THE greatest fortune in America, if not in the whole worid, is dedicated to the cause of humanlty. No single mllionaire in this or any other country can match the vast wealth held in trust by the great philanthropic foundations of New York for the betterment of mankind.

Ten of these great trusts hoid, for purposes of general sociai welfare, funds conservatively estimated at more than half a biliion dollars, though the actual total is probably much more.

Where these great funds came from, and to what purposes they are dedicated is of interest.

The Brez Foundation is probably the least known of the group. It was incorporated in 1917, in accordance with the will of one Brez, a watchmaker born in New York of Swiss parents who died in Switzerland about twenty years ago. By the terms of this will Mr Brez's daughter enjoyed the income of his estate for llfe. Should she die without lssue the will directed that a corporation to be known as the Brez Foundation be formed to hold and adminlster the estate and to pay out the income to charitable institutions and for philanthropic purposes, the beneficiaries in every case to be within fifty miles of New York.

At the death of Miss Brez in 1916 the Foundation was formed. The seiection of beneficiarles ls entirely at the discretlon of the trustees. In a general way the undertakings seeking support are considered in the following order: hospitals, orphan asylums, other charitable organizations, other philanthropic purposes, individuals. The exact amount held by the Foundation has never been announced but it is known to be not far from \(\$ 2,000,000\).

The Carnegie benefactions form a vast, far reaching network. It is estlmated that the gifts of Andrew Carnegie to public causes, from 1881 , when he made nls first offer of a library to the City of Pittsburgh, until his death in 1919 amounted to \(\$ 288\),743,360 . Thls includes the endowment of two great foundations which bear his name, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, established in 1911, and the Carnegle Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, formed in 1906. While both are primarily for the advancement of education, that being apparently the underlying motive. of most of the Carnegie benevolence, both have certain provisions in their charters which give them much latitude in the wide field of social welfare.

The stated purpose of the Carnegie Corporation is to "promote the advancement and diffusion of knowiedge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, llbrarles, sclentlfle research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Carnegie's gifts to the Corporation during his lifetime amounted to \(\$ 125,000,000\), but as, by hls will, it recelved the residue of his estate it undoubtedly at the present time controls a much larger sum. No announcement has ever been made as to the amount of the residue.

Since its organization the Corporation has appropriated about \(\$ 50,000,000\) for purposes within its scope. Its donations to various wartime causes amounted to nearly \(\$ 3,000,000\). For the studies of methods of Amerlcanization, whlch were directed by Allen T. Burns, and whlch are now being published, the sum of \(\$ 190,000\) was appropriated.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, whlch is concerned with "those educational agencies which undertake to deal with the inteliectuai, social and moral progress of mankind," began wlth an endowment of \(\$ 15,000,000\), but through additional glfts and accruals its total resources are now put at \(\$ 25,390,000\). The iargest expenditure of the Foundation is for retiring allowances and pensions to teachers and their dependents. This amounted in the last fiscal year to \(\$ 956,262\). The beneficiaries numbered 999 , representing eighty-nine different institutions. Since 1906 the Foundation has expended for this purpose \(\$ 8,920,661\).

Commonwealth Fund-The Commonwealth Fund is among the youngest of the foundations, having been incorporated in 1918. It had its inception in the offer of a considerable sum by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, to be used for "bencvolent, reilgiuus, educationai and like purposes, of an eleemosynary character." This gift was in the form of securlties with a value of \(\$ 9,956,111.90\). A year later Mrs. Harkness added to her gift to the extent of \(\$ 6,379,925.26\), making the total resources of the Fund approximately \(\$ 16,336,000\).

During its first years the Fund made a careful
study of different flelds of opportunity, and while it has made ccrtain limited grants to miscellaneous and comparatively unrelated projects, its efforts in the main have been dlrected toward accomplishing results in three fieids: Education, Child Welfare and Healtin. The most extensive project which the Fund is supporting is a study and demonstration, to extend over a five-year period, of methods of prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Milbank Memorial Fund has been in exlstence for some time under the name of the Memorial Fund Association, but in March, 1921, it was Increased by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Mllbank Anderson to appioxlmately \(\$ 10,000,000\). At that tlme the name was changed to Milbank Memorial Fund. Its purpose is "to further secular and religious education among all classes; to care for the slck, the young, the aged and disabied; to minlster to the needs of the poor; to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects.'

The New York Foundation has an interesting history. It was incorporated in 1909 to disburse the lncome from a fund of \(\$ 1,000,000\). ieft for phllanthropic purposes by the late Louis Heinsheimer. Mr. Helnsheimer's will set aside this sum for Jewish charities provided that such charlties, within a stated number of years. came together in a certain form of federatlon. The charities did not accomplish this organlzatlon within the time speclfied, but the survlving brothers of Mr. Heinsheimer, to whom, by the terms of the will, the estate reverted, were anxious to carry out the intention of their relative, and extended the time limit. Still the Jewish charlties were unable to form the desired organizatlon.

The Heinsheimer brothers then formed the New York Foundation to hold and administer the funds designated by Louls Heinsheimer for philanthropic purposes. The trustees have full power to dlsburse the income.

Three Rockefeller Corporations-The Rockefeller benefactions, like the Carnegle, are vast and farreaching. Three great philanthropic boards have been formed for their administration; the General Education Board, incorporated in 1903, the Rockefeller Foundation, incorporated \(\ln\) 1913, and the Laura Spelman Rockefcller Memorial, established in 1920.
The Board has for its object " \(t\) the promotlon of education within the United States of America without distinction of race, "sex or creed." Beginning with an initial sum of \(\$ 1,000,000\), Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the Board have mounted to \(\$ 126,788,000\). Principal as well as income may be disbursed. The Board aids three general llnes of education: Universitles and Colleges, Medical Schools, and Negro Education. It has aided 207 institutions in these three groups with gifts totalling \$48,665,639. To secure. these gifts the institutions concerned raised in addition nearly \(\$ 170,000,000\).

The Rockefeller Foundation was chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind througliout the world, to provide an agency which sliall deal with problems of numan welfare in accordance with the principles and methods most ayproved ln each generation." It devotes its resources almost entirely to pubiic health and medical education, carrying on its activities through three departmental organlzations; the Internationai Heaith Board; the China Medical Board-and the Divlslon of Medical Educatlon. The Foundatlon's prlncipal funds are \(\$ 170,-\) 000,000 , both the income and principai of which are avallable for approprlation.

The Laura Speiman, Rockefeller Memorial was established by John D. Rockefeller as a memorial to his wife, who died in 1915...The particular objects for wnich the Corporation is formed "are the application to charitable purposes of the income, and, if the Corporation so decides, of the principal of such property as the Corporation may from time to time possess.". The Memorial has no connection with the Rockefeller Foundation or any of the other bencvolent boards or lnstitutions established by Mr. Rockefeller. The trustees have full and unrestricted discretion in the use of the funds, but the generai policy, 'in keeping with the spirit of Mrs. Rockeleller's avowed interests, is that gifts should be made particularly to activities looking to the improvement of the conditions of women and chlldren. Since the over to lt securities with a total of approximately \(\$ 64,000,000\).

The Sage Millions-The Russell Sage Foundation was established in 1907 , by Mrs. Sage in memory of her husband. The origlnal endowment of \(\$ 10,000\),000 was added to, at Mrs. Sage's death, by an additlonal sum. of about \(\$ 5,000,000\). This Foundatlon has for its purpose "the lmprovercent of social and living conditions in the United States of America."

Its charter gives it very wide latitude as to the means which may be employed to achieve its purpose. "It may, for instance, engage in "research, publisation", education, the estabiishment and maintenance of charitable and benevoient activlties, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions aiready established.

The departments of the Foundation are: Charlty Organization Department, Department of Cnild Helping, Department of Education, Division of Industrial Studies, Library, Department of Recreation, Division of Remedial Loans, Division of Statisties, Department of Surveys and Exhibits.

The Havens Relief Fund Society is less widely known than the newer, foundations, though it has been active since 1870, when it was, incorporated to administer an endowment recelved from Charles \(G\). Havens. . The amount of its resources is not publiciy. announced. The Soclety appropriates its income to corporate and indlvidual aimoners, charged to give "temporary relief to industrious persons to aid in restoring them to self-support.'

The Altman Foundation is another great altruistic corporation which refrains from making public tne extent of its resources. Incorporated in 1913, it administers funds accruing from the estate of the late B. Aitman to promote the welfare of the employees of B. Altman \& Co., a corporation, and to benefit "charitable, benevolent or educatlonal institutions within the State of New York. The Foundation has not until very recently flgured in any notabie
altruistic projects. The new Chair of Fine Arts at New York University, which it will finance, is its first essay into the general field open to it by the terms ol its charter.

Millions for Specific Purposes-The great fortunes nere enumerated are, it will be noted, only those Which are heid for general purposes of social welfare. The endowment of the Rockefelier Institute for Medicai Researeh, for example, is not iistcd, since it is ior a specific purpose. The Juiliiard Foundation for the development of the musical arts is omitted for a like reason, as is also the Winifrca Masterson Burke Reilief Foundation for the benefit of convaiescents. and the Baron de Hirsch Fund for the ald of resident Jewish immigrants. Should these and many other similar funds held for specific purposes be included the totai amount of the vested wealth of charity would assume staggering proportions.
Brez Foundation
\$2,000,000
Carnegie Corporation
\(125,000,000\)
Carnegle Foundation for the Advance-
ment of Teaching.
25,390,000
Commonwealth Fund.
16,336,000
General Education Board.... . . . . . . . . . . . . \(123,000,000\)
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial... 64,000,000
Milbank Memorial Fund. . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10,000,000\)
Now York Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 171,000,000
Russeil Sage Foundation
\(171,000,000\)
\(15,000,000\)
Total.
-

\section*{THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.}

The Statue of. Liberty on Bedloes Island, New York Harbor, was first proposed, soon after the Franco-German War, by a group of prominent Frenchmen, who commissioned one of their number, Frederic August Bartholdi, seulptor (born 1833, died 1904), to do the work. The U.S. Congress, Feb. 22, 1877, authorized President Hayes to set apart a site on the island, which Bartholdi, on a visit, had suggested. A committee was formed in 1874, to raise funds.' 'In France, 180 cities, 40 general councils, many societies, and thousands of peopie contributed. In the United. States, by the aid of The World, \(\$ 300,000\) was raised for the pedestai. The statue cost about \(\$ 700,000\), making the total about \(\$ 1,000,000\).

The head of the Statue was completed for the
Paris Exposition, in 1878; the forearm had been sent to America and snown at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876 . Thence it was transferred to Madison Square, New York City, where it remained until 1886. On Oct. 24, 1881, the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the framework and basc were put in place at Paris, Levi P. Morton, the American Ambassador, drlving the first rivet. The Statuc was finished in 1883; on July 4, 1884, M. De Lesśeps, President of the French Committee, officially presented the Statue to Ambassador Morton: on Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone of the pedestai was laid on Bedloes Isiand; late in June, 1885, the French vessel, Isere, from Roucn, France, landed the Statue at New York in 210 packing cases; the work of putling the parts together was begun in May, 1886, and the Statue was unveiled on.Oct. \(28,1886\).

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE.


DIMENSIONS OF THE PEDESTAL.


DIMENSIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.


The Statuc weiohs 450.000 pounds ( 225 tons) ; the bronze alone welghs 200,000 pounds, and is \(3-10\) of an ineh thick; 40 persons can stand in the head, BEDLOE'S ISL
Thë-Statue slte, Bedloe's Island (Bediow's Island), was named after Isaae Bediow, who bought it from the old Colonial Government of New Amsterdam. It was called Kennedy's I.sland during the Revolulion, alter Capt. Kennedy, commander of the British Naval Station in New York: He bougitt the island from the trustees of Mary Smith, a daughter of
and 12 in the torch; number of steps in statue, from pedestal to head, 154 ; number of rounds in ladder in uplifted right arm, 54.

AND HISTORY.
Bedlow, for one hundred pounds. In 1750 it was purchased by Now York for a pest house site. In 1800 the state gave it to the general government. In 1841 the present star-shaped fort was built on the island, at a cost of \(\$ 213,000,70\) guns were mounted on the parapets, and ugarrison of 350 men was stationcd there

\section*{HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.}

To and what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divlde by 2 , add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest sureet. The key numbers are: Avenue A. 3 ; Avenue 13, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Sccond Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10 ; Fourth Avenue, 8 ; Fifth Avenue to Central Parik, 18 or 17 : above Mount Morrls Park, 24: Sixth Avenue, \(\mathrm{t}^{\text {; }}\)

Seventh Avenue, 12, Elghth Avenue, 9: Ninth Avenue, 13: Tenth Avenue, 14. Fleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22 ; Madisoll Avenue, 26 ; Park. Avenue, 34 or 35 ; Columbus, Ansterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14 th Strcet (subtact), 30 or 31 , Central Park West, divide house number by 10 , and add 60; Riverside divide house humber by 10, and add 60; Riverside
Drlve, divide house number by 10 , and add 72 .

\section*{CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,}

IN the city of New York there are over 1,600 churches, attended each Sunday, it is estimated, by more than a milion worshippers, of which 100,000 , at least, are strangers visiting the metropolis.

MANHATTAN.
There are three cathedrals: St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), Fifth Ave. and 50th St.; the Cathedral, of St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopai), located on W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; and St. Nicholas (Greek Orthodox), located at 1 E. 97 th St., near Fifth Ave.

The leading houses of worship, by chief denominations, follow:

Baptist-Caivary, W. 57th St., between.Sixth and Seventh Aves.; Central, 92d St., and Amsterdam Ave.; Fifth Ave., formerly at 8 W. 46 th St., and now named First Park Ave. Baptist Church, situated at Park Ave. and 64th St.; the First, W. 79 th St., corner Broadway; Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq., So.; Madison Ave. Church, cor. F: 31st St.; Metropolitan, W. 128th St. and 7 th Ave:, and the Mount Morris, 5 th Ave., near W. 127 th St.

The Helienic Eastern Christian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity is on E. 72d St., near 3d Ave. Christian Science (Church of Christ)-First, Central Park West and 96th St.; and the Second, 10 W. 68th St.

Congregational-Tabernacle, Broadway and 56 th St. ; and Manhattan, Broadway and W. 76 th St. Disciples of Christ-Central Church, W. 81st St., near Columbus Ave.

Friends' (Quakers)-Meeting Houses: (Hicksite), E. 15 th St. and Rutherford Pi.; and (Orthodox), 144 E. 20 th St.

Jewish-Tempie Israel, W. 91st. St., near B'way; Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall; Shearith Israel, Central Park West and 70th St.; Temple Beth-El, 5 th Ave. and 76 th St.; Temple Emanu-El, 5 th Ave. and 43d St.

Lutheran-Advent, Broadway and 93d St.; Grace, 123 W .71 st St. ; Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65 th St. ; and Immanuel, Lexington Ave. and E. 88 th St.

Methodist Episcopai-Calvary, 129th St. and 7 th Ave, ; Grace, 131 W. 104th St.; John St., 44 John St.; Madison Ave., at E. 60th St.; Metropolltan Temple, 587 th Ave.; St. Andrews, 126 W .76 th St.; St. Paul's, West End Ave. and 86 th St.; and Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.

Presbyterian-Brick, 5th Ave. and 37th St.; Broadway, at W. 114th St.; Central, Madison Ave. and 57 th St. ; Fifth Ave., at 55th St.; First, 5 th Ave. and 11 th St.; Fourth, West End Ave. and 91 st St.; Madison Ave., at 73d St. ; Park Ave., at E. 85th St.; Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.; Scotch, Central Park West and 96th St.

Protestant Episcopal-Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.; Grace, Broadway and 10 th St.; Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.; Holy Trinity, 316 E .88 th St.; Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave.; "Littie Church' Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.; St. Andrew's, 127 th St., near 5 th Ave.; St. Bartinolomew's, Park Ave. and 52d St.; St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.; St. James's, Madison Ave. and 71st St.; St. Luke's, Convent Ave. and 141 st St..; St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St. ; St. Thomas's, 5 th Ave. and \(53 d\) St.; Trinity Church, Broadway and Wail St ; Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St,
Reformed Church in America-Mardle (Collegiate), 5 th Ave. and 29 th St.; St. Nicholas (Coileglate), 5 th Ave. and 48th St.:; West End (Coliegiate), West End Ave. and 77 th St.

Roman Catholic-Ascenslon, 107th St., near Broadway; Holy Trinity, 205 W . 82 d St.; Notre Dame, Morningslde Drive and 114 th \(\operatorname{St} . ;\) St. Agnes's, 143 W. 43 d St. ; St. Andrew's, Duane St. and City Hall Place; St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.; St. Cyrii, St. Mark's Pl.; St. Francis Xavier, 42 W. 16 th St.; St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave. and E. 84th St.; St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.; St. Patrick's, Mott and Prince Sts.; St. Paul the Apostie's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60 th St.; St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.

Seventh Day Adventist-First, Lenox Ave. and 120 th St.

Unitarian-All Souls'; 4th Ave. and 20th St.; and the Community Church, 61 F. 34th St.

Universalist-(Fourth) Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76 th St.

Among other places of worship in Manhattan are: All Night Mission, 8 Bowery; Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery; Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.; Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial), 307 W .' 57 th St. F De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.;
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W .91 st
\(\mathrm{St}\).

Dovers St. Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.; Eighth Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave.; Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8 th Ave.; Labor Tempie, \(2 d\) Ave. and 14 th
St.; McAuiey Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35 th Sit St.; McAuiey Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35 th St.; Church (Swedenborgian), 35th St., near Park Ave. Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14 th St.; Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.; Salvation Army (see Index) ; Seamen's Christian Assoclation, 399 West St.; Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125 th St.; Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64 th St.; Tempie of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W .63 d St. ; Theosophical Society, 25 W .45 th St:; Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West; Volunteers of America (see Index).

\section*{BROOKLYN}

Baptist-Temple, 3d Ave. and Schermerhorn St.; Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; Hanson Place, at So. Portiand Ave.; Sixth Ave., at Lincoln Pl.; Washington Ave., at Gates Ave., First N. Y. Ave. and Dean St.

Congregational-Central, Hancock St: near Flatbush, Dve.; Clinton Ave., at Lafayette, Ave.; Flatbush, Dórchester Rd. and E. 18 th St.; Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts.; Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks St.; South, President and Court Sts.; St. Paul's, N. Y. Ave. and Sterling Pi.; Tompkins Ave., at McDonough St.
Disciples of Christ-Fiatbush, Dorchester and Marlborough Roads.

Friends-(Hicksite), \(110^{\circ}\) Schermerhorn \(\therefore\) St.; (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.
Jewish-Beth-Ei, 12 th Ave. and 41st St.; Beth Judah, 904 Bedford Ave.; Beth Shoiaum, 3999 th St.; Eighth Ave., at Garfield Pl.; Mt. Sinal, State and Hoyt Sts.; People's Temple, Bay P'kway and 85th t.; Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.

Lutheran-Emmanuel, 4217 th St.; Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.; Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75 th St.; Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; St. Luke's, 'Washington Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Methodist Episcopal-First, Henry and Clark Sts.; Grace, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pi.; Hanson Pl., at St. Felix St.; N. Y. Ave., at Dean St.; Simpson, Clermont and Wilioughby., Aves.; Summerfieid, Washington and Greene Aves.

Methodist-(Primitive), Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.

Moravian-Jay St.; near Myrtle Ave.
Presbyterian-Bedford, Dean St. and Nostrand Ave.; Central, Marcy and Jefferson Aves.; First, Henry St., near Clark St.; Lafavette Ave., at So Oxford St.; Memorial, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pi.; Spencer Memorial, Clinton and Remsen Sts.; Westminster, Clinton St. and 1st Pi.

Protestant Episcopal-Christ, Clinton and Harrison Sts.; Grace, Hlcks St. and Grace Court; Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts.; Messiah, Greene and Ciermont Aves.; Redeemer, Paclicic St, and 4 th Ave.; St. Ann's, Ciinton and Livingston Sts.; St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.; St. James's, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; St. John's, 7 th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; St. Luke's Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.; St. Paul's, Cilnton and Carroil Sts.

Reformed Church in America-Bethany, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.; First, of Williamsburgh, Bedford Ave. and Ciymer St.; First, Flatbush and Church Aves.; Heights, Pierrepont St., near Henry St.; Old First, 7 th Ave. and Carroll St.

Roman Catholic-Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Ave. and Prospect Park West; Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway; Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond St.; Queen of All Angels, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.; St. Agnes's, Hoyt and Sackett Sts.; St. Augustine's, 6 th Ave. and Sterling Pl.; St. Charles Borromeo; Sidnev Pl. and Livingston St.; St. Francis Xavier's, 6th Ave. and Carroil St.; St. James Pro-Catbedrai, Jay and Chapel Sts.; St. John the Baptist's, Wiiloughby Ave., near Jewis Ave.; Sts. Peter and Paui, Wythe Ave., near So. 2 d St.; St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8 th Ave.

Swedenborgian-Church of the New Jerusaiem, Monroe Pi. and Ciark St.
Unitarian-Saviour, Plerrepont St. and Monroe Pl.; Second, Cilnton and Congress Sts.

Universalist-Ail Souls', Ditmas and Ocean Aves.

Miscellaneous-Brooklyn Spiritualist Soc., 28 Irving Pl.; Brookiyn Tabernacie, 17 Hicks St.: Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1560 Nostrand Ave.; Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Muslc; Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.; St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.

\section*{PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.}
(Seating capacity and Fire. Department figures in parentheses. Where there are no figures in the case of new theatres, the capacity was not officially fixed when The Almanac went to press.)

\section*{MANHATTAN.}

Academy of Music (2,602), 111 E. 14th St. Adelphi ( 1,021 ), 2409 B'way
Aeollan Hall ( 1,310 ), 34 W. 43 d St.
Alhambra ( 1,386 ), 2110 7th Ave.
Ambassador \((1,200), 215\) Wr. 49th St.
American \((1,695)\), Roof \((1,154), 260\) W. 42 d St.
Apollo (1.168); 225 W. 42 d St.
Appllo (1,197), 209 W. 125th St.
Arena (953), Roof (902), 623 8th Ave.
Astor \((1,131)\). 1531 B'way.
Atlantic Garden (817), 50 Bowery.
Audubon ( 2,368 ), 3934 B'way.
Belasco ( 1,000 ), 111 W. 44 th St.
Belmont (515), 121 W. 48th St.
Bijou (605), 209 W. 45th St
Booth (708), 220 W. 45 th St.
Bramhall ( 208 ), 138 E. 27 th St.
Broadhurst (1,118), 235 W. 44 th \(\$\) St.
Broadway (1,587). 1441 B'way.
Bunny (702), roof (622), 3589 B'way.
Capitol \((4,624), 1639\) ' B'way.
Carroll, Earl. (998), 7557 th Ave. Casino ( 1,477 ), 1404 B'way.
Carnegie Hall ( 2,632 ), 880 , 7 th Ave.
Central (922), \(220 \cdot \mathrm{~W} .47 \mathrm{th}\) St.
Century ( 2,890 ); Roof (422), Central Park West and 62 d St.
Chelsea (913), 312 8th Ave.
Circle ( 1,071 ), 1,825 B'way.
City (2,378), 114 E. 14 th St. Claremont ( 1,100 ), 2789 B'way Clinton (1,274), 80 Clinton St. Cohan ( 1,111 ), 1480 B'way. Coliseum \((3,095), 181\) st St. \& B'way. Colonial ( 1,473 ), 1887 B'way. Columbia ( 1,313 ), 7017 th Ave
Comedy ( 718 ) 108 W. \(42 d\) St.
Cort (1.043), 136 W. 48 th St.
Cosmo ( 1,450 ), 175 E. 116 th St.
Criterlon (886), 1520 B'way.
Delancey St. \((1,075), 62\) Delancey St.
Delancey (Loew's) (788), " 140 Delancey St.
Douglas, New \((2,300), 646\) Lenox Ave.
Dyckman (1,514), 552 W. 207 th St. Eighty-first St. ( 2,015 ) , \(2248^{\circ}\) B'way. \(^{\prime}\). Eighty-sixth St. (1,406), 162 E. 86 th St. Eighty-third St. (2,368), 2302 B'way. Eltinge. (892), 236 W. 42 d St. Empire (1,099), 1428 B'way: Empress (602), \(544 \cdot\) W. 181 st St
Forty-eighth St. (969), 155 W .48 th St Fourteenth St. ( 1.151 ), 105 W .14 th St
Forty-fourth St. \((1,323)\), Roof ( 860 ), 216 W .44 th St Forty-ninth St. (708), 231 W. 49 th St.
Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way.
Fifty-eighth St. (1,639), 154 W: 58 th St.
Forty-second St. ( 1,258 ), 132 E. 42 d St.
Florence (1,145), 83 E . B'way.
Frazee (770), 256 W. 42d St
Fulton (913), 206 W. 46 th St.
Gabcl's ( 1,501 ), 1,4215 th Ave.
Gaiety (808), 1547 B'way.
Garden (1,092), Madison Ave. \& 27 th St.
Garrick (537), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe ( 1,416 ), 1555 B'way.
Gotham ( 2,600 ), 3410 B'way.
Grand \((1,611), 255\) Grand St.
Grand Opera House \((2,084)\) ), 261 8th Ave.
Greeley Square \((1,899), 5016\) th Ave.
Greenwlch Village (388), 218 W. 4 th St.
Hamllton ( 1,892 ), 3560 B' way.
Harlem (978), 13145 th Ave.
Harlem (Grand) (1,485), 115 E. 125 th St
Harlem. Opera. House (1,734), 209 W . 125 th St.
Harris, Sam H. (1,051); 226 W. 42d St.
Hlppodrome (4,651), 756 6th Ave.
Hudson ( 1,094 ), 139 ( 1.755 ), 253 W. 125th St
Hurtig \& Seamon's (1.755), 253
Hydegrade (771), 1770 3d Ave.
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl. \& 15 th St.
Jefferson (1,921), 214 E. 14 th St.
Jewel (669), 11 W. 116th St.
Jolson, Al. \((1,776), 926.7\) th Ave.
Kessler's (1.689), 352 d Ave.
Keystone (1,042), 2633 B'way:
Klaw (800), 251 W. 45 th St.
Knlckerbocker (1,412), 1396 B'way.
Lafayette \((1,245), 2227,7\) th Ave.
Lenox (891), 8-10 Lenox Ave.
Lexington \((2,559), 571\) Lexington Ave.
Llberty \((1,234), 234\) W. \(42 d\) St.
Lincoln (854), 58 W. 135tli St

Lincoln Square ( 1,539 ), 1947 B'way.
Lipzin (1,081), 235 Bowery.
Little (600), 238 W. 44 th St
Longacre ( 1,019 ), 220 W .48 th St.
Lyceum (957), 149 W. 45 th St.
Lyric (1,406), 213 W. 42 d St.
Madison Square Garden (13,000), 51 Madison Ave.
Majestic ( 1,400 ), Roof ( 1,000 ), 600 W. 185 th'St.
Manhattan (895), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Manhattan Opera House \((3,246), 313\) W. 34 th St.
Maxine Elliott (934), 109 W. 39 th St.
Metropolis (1,150), 26383 d Ave.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,305), 39 th St. \& B'way.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45 th St.
Miller, Henry (946), 124 W. 43d St.
Music Box \((1,000), 239\) W. 45 th St
National (1,164), 208 W. 41st St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111 E. Houston St.
Nemo (900), 2834 B'way.
New Amsterdam (1,702), Roof (602), 214 W. 42d St.
New York ( 1,633 ), Roof ( 1,068 ), 1520 B'way.
North Star ( 1,212 ), 1250 5th Ave.
Odeon (896), 58 Clinton St.
Odeon (960), 256 W. 145th St.
Olympia ( 1,250 ), 2778 B|way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14 th St
Orpheum \((2,230), 15383 d\) Ave.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. (1,372), 165 E. 125 th St.
One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.
Palace \((1,733), 1564\) B'way
Park (1,500), 6-8 Columbus Circle.
Park Richmond (487), 139 Canal St
Peoples' \((1,612), 199\) Bowery.
Playhouse (879), 141 W. 48th St.
Plaza (1,845), 621 Madison Ave.
Plymouth (965), 232 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 104 W. 39th St.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way:
Proctor's Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W .23 d St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,639), 154 W .58 th St.
Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. ( 1,681 ),
112 E. 125th St.
Punch \& Judy (299), 153 W. 49th St.
Regent (1,854), 1910 7tn Ave.
Regun (941), Roof (952), 60 W. 116th St.
Renaissance' \((920), 2341\) ' 7 th Ave.
Republic (901), 209 W. 42d St.
Rex (734), 211 E. 67 th St.
Rialto ( 1,960 ), 201 W. 42 d St.
Rio (2,603), 159th St. \& B'way.
Ritz (945), 219 W. 48th St.
Rlvlera (1,735), Roof ( 1.640 ), 2579. B'way.
Riverside ( 1,864 ), Roof ( 1,036 ), 2561 B'way.
Rlvoli (2,122) 1,620 B way.
Roosevelt ( 1,428 ), 145 th St. \& 7 th Ave.
Royal Bowery ( 1,107 ), 16 Bowery.
Savov (718), 112 W. 34th St.
Selwyn (1,067), 229 W. 42d St.
Seventh Ave. (1,606), 20817 th Ave.
Sheridan (656), 27 th Ave.
Star (2,342), 1714 Lexington Ave.
State (3,600), 1540 B'way.
Strand (2,989), 1571 B'way.
Superior (880), 443 3d Ave.
Symphony \((1,169)\), 95 th St. \& B'way.
Thalia \((1,571), 46\) Bowery.
Thirty-ninth St. Theatre (673), 121 W .39 th St
Thomashefsky's, (1,901), 111 E. Houston St.
Times Square ( 1,057 ), 215 W .42 d St.
Tlvoli \((1,443)\), Roof (951), 8398 th Ave.
Tuxedo (817), 650 3d Ave.
Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Vanderbilt (771), 148 W. 48th St.
Victory (1,772), 3024 3d Ave.
Washington (1,432), 1803.Amsterdam Ave.
Winter Garden (1,493), 1632 B'way.
Yorkville ( 1,165 ), 157 E. 86 th St.
Victoria (2,394); \({ }^{\circ} 233\) W. 125th St
Waldorf-Astoria \((1,500), 2\) W..34th St.
West End ( 1,672 ), 361 W. 125 th St.

\section*{THE BRONX}

Belmont (1,432), Tremont \& Belmont Aves.
Benenson (1,318), 1580 Washington Ave.
Boulevard (1,975), 1030 So. Boulevard.
Miner's (1,750), 581 Melrose Ave.
Bronx Opera House ( 1,919 ), 436 E. 149th St.
Burland (1,896), 985 Prospect Ave.
Spooner, Cecil ( 1,807 ), 963 So. Boulevard.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Crescent \((1,093), 1173\) Boston Rd.
Crotona ( 2,210 ), 453 E . Tremont Ave
Elsmere (1,574), 1924 Crotona Parkway.
Empire Bronx ( 1,660 ), 864 Westchester Ave.
Fay's ( 1,465 ); 1317 Boston Road.
Fordham (Kelth's) (2,422), Fordham Rd. \& Valentlne Ave.
Franklin (2,855), 151st St \& Prospect Ave.

Kingsbridge ( 1,115 ), 15 E. Kingsbridge Road.
Melrose ( 1,129 ), Roof ( 1,092 ), 417 E. 161st St. National \((2,333), 570\) Bergen Ave.
Plaza Bronx (1,044), Roof (625), 2408 Washington Ave.
Prospect (1,500), 851 Prospect Ave.
Royal Bronx (2,196), 423 Westchester Ave.
Strand, Bronx (1,184), 827 Westchester Ave.
Tlffany (601), 1007 Tiffany St.
Tremont, 1942 Webster Ave.
United States (1,627), 2715 Webster Ave.
Valentine (1,252), Roof (482), Fordham Rd. \& Valentine Ave.
Webster's \((1,189), 400\) E. 167 th St.

\section*{BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.}

Academy of Muslc (2,207), 30 Lafayette Ave.
Albemarle ( 2,700 ), Flatbush Ave. \& Albemarle Rd.
Alpine ( 2,158 ), 69 th \(S\) t. . \& 5 th Ave.
Amphion (1,420), 439 Bedford Ave.
Arion (1,073), 2152 Metropolitan Ave.
Arverne (966), Roof (996), Beach 62d St. \& Blvd
Astoria (2,810), Steinway \& Grand Ave.
Atlantic, New (990), 201 Flatbush Ave.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 7118 3d Ave.
Bedford (1,931), 1372 Bediord Ave.
Belvedere (850), 2676 Myrtle Ave.
Benson \((1,337), 200586\) th St.
Beverly (1,500), 117 Church Ave.
Borough Park (2,391), 5lst St. \& New Utrecht Ave
Brevoort (2,039), 1274 Bedford Ave.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1,835), 3115 Ocean Parkway.
Bushwick (2,208), 1396 B'way.
Capital ( 1,900 ), Saratoga Ave. \& Dean St.
Casino (1,473), 96 Flatbush Ave.
Century (1,492), 1260 Nostrand Ave.
Chester, New (793), 359 Chester St.
City Line (848), 1114 Liberty Ave.
Collseum ( 1.120 ), 52054 th Avc.
Colonlal ( 2,245 ), 1745 B'way.
Columbla ( 1,391 ), 262 Central Ave.
Commodore ( 1,427 ), 329 B'way.
Comedy ( 1,074 ), 194 Grand St.
Crescent ( 1,529 ), 460 Hudson Ave.
Criterion (928), 966 Fulton St.
Duffield (922), 245 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418 3d Ave.
Empire (1,661), 8 Ralph Ave.
Evergreen (1,104), 926 Seneca Ave.
Family (284), 101 Union St.
Farragut (1,938), 1405 Flatbush Ave.
Fifth Ave. (1,919), 3425 th Ave
Gaiety (1,620), 18 Throop Ave.
Garden (1,021), Roof (802), 4564 Jamaica Ave.
Gates \((2,868), 1340\) B'way.
Gem (920), 637 B'way.
Glenwood (1,339), 2406 Myrtle Ave.
Glove (904), 226 15th St
Gotham ( 1,086 ), 2562 Fulton St.
Greenpoint ( 1,822 ), 825 Manhattan Ave.
Halsey \((2,262), 928\) Halsey St.
Hamilton ( 1,000 ) 165 Hamilton Ave
Henderson's Music Hall (1,610), Bowery \& Henderson's Walk, Coney Island.
Howe's (845), 482 Hopkinson Ave.

Jamaica (1,796), 314 Fulton St.
Keeney's \((2,256)\), Livingston St. \& Hanover Pl.
Kingsway \((2,219), 946\) Kings Highway.
Klsmet (1,303), 779 DeKalb Ave.
Liberty ( 1,467 ), 67 Llberty Ave.
Linden (924), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Lyceum ( 941 ), 86 Montrose Ave.
Majestlc \((1,828) 651\) Fulton St.
March (873), March. Ave. \& B'way.
Merrick (2,490), Fulton St. \& New York Ave.
Meserole (2,005), 725 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolltan (3,618), 394 Fulton St.
Midwood (1,208), 1307 Ave. J.
Montauk (1,409), 22 Hanover Pl.
Morrlson's (832), Henry St. \& Ocean Ave.
Natlonal (1,262), 720 Washington Ave:
New (820). 556 Boulevard.
New Brlghton (1,523), Ocean Parkway \& Sea Breeze Ave.
Normandy (1,770), 1927 Fulton St.
Olympic ( 1,564 ), 342 Adams St.
Orpheum \((1,784), 578\) Fulton St.
Oxford (689), 552 State St.
Ozone Park (922), Jerome \& Hopkinson Aves.
Palace (904), Jackson Ave. \& 44th St.
Park (1,340), 4322 5 th A ve.
Park Queen (913), Roof (1,044), 150 Beach 116 th St.
Parkway (701), 6409 20th St.
Parthenon (1,700), 327 Wyckoff Ave.
Prospect \((2,448), 327\) 9th St.
Republlc ( 2,700 ), Grand St. ext'd.
Rialto (1,552), Flatbush Ave. \& Canarsie Lane.
Rialto Queen (2,000), 268 Fulton St.
Richmond Hill (605), 1121 Jamalca Ave.
Ridgewood (2,154), Myrtle \& Cypress Aves.
Rlviera (2,198); St. John's Pl. \& Kingston Ave.
Rivoll (606), 374 Boulevard.
Roebling (987), 27 Lee Ave.
Roosevelt ( 1,442 ), 88 th St. \& Bay Ave.
Royal (797), 15 Willoughby St.
Shemfeld (1,325), 308 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert ( 1,766 ), 850 Monroe St.
Stadium \((2,069), 102\) Chester St.
Star ( 1,487 ), 389 Jay St.
State (1,222), 510 DeKalb Ave.
Steinway ( 894 ) 321 Stelnway Ave.
Stone Ave. \((1,528), 385\) Stone Ave.
Strand, Bklyn. (2,870), Fulton St. \& Rockwell Pl. Strand, Queens (1,675), Central \& Carnegle Aves. Sumner (1,728), 265 Livonia Ave.
Supreme B. R. B., (928), 966 Fulton St.
T. N. F. (625), 597 E. 16 th St.

Universal (572), 16216 th St.
Utlca (1,508), 1410 St. John's PI
Warwlek (1,446), 134 Jerome St
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (928), 829 Fresh Pond Rd.

\section*{STADIUMS.}

Manhattan-Culy College (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. \& 136th St. ; Polo Grounds (Brush Stadium), \((38,000), 8\) th Ave. \& 157 th St.
Brooklyn-Ebbets Field \((26,000)\), Bedford Ave. \& Sullivan St:
Bronx-Rice Playfeld Stadium, Pelham Park \((5,000)\) Boston Road.

\section*{FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.}

MUNICIPAL.
Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Operation begun Oct. 25, 1905.

South St. to 39 th St., So. B'klyn. Operation begun Nov. 1, 1906.

East 92 d St. to Fulton Ave., Astoria, Queens. Operatlon begun Sept. 27, 1920.

Sound Vlew Ave., Clason Point, Bronx, to 1st Ave., College Point, Queens.

East 23d St. to Gřenpolnt Ave., B'klyn. Operation begun Sept: 24, 1921:

Grand St. to Broadway, B'klyn. Operation begun Oct. 1, 1921.

\section*{PRIVATELY OWNED.}

Hudson River-Liberty St. to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.) ; Cortlandt St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Cortlandt St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.) ; Barclay St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); Chambers St. to Pavonla Ave., J. C. (Frie R. R.) ; Desbrosses St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Chrlstopher St. to Newark St., Hoboken (LackaWanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Communlpaw, J. C. (Ccntral R. R. of N. J.); W. 23d St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); W. 42d St. to Wechawken (West Shore R. R.); W. 42d St. to West New York (West Shore R. R.); W. 130th St.
to Edgewater, N. J.; Dyckman St. to Englewood Landlng, N. J. (Palisades Park).
East River-Whitehall St. to Atlantic Ave., B'klyn.: Whitehall St. to Hamilton Ave., B'klyn.; Fulton St. to Fulton St., B'klyn.; E. 34th St. to L. I. City (L. I. R. R.); Clason Point, Bronx, to Whitestone, L. I. (passengers only).

Staten Island (non-munlcipal)-St. George, S. I. to 69th St., Bay Ridge, B'klyn.; Port Richmond, S. I., to Bayonne, N. J.; Holland Hook, S. I., to Elizabethport, N. J.; Linoleumville, S. I., to Carteret, N. J.; Tottenville, S. I., to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Crossing New York Bay-Battery Park to Governor's Island (U. S. Army); Battery Park to Ellls Island (U. S Dept. of Commerce); Battery Park to Llberty Island.

Rockaway Ferries-Sheepshead Bay to Breezy Pt., Kennedy's, Rockaway Pt., Reid's, Roxbury, and Campbell's.
Departmental Ferries-E. 16th St. to Hart's Island (Dept. of Health) : E. 26th St. to Blackwell's (Welfare) Isl., Rlker's Isl., and Hart's Isl. (Dept. of Correction): E. 26th St. to Blackwell's Isl. and Randall's Isl. (Dcpt. of Pub. Welfare) ; E. 86th St. to Blackwell's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Wclfare) ; F. 116 th St. to Ward's Isl. (N. Y. State Hosp. Bd.) ; E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (Chlldren's Hosp.) (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (Housc of Refuge), N. Y. State Reformatory; E. 132 (l st. to No. Brother isl. (Dept. of Hcalth): Fordham St., City Island, to Hart's Island (Depts. of Correction and Pub. Welfare).

\section*{PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.}

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.
There are three under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, located as follows; Manhattan212 West 120th St. Brooklyn-Park Place, west of Nostrand Ave. Queensboro-Parsons and Gilman Aves., Jamaica.

The three schools above named are not limited as to students but may receive them from the public schools in any borough.

SCHOOL FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDENTS
Haaren High School, Hubert and Collister Sts., Manhattan. This institution, which is for those who study one week and work the next, takes students from the public schools in any borough.

\section*{MANHATTAN.}

HIGH ScRools - De Witt Clinton (boys), Tenth Ave. and 59th St.; Annexes (P. S. 58), 317 W. 52nd St.. and (P. S. 37), 113 E. 87th St.; George Washington (boys and girls), Broad way and Academy St.; High School of Co m merce (boys), 155 W .65 th St ., Annexes (P. S. 67), 120 W. 46 th St., and (P.S. 166), 80th St., near Columbuis Ave.; Julia Richman (girls), 60 W. 13 th St., Annexes ( \(P\). S. 87) A msterdam Ave. and 77 th St., (P. S. 9), 225 W. 82nd St., (P. S. 66), 421 E. 88 th St.. (P. S, 117 ), 170 E. 77 th St., (P. S. 179), 101st and 102 nd Sts., east of Amsterdam Ave.
(P.S. 96), Avenue A and 81st St.; Stuyvesant (boys) 15 th and 16 thists., near First Ave.; Wadleigh (girls), 114 th St., near Seventh Ave.; Washlngton Irving (girls), 40 Irving Place.
TRADE ScHools - (Manhattan and Bronx)-Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Lexington Ave. and 22d St.; Murray: Hill Vocational School for Boys, 237 E. 37 th St.; Textile High School, 124 W. 30 th St.; Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., west of Fifth Ave.; Ele mentary and Trade School for the Deaf (The Gallaudet), 225. E. 23 d St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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E. 12 th St., nr. Ave. B. \(^{\text {n. }}\) Hester \& Essex Sts. 3d St., east of 1st Ave. 9 th St., east of Ave. B. Eldridge, nr. Hester St. 88 th St., near 1st Ave. \\
118 W .46 th St. \\
116 W .128 th St. \\
120 W. 54 th St. \\
207 E. 75 th St. \\
190 7th St. \\
Lexington Av. \& 105th
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209 E. 46th St. \\
220 E. 62d St. \\
157 Henry St. \\
Lexington Ave. \& 68th St.
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\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{John Doty Hamilton Fish Columbus.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Mott \& Prince Sts. \\
Stanton \& Sheriff Sts. Mulberry \& Bayard Sts.
\end{tabular}} & & & \\
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Nathan Hale. \\
Willam T. Sherman..
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Lexington Ave. \& 96th St. \\
A msterdam Ave. \&
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\hline & M.t. M & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{128 th St., nr. Madison Ave.} & & & 77 th St. 300 Rivington St. \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Schl} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lenox Av. \& 134 th St. 147 tn St., \(n\) r 7 th Ave.} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} & & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
330 5th St. \\
124 W .30 h St. \\
42 d St . \& 3 d Ave. \\
257 W. 40th St. \\
Washington \& Carlisle sts.
\end{tabular}} & & & \\
\hline & & & 91
92 & & 147 tn St., nr 7 th Ave. Stanton \& Forsyth Sts. \\
\hline & & & 92 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Broo me \& Ridge Sts. \\
A msterda m Av. \& 93
\[
\mathrm{St} \text {. }
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\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Yorkvill & & 94 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & Patrick F. McC & & & nry Kiddle. . . . . . . . & 68th St.\& A msterdam Ave. \\
\hline & William Wood. & 418 W: & & & W. Hóuston, nr. Varic Ave. A \& 81st St. \\
\hline & He & 108 Broo & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{97} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ave. A \& 81st St. St.} \\
\hline & Wendel & & & & \\
\hline & Tompkin & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{To mpkins \& Dclancey} \\
\hline & John & & & & \\
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\]} & & & 101 & Andrew S. Draper & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Harlem. George w. Wingate Green wich. Benjamln Aitman.... Manhattanville..} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
235 E. 125th St. \\
320 E. 20 th St. \\
36 Green wich Ave. \\
Hester \& Ludlow St.s. \\
Amsterdam Ave. \&
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& 103
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\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Cartier. Elbridge T. Gerry} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{113 th St, nr. 2 d Ave.} \\
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Rutheriord. \\
George G. Meade. \\
Francts Marion \\
( No name) \\
Verdi: \\
Century
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
413 E. 16 tm St. 269 E. 4 th St. \\
Lafayette, nr. Spring. \\
272 W 10 th St. 60 Mott st. \\
100 th St., east of 3d \\
Ave.
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\end{aligned}
\]} & & & 105 & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{St. John's Park Péabody Stinson McIver} & Hubert \& Collister Sts. 225 W .24 th St. & & & \\
\hline & & St. Nicholas Ave. \& & 108 & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{5}{*}{48
49
50
51
52} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Gallaudet. Abram S. Hewitt Murray Hill Vocational Gramercy Ellas Howe. inwood} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{:25 E. 23 d St. 124 W. 28th St. 237 E. 37 th St. 211 E. 20th St. 519. W. 44 tn St Broad way \& Acailemy St.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Florence Nightingale. \\
Roosevelt \\
Vandewater
\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{28 Cannon St. 33 Roosevelt st. Oak, Ollver \& James Sts.} \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & 115 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{176 th st., east of st. Nlcholas Ave.} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
64
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Salome Purroy ( No name)} & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{116 117} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Mary Lindley Murray Dante. dames riusseli Loweli.} & \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
207 is. 79th St. \\
A msterdam Ave. \\
104 th St.
\end{tabular}} & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{170 F .77 th St.} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 57 \\
& 57 \\
& 58
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Gansevoort George Bancroft. William L., Marcy I,ouisa Jee Schusler. . . .} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \\
& 121 \\
& 122 \\
& 126
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
02 i St., nr. 2 al Ave. \\
his. \& Ist Ave. 30 E., 12 th St.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{THE BRONX.}

High Schools-Evander Childs, 184th St. and Creston Ave., Annexes (P. S. 46), 196 th St. and Briggs Ave., (P. S. 8), Mosholu Parkway and Briggs Ave., (P. S. 16), Carpenter Ave., near 240th St.;

Morris, 166 th St. and Boston Road, Annex, SS. Peter and Paul Schooi, Brook Ave. and 159 th St. Theodore Roosevelt, Mott Ave. and 144 th St Annex (P. S. 47), Randoiph St., St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.

\section*{ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Name. & Location. & No. & Name. & Location. \\
\hline 1 & Coilcge Avenue. & College Ave. \& 145th & 34 & Van Nest & Amethyst \& Victor Sts. \\
\hline & & & 35 & Franz Sige & \(163 d\) St. \& Grant Ave. \\
\hline 2 & Morrisani & 3 rd Ave., nr. 170 th Sti. & 36 & Unionport & 1070 Castle Hill Ave. \\
\hline 3 & Melrose & 157 th St. \& Courtlandt & \begin{tabular}{l}
37 \\
38 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & (No nam & 145th St. \& Willis A ve. \\
\hline & Crotona & Fulton Ave. \& 173d St & 38 & & St. Ann's Ave. \& Carr St. \\
\hline & Fordham West Far & \begin{tabular}{l}
2436 Webster Ave. \\
Tremont \& Vyse Aves
\end{tabular} & 39 & Longwood & Longwood Ave. and \\
\hline 7 & Kingsbridge & Tremont \& yse Aves. & 40 & Prospect Av & Prospect Ave. \& Jennings St \\
\hline 8 & Isaac Varian & Mosholu P'kw'y, Bedford Park. & 41 & No name) & \begin{tabular}{l}
nings st. \\
Olinville Ave., Magenta St.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & Jonathan D. Hyatt. & 481 E. 138th St. & 42 & Claremon & Claremont P'kw'y \& \\
\hline 10 & Eagle Avenue & Eagle Ave. \& 163d st. & & & Washington Ave. \\
\hline 11 & Highbridge & Ogden Ave., Highb'ge & 43 & Jonas Bronk. & Brown Pl., 135 th St. \\
\hline 12 & Westchester & Overing St., Benson Ave. & 44 & David G. Fa & Prospect Ave, 176 th St. \\
\hline 13 & Wiliiamsbridge & 216th St. \& Wiilett Av & 45 & Paul Ho & 189th \& Hoffman Sts. \\
\hline 14 & Throgg's Neck & Eastern Boulevard. & 46 & Edgar Ailen Poe & 196th St., Briggs A ve. \\
\hline 15 & Wakefieid & Dyre Ave., Eastchester & 47 & John Randolph & Randolph St. \& Beach \\
\hline 16 & Wakefieid. City Island & Carpenter Ave. Fordham Ave. & 48 & Joseph Rod & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ave. \\
Spofford Ave. \& Coster
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 18 & (No name) & Courtiandt Ave. \& 148th St. & 49 & Riverdale. & \begin{tabular}{l}
St. \\
261st St., Riverdale.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 19 & Edward Eggleston & 234 th St., Woodlawn. & 50 & Clara Batton & Vyse A ve., 172d St. \\
\hline 20 & Charles James Fox. & Fox \& 137th St. & 51 & James K. Paulding & 158 th St. \& Jackson \\
\hline 21 & Philip H. Sheridan. & 225th St., White Plains Ave. & 52 & Thomas Knowlto & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ave. \\
Keily St., east of St.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 22 & (No name) & \begin{tabular}{l}
599 E. 140th St. \\
165th St. \& Union Av
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline 24 & \begin{tabular}{l}
wondstock.. \\
(No name)
\end{tabular} & Kappock St., Spuyten & 54 & Interval & 168th St. \& Teller A ve. Intervale Ave. \& Free- \\
\hline 25 & Phil Ke & Union Ave. \& 149th St. & 55 & (No name) & St. Paul's Pl. \& Park \\
\hline 26 & Burnside A & Andrews \& Burnside Aves. & 56 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ave. \\
207 th St., Huil Ave.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 27 & St. Mary's Parl & St. Ann's Ave., 148th St. & 57 & (No name) & B elmont Ave. \& 180th St. \\
\hline 28 & Mt. Hope & Tremont \& Antḥony & 58 & (No name) & 176 th St. \& Wash. Ave \\
\hline 29 & Port Morris & Aves. \({ }_{\text {Aypress Ave. \& 136th }}\) & 59 & (No name) & 182 d St. \& Bathgate Ave. \\
\hline & Port Morris & St. & 60 & (No name) & tebbins Ave. \& Daw- \\
\hline 30 & Walton & 141 st St. \& Brook Ave. & & & son St. \\
\hline 31
32 & Wiiiiam Lloyd Garrison. Belmont & Mott Ave. \& 144th St. & 61 & No nam & Crotona Park \& Char- \\
\hline & & Ave. & 62 & C & South Blvd. \& Leggett \\
\hline 33 & Timothy Dwight & Jerome Ave. \& 184th St. & 64 & (No name) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ave. \\
1st St. \& Walton Av.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BROOKLYN.}

High Schools-Bay Ridge (girls), 4th Ave. and 67 th St., Annexes (P. S. 104), 5 th Ave. and 92 d St., (P. S. 185), Ridge Blvd. and 86th St.; Boys', Marcy Ave., cor. Madison St., Annexes (P. S. 3), (old), Bedford and Jefferson Aves., (P. S. 33), Broadway and Heyward St.; Bushwick, Irving Ave, Madison and Woodbine Sts., Annex (P. S. 75), Evergreen Ave., Ralph and Grove Sts.: Commercial (boys), Albany Ave., Dean and Bergen Sts., Annex (P. S. 15), Third Ave., State and Schermerhorn Sts.; Eastern District, Marcy Ave., Rodney and Keap

Sts.; Annex (Commercial Course for girls), (P. S. 51), Meeker Ave. and Humboidt St.; Erasmus Haii. Flatbush Ave:, near Church Ave.; Girls' Commercial, St. Mark's and Classon Aves., Annex (P. S. 129), Quincy St., near Stuyvesant Ave.; Girls' High School, Nostrand Ave. and Halsey St.; New Utrecht (boys), 86 th St., near 18 th Ave.

Vocational Schools-Vocational School for Boys, Cary Building, Jay and Nassau Sts.: Manuai Training High Schooi (boys and girls), 7 th Ave. and 4 th St., Annex (P. S. 94), Prospect Ave. and Reeve Place.

\section*{ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:}


ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Name. & Location: & No. & Name. & Location. \\
\hline 144 & Lincoln Park & Howard \& St. Mark's Aves. & 163 & Bath Beach & Benson Ave. \& Bay 14 th St. \\
\hline 145 & Andrew Jackson & Central Ave. \& Noll St. & 164 & Rodney & 14 th Ave. \& 42d St. \\
\hline 146 & Louisa M. Alcott & 18 th St. \& 6th Avc. & 165 & John Lo & Lott Ave. \& Amboy St \\
\hline 147 & Isaac S. Remsen. & Bushwick Ave. \& Seigel & 166 & George L. & S.4thSt.,nr.Haveneyer \\
\hline 148 & Hopkin & Ellery \& Hopkins Sts. & 167 & Parkway & Schenectady \& Eastern Parkway. \\
\hline 149 & East New Yo & Sutter Ave. \& Vermont & 168 & Bartlett & Throop Av. \& Bartlett. \\
\hline 150 & Christoph & Christopher \& Sack- & 169
170 & Sunse Prerts. & 7th Ave. \& 44th St. \\
\hline 15 & Christoph & man. & 171 & Abraham Linco & Ridgewood \& Lincoln. \\
\hline 151 & Irving Pa & Knickerb'ker \& Halsey & 172 & Gowanus & 4 ih Ave. \& 29 th St. \\
\hline 152 & Glenwood & Ave. G \& E. 23d St. & 173 & Liberty & Penn. \& Glenmore. \\
\hline 153 & Homecrest & Ave. T \& E. 12th St. & 174 & Dumon & Dumont \& Williams. \\
\hline 154 & Windsor T & 11 th Ave. \& Sherman & 175 & Hopkinso & Blake Ave.\&Bristol St. Bay Ridge Ave \& 68th \\
\hline 155 & Nicholas H & Eastern Parkway \& & 176
17 & Oving ton Marlboro & Bay Ridge Ave. \& 68th. Ave. P \& West Ave. \\
\hline & & Herkimer. & 178 & St. Clair McKe & Dean St., SaratogaAve. \\
\hline 156 & Wav & Sutter Av. \& Grafton St. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 179 \\
& 180
\end{aligned}
\] & Kensington Homewood & Ave. C \& E. 2d St. 18th Ave. \& 67 th St. \\
\hline 157 & Fran & Kent Ave., nr. Myrtle & 181 & (No name) & N.Y.Ave. \& E. 34 th St. \\
\hline & & Ave. & 182 & (No name) & Dumont Av. \& Wyona \\
\hline & & wick. & 183 & (No name) & Saratoga \& Riverd'leAv \\
\hline 159 & Pit & & 184 & (No name) & Newport \& Stone Aves. \\
\hline & & St. & 185
186
18 & (No name) & Ridge Blvd. \& 86th St. \\
\hline & W & Ft. Ham. Ave. \& 51s St. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 186 \\
& 194
\end{aligned}
\] & (No nam Columbia. & 19th Ave. \& 76th St. Columbia \& A mity St \\
\hline 162 & Willou & Willoughby Ave. \& Suydam. & & Truant. & Jamaica Ave. \& En field St. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{QUEENS.}

HIGH SCHOOLS-Training, Flushing and Highland maica; Newtown, Chicago Ave and Grove St., Aves, Jamaica; Bryant, Wilbur Ave., Academy and Radde Sts., Long Island City; Far Rockaway, State St.. Far Rockaway; Flushing, Broadway and Whitestone Ave, Flushing; Jamaica, Hillside Avc., Ja-

Elmhurst; Richmond Hill, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill; Annexes (P. S: 90), 109th St., near Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill; (P', S.'51), 117th St., near Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

ELEMENTARY. SCHOOLS."


\section*{ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN QUEENS - Continued.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & Name. & Location. & Yo. & *- Name. & Location. \\
\hline 78 & James A. Garfield & Maurice Av. \& Ca roll & 90 & Horace Ma & Cataica \\
\hline 79 & Francis L & 7thace. \& 14 th St . & & Rlchard Arkwrigh & maica Ave. Central \& Fosdi \\
\hline 80 & Blissville & Greenpoint Ave. \& & 92 & Charles P. Leverich & Hayes Ave., \\
\hline 81 & Jean Paul Richte & Cypress Av: \& Bleecker & & & orest St. \\
\hline 82 & На & Stian Ave. \& LeRo & 94 & David D Porter & Cutter Ave" \& Old House Landing. \\
\hline & Ra & Place. \({ }_{\text {Pernon Av. \& Grah }}\) & 95 & E & Harvard \& Canonburg Road. \\
\hline 84 & Steinw & 110th Ave:, nr: D & 96 & (No name) & Rockaway Rd. \& 131st \\
\hline 85 & Humphry & 2d. Av., nr. Wools & 97
98 & Forest Park Douglaston. & 85th and Shlpley Sts Main St. Douglaston \\
\hline & (No name) & Creek St; near Grand & 99. & (No name) & Mew Gardens. \\
\hline & Middle Village & Weisse Av \& Pulaski & 100 & (No name) & Glen Morris. Children's Lan \\
\hline 88 & Se & Catalpa Av \& Fresh & & & Russell Place. \\
\hline & Elmhur & Pond Road. Gleane St. \& Britton Ave. & 102 & \begin{tabular}{l}
(No name) \\
Parental Scho
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Nassau Heights. \\
Kissena Road., Mel bourne Ave
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RICHMOND (STATEN ISLAND).
High Schools-Curtis, Hamllton Ave. and St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton; Annex, Heberton Ave.; Port Richmond.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & - Name. & Loc & No. & Namc. & Location. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} & Tottenville & Acaden & 19 & (No nam & Greenlear Ave., W. \\
\hline & Richmond Valley & Latouretto & & & \\
\hline & Pleasant Plalns. & Arthur Kill Ro & 21 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Port Rich \\
Elm Park
\end{tabular} & Heberton Ave. \\
\hline & Hugueno & Amboy Road. & & & , \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Green Ridg} & Rossville Av, Rossville & 22 & & ashing \\
\hline & & Ridge & & & \\
\hline & (No & Lindenwood & 4 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Summerville \\
Blonmfield
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wash. Ave., Summerville. Chelsea Road.} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{10} & De Vrie & Knight Av:, New & & & \\
\hline & & Richmond Rd., New & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{25
26
27
28
29} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Carteret. \\
Springville Richmond Castleton Corners
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Richmond Turupike. Richmond Ave. Centre St.} \\
\hline & & Dorp. & & & \\
\hline 11 & Thomas Dongan....... & Jefferson St., Donga & & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{13 R} & Ralph Waldo Emerson.. & Steuben St., Stap & & & Manor Rd., W. New Brighton. \\
\hline & Rosebank & Pennsylvania Ave. & 30 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Westerleigh.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Fisk Ave., W. New} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \\
& 15
\end{aligned}
\] & Vanderbil & Broad \& Wright & & & \\
\hline & & Grant St., Tomp & 31 & & Pleasant Av., Bogardus \\
\hline 161 & Henry W. Slocur & Mon & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \\
& 33 \\
& 34
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Grymes \\
Grantland \\
Fort Wadsworth.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Osgood Av., Stapleton \\
Midland Ave. \\
Fingerboard Road.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & &  & & & \\
\hline & John Greenleaf Whittier & Prospect Ave
Broadway, W. New & 34 & & \\
\hline & & Brighton. & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CLTY
(Compiled by the local school authorities.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SGAOOL Year. & Ave. Attendance, Day Seh'ls & Schools. & 'Teachers' Salaries. & Cost of Supplies. & Bond Expenditures. & Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes & Pension Payments. \\
\hline & & & & & dars & & \\
\hline 1898-1899 & 358,897 & r. 425 & 8,059,958:89 & 924,727.75 & 3,162,924.45 & 10,008 & 124,29 \\
\hline 1890-1900 & 378,211 & 448 & 10,583,133.64 & 891,199.63 & 5,277,596.33 & 10,555 & 214,563.57 \\
\hline 1900-1901 & 397,928 & 517 & 12,587;011.56 & 1,012,433.48 & 5,324,872.08 & 11,388 & 263,805.28 \\
\hline 1901-1902 & 420,480 & 513 & 13,395,882.38 & 900,417.24 & 4,646,974.62 & 12,069 & 343,017.13 \\
\hline 1902-1903 & 439,928 & 506 & 14,351,802.94 & 1,073,413.63 & 6,0.37,425.07 & 12,696 & 420,026.99 \\
\hline 1903-1904 & 466,571 & 501 & 14,885,891.42 & 1,254,901.40 & 6,541,189.16 & 13,327 & 477,418.74 \\
\hline 1904-1905 & 487,005 & 506 & 15;574,005.00 & 1,147,722.63 & 10,546,333.26 & 14,906 & 526,502.36 \\
\hline 1905-1906 & 505,827 & 510 & 16,870,891.47 & 1,291,400.90 & 12,898,256.51 & 15,878 & 616,984.54 \\
\hline 1906-1907 & 523,084 & 511 & 17,582,067.32 & 1,355,985.55 & 11,931,318.01 & 15,613 & 689,390.64 \\
\hline 1907-1908 & 545,098 & 515 & 18,596;874.70 & 1,498666.42 & 11,520,694.26 & 16,489 & 724,129.78 \\
\hline 1908-1909 & 574,664 & 528 & 19,713,148.01. & 1,254,241.27 & 7,745,660.58 & 17,073 & 777,800.85 \\
\hline 1909-1910 & 586,673 & 525 & 20,604,324.38 & 1,333,322.69 & 2,739,075.80 & 17,724 & 833,863.59 \\
\hline 1910-1911 & 603,455 & 527 & 21,375,522.95 & 1,310,888.82 & 3,676;448.05 & 18,195 & 880,359.83 \\
\hline 1911-19,12 & 627,150 & 527 & 24,247,184.49 & 1,427,069.42 & 4,576,453.75 & 18,892 & 983,554.99 \\
\hline 1912-1913 & 634,515 & 530 & 26,829,003.19 & 1,518,030.22 & 4,543,051.90 & 19,496 & 1,108,874.30 \\
\hline 1913-1914 & 666,345 & 537 & - 28,070,965.01 & 1,654,506.95 & 5,011,756.89 & 20,448 & 1,183,397.08 \\
\hline 1914-1915 & 702,856 & 549 & 29,833,323.11 & 1,854,368.11 & 5,084,261.78 & 21,105 & 1,163,800.40 \\
\hline 1915-1916 & 726,844 & 552 & 30,534,644.95 & 1,651,051.53 & 2,952,485.64 & 20,719 & 1,127,492.63 \\
\hline 1916-1917 & 721,136 & 551 & 31,570,413.36 & 1,596,033.75 & 2,529,843.72 & 21,823 & 1,143,646.02 \\
\hline 1917-1918 & 703,807 & 547 & 33,558,852.27 & 1,564,344.25 & 2,094,980 47 & 22,627 & 1,273,591.7? \\
\hline 1918-1919 & 712,245 & 551 & 35,414,517.51 & 1,645,931.80 & 2,694,929.62 & 23,034 & 1,379,150.60 \\
\hline 1919-1920 & 735,062 & 557 & 40,812,256.72 & 1,610,974.32 & 2,806,229.47 & 23,600 & 1,458,433.15 \\
\hline 1920-1921 & 777,136 & & 60,209,528.82 & 1,949,066.65 & 9,559,011.22 & 24,235 & 1,550,933.05 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Penslon payments cover calondar years.}

SCHOOI: REGISTRATION, SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Eleinentary schools-Manhattan, 286;938; Bronx, 119,078; Brooklyn, 323.143; Quẹens, 78,358; "Richmonll, \(20,009-T o t a l, 827,526\).

Vocational and tralnlng schools, total for the clty, 110,254.

High schools, total for the eity, 104,289
Hementary, part-tlme pupils, 97,504 , as against 92,875 in September, 1921.

Hlgh sclools, part-time pupils, 69,213, as agaiust 33,230 in Septenber, 1921.

\section*{ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK CITY.}
(U. S. Census Data, as of January 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AGE. & Whole City. & Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Manhattan. & Queens: & Richmond. \\
\hline Total 10 years of age and over. & 4,522,689 & 581,512 & 1,600,302 & 1,875,286 & & 92,167 \\
\hline Number illiterate... . . . . . . . & 281,121. & 26,202 & \[
98,038
\] & 140,810 & \[
12,383
\] & 3,688 \\
\hline Native white & 2,414,134 & 312,975 & 919,735 & 863,306 & 258,188 & 59,930 \\
\hline Number illiterate & 6,552 & \[
462
\] & 2,246 & 3,095 & - 592 & 157 \\
\hline Foreign-born white & 1,968,535 & 264,475 & 651,941 & 910,438 & 110,736 & 30,945 \\
\hline Number illitera & 270,788 & 25,620 & 94,737 & 135,358 & 11,597 & 3,476 \\
\hline Negro. Num & 132,487 2,756 & 3,858 63 & 27,188 & 95,959
1,723 & 4,267
146 & 1,215 \\
\hline Total 16 to 20 years, & 465,970 & 61,436 & 175,690 & 181,264 & 38,356 & 9,224 \\
\hline Number illiterate. & 4,634 & , 273 & 1,575 & 2,532 & 195 & -59 \\
\hline Illiterate males 21 years of age and over & 112,476 & 9,264 & 39,328 & 56,680 & 5,465 & 1,739 \\
\hline Native white... & 108,052 & 142 & 38, 716 & 54.921 & 5 209 & 1,641 \\
\hline Foreign-born wh & 108,473 & 9,037 & 38,059 & 54,563 & 5,173 & 1,641 \\
\hline Negro. Iliterate femaies 21 years of age and over & 162,695 & + 31 & 56,694 & 60.600 & 6, 43 & 1,866 \\
\hline Illiterate females 21 years of age and over
Native white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \[
\begin{array}{r}
162,602 \\
2,745
\end{array}
\] & 16,558
184 & \(\begin{array}{r}56,694 \\ \hline 994\end{array}\) & 80,857
1,264 & 6,627
.250 & 1,866 \\
\hline Foreign-born white. & 158,190 & 16,344 & 55,239 & 78,538 & 6,275 & 1,794 \\
\hline Negro. . . . . . . . & 1.626 & 28 & 449 & 1,030 & 100 & 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK CITY.
(U. S. Census Data, as of January 1, 1920.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AGE. & Whole City. & Bronx. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Brook- } \\
\text { lyn. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Man- } \\
& \text { hattan. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Queens. & Richmond. \\
\hline Total under 7 years of age & 780,375 & 106,819 & 296,658 & 292,246 & 67,662 & 16,990 \\
\hline Total 7 to 13 years, inclusiv & 720,933 & 99,429 & 277,514 & 263,742 & 63,700 & 16,548 \\
\hline Number attending school & 675,796 & 92,616 & 259,505 & 247,853 & 60,456 & 15,366 \\
\hline Total 14 and 15 years. & 176,728 & 24,320 & 67,193 & 65,549 & 15,792 & 3,874 \\
\hline Number attending sch & 138,102 & 19,818 & 51,812 & 51,568 & 11,842 & 3,062 \\
\hline Total 16 and 17 years. & 182,073 & 24,396 & 69,815 & 68,597 & 15.663 & 3,602 \\
\hline Number attending school & 49,106 & 7,547 & 17,423 & 19,533 & 3,725 & 878 \\
\hline Total 18 to 20 years, inclusiv & 283,897 & 37,040 & 105;875 & 112,667 & 22,693 & 5,622 \\
\hline - Number attending school.. & 24,935 & 3,407 & 8,411 & 11,054 & 1,631 & 432 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.}

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened in September, 1912, and a year later entered its new building at 116th Street and Broadway. The Director is Dr. J. W. Cunliffe; the Director Emeritus, Dr. Talcott. Williams. One-fourth of the 150 students in the scholastic year 1922-23 were from New York City and vicinity. There are a reference library of \(: 100,000\) books, a file of 50 daily papers (American and foreign) and a "morgue" of 500,000 newspaper clips of which Dr. Talcott Williams's choice private collection was the basis., Advisory Board - Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, N. Y. City; Solomon B. field, Mass.; John Langdon Heaton, The World, N. Y. City; Arthur M. Howe (1919-1923), Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Victor Fremont Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Robert Lincoln O'Brien (1919-1923), Boston Herald; Edward Page Mitchell, The Herald and The Srin, New York City; Melville Elijah Stone, Associated Press, N. Y. City; Ralph Pulitzer, The World; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr. (1920-24), The St: Louts?Post-Dispaich; John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va., News Leader.
(Of the original Advisory Board of Editors, Gen. Charles Henry Taylor, The Globe, Boston, Mass.; Whitelaw Reid, The Tribune, New York; St. Clair McKelway, The Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Charles Ransom Miller, The Times, New York, have died.)

Administrative Board-President Butler, Prof. Cunliffe, Dean Hawkes, Prof. Roscoe Brown, Prof. A. H. Thorndike, Prof. Pitkin, Prof. Seager, Prof. C. P. Cooper.

\section*{1921 PULITZER PRIZES AND TRAVELLING} SCHOLARSHIPS.

\section*{(Awarded at Commencement, June 7, 1922.)}

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year- \(\$ 500\) gold medal to The New York World for its work in exposing the operations of the Ku Klux Klan. Previous awards: 1917, no award; 1918, The New York Times for its publication in full of so many official reports, documents and speeches relating to the World War; 1919, Milwaukee Journal for its campaign for Americanism; 1920, no award; 1921, The Boston Post for lts work in exposure of Get-Rich-Quick Ponzi.

For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect- \(\$ 1,000\) to Kirke L. Simpson of the Washington staff of the Associated Press for his articles on the burial of "The Unknown Soldier." Previous awards: 1917, Herbert Bayard Swope, for his articles in The New York World on conditions in the German

Empire during the World War, Oct. 10, Oct. ,15, and from Nov. 4 daily until Nov. 22 of that year; 1918, Harold L. Littledale, New. York, Evening Post for articles leading to, reforms in the . New Jersey Prison system; 1919, no award; 1920, John J. Leary, Jr., for his articles in The New York World during the national coal strike in the winter of 1919; 1921, Louls Seibold of The. New. Yort World for his interview with President. Wilson, published June 18, 1920.
For the American. novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood- \(\$ 1,000\) to Booth Tarkington, author of Allce Adams. Previous awards: 1917, no award; 1918, to Ernest Poole, author of His Family; 1919, Booth Tarkington, author of The Magnificent Ambersons; 1920, no award; \({ }^{\prime} 1921\), to Edith Wharton, author of The Age of Innocence.
For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States- \(\$ 2,000\) to James Truslow Adams, author of The Founding of New England. Previous awards: 1917, to His Excellency J. J Jusserand, the French Ambassador, author of With Americans of Past and Present Days; 1918, James Ford Rhodes, author of A History of the Civil War; 1919, no award; 1920, to Justin H. Smith, author of The War with Mexico; 1921, to Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, author of The Victory at Sea.

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people,. illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln - \(\$ 1,000\) to Hamlin Garland, author of A Daughter of the Middle Border. Previous awards: 1917, to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe. Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, authors of Julis Ward Howe; 1918, William Cabell .Bruce, author of Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed; 1919, to Henry Adams (Post Obit), author of The, Education of Henry Adams; 1920, to Albert J. Beveridge, author of The Life of John Marshall; 1921, to Edward Bok, for The Americanization of Edward. Bok (autobiography).
For the original American play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners\(\$ 1,000\) to Eugene O'Neill, author of Anna Christie. Previous awards: 1918, to Jesse Lynch Williams, author of Why Marry; 1919, no award; 1920, Eugene O'Neill, author of Beyond the Horizon; 1921, Miss Zona Gale, author of Miss Lulu Bett.

For the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence betng clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction- \(\$ 500\). awarded to Frank M. O'Brien for an article entitled The Unknown Soldier, printed in the New, York Herald. Nov. 11, 1921. Previous awards: '1917,
to an editoriai in the New York Tribune, on the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania 1918, to the Louisville (Ky.) Courter-Journal, for the editorial article Vae Vietis, by Henry Watterson; 1919, no award; 1920, to Harvey E. Newbraneh of the Evening World-Herald, Omaha, Neb, for Law and the Jungle; 1921, no award.

For the best cartoon published in any Ameriean newspaper during the year, the determining qualities being that the cartoon shall embody an idea made clearly apparent, shall show good drawing and striking pictorial effect, and shali be helpful to some commendable cause of publie importance\(\$ 500\) to Rollin Kirby of The New York World, On the Road to Moseow

For the best book of verse by an Ameriean author\(\$ 1,000\) to Edwin Arlington Robinson for Colleeted Poems.

An award of \(\$ 1,000\) for the best history of the serviees rendered to the public by the Ameriean press during the preceding year was made in 1918 to Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough (Sehooi of Journalism), for The History of Service Rendered to the Publie by the American Press During the Year 191.".

\section*{PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.}

Three travelling scholarships, having the value of \(\$ 1,500\) each, to graduates of the School of Journalism who shall have passed their examinations with the highest honor and are otherwise most deserving, to enable each of them to spend a vear in Europe to study soclal, poiitical and moral conditions of the people, and the character and principles of the European press-Won by Robert Arthur Curry, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas I:; Zllpha Mary Carruthers, Denver, Colo.; Robert Henry Best, Spartanburg, S. C. Previous awards: 1917, Geddes Smith, David S. Levy, Otto D. Tollsehus; 1918, no awards; 1919, no awards; 1920, Robert Cxordon Wasson, Katherine MacMahon, Clyde Alden Bcals; 1921, Martha Frances Drewry, Girard Chaput, Edward Harrison Collins.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Rellef of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females. Amsterdam Ave. and 104 th St t Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th S.t.
Beth Abraham (for Ineurables), 612 Allerton Ave.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Blind, Asylum for Indigent, Welfare, (Blackweli's Isi)
Bourne Workshop for the Blind, 338 E .35 th St.
Catholic Guardian Soc., 114 E. 47 th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Centre for Biind, Sísters, of St. Dominic, 119. W. 70th St

Catholic Instltute for the Blind, 221st St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Orphan Asylum, office, 24 E. 52 d St.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City offee and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Chapin Adoption Nursery, 2100 Lexington Ave.
Chelsea House Assoc., 434 W. 20 th St., 363 W .34 th St . Children's Ald Society, Headquarters, 105 E. 22d St.; Emergency Shelter, 307 E. 12 th St.
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West. Christodora House, 147 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St
Chureh of God Misslonary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave:
Chureh Mission of Heip, 2 E. 24 th St
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Weifare Island. Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Glrls, 225 E. \(63 d^{\prime}\) St.
Colored Orphan Asyium, Palisade Avc. and W. 259 th St.
Darraeh Home for Crippled Children, 118 W . 104 th St.
Daughters of Jacob, 301 E. Broadway
Dominican Home for Working Giris, 207 E. 71st St:
Domlniean Sisters' Home for Working Giris, 207, E. 71 st St.

Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.) omee, 122 W. 14 th St. Edgewater Creche (Engiewood, N. J.), offee, 105 E. \(22 d^{2} \cdot\) St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St
Five Points. House of Industry, offce, 454 W .23 d st. Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W .21 st St.
French Home for Young Women, 341 W .30 th St
Half-Orjihan Asylum, Manbattan Ave. and 104 th St.
Harlem Fome of the Daughters of Isracl, 32 E. 119 th st.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, Unlversity Ave. and Kingsbridere Road.
Hebrew Niationai Orphan Housc, 121 Ave.

An annual scholarship having the value of \(\$ 1,500\) to the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruetion-Awarded to Sandor Harmati, of Hollis, L. I., for a symphonic poem entitled Folio. Previous awards: 1917, Meyer I. Silver for composltion; 1918," Samuel Gardner, student in the Institute of Musical Art; 1919, no award; 1920, Bernard Rogers, for composition; 1921, to Foster Montgomery Hankins, selftaught, for Symphony in \(F\) Minor.

An annual scholarship having the value of \(\$ 1,500\) to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Soclety of American Artists has been merged-Awarded to Miss Edith Bell, Des Moines, Ia. Previous awards: 1917, John Matulka, New York City; 1918, to Dusham M. Rusitch, of the National Aeadeny of Design Schools; 1919, to Jacob B. Greene, student of National Academy of Design Schoois; 1920, to Frederiek C. Freder, National Academy of Design Schoois; 1921, to Vlucent Nesbert, Pittsburgh, Pa

Henry Woodward Sackett has offered twoscholarships of \(\$ 250\) each to the two graduates of 1923 ln the Pulitzer School of Journalism who, in the faculty's judgment, do the best work in the study of the law of libcl and the rights and dutles of newspapers, and become candidates for the degree of master of soience in journalism in 1923-1924.

\section*{PULITZER SCHOLARS.}

Of the 61 candidates (graduates of New York City public schools) for the Pulitzer Scholarships at Columbia University, 1922,37 passed the qualifying examinations. Of these 12 were selected. Each Pulltzer - Scholar receives upon the usual conditions of satisfactory performance, a stipend of \(\$ 250\) and, in addition, free tuition if he attends Columbia University.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.; Friendly Home, 545 W. 159th St.
Hebrew Immigrant Shelter, 229 E. Broadway
Hebrew Sheltering and Immlgrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette St.
Hebrew sheltering Guardian Society-Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70 th Sti.; 135 W. 106 th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d st.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105 th St.
Home for Destıtute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Disch'd Women Prlsoners, 17 Beekman Pl.
Home for Tncurables, Third Ave. and 182 d St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112 th St.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E . 10th St
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Annunciatlon for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155 th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.
House of the Holy Famliy, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 F. 11 th St
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Peari St
Industrial Christian Alliance, 243 W . 11 th St
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67 th St.
Institution of Merey, Madison Ave, and 81 st St.
International Instlitute for Young Women, 119 F 21st St.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190tin St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Japanese Christian Instltute, 330 E. 57 th St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Glrls, 251 W .24 th St.
Jewisin Convalescence Home, 183 Second Ave.
Ladles' Christian Union, nailntains the : Young Woinen's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.: The Eva, 153 E. \(62 d\) St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12 th St.; The Katherlne, 118 W. 13 th St.

Leake \& Watts Orphan Asyhum, Hawthorne Ave., near Clity line; offce, 262 Greene St.
Leo IIouse for German Cathoilo Inmlgrants, 6 State St.
Letchworth Viliage (oflee), 7 Wail St

Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.

Littie Sisters of the Poor, 135 W. 136th St.; 213 E 70 th St.: 183rd St. and Belmont Ave.
Maedchenheim-Verein, 217 E. \(62 d\) St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switze Institute and Home (Giris). 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa. The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16 th'St.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and \(92 d\) st.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave. Milbank Memorlal Home, 24 W. 12 th St.
Misslonary Home, 690 Eighth Ave.
Misericordia Home, 531 E .86 th St.
Montefore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 673 West End Ave.
Munlcipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25 th St.
Newsboys Lodglng House (Brace Memorlal), 14 New Chambers St
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123 d St.
New York Infant Asylum. 161 W .61 st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Ft. Washington Ave. and W...163d St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Odd Fellows' Home, Unionport.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104 th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church. Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indlgent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance. 23 St. Marks Pl.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St. Pullman Porters' Home. 280 E. 160th St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls Home, 112 E. 106th St
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washlngton Avé. and 190 th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 507 West St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90 th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Francis's Home for the Aged, 6095 th St.
St. Joseph's Asylum, 220 E. 4 th St.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. 209 W. 15 th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.): House of Receptlon. 12 W .129 th St.

St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseob \(\cdot \boldsymbol{A}\) Institute for Deal Mutes, Eastern Boulevard. Throgg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114 th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Glrls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14 th St.
St. Phillp's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 - Broome St.

St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants. 8 Charlton St.
St. Rose s. Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
Salvation Army. Natlonal Headquarters, 120 W 14 th St.: Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley. N. Y.; Industrlal Homes for Men, 533 W. 48 th St. and 229 E. 120 th St. ; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E . 15 th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samarltan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandlnavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Ansonia (offlce).
Sevilla Home for Chlldren, Hunts' Point.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Children, 51 Irving Place; 214 th St. and Bolton Road (Inwood) ; 355 E. 137 th St. The new home, under construction late in 1921 is on 5 th Ave., bet. 104 th and 105 th Sts Swedlsh J,utheran Immigrant. Home, 5 Water St.
Travelers' Ald Society, 25 W. 43d St.; 465 Lexington Ave.
Tuberculosis Preventorlum for Children (office), 125 E. 22d St.

Washington Heights Orphan Asylum, 841 St Nlcholas Ave.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. \(\therefore\) 8th St.

Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188 th St.

\section*{HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.}
A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Army, U. S. Hospital and Institution for care of slck and disabled soldiers, Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Ave. (formerly the R.C. Orphan Asylum). Babies' Hospital, 135 E .55 th St.
Beekman St. Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26 th St.
Beth David Hospltal, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson. and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane. White Plains, N. Y.: Office 8 W . 16 th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E .141 st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dlspensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hosp., 1525 Wash. Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 166 th St. and Grand Concourse.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; offlce, 30 E. \(42 d\) St.
Children's Clinlc (Department of Health): Man-hattan-Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx-580 E. 169 th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Rlchmond-689 Bay St., Stapleton. Chlldren's Hospital, Randall's Island.
City Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E . 35 th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20 th St.
Community Hospltal, 19 W. 101st St.
Cornell University Medical College, Flrst Ave. and 28th St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P: C. A.; Avenue A and 24th St.
Emergency Relief Station for Clty and Metropolitan Hospltals, loot E. 70 th St.
Flith Ave. Hospital. at 105 th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Gulld; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and E. \(163 d\) St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.

French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77 th St.
Good Samarltan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospltal, Gouverneur Slip and Front St. Grace Hospltal and Dispensary, 414 E. 14 th St.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and .Throat. Intirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Herman Knapp Memorlal Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptlves. Inwood, N. Y. C.; office, 59 E. 59 th St.
Hospltal for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118 th St.
Hospltal for Deformitles and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, Clty Home for Aged and Infrm. Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Hospltal for Ruptured and Crlppled, 321 E. 42d St. House of the Annunclation for Crippled and Incurable Chlldren, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (cancer, lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
Hudson Street Hospltal, 67 Hudson'St. (U. S. Publle Health Service Hospltal, No. 70).
Italian Hospltal, 83d St. and East Rlver
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Klngs Park State Hospital, office 30 E. 42 d St.
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and
- 131st St.

Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Loulsa Minturn Hosjital, foot E. 16th. St
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144 th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17 th and 18 th Sta Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64 th St Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospita, 210 E .64 th St. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospltal (Insane), Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42 d St.
Manhattan Whlte Cross Hospltal, 72 W. 50 th St.
Marine Hospltal, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary ln Barge Office, Manhattan.
Memorial Hospital (cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospltal, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.

Metropoiitan Throat Hospitai, 351 W. 34th St.
Misericordia Hospital, 531 : E. 86 th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospitai, Firth Ave. and 100th St
Neuroiogicai Hospitai, Blackwell's (Wclfare) Island
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York Coliege of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St

New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68 th 'St.
New York Hospitai, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.

New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67 th St.
New York Nursery and Chiid's Hospital, Amstcrdam Ave.. and 61st St.
New. York Ophthaimic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St
New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospitai, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Poiyciinic Medical School and Hospital. 345.W. 50 th St.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospitai, Second Ave. and 19th st.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospitai, 229 E. 57 th .st:
New York Yeterinary Hospital, 120 W 2 th St.
New York Women's League for Animais, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lalayette St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59 th St
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36 til St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christo pher St
Pastcur Institute, Inc.; 348 W. 22d St.
HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospitai, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleccker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford stt.
Brookiyn City Dlspensary, 11 Tiliary St.
Brooklyn Eastérn District Dispensary and Hospital, 108 S. 2d St.
Brookiyn Eastern District Homoeopathic Dispensary 194 S. 3d St.
Brookiyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kaib Ave
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, 298 S. 2dSt.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospitai, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwlck and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtie and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospitai, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospitai, 53 Woodruft Ave.
Children's Ciinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dentai), Department of Health: Brooklyn-330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough-374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Isiand Hospitai, Occan Parkway, near Avenuc Z.

Cumberland Street Hospital, 109 Cumberland St
Flushing Hospital, Parsons \& Forest Aves., Flushing
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsiand Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, Cropsey \& \(23 d\) Aves.
Hoiy Family Hospltal, 155 Dean St.
Hospital of the House of St. Giies the Cripple Brookiyn Ave. and President St.
Jamalca Hospitai, New York Ave., Jamalca, L. I. Jewish Hospitai, Ciasson and St. Marks Aves
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson St., near Albany Ave.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Paclifc, and Amity Sts.

Peopie's Hospitai, 203 Second Ave.
Philanthropian Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St
Presbyterian Hosisital, Madison Ave., between 70 til and 71st Sts.
Reconstruction (absorbed De Milt Dispensary and Park Hospltal) 100th St. and Central Park West. Riverside Hospitai, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeiler Institute for Medlcal Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Rooseveit Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th st. St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69 th St.
St. Elizabcth's Hospitai, 415 W. 51st St
St. Francis's Hospitai, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St. St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142 d St. St. Lawrence Hospitai, Edgecombe Ave. and 163 d St. St. Luke's Hospitai. Amsterdam Ave. and 113 th St. St. Mark's Hospitai, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St
St. Vincent's Hospitai, Scventh Ave. and 12th St
Sanitarium for Hebrew Chiidren, 224 W. 34 th St
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Wiiiard Parker), foot E. 16 th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp s. I., 103 Park Ave.

Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corners, Staten Island. Seton Hospitai, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (tuber culosls).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 5.9th St
Staten Island Hospitai, New Brighton, S. I.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Vaientine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbiit Ciinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60 th St.
Volunteer Hóspitai (See Beekman St.)
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq. W
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16 th St.

Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th-St
AND QUEENS BOROUGHS:
Long Island State Hospital (insane), Clarkson St and Aibany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immacuiate Hospital, Sheiton Ave., Jamaica
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Steriing Place.
Metnodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7 th St.
Navai Hospital, Fiushing Ave., loot Ryerson St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Peck, Carson C., Memorial Hospital, Crown St
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place
St. Anthony's Hospitai, Woodhaven.
St. Catherinc's Hospital, Bushwick Ave.; near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Bables, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Allantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Isiand City Hospital, 12 tn St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway
St. Mary's Hospitai, St. Mark's Ave., ncar Rochester Ave.
St. Mary's Hospitai, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St:, between Congress and Warren sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17 th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21 st st. Coney Island.
Surgical Sanitarium, 1223 Bushwick Avc.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Steriing Place
Williamsburg Hospital, 108 S. \(3 d\) St.
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
HEALTH CENTRES.
In addition to the hospitals named above, there are being establlshed throughout the city what are called Health Centres, planned to co-ordinate the
activities of public and private health and welfare ageneles. The first, East Harlem Centre, 345 E 116 th St., was founded by the American Red Cross.

\section*{EXEMPT REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF.NEW YORK.}
(Figures show the cstimated 1922 valuation.)

Owned by the United States GovernmentForts, \(\$ 18,398,400\); Navy" Yard, \(\$ 21,514,000\), Post Offlce, \(\$ 21,268,500\); Custom House, \(\$ 9,176,000 ;\)
Sub-Treasury, \(\$ 6,350,000\) Other and totai, \(\$ 148, \cdots\) 346.300 .

Owned by the State of New York-Armories, \(\$ 3,102,900\); State lands, \(\$ 8,771,675-\) Other and total. \$13,543,275.

Owned by the City of New York-Parks, \$811,145,535; subways, \(\$ 268,738,460\); picrs, \(\$ 216,021,770\); aqueduct (within the city only), \(\$ 111,477,300\); schools, \(\$ 152,156,150\); bridges, \(\$ 109,331,370\); scwers, \(\$ 87,406,825\); bublic buildings, \(\$ 57,983,575\); liospitals,
\(\$ 46,703,160\); libraries, \(\$ 32,230,000\)-Other and total, \(\$ 1,963,336,170\).

Owned by private organizations-Rellgious property, \(\$ 222,604,420\); institutions of instruction. \(\$ 53\). 341,150 ; hospitals, \(\$ 51,846,700\), other benevolences, \(\$ 48,227,550\); asylums, \(\$ 32,553.550\); cemetcries, \(\$ 38,860,025\); subways, \(\$ 9,060,452\) - Otiler and total, \$462,082,509.

Exempt property by boroughs-Manhattan, \$1,702,858,622; Bronx, \$234,252,430; 13rookiyn, \(\$ 508,568,196 ;\) Queens, \(\$ 95,546,695 ;\) Riclimond \(\$ 46,081,345-\) Total for the City of New York, \(\$ 2\),587,306,688.

\section*{VALUABLE MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.}
(1923 Tax Department, assessed valuations, subject to revision.)
OFFICE BUILDINGS ( \(\$ 2,000,000\) OR MORE).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & 1923. & Name. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. \\
\hline & \[
\overline{\mathrm{DO}}
\] & & Dollars. & 280 Br & Dollars. \\
\hline Am. Tel. \& & 17,800,000 & 50 Church & 5,110,000 & Longacr & \(3,200,000\) \\
\hline Stock Exchange & 13,800,000 & Mills Building & 5,000,000 & Commercial Cable & 3,000,000 \\
\hline Metropolitan Lif & 13,250,000 & N. Y. Prod. Exch & 4,900,000 & Lincoln Trust & 3.000,000 \\
\hline Woolworth Bldg. & 12,500,000 & Knickerbocker & 4,900,000 & World Building & 2,975,000 \\
\hline Cunard & 11,000,000 & Marbridge. & 4,825,000 & Consolidated Gas & 2,800,000 \\
\hline Mutual I & 10,400,000 & Empire. & 4,800,000 & Fitzgerald & 2,700,000 \\
\hline 165 Broadway & 8,650.000 & Hanover & 4,755,000 & Heckscher No & 2,700,000 \\
\hline 30 Church Stree & 8,250,000 & Bowling G & 4,500,000 & Aeolian & 2,600,000 \\
\hline Singer Building & 8,200,000 & Garment & 4,500,000 & Penn. Terminal & 2,540,000 \\
\hline Whitehall Bldg. & 8,110,000 & American & 4,375,000 & 24 Broad Street & 2,500,000 \\
\hline Adams Express & 8,000,000 & 42. Broadw & 4,375,000 & 60 Wall & 2,500,000 \\
\hline A merican Sure & 7,500,000 & Strauss & 4,350,000 & Borden. & 2,500,000 \\
\hline 26 Broadway & 7,250,000 & Joew & 4,300,000 & 50 Broad Stree & 2,450,000 \\
\hline Bankers Trust & 7,000,000 & Carbon and Carb & 4,300,000 & Metrop Life Anne & 2,350,000 \\
\hline 111 Broadway & 7,000,000 & 80 Maiden Lane & 4,200,000 & Brokaw Brothers. & 2,300,000 \\
\hline Canadian Pacific & 6,600,000 & 500 Seventh Ave & 3,777,000 & Candler & 2,275,000 \\
\hline National City Ban & 6,300,000 & 2 Rector Street & 3,700,000 & Wurlitze & 2,200,000 \\
\hline Broad Exchange. & 6,000,000 & Guaranty Trust & 3,675,000 & Exhibition & 2,180,000 \\
\hline 115 Broadway & 6,000,000 & Washington & 3,650,000 & Tribunc B1 & 2,150,000 \\
\hline J. P. Morga & 5,800,000 & National Park Bank & 3,600,000 & Ideal Investing & 2,150,000 \\
\hline Heckscher & 5,725,000 & Enigrant Bk. Bldg & 3,525,000 & Liberty Tower & 2,050,000 \\
\hline National Bk Com & 5,700,000 & Exchan & 3,500,000 & U. S. Rubber & 2,050,000 \\
\hline Central Tel. Exchange & 5,325,000 & Mechanics and Metals & 3,500,000 & Flatiron Building. & 2,025,000 \\
\hline Textile....... & 5,250,000 & Putnan & 3,400,000 & Seaboard Bank & 2,000,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HOTELS ( \(\$ 500,000\) OR MORE)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 923 & N & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. \\
\hline & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollar \\
\hline Plaza & 11,500,000 & St. Regis. & 2,850,000 & St. Urb & 1,100,000 & Wellington & 750,000 \\
\hline Pennsylvania.. & 11,000,000 & Majestic & 2,225,000 & Belleclair & 1,075,000 & Manhat'n Sq. & 750,000 \\
\hline McAlpin & 9,850,000 & Imperial. & 1,935,000 & P. Stuyvesant. & -1,050,000 & Robt. Fulton.. & 750,000 \\
\hline Biltmor & 9,500,000 & Martiniqu & 1,920,000 & Bristol. & 1,025,000 & Walcott. & 735,000 \\
\hline Commodo & 9,500,000 & W allack & 1,750,000 & Cumberland & -925,000 & Hermitage & 715,000 \\
\hline Waldorf & 7,700,000 & Anne & 440,000 & Poseley Court. & 925,000 & Wallace & 700,000 \\
\hline Astor & 7,130,000 & Breslin. & 1,625,000 & Berkeley. & 850,000 & Colonial & 650,000 \\
\hline Ritz-Carl & 5,850,000 & Bretton Hall & 1,600,000 & Sherman Sq. & 835,000 & Endicott & 650,000 \\
\hline Bclmont & 5,000,000 & Continental. & 1,500,000 & Annex & 600,000 & Hargrave & 640,000 \\
\hline Waldor & 4,525,000 & Chatham & 1,375,000 & American & 800,000 & Algonquin & 600,000 \\
\hline Anson & 4,500,000 & Voodstoc & 1,325,000 & Woodwar & 800,000 & Collingwood & 600,000 \\
\hline Ambassad & 4,200,000 & St. Andrew & 1,300,000 & Royalton & 800,000 & Somerset. & 560,000 \\
\hline Gothan & 3,000,000 & Marie Ant'tte. & 1,300,000 & Beresford & 800,000 & Longacre & 540,000 \\
\hline Claridge & 2,900,000 & Turin. & 1,140,000 & Gerard & 750,000 & Albemarle & 525,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THEATRES ( \(\$ 200,000\) OR MORE)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. & Name. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. \\
\hline & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. \\
\hline Loew's. & 4,200,000 & Columbia. & 1,250,000 & Belasco & 570,000 & Cort & 420,000 \\
\hline Met. Op. H'se. & 3,800,000 & Astor & 1,225,000 & Eltinge & 570,000 & 48th Stre & 420,000 \\
\hline Strand. & 2,950,000 & New Amst'd'm. & 1,120,000 & Republ & 565,000 & Longacre & 410,000 \\
\hline Cohan & 2,700,600 & Lincoln Square. & 1,100,000 & Lvceum & 560,000 & Klaw & 38.5,000 \\
\hline Caplto & 2,550,000 & Booth-Shubert. & 1,020,000 & Liberty & 535,000 & Plymout & 380,000 \\
\hline Rialto. & 2,070,000 & Globe & 925,000 & Miller. & 520,000 & Central & 375,000 \\
\hline Century & 2,000,600 & 44th Stree & 920,000 & National & 510,000 & Sclwyn & 370,000 \\
\hline Carnegle Ha & 1,750,000 & American. & 880,000 & Playhouse & 480,000 & Comedy & 350,000 \\
\hline Gaiety. & 1,570,000 & Earl Carroll's & 825,000 & Morosco. & 460,000 & Vanderbilt & 340,000 \\
\hline Winter Garden. & 1,500,000 & Lyric. & 720,000 & Ritz & 460,000 & Cohan \& Harris & 335,000 \\
\hline Times \& Apollo & 1,450,000 & Park & 710,000 & Fulton & 450,000 & Bijou & 310,000 \\
\hline Al Jolson's..... & 1,400,000 & Music Bo & 610,000 & Maxine Etli & 450,000 & 49th Street & 270,000 \\
\hline Rivoli. & 1,370,000 & Hudson & 590,000 & Broadhurst & 435,000 & Little & 250,000 \\
\hline Palace. & 1,300,000 & Ambassador. & 575.000 & Harris.. & 430,000 & Belmont & 210,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

APARTMENT HOUSES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. & N & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. \\
\hline & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. & & Dollars. \\
\hline Belnord & 4,500,000 & Hend'k Hưdson & 1,150,000 & Dallieu. . . . . . . & 775,000 & g'sett. . & 475,000
450,000 \\
\hline Astor Court. & 2,700,000 & 927 Fifth Ave.. & 1,150,000 & 876 Park Ave. . & 760,000 & Victoria & 450,000 \\
\hline 910 Fifth Ave. & 2,400,000 & Rockfall. & 1,050,000 & 555 Park Ave. . & 760,000 & Wallaston & 440,000 \\
\hline 907 Fifth Ave. & 2,100,000 & Roxboroug & 1,000,000 & Bonta Vesta... & 750,000 & Peter Miniut & 350,000 \\
\hline 820 Fifth Ave.. & 1,800,000 & Gramont & 1,000,000 & P. Stuyvesant. & 675,000 & Shore View & 330,000 \\
\hline 845 Fifth Ave. & 1,600,000 & 630 Park Ave & 980,000 & 633 Park Ave. & 675,000 & Lido Apartm ts & 325,000 \\
\hline 850 Park Ave. & 1,330,000 & 640 Park Ave. & 980,000 & Manhasset. . . . & 600,000 & Barnard Court. & 325,000 \\
\hline 570 Park Ave. . & 1,280,000 & 721 Mad. Ave. & 925,000 & St. Valler. & 585,000 & Stadium View.. & 310,000 \\
\hline 830 Park Ave. . & 1,225,000 & Yaterno.... & 850,000 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CLUBS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. & NAME. & 1923. \\
\hline ersit & Dollars. & & Dollars & & Dollars. & & Dollars. \\
\hline Metropolitan & 2,200,000 & Harvar & 1,300,000 & Harmony. & 775,000
600,000 & Delta Kappa & \\
\hline Union League. . & 1,950,000 & Knickerbocker. & 1,000,000 & Democ'tic Ċlub & 560,000 & City Club & 330,000 \\
\hline Union.. \& Ten's & 1,800,000 & Colony & 900,000 & N. Y. Yacht. . . & .480,000 & Calumet & 270.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.}
(From the 1922 report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Class of Building. & Manhattan & Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Queens. & Richmond. & Total. \\
\hline One-family dwellings. & 23,1.11 & 14,303 & 72,680 & 51,228 & 19.944 & 181,266 \\
\hline Two-ramily dwellings. & 2,639 & 14,034 & 56,455 & 19,455. & 2,725 & 180,308 \\
\hline Tenements without elevators. & 39,649 & 11,100 & 49,824 & 6,748 & - 550 & 107,871 \\
\hline Hotels \& elevator apt. houses. & 2,375 & 86 & - 279 & 219 & 90 & - 3,049 \\
\hline Warehouses, dept. stores, lofts & 8,084 & 125 & 1,746 & 93 & 121 & 10,169 \\
\hline Office builldings. & 897 & 82 & 172 & 113 & 30 & 1,294 \\
\hline Factorles. . & 1,281 & 486 & 3.268 & 1,239 & 527 & 6,801 \\
\hline Stables and garages & 2,208 & 3,340 & 10,863 & 13,358 & 2,283 & 32,052 \\
\hline Theatres............. \({ }_{\text {Miscellaneous, }}\) & 186
3,390 & 27
3,299 & 134
7,549 & 4,475 & 4
978 & 396
\(1.9,691\) \\
\hline Tot & 83,820 & 41,882 & 202,970 & 96,973 & 27,252 & 452,897 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1677 there were in New York City (present Manhattan) 12 streets and 384 houses.

\section*{VACANT LAND IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1922.}

In the suburbs, vacant parcels are frequently \(\mid\) counted as improved. Exempt and partially exempt acreage plots, hence the actual vacant area is greater than the following figures indicate. Every parcel which contains any improvement, however slight, is
parcels are included in the total, but not in the number of vacant parcels. Only taxable land is listed in the number of vacant parcels.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Borougr. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { Number } \\
\text { of Parcels }
\end{gathered}
\] & Vacant Parcels & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Assessed } \\
\text { Value of } \\
\text { Vacant Parcels }
\end{gathered}
\] & Borough. & Total
Number of Parcels. & Vacant Parcels. & Assessed
Value of
Vacant Parcels. \\
\hline Manhattan. & 88,902 & 5,508 & \$154,238,755 & Richmond & 45,085 & 22,796 & \$16,971,510 \\
\hline Bronx \({ }^{\text {Brooklyn }}\) - & 28,
232,738
163,711 & 3,
36,360
47,675
85,538 & \(154,454,480\)
\(134,902,811\)
\(139,946,085\) & Total. & 603,943 & 197,877 & \$576,513,641 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

OFFICIAL HOUSING STATISTICS, 1910-1921.
(From the Records of the Tenement House Department.)


\section*{EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.}
(U. S. Census figures, as of January 1, 1920.)

The following table shows the number, of families in the City of New York that have no separate dwelling for their own occupancy, but occupy a home in common with others.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{City and Census Year.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Dwellings.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{FamiIles.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{EXCESS OF
FAMILIES
OVER
DWELLINGS.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{City and Census Year.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Dwellings.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Families.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { EXCESS OF } \\
\text { FAMILIES } \\
\text { OVER } \\
\text { DWELLINGS. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & & & Num- & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Pct. } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Fami- } \\ \text { lies. }\end{gathered}\right.\) & & & & Num- & Pct Total Familles. \\
\hline New York-1920. & 365,963 & 1,278,341 & 912,378 & 71.4 & Manhattan & 75.534 & 525;154 & 449,620 & 85.6 \\
\hline 1910.......... & 305,698 & 1,020,827 & 715,129 & 70.1 & 1910. & 75,410 & 493,545 & 418,135 & 84.7 \\
\hline 1900. & 249,991 & -735,621 & 485,630 & 66.0 & 1900 & 80,603 & 391,687 & 311,084 & 79.4 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
BOROUGHS. \\
Bronx-1920.
\end{tabular} & 33,985 & 166,260 & 132,275 & 79.6 & Queens-1920 & 64,323 & 109,559 & 45,236 & 41.3 \\
\hline 1910.. & 28,733 & 93,897 & 65,164 & 69.4 & 1910. & 39,764 & 62,001 & 22,237 & 35.9 \\
\hline 1900. & 19,944 & 42,266 & 22,322 & 52.8 & 1900 & 24,221 & 32,121 & 7,900 & 24.6 \\
\hline Brooklyn-1920 & 173,847 & 453,587 & 2'79,740 & 61.7 & Richmond-1920 & 18,274 & 23,781 & 5,507 & 23.2 \\
\hline \[
1910 . . .
\] & 147,666 & 353,666 & 206,000 & 58.2 & \[
1910
\] & 14,125 & 17,718 & 3,593 & 20.3 \\
\hline 1900. & 113,972 & 255,821 & 141,8491 & 55.4 & 19,00 & 11,251 & 13,726 & 2,475 & 18:0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ALTERATIONS. IN BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.}

As new bullding operations decrease in Man,attan alterations in existing buildings increase, showing that the Borough is being steadily reconstructed. This is in part due to limited area,
which restricts new building and compels Manhattan to provide for ever-increasing population by other means. This is shown in the following table:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Period.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{NEW BUILDINGS.} & ALTER- & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Period.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{New Brildings.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Alterr-
ATIONS.
Cost.} \\
\hline & No. & Cost. & Ave.
Cost. & Cost. & & No. & Cost. & Ave. & \\
\hline 1868-1873. & 2,089 & \$34,157,589 & \$16.300 & \$3,308.301 & 1892-1901 & 3,157 & \$79,401,104 & \$25,000 & \$7,113,856 \\
\hline 1874-1881. & 1,784 & 21,807,115 & 12,200 & 3,438.566 & 1902-1911 & 1,179 & 94,988,348 & 80,000 & 12,710,719 \\
\hline 1882-1891. & 3,354 & 54,981,181 & 16,400 & 6,184,628 & 1912-1921 & 539 & 74,220,088 & 137.885 & 18.579 .070 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BUILDING. CONSTRUCTION•IN NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1899.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manhattan.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Bronx.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{BROOKLYN.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Queens.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RICHMOND.} \\
\hline & No. of Bidgs. & Cost. & No. of Bldgs. & Cost. & No. of Bldgs. & Cost. & No. of Bldgs. & Cost. & No. of Bidgs. & Cost. \\
\hline & & Dol & & Dollars. & & Do & & Dollars. & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
\(1,063,050\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1899. & 2,5 & 10 & 2 & 19,999,727 & 4,627
3,019 & & 1,033 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
385 \\
283 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1,063,050 \\
\hline 1901 & 1,471 & 112,576,660 & 1,080 & 9,599,980 & 3,377 & 18,198,617 & 1,452 & 4,869,596 & 277 & 806,844 \\
\hline 1902. & - 860 & 80,384,375 & -882 & 6,503,979 & 3,173 & 18,549,062 & 1,231 & 5,159,979 & 350 & 1,137,904 \\
\hline 1903. & 1,038 & 75, 104,200 & 795 & 6,792,884 & 3,999 & 23,946,292 & 1,321 & 4,829,929 & 349 & 1,653,521 \\
\hline 1904 & 1,423 & 75,267,780 & 1,684 & 23,068,185 & 5,998 & 42,027,997 & 1,923 & 8,863,774 & 337 & 921,080 \\
\hline 1905 & 2,572 & 124,746,552 & 2,278 & 38,313,498 & 8,788 & 66,660,856 & 3,251 & 12,827,960 & 480 & 2,099,340 \\
\hline 1906. & 1,621 & 107,977,515 & 2,246 & 27,622,730 & 8,584 & 65,066,325 & 4,070 & 17,003,216 & 824 & 4,216,641 \\
\hline 1907. & 1948 & 74,939,900 & 1,967 & 20,784,600 & 8,478 & 64,150,107 & 3,929 & 15,944,259 & 840 & 3,231,381 \\
\hline 1908. & 659 & 84,976,376 & 1,912 & 21,415,160 & 6,737 & 39,838,866 & 3,896 & 13,842,000 & 763 & 2,850,146 \\
\hline 1909 & 995 & 131,246,483 & 2,402 & 40,748,610 & 10,305 & 60,130,476 & 4,758 & 19,407,921 & 730 & 2,527 545 \\
\hline 1910 & 838 & 96,703 029 & 2,028 & 44,034,405 & 5,770 & 34,813,720 & 4,133 & 15,144,377 & 841 & 3,363,868 \\
\hline 1911. & 840 & 98,537,275 & 1,357 & 32,837,060 & 5,288 & 32,598,240 & 5.374 & 22,212,355 & 911 & 2,513,324 \\
\hline 1912 & 757 & 116,325,135 & 1,310 & 34,644,400 & 5,105 & 36,472,377 & 4,821 & 19,651,222 & 1,007 & 3,412,103 \\
\hline 1913 & 577 & 73,970,685 & - 846 & 20,072,489 & 3,616 & 30,719,101 & 4,653 & 17,504,955 & 1,013 & 3,377,109 \\
\hline 1914 & 411 & 45,471,165 & 735 & 16,347,382 & 4,379 & 38,269,185 & 4,596 & 18,098,290 & 1,166 & 2,272,898 \\
\hline 1915 & 489 & 64,652,869 & 962 & \(28,119,100\) & 5,121 & 40,300,600 & 5,756 & 20,316,392 & 1,381 & 2,630,192 \\
\hline 1916 & \(\checkmark 64\) & 114,690,145 & 650 & 16,725,582 & 4,946 & 35,397,480 & 5,333 & 20,009,683 & 1,378 & 4,563,716 \\
\hline 1917 & 321 & 29,068,525 & 640 & 8,545,475 & 2,696 & 27,613,290 & 3,619 & 11,651,078 & 1,171 & 3,715,570 \\
\hline 1918. & 182 & 8,507,000 & 206 & 3,991,900 & 2,815 & 17,858,425 & 2,228 & 6,768,138 & 891 & 2,085,293 \\
\hline 1919. & 379 & 72,283,061 & 1,089 & 21,006,865 & 12,889 & 68,137,966 & 8,910 & 46,022,687 & 2,135 & 4,295,399 \\
\hline 1920. & 783 & 96,199,860 & 1,115 & 18,585,600 & 8,598 & \(63,548,948\) & 6,914 & 38,092,548 & 2,026 & 4,838 841 \\
\hline 1921. & 936 & 121,032,441 & 3,529 & 72,150,739 & 15,208 & 146,812,715 & 13,991 & 81,663,823 & 3,441 & 10,170,910 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TOTAL-WHOLE CITY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { No. } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Bldgs. }
\end{array}
\] & Cost. & YEAR. &  & Cost. & Year. & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { No. } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Bldgs. }
\end{array}
\] & Cost. & Year &  & Cost. \\
\hline & & 156 & & & 2 & & & ol & & & 8 \\
\hline 1899 & 10,97 & 15 & & & 2 & & & & & & 8 \\
\hline 1900 & 6,278 & 146,551,697 & 1906 & 17,345 & 221,886,427 & 1912. & 13,000 & 145,644,339 & 1918. & r \(\mathbf{6 , 3 2 2}\) & \(39,210,756\)
\(221,745,978\) \\
\hline 1902 & 6.496 & 111,735,299 & 1908 & 13,967 & 162,912,548 & 1914 & 11,287 & 120,458,920 & 1920. & 19,436 & 221,265,897 \\
\hline 1903. & 7,502 & 112,326,826 & 1909 & 19,190 & 254,051,035 & 1915 & 13,709 & 156,019,153 & 1921.. & 37,105 & 431,830,628 \\
\hline 1904. & 11,36 & 150,148,816 & 1910 & 13,610 & 194,059,399 & 1916 & 12,871 & 191,386,606 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN MANHATTAN.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1921.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1920.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1919.} \\
\hline & No. & Cost. & No. & Cost. & No. & Cost. \\
\hline Dwelings costing over \$50,000.. & 10 & Dollars. \({ }^{1,85} 5\) & 8 & Dollars.
\[
1,170.000
\] & 17 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dollars. } \\
& 1,882,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Dwellings costing \(\$ 20,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\) & 10 & 1,280,000 & 10 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,170.000 \\
295,000
\end{array}
\] & 17 & \\
\hline Dweliings costing under \(\$ 20,000 \ldots\). & 115 & 880,300 & 4 & 38,500 & 2 & 22,500 \\
\hline Tenements (including flats and apt. houses).. & 109 & 33,435,000 & 22 & 13,565,000 & 44 & 13,575,000 \\
\hline Hotels. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 4 & 14,600,000 & 3 & 1,915,000 & 14 & 8,788,000 \\
\hline Stores, lofts, etc., costing over \(\$ 30,000 \ldots\) & 38 & 11,159,000 & 27 & 6,591,000 & 23 & 3,185,000 \\
\hline Stores, iofts, etc., costing \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 30,000\). & 21 & -469,000 & 8 & 176,000 & 9 & 190,000 \\
\hline Stores, lofts, etc., costing under \$15,000.... & 34 & 177,325 & 13 & 69,250 & 11 & 73,800 \\
\hline Offlce buildings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 67 & 36,423,000 & 81 & 44,668,400 & 45 & 23,269,361 \\
\hline Factories and workshops & 53 & 6,561,783 & 23 & 8,232,700 & 38 & 12,700,500 \\
\hline Schoolhouses. & 4 & \(2,135,000\) & 3 & 500,000 & 2 & 445,000 \\
\hline Churches. & 11 & 1,305,000 & 1 & 60,000 & 5 & 683,000 \\
\hline Public buildings (municipal) & 5 & 839,000 & 14 & 1,676,800 & 1 & 3,500 \\
\hline Public buildings (theatres, etc.) & 27 & 6,535,900 & 25 & 5,140,000 & 13 & 1,600,000 \\
\hline Hospitais. . . . . & -18 & 75,000 & 8 & 5,350,000 & 3 & 730,000 \\
\hline Stables and garag & 348 & 4,162,453 & 482 & 6,348,318 & 98 & 4,991,700 \\
\hline Other structures & 79 & 139,680 & 51 & 403,892 & 54 & 143,700 \\
\hline Total. & 936 & 121,032.441 & 783 & 96,199,960 & 379 & 72,283,061 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1918.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1917.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1916.} \\
\hline & No. & Cost. & No. & Cost. & No. & Cost. \\
\hline Dweilings costing over \$50,000 & 1 & Dollars.
\[
75,000
\] & 4 & Dollars.
\[
390,000
\] & 30 & Dollars.
\[
2,869,000
\] \\
\hline Dweliings costing \(\$ 20,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\). . . . . . . & 3 & 140,000 & 1 & 30,000 & . 5 & 2, 185000 \\
\hline Dweilings costing under \(\$ 20,000\). & & & & & 3
183 & 3711,700 \\
\hline Tenements (including flats and apt. houses).. & 9 & 1,780,000 & 23 & 2,661,000 & 183 & 37,841,500 \\
\hline  & 10 & 750,000 & 5 & 2,750,000 & 27 & 26,717,000 \\
\hline Stores, lofts, etc., over \(\$ 30,000 \ldots\)
Stores, lofts, etc., \(\$ 15,000\) to \(\$ 30,00\) & 10 & 1,204,000 & 11 & \(2,442,000\)
125,500 & 45
5 & \(17,817,650\)
107,000 \\
\hline Stores, lofts, etc, under \$15,000. & 9 & 57,450 & 5 & 144,000 & 16 & 106,000 \\
\hline Offlce buiidings . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8 & 398,500 & 20 & 8,127,500 & 43 & 12,651,500 \\
\hline Factories and workshops. & 7 & 334,200 & 34 & 2,795,000 & 35 & 6,167,600 \\
\hline Schooihouses. & & & 2 & 88,000 & 3 & 795,000 \\
\hline Churches & 2 & 150,000 & 3 & 985,000 & 10 & 858,500 \\
\hline Public bulldings (municipal) & & & 18 & 1,075,300 & 9 & 969,000 \\
\hline Public buildings (theatres, etc.) & 5 & 720,000 & 31 & 2,496,525 & 30 & 3,639,500 \\
\hline Hospitais. & & & \({ }^{3}\) & -940,000 & 2 & 1,000,000 \\
\hline Stables and garages & 81 & 2,526,450 & 119 & 3,866,500 & 87 & 2,910,100 \\
\hline Other structures. & 40 & 243,400 & 36 & 252,200 & 31 & 4, 44,095 \\
\hline Total.. & 182 & 8,507,000 & 321 & 29.068.525 & 564 & 114,690,145 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
The average number of new dweliings in Man-
hattan for the previous 10 years is 23 against 135
for 1921, an increase of nearly 600 per cent. This
increase is due to the adoption by the Board of

Aldermen on Feb. 15, 1921, of an ordinance in relation to exemption from iocal taxation other than assessments for local improvements of new buidings planned for dwelling purposes.
}

\section*{HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.}
(Figures in parentheses show number of storles. The other figures show height, in feet; odd inches are not named in helght.)

Adams, 61 B'way, (32), 424.
Am. Bnk. Note Co., 78 Trinity Pl., (28), 374.
Am. Express Co., 65 B'way., (32), 415.
Am. Surety Co., 100 B'way., (23), 306.
Amer. Tract Soc., Nassau \& Spruce'Sts., (23), 306.
Ashland, 4 th Av. \& 24 th St., (20), 266.
Astor Trust, 5 th Av. \& 42 d St., (21), 261
Bankers Trust Co., Wall \& Nassau Sts., (39), 539.
Biltmore Hotel, Madlson Av. \& 43d St., (26), 305.
Bowery Savings Bank, 4th Av. \& 42 d St.,. \((14), 238\).
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St., (20), 277.
B'way \& 48th St, (39), 432.
Bush Terminal, \(130{ }^{W}\). 42 d St., (29), 419.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St., (29), 341.
Church \& Dey Sts., (27), 362 :
Church \& Fulton Sts.. (27), 362.
City. Investlng, 165 B. way, (33), 487.
Clare don, 4 th' Av. \& 18 th St:, (20), 263.
Columbia, Trust Co., 60 B'way., (23), 306
Commercial \({ }^{\text {C }}\) Cable Co., 20 Broad St., (21), 255 exclusive of dome.

Commonwealth Hotel, B'way \& 55th St., (30), 363. Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St., (20), 260. Cotton Exchange, Hanover Sq:, (23), 291
Croisic, 2205 th Av., (21), 269.
Eagle, 4 th Av. \& \(21 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{H}}\). (20), 299.
Eight West 40 th st., (20), 271.
Elcven-Thirtcen E. 26 th St., (21), 275.
Emplre, B'way \& Rector St., (20), 293.
Equitable, 120 B'way, (37), 486.
Federal Reserve Bank, Nassau St. \& Maiden Lane, (14), 232.

Fifty Broad St. (20), 242.
Flatiron (Fuller) B'way \& 23d St., (20), 286.
Forty-iirst St., 18-20 E. 41 st St., (20), 252.
Forty-second, St., \(18-28\) E. 42 d St., (20), 272.
Forty-two B'way, (21), 249.
Four Sixty-one Eighth Av., (21), 340.
Cermania Life, 50 Union. Sq̈., (20), 281.
Hanover Natlonal Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts., (22), 385.

Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Av., (20), 270.
Heidelberg, B'way \& 42d St., (30), 410.
Herald Square, 141 W. 36 th St., (22), 259.

Hess, 4th Av. \& 26th St.. (20), 271
Hudson Terminal, 30-50 Church St.; (22) 275.
Kidder, Peabody \& Co., 35 E. 42 d St., (22), 283. Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St., (22), 325.
Liberty Tower, Nassau \& Liberty Sts., (32). 385.
McAlpin Hotel, B'way \& 34th St., (25), 307 .
Mad. Av. \& 40 th St., n. w. cor., (22), 264.
Madison Av. \& 45 th St., (22), 260 .
Madison Avenue, Mad. Áv. \& 25th St., (20), 288.
Madison Squarc, \(15 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}} 26 \mathrm{th}\) St., (20), 273.
Metropolitan Life, 1 Mad. Av., (50), 700 .
Municipal, Park Row \& Centre St., (24), 560.
National Bank of Commerce, (20), 270.
Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way, (20), 263
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row, (29), 309.
Penna. Hotel, 7 th Av. \& 33d St., (20), 260
Pershing Sq. Bidg., 4 th Av. \& 42 d St.; (30), 363. Pulitzer, Park Row, (22), 375.
St. Paul, B'way \& Ann St., (26), 308.
Schilf Estate, 52 William St., (21), 265.
Singer, 149 B'way, (41), 612.
Sixty Wall St., (26), 346.
Thirty-seven Wall St., (25), 318.
Times, B'way \& 42 d St., (28), 410.
Trinity, 111 B'way, (21), 280.
Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Av., (20), 264.
United States Rubber Co., B'way \& 58 th St. (20), 273.

Vanderbilt Hotel, 4th Av. \& 33d St., (22), 225.
Victoria, B'way \& 27 th St., (20), 263 .
Western Union, 195 B'way, (28), 403.
West Street, West \& Cedar Sts., (23),
Whitehall, 17 Battery Pl., (32), 424
William and John Sts., (20), 251.
Woolworth,' 233 B'way, (51), 792 .
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St., (30), 335. Yale Club, Vanderbilt Av. \& 44 th St., (20); 263. 24 West 59th St, (21), 245.
109-111 East 40 th St., (20), 249.
351 W. 42d St. (22), 290.
112 Park Av., (32), 390.
201 B'way, (27), 362 :
347 Madison Av., southwest corner 45 th St., 20), 241.

THE ANNEKE JANS CLAIM-ITS HISTORY.

Thoude the New York State Court of Appeals outlawed the Anneke Jans heirs' claim to the Trinlty Church tract in New York City as long ago as 1856, and again in 1881, the claim stll persists in the minds of some of Mrs. Jans's thousands of descendants. In the early part of 1922 the Appellate DivIsion of the Supreme Court, in New York City, disbarred an attorney because he had circularlzed the Jans clalmants in an attempt to obtain funds for another investigation and contest. The attorney, according to the Appellate tribunal, knew "that investigation had already been made and had proved futilc.'

The so-called Anneke Jans, later the Trinity P. E. Church, tract, contained about 62 acres and has been variously known as the Klng's Farm, the Duke's Farm, and the Queen's Farm: It extended from Warren Strect, along Broadway to Duane Street, thence northwesterly a mile and "a hdle to Cnristopher Street, the Hudson River forming the base of a sort of unequal triangle. Wouter Van Twlller, tne Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, sold thls tract in 1636 to Roelof Jans, and by Roelor's will it became the property of his wife. Anneke. She married Everard Bogardus, who was drowned at sea, leaving Anneke again a widow. At ner death, in 1663, she was called Anetje Bogardus. She left elght children, all but. one of whom, Cornelius Bogardus, in March, 1670 , executed an instrument known as a "transport," conveying the propcrty to Col. Francis Lovelace, then Governor of the Province of New York. In the meantime (i667), Governor Nicholls had confirmed the titio to the tract in. Mrs. Jans-Bogardus and ner cighr children. Cornelius Bogardus died in 1707 . He left no wil, and never had made any clajm to his onare in the Jans tract.

Goveruor Lovelace seems to have acted merely as a Trustee for the State, for on May \(\mathbf{0}, 1697_{r}\) Trinicy Cburch was incorporated by Royal Charter, and therealcer in the same year a lease of the Jans tract was cxecuted by une inen Governor, Benjamin Fletcher, to the Trinty Church Corporation for seven years. Thts lease was aiterwara annulled and another one given by Guvernor Lord Corndury in 1702 for hls term of office. In 1703 Qucen Anne formally presented the tract, then called "Queen Farm." to Trinity. Church. The. Cueen Anile "patent" took the piaes of the Corndury lease.

In 1785 a legislative report respecting the title to "the King's Farm" in the City of New York, was made to the New York Assembly. This report recites the grant by Lord Cornoury, out expresses the opinion "that the right and title of the premises were of right, before the late revolution, vested in. the King of Great Britain, and now belong to and are of rlgat vested in the People of this State."

The first attack on Trinity Church's titie was made by one Cornelius Brouwer, about 1833. He claimed a one-fitth of one-sixtli interest as an heir of Cornelius Bogardus, and named the Trinity Church Corporation as a tenant ln common entitled to an undivided ilve-sixths. Defendants cialmed ownershin of the entire tract by virtue of the grant from Queen Anne. The Chancellor held that at the expiration of 60 years from that time the right of the compialnant's ancestor, if he previously had any, was compietely barred. on appeal to the Court of Errors, then the highest Court of the State, the decree was affirmed in 1835. The heirs of Cornellus Brouwer revived the sult and the causc was finally submitted to the Vice Cnancelior in January, 1847 The nearing occupied talrteen days, at the end of which the bill was dismissed.

Notwithstanding, this decision, an action of ejectment was begun in 1856. An appeal from the nonsuit directed in this case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it was affirmed. Another phase of tne itigution reacred une Court of A'ppeais in 1881 , Where denial ot an application for letters of administration with the will annexed of the estate of Anneke Jans-Bogardus, was afirmed.

The streets latd out by Trinity Church Corporation in the Jans tract were named after leading officers of the church-Vesey, after the Rev. Wi]llam Vesey, ine rector: Barclay, alter the \(R \in v\) Mr. Barclay, who succeeded Vesey as rector: Murray, aiter a distingutshed lawyer and officer of che church. Warren, after Sir Peter Warren. commander of the Britisb nayal.forces at this staflon. who marrled Miss Dciancey of New York City: Chambers, arter Jonn Cnambers, a lawyer borr in New York and a leader 10 clvil and church aftairs.

The various litigatione attacking the Trinity Church titie. none of which was succeasful, were caen andi all based on tecnnical urectutarties in the grante of conveyunces, such ay the absenre-of a scal co at signature or on allegations vat the grantors themselves had og utle. The defense lias bect. duverse jossession and use otatutes of Immitation.
(The figures represent the 1923 officlal tentative estlmated valuation of personalty.)
\(\$ 2.000 .000\)-John D Rockefelier, Sr.
\(\$ 1.000 .000-\) Dorothy P. B Caruso; Emil E. Hepburn: James N. Hill: Marguerite S. Hill: J. P. Morgan.
\$500.000-Edith N Bailey August Belmont; August Beimont. Jr : Eleanor Belmont; F. T. Davison, Henry P. Davison. Jr.: K. S. Da.vison; George Ehret; Mrs. E H. Harriman: Kitty L. Harriman; Wm. A. Harriman: Cordelia S. Hepburn: Fred A. Juilliard; Herman D. Kountze: Anne T. Morgan: May H. Potter: J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.: T F. Ryan; Cornelius Vanderbilt: Rachel L. Vanderbilt: Gertrude V Whltney: Payne Whitney. \$400,000-Arabella D Huntington* Sadie Price. \(\$ 350,000-F l o r e n c e ~ V . N . T w o m b l e y\). Fred F. Ayer: Elsie J. Ballot: Frances M. Barclay: Percival M. Barker: Arthur D. Bingham; Louise W. Carnegie: Evelyn S. Griswold Lillie Loewenstein; Vunlevy Millbank: Arthur M. Mitchell Mrs Eli Nadelman: Eva D. Outterson; Sarah J. Robin zon: Emma W. Schaefer; Grace T Van Norden. \(\$ 250.000\)-Geo. F. Baker: James B Clews John B. Dennis; Walter Douglas: Edith H. Dusenbury: Sol B. Guggenheim: Josephine L Hann' Anna M Harkness: Mary \(S\) Harkness: Adolph Lewisohn Isabel Morrison: Cecelia Namm-Rosalie Nathan: Svivis I. New; Amos R E. Pinchot: Samuel M. Rice Harry P. Whitney
\(\$ 200.000-\) Elizabeth A. Achelis: Fritz Achelis: Fred Achelis: Robert C. Barciay Mai C. Barrow. Erith C. T. Bates Rose N. Baum; A. C. Bedford: Marv E. Bierstadt: Isa McB. Bindley: Hclen C Bostwlek: Geo. C. Clark, Jr.: James A Clark Cora L Cogswell: Heyward Cutting: Chas. Deering: Beni. N. Duke A L Erlanger; Edw. W. Fauikner: Wm. Goldman: Marion Haviland; Rosina S. Hoyt: \(H\). \(K\) Hudson: Archer \(W\) Huntington: Walter Jennings: Karl Jungbiuth: G. H W. Junghaus: Germaine L. Kann' Ignatz Kann: Irene Kann: Fred C. Kernochan. Annie P. Kountze: Isaac B. Kraus: Sol. B Kraus: Reginald B. Lanier; Jas. F D. Lanier Beni. Lawson; John McCormack; Beni. H. Namm: Estelle Namm; Lesley J. Pear-son- Rachcl L. Porter: Sol G. Rosenbaum; Margaret A. Sansome: James Spier; Mary C. ThompSoo Emily N. Thorn; Anna H. Vanderblit; Helen H. Whitncy
\(\$ 175000-\mathrm{Wm}\) M. Stevens
\(\$ 155000\) - Allce \(G\). Vanderbilt.
\(\$ 150.000\)-Emma B. Auchincloss; Alvina Barnet: Jessie D. Bingham; Stafford G Delam; Estelle Esterson: Robert W. Goclet: Marle F. Hardin; Mildred Mayer: Anna C. McCullough; Edw. A. McCullough Josephine Myers; Harry Plotz; Harry F. Sinclair' Emma L. Wilmerding.
\$125.000-Jeanette C. Curtis; Robert Hendry:
\(\$ 100,000-\mathrm{M}\). Aspegrin: Wm. Vincent Astor; Anna M. W. Babcock: Semon Bache; Edith B. Baker: Geo F Baker. Jr.: Matilda C. Bamberger; Bernard M Baruch: Rosina O Bateson; Henry W. Bendel; Lemuel O. Benedict: Xavier N. Benziger Edward J. Berwind; Cortlandt Bishop; Harry S. Black: Lizzie \(P\) Bliss; Gustav Blumenthal: Addie S. Bodenheimer: Anna Bogert; Stephen N Bond: Elizabeth M. Bowson; Nlcholas F. Brady; Sadie W. Brand: Alex. H Brawner; Irving Brokaw; Henry L. Burnett: Henry W. Chappell; Elizabeth H. Childs: Starling W. Childs; Edw. A. Clark; Henry Clews; Thos Cochran; Chas. A. Coffn; Sarah S. Collier; Charles Cory; Clarkson Cowl; H M. Cowperthwait 'Wm R Craig; Ellzabeth M. Joseph \(\dot{F}\). Cullinan; Arthur J. Cumnock; \(\dot{R}\). Fulton; Cuttlng; Eleanor DeG. Cuyler: Clarence S. Day; Emily D Day; Chas. B. Dillingham; Francis \(\mathbf{P}\). Dodge; Guy P. Dodge; Charlotte Doelger; Sarah A. Duke: Ralph W. Dundas; Lewis L. Dunham; Wm. A. Dunlap; Coleman du Pont; Henry F. du Pont: \(\mathbf{L}\). Allen Ébling; Edward Ebling; Robt. W. Ebling Ida Ehrenberg; Abraham Erlanger; Moses Erlanger: Milton S. Erlanger; Michael Erlanger; Julia G. Fahnestock; Wm. Fahnestock; Bruce M. I. Falconer; Margaret C. Falconer; Jacob Fields: Eugene G. Foster; Jennie G. Foster; John H. Foster; William Fox; Michael Friedsam; Aaron Garfunkel; Thos. B. W. Gates; Bernard F. Gimbei; Isaac. Gimbel: Louis S. Gimbel; Julle W. Grant; Anva C. Grey; Archle B. Gwathmey, Jr.; Ola C. Hageman; Wm. A. Hall; Wm. P. Hamilton; Diver Harrman; Louis Harris; Cornella C. Hatch; Heleu V. Hathaway; Stewart S. Hathaway; Chas. M Haymann; Wm. F. Herring; Louis Hilborn; Flora Hlrsch; Lena Holstein; Lee Holstein; Louls L Hopkins; Annie B. Horne; Iillian Horner: L. J. Horowitz; Fred Housman; John S. Hoyt; Blanclic Hutton: Lillan B. Hyde; H. R. Ickelheimer; Arthur

Iselin; Columbus O'D. Iselin; Edith C. IselinEleanor J. Iselin; Ernest Iselin; Lewls Iselln; Marie Iselln; Pauline Isclin; Wm. E. Iselin: S. M. Jacoby: Albert Jaeckel; Harriet E. P. James; Wm. A. Jamison; Plerre Jav; Mabel Jenks: Robert O. Jenks: A. G. Jennings: Fred Johnson: Marguerite L. Johnston: Nathan S. Jonas: Geo. A. Jones Leo Joseph Everett L. Judkins Emma D. Kaescher: Joseph Kahn: Louis Kahn: Walter N. Kahn: Nathaniel I. Kalmus; Adolph Kaufman; Fred Kaufman; Julius Kaufman: Clara, Jay Keich Chas H. Keep; Emma R. Kelly: Steplien Kelly: Georgianna Kendall; Susan R. Kendall; Everetta Kernochan; J. Fred Kernochan; Mary S. Kcrnochan: Anna Estelle Kidd: Chas. H. Kimball; Edw J. King; Yale Kneeland; Chas. Kohlman: Augustus F. Kountze; Alvin W. Krcch: Rush H. Kress; Samuel H. Kress; H. R Kretschman; Mary Kridel: Samuel Kridel: Percival Kuhne; Geo. F. Kunz: Harriet B. W. Laidlaw; Vitus C. Lambert: Mrs. S. C. Lamport: Nat. D. Lancaster; Valerie Langeloth: Sig. Langsdorf; Harold M. Lehman: S. D. Langsdorf; Sophie K. Levy; Samucl A. Lewisohn; Beni. W. Loeb: Florence A. Loew; Wm. G. Locw: Milton Lubin; Anna I. Lyman; David I. Mackie: V. Everet Macy; Hiram R. Mallison: Peter J. Maloney: Robt. H. McCurdy: Marion McMullan Elissa McNair Wm. McNair: Janet S. McVlckar: Lansing McVickar; Henry L. Mever: Walter E. Meyer; Theodore Mlchel; Katharine G. Millbank: Clarence Milais; Ellen \(P\). Moffatt; Ada W. S. Moore; John C. Moore; Louis DeB. Moore: Wm. C. Moore: Francis L. T. Morgan; Geo. F. Morgan Helen de W. Morgan; Jno. W. Morgan: Henry In Moses; Warren B. Nash: Alfred Nathan: Elkan Naumberg; Alf. H. Newberger; Samuel M. Newberger; Chas. M. Newcombe: Emllie L. Norrie: Mary L. Norrie: Chas. P. Noyes; Julius \(\dot{W}\). Norrie: Anna E. Page; Eleanor Palmer; Laura A. Palmer: Edward C. Parish; Wm. D. N. Perine; Abraham S. Phillips; Sarah L. Pierce; Mabclle N. Ponnert: Ralph Pulitzer; Danlel G. Reid: William Reiman; John H. Rhoades; John D. Ryan: Chas. H. Sabin: Mortimer L. Schiff; Rebecca Schiffer; Jennie D. Sherwood; Franklin Simon; Emily H. Spafford; Mrs. A. Steinman; Helen N. P. Stokes; Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Charlot,te T. Taussig; Frederick A. Taylor: Arch. S. Terrill; Belmont Tiffany: Chas L. Tiffany: Louis C. Tiffany; Otto Timme: J. Kennedy Tod; Robt. E. Todd; Ruth B. Twombley; Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; Fred W. Vanderbilt; Harold \(S\). Vanderbilt; Louis A. Vanderbilt; W.K. Vanderbilt. Jr.: Warner M. Van Norden; Anna H: Von Zedlitz: Paul M. Warburg; Lawrence Waterbury; Herman M. Weaver; Josephine \(\cdot \mathbf{D}\). Weeks; Edmund \(C\). Wendt; Rlchard T. Wilson; Katherine W. Winthrop; Helen M. Wisner; Rawson L. Wood; St. John Wood; Minnle S. Woolf; Jennle Woolworth.

\section*{NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS}

The llst of "non-resident" New Yorkers on the 1923 personal assessment roll includes: Pcrcy A. Rockefeller, \(\$ 500,000 ; \mathbf{W}\) : A. Clark and Melville Gambrill, \(\$ 400,000\) each; Elizabeth F. Durazzo, \(\$ 170,000\); Geo. J. Gould, \(\$ 150,000\); E. T. Gerry, \(\$ 106,000\); and H. C. Cady, J. J. Duveen, W. A. Jamison, J. B. Duke, H. E. Huntlngton, Frances O. Jones, and Belmont Tiffany, \(\$ 100.000\) each.
\(\mathbf{7 5 , 1 4 7}\) ON PERSONALTY TAX ROLLS.
Although the possession of personal property valued at \(\$ 100,000\) by the tax assessors does not necessarily indicate that the owner thereof is a "millonaire," he or she is popularly so considered. When the New York City tax books were opened in 1922 there were disclosed the names of 75,147 persons from whom the assessors had decided a personal tax was collectlble. Thls was an increase of 2,244 over 1921 .

\section*{CALENDAR FOR TAXPAYERS.}

April 1-Commence to assess. Oct. 1-Annual record of assessed valuation of real and personal estate open for Inspection. Nov. 15-Real estate books close. Nov. 30-Personal books close. Feb. 1-Make up assessment rolis. March 1-Deliver to Board of Aldermen. March 3-Board of Aldermen fx tax rate. March 28-Deliver to Recelver of Taxes. May 1-All personal taxes and half real estate taxes payable in. May. If second half paid, rebate at rate of \(4 \%\) per annum to Nov 1 . June 1Interest at \(7 \%\) runs from May 1 on unpald taxes due in May. Aug., Third Tues.-Hearing on assessments on shareholders of banks. Nov. 1-2d half of real estate taxes payable. Dec. 1-Interest at \(7 \%\) from Nov. 1 on unpaid taxes due in Nov. Dec. 15 to 31 -Bank taxes payable.

New York City-Assessed Values; Tax Data.

\section*{NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES SINCE 1897.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Than Corp'n. & Corporat'n. & Franchlses. & Pree. Col'ns. & Property. & Grand Totals. & Tax Levy. \\
\hline & & & Dollars. & & & & \\
\hline & 2,389,399,987 & 74,949,690 & & 2,464,349,677 & 419,679,395 & 2,884,029,072 & 45,332,402 \\
\hline & 4,455,441,974 & 78,288,835 & & 2,533,730,809 & 548,987,900 & 3,082,718,709 & 47,356,863 \\
\hline & 2,837,461;039 & & & & 545,906,565 & 3,478,352,029 & \\
\hline & 2,918,986;004 & 29,892,345 & & 3,168,557,700 & 485,57.4,495. & 3,654,132,195 & \\
\hline & 2,995,580,622 & 30,863,445 & 211,334, 194 & 3,237,778,261 & 550,192,612 & & 88,241,853 \\
\hline & 3,079,351,079 & 30,676,345 & 220,620, 15, & 3,330,647,579 & 526,400,139 & 3,857,047,718 & 88,178,612 \\
\hline & 4,487,399,006 & 28,967,495 & 235,184,325 & 4,751,550,826 & 680;866,092 & 5,432,416,918 & 77,631,787 \\
\hline & 4,731,771,724 & 32,170,605 & 251,521,450 & 5,015,463,779 & 625,078,878 & 5,640,542,657 & 86,068,402 \\
\hline & \(4,886,924,891\) & 32,463,860 & 302,193,550 & \(5,221,582,301\) & 690,561,926 & 5,912,144,227 & 88,980,728 \\
\hline & 5,326,413,110 & 50,594,835 & 361,479,300 & 5,738,487,245 & 567,306,940 & 6,305,794,185 & 94,095,105 \\
\hline & 5,704,009,652 & 69,615,950 & 466,855,000 & 6,240,480,602 & \(554,861,313\) & 6,795,341,915 & 101,947,668 \\
\hline & 6,141,500,119 & 88,425,200 & 492,490,470 & 6,722,415,789 & 435,774,611 & 7,158,190,400 & 116,541,091 \\
\hline & 6,257,352,379 & 75,825,425 & 474,001,900 & 6,807,179,704 & 443,320,855 & 7,250;500,559 & 122,742,630 \\
\hline & 6;491,335 & 87,447,075 & 465,409,600 & 7,044,192,674 & 372,644, 825 & 7,416,837,499 & 131,4744,976 \\
\hline 1912 & 7,279,579,651 & \(166,496,295\)
\(169,170,440\) & 481,018,148,799 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,858,840,164 \\
& 7861,898.890
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 357,923,123 \\
& 342,963,540
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,216,763,287 \\
& 8,204,862,430
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 142,237,757 \\
& 150: 95 \pi .702
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1913 & 7,387,237,10 & 180,549,176 & 438,861,581. & 8,006,647,861 & 325,418,440 & 8,332,060,301 & 151,786,264 \\
\hline 191 & 7,458,784,625 & 186,654,976 & 404,420,311 & 8,049,859,912 & 340,295,560 & 8,390,155,472 & 150,503,894 \\
\hline & 7,527,890,627 & 200;897,090 & 379,973,070 & 8,108,760.787 & 352,051,755 & 8,460,812,542 & 160,295,797 \\
\hline 1916 & 7,568,640,179 & 213,820;520 & 425,352,662 & 8,207,822,361 & 376,530,150 & 8,584,352,511 & 176,381.879 \\
\hline 1917 & 7,570,367,350 & 222,614,005 & 461,567,645 & 8,254,549,000 & 419,156,315 & 8,673,705,315 & 177,067, 174 \\
\hline 1918 & 7,672,715,813 & 227,448,940 & 439,474,098 & 8,339,638,851 & \(251,414,875\) & 8,591,053,726 & 198,232,811 \\
\hline 1919 & 7,775,808,999 & 242,832,150 & 409,681.604 & 8,428,322,753 & 362,412,780 & 8,790,735,533 & 204,756,495 \\
\hline 192 & 7,961,898,798 & 246,511,175 & 417,712,584 & 8,626,121,707 & 296,506,185 & 8,922,627,892 & 223,021,070 \\
\hline 192 & 9;268,281,195 & 276,447,330 & 428,256,579 & 9,972;895,104 & 213,222,175 & 10,186,207,279 & 284,146,634 \\
\hline 1922 & 9,541,002,025 & 282,488,900 & \(426,500,910\) & 0,249,991,835 & 210,608,045 & 10,460,599,880 & 286,077,228 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTES TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

The valuations for the year 1897 have been äscertained as follows:. In Manhattan and the Bronx from tax bills of -1897 and from information furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments; in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond from the reports of the varlous Boards. of Supervisors as verified by the expert accountants of the City of New York. The valuations for
year 1898 have been ascertained as follows: in Manhattan and the Bronx from the reports of the Department of. Taxes and Assessments. In the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Riehmond, as there was no tax levied ln 1898. the valuations of the preceding year were repeated. The assessed valuations of. real estate were increased in 1903 from a varying pereentage theretofore of the full value to presumably the full value thereof.

TAX RATES IN N. Y. CITY, BY, BOROUGHS, SINCE 1899.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Manhattan and Bronx. & Brooklyn. & Queens. & Richmond. & Rate of State. Tax Levied by City, incl. in Tot. Tax Rate. & State Tax Paid by City to. State. \\
\hline & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Cents. & Mllls. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1899 & 2.48040 & 2.36424 & 3.27445 & 2.42373 & 2.49 & 6,204,639 \\
\hline 1900 & 2.24771 & 2.32113 & 2.34216 & 2.22073 & 1.96 & 7,877,720 \\
\hline 1901 & 2.31733 & 2.388 .53 & 2.35702 & 2.35191 & 1.20 & 6,922,652 \\
\hline 1902 & 2.27344 & 2.35353 & 2.31873 & 2.33653 & . 13 & 4,470,907 \\
\hline 1903 & 1.41367 & 1.48945 & 1.47508 & 1.49675 & . 13 & 496,955 \\
\hline 1904 & 1.51242 & 1.57296 & 1.57228 & 1.59281 & . 13 & 506,005 \\
\hline 1905 & 1.49051 & 1.56264 & 1. 55523 & 1.55821 & . 09 & 662,281. \\
\hline 1906 & 1.47890 & 1.53769. & 1. 55484 & 1.55422 & . 011495 & 824,217 \\
\hline 1907 & 1.48499 & 1.55408 & 1.53393 & 1.56884 & & Nil. .. \\
\hline 1908 & 1.61407 & 1.67021 & 1. 66031 & 1.71115 & ...... . . & Ni1." \\
\hline 1909 & 1.67804 & 1.73780 & 1.72536 & 1.77522 & ..... & N11. \\
\hline 1910 & 1.75790 & 1.81499 & 1.81079 & 1.87501 & & Nil. : \\
\hline 1911. & 1.72248 & 1.75502 & 1.73645 & 1.81657 & & Nil. \\
\hline 1912. & 1.83 & 1.87 & 1.84 & 1.92 & & 4,301,345 \\
\hline 1913 & 1.81 & 1.85 & 1.85
1.80 & 1.92
1.90 & .99255 & 7,947,032 \\
\hline 1914 & 1.78-1.77 & 1.84 & 1.80
1.95 & 1.90
2.24 & . 545437 & Nil. \\
\hline 1916. & \(1.88-1.94\)
\(2.04-2.09\) & 2.08 & 2.06 & 2.13 & -1.629 & 13,975,021 \\
\hline 1917 & 2.02-2.08 & 2.07 & 2.09 & 2.12 & & Nil. \\
\hline 1918 & \(2.36-2.40\) & 2.40 & 2.41 & 2.46 & 9852 & 8,463,756 \\
\hline 1919. & \(2.32-2.37\) & 2.36 & 2.37 & 2.41 & 9695 & 8,522,630 \\
\hline 1920 & \(2.48-2.53\) & 2.54 & 2.54 & 2.53 & 9570 & 8,539,153 \\
\hline 1921. & \(2.77-2.84\) & 2.80 & 2.85 & 2.83 & 2.163826 & 22,041,183 \\
\hline 1922. & \(2.75-2.75\) & 2.76 & 2.79 & 2.78 & . 00137951 & 14,430,513.24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Hy a special State law, the N. Y. City tax rate was \(\$ 2.74\) on each \(\$ 100\) of assessed values in every borough, to which the city added certain amounts, for local improvements.

Note- In 1914 and thereafter the first rate in second column is that of Manhattan, the second ls that of the Bronx.

ASSESSED VALUES, TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES.
(Former Clty of New York. The tax rate is figured on each \$100 of assessed valuation.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR & Assess. Val. of Realty. & Assess. Val.
Personalty. & Tax Levy. & Rax & Year & of Realty. & Personalty. & Tax Levy. & Tax Rate. \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1874 & 881,547, & 272,029,176 & 32,312,816.92 & 2.80 & 1886. & 1,203,941,065 & 217,027,221 & & 2.29 \\
\hline 1875 & 883,643 & 217,300,154 & 32,367,744.75, & 2.94 & 1887. & \(1,254,491,849\) & 253, 148,814 & 32,370,696.78 & 2.16 \\
\hline 1876 & 892,287,01 & 218,626,178 & 31, 109,521.60 & 2.80 & 1888. & 1,302,818,879 & \[
250,623,552
\] & \[
34,329,860.12 \mid
\] & 2.22 \\
\hline 1877 & 895,063,93 & 206,028,160 & 29,178,940.47 & 2.65 & 1889. & \[
1,331,578,291
\] & \[
272,260,822
\] & \[
|31,145,370.05|
\] & 1.95 \\
\hline 1878. & 900,855,700 & 197,532,075 & 28,008,888:26 & 2.55 & \[
1890 .
\] & \[
1,398,290,007
\] & \[
298,688,383
\] & \[
33,212,034.93
\] & 1.97 \\
\hline 1879. & 918,134, 380 & 175,934,955 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
28,226,988.84 \\
28,937,272.90
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.58 \\
& 2.53
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
1891 .
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
1,464,247,820 \\
1,504,904,603
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 321,609,518 \\
& 323,359,672
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,764,394,00 \\
& 33,725,555.84
\end{aligned}
\] & 1.90
1.85 \\
\hline 1880.
1881. & 942,571,690 & \(201,194,037\)
\(209,212,809\) & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
28,937,272.90 \\
31,071,840.19
\end{array}\right|
\] & 2.53
2.62 & 1892. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,504,904,603 \\
& 1,562,582,303
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 323,359,672 \\
& 370,936,136
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
33,725,555.84 \\
35,022,690.60
\end{array}\right|
\] & 1.85 \\
\hline 1881 & \(976,735,19\)
\(1,135,203,81\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 209,212,899 \\
& 198,272,582
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
31,071,840.19 \\
27,684,427.26
\end{array}\right|
\] & 2.62
2.25 & 1893. & \(1,062,582,393\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 370,936,136 \\
& 300,274,302
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
35,659,026.78
\] & 1.82
1.79 \\
\hline 1883. & 1,179,130,669 & 197,546,495 & 29,167,029.81 & 2.29 & 1895 & 1,646,028,655 & 370,919,007 & 38,403,761.18 & 1.91 \\
\hline 1884 & 1,119,761,597 & 218,536,746 & 29,991,172.85 & 2.25 & 1896 & 1,731,509,143 & 374,975,762 & 44.900,330.28 & 2.14 \\
\hline 1885 & 1,168,443,137 & 1202,673,866 & 32,853,528.84 & 2.40 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS EY BOROUCHS.}


In 1685 the assessed value of realty in New York Clty totalled \(\mathbf{7 5 , 6 9 4}\) English pounds sterling.
CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT.
(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
As OF \\
January 1.
\end{tabular} & Funded Debt: (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.) & Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.) & Net Funded Debt (Col. 1, Less Column 2.) & Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.) & Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.) & Other Debt (Revenue. Bonds and Bilis.) & Interest on City, Dębt \\
\hline 1898 & \$321,905,514 & \$92.718.373 & \$229,187,140 & & \$3,061,645 & \$6,067,600 & \$9,629,382 \\
\hline 189 & 341,844,225 & 99,386,291 & 242;457,933 & & 8,179,665 & \% 7,600 & 11,430,778 \\
\hline 190 & 359,620,986 & 105,754,871 & 253,866,114 & & 3,170,311 & 7,600 & 11,707,544 \\
\hline 190 & 384,794,597 & 114,388,129 & 270,406,468 & & 5,388,335 & 2,107,600 & 12,100,206 \\
\hline 190 & 412,047,717 & 122,399,480 & 289,648,336 & & - 43222,997 & 9,912,600 & 12,937,776 \\
\hline 190 & 434,339,605 & 137,442,948 & 296.896,656 & & 4,272,308 & 22,467,600 & 13,276,709 \\
\hline 19 & 469,123,199 & 142,121,103 & 327,002,096 & \$8,500,000 & 7,537,149 & 41,748,600 & 15,188,95 \\
\hline 19 & 534,954,131 & 139,330,352 & 395,623,778 & 18,000,000 & 5,408,640 & 34,457,000 & 17,101,850 \\
\hline 19 & 565,056,512 & 140,380,612 & 424,675,900 & 29,000,000 & 6,280,500 & 42,097,000 & 18,459,015 \\
\hline 19 & 617,484,892 & 150,294,186 & 467,190,705 & 40,750,000 & . 7,462,500 & 50,412,270 & 20,799,880 \\
\hline 190 & 672,396,965 & 143,187,164 & - \(29,209,801\) & 54,250,000 & 8,368,000 & 53,646,036 & 24,576,522 \\
\hline 19 & 730,691,994 & 141,671,340 & 589,020,654 & 68,750,000 & 8,991,990 & 74,006,600 & 29,671,070 \\
\hline 1910 & 794,930,288 & 146,868,059 & - 648,062,228 & 85,500,000 & 5,208,150 & 60,367,290 & 32,178,760 \\
\hline 1911 & 843,503,798 & 154,140,289 & 689,363,508 & 102,500,000 & 7,364,625 & 58,874,533 & 34,214,137 \\
\hline 1912 & 917,811,718 & 157,970,000 & 759;841,718 & 120,000,000 & 5,970;164 & 46,671,621 & 35,473,685 \\
\hline 1913 & 985,190,042 & 161,679,241 & 823,510,800 & 137,500,000 & 7,038;065 & 34,712,775 & 38,453,876 \\
\hline 191 & \(1.064,418,429\) & 169,955,027 & 894,463,401 & 159,500,000 & 6,319,225 & 33,694,415 & 37,745,836 \\
\hline 1915 & \(1,124,020,221\) & 180,217,873 & 943,802,347 & 183,000,000 & 11,925,425 & 48,536,947 & 42,428,903 \\
\hline 1916 & 1,154,483,821 & 176,078,406 & 978,405.414 & 206,000,000 & 9,367,075 & 43,000,000 & 42,020,934 \\
\hline 1917 & 1.191,317,251 & 176,111,54.5 & 1,015,205,706 & 229,500,000 & 9,999.948 & 26,004,500 & 43,284,252 \\
\hline 1918 & 1.214,948,477 & 193,749,437 & 1,025,799,039 & 254,500,000 & 15,600,000 & 39,074,400 & 47,663,019 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,225,053,569 & 183,013,219 & 1,042,042,350 & 281,500,000 & 15,325,000 & 33,996,500 & 48,949,997 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,238,260,597 & 204,382,238 & 1,033,878,359 & 310,000,000 & 9,989,900 & 32,360,500 & 49,751,993 \\
\hline 192 & 1,246,858,861 & 215,236,727 & 1,031,622,134 & 342,500,000 & 40,354,583 & 62,767,000 & 53,501;482 \\
\hline 1922. & 1,292,973,059 & 225,890,922 & 1.067,082,137 & \(3 ; 6,500,000\) & 35,602,650 & 78,068,500 & 55;144,736 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1922 total of \(\$ 35,602,650\) includes \(\$ 5,000,000\) of tax notes, payable from 1922 tax levy:

NEW YORK CITY BUDCETS SINCE 1899.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & For City Purposes. & For County Purposes. & Total Budget. & Deficiencies in Taxes. & Grand Totals. \\
\hline 1899 & \$83.710.793 & \$9,809,288 & \$93.520.082 & \$1,689,877 & \$95,209,959 \\
\hline 1900 & 79,201.763 & 11,577,209 & 90.778.972 & 1,618.473 & 92,397,446 \\
\hline 1901 & 87,479,844 & 10,620,568 & 98.100,413 & 1,726,169 & 99,826,582 \\
\hline 1902 & 94.932,872 & -3.686,728 & 98,619,600 & 1,730,018 & 100,349,619 \\
\hline 1903 & 93.395.966 & 3,723,064 & 97,119,031 & 1,522,209 & 98,641,240 \\
\hline 1904 & 102,963,260 & 3,711,694 & 106,674,955 & 1,687,667 & 108,362,622 \\
\hline 1905 & 105,775,245 & 4,042,348 & 109,817,593 & 1,744,816 & 111,562,409 \\
\hline 1906 & 112,654,129 & 4,151,360 & 116,805,490 & 1,845,061 & 118,650,552 \\
\hline 1907 & 122,756,666 & 4,664,839 & 127,421,505 & 3,000,000 & 130,421,505 \\
\hline 1908 & 135,474,403 & 5,097,862 & 140,572,266 & 3,000,000 & 143,572,266 \\
\hline 1909 & 148,454,504 & 5,175,796 & 153,630,301 & 2,922,447 & 156,552,748 \\
\hline 1910 & 153,773;145 & 5,355,124 & 159,128,270 & 4,000,000 & 163,128,270 \\
\hline 1911 & 158,514,029 & 5,453,805 & 163,967,835 & 10,000,000 & 173,967,835 \\
\hline 1912 & 167,585,735 & 10,217,154 & 177,802,889 & 3,287,366 & 181,090,256 \\
\hline 1913 & 176,229,747 & 14,181,693 & 190,411,441 & 2,300,000 & 192,711,441 \\
\hline 1914 & 179,289,082 & 11,206,469 & 190,495,551 & 2,500,000 & 192,995,551 \\
\hline 1916 & 185,843,977 & 21,076,587 & 192,877,694 & 6,112,092 & 198,989,786 \\
\hline 1917 & 198,799,819 & 21,076,587 & 206,114,136 & 4,000,000 & 211,956,177 \\
\hline 1918 & 219,159,468 & 15,864,290 & 235,023,759 & 3,100,000 & 238,123,759 \\
\hline 1919 & 240,487,558 & 7,537,876 & 246,190,435 & 1,835,000 & 248,025,435 \\
\hline 1920 & 263,305.596 & 8,708,888 & 272,014,485 & 1,675,000 & 273,689,485 \\
\hline 1921 & 333,820,817 & 10,029,223 & 343,850,040 & 1,680,000 & 345,530,040 \\
\hline 1922. & 339,686,087 & 9,988,183 & 349,674,270 & 927,300 & 350,516,525 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The total for city purposes includes direct state taxes, which in 1922 were \(\$ 14,430,513\); interest on Deficiencies in taxes, 1899-1906, inclusive, totalled \(\$ 13,564,293\)
The 1923 budget, adopted by the Board of Estimate Oct. 31, 1922, totalled \(\$ 353,351,813\).

\section*{NEW YORK CITY PENSION LAW.}
(Chapter 42 , Laws of 1920 , effective Oct. 1, 1920.)

The New York City Pension Law provides that all employees, except those in exempt class, entering the city service after Oct. 1, 1920, shall become members of this system and all present city employees may become members by fling with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a statement waiving all present or prospective benefits in other city retirement systems. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has charge of all funds and of the entire system; the Comptroller is the custodian of the several funds, which are (1) Annuity savings funds. (2) Annuity reserve fund, (3) Contingent reserve fund, (4) Pension reserve fund, (5) Pension fund.

Teachers, policemen, firemen and street-cleaners do not enter into this system, as they have their own.

Among the provisions of this law are life insurance protection equal to the last six months' pay of the
employee, disability insurance protection of from one-quarter to one-half of the salary any time after completing ten years of service and paying, as long as the disability continues, a three-quarter pay pen sion if the employee is disabled in the performance of duty, a half-pay pension to the dependents with return in cash of all contributions at 4 per cent. per annum if the employee is killed in the performance of duty, retirement on demand after the ages of fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty, regardless of the length of service.

The city pays for all of these benefits except onehalf of the cost of service or superannuation retire ment benefit on account of service during membership in the fund. If the employee joins within the first year, the city also pays the entire cost of the benefits allowed by reason of service rendered prior to Oct. 1, 1920. The amount of the salary paid into the pension fund will be from 3 to 8 per cent.

TOTAL STOCK AND BOND SALES, BY. YEARS, AT NEW YORK.
Total sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, by years, have been as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stocks } \\
\text { (Shares). }
\end{gathered}
\] & Value). & YEAR. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stocks } \\
& \text { (Shares). }
\end{aligned}
\] & Value). & YEAR. & Stocks (Shares). & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Bonds (Par } \\
& \text { Value). }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1889 & 72,014,600 & 408,456,625 & & 138,312,266 & 578,359,230 & 1911 & & \\
\hline 1890 & 71,826,885 & 409,325,120 & 1901 & 265,577,354 & 999,404,920 & 1912 & 131,051,116 & 674,215,000 \\
\hline 1891 & 99,031,689 & 888,650,000 & 1902 & 188,321,181 & 891,305,150 & 1913 & 83,083,585 & 501,155,920 \\
\hline 1892 & 86,726,410 & 352,741,950 & 1903 & 100,748,366 & 684,200,850 & 191 & 47,899,573 & 461,898,100 \\
\hline 1893 & 77,984,965 & 301,303,777 & 1904 & 186,429,384 & 1,036,810,569 & 1915 & 173,378,655 & 956,077,700 \\
\hline 18 & 49,275,736 & 352,741,950 & 1905 & 263,040,993 & 1,018,090,420 & 1916 & 232,842,807 & 1,161,625,250 \\
\hline 18 & 66,440,576 & \(519,142,100\) & 1906 & 283,707,955 & 676,392,500 & 1917 & 184,536,371 & 1,052,346,950 \\
\hline 189 & 56,663,023 & 394,329,000 & 1907 & 195,445,321 & 527,166,350 & 1918 & 143,378,095 & 2,093,257,500 \\
\hline 1897 & 77,470,963 & 544,569,939 & 19 & 196,821,875 & 1,084,454,020 & 19 & 312,875,250 & 3,771,517,175 \\
\hline 1898 & 112,160,166 & 922,514,410 & 1909 & 214,425,978 & 1,314,656,200 & 1921 & 223,931,350 & 3,955,036,900 \\
\hline 1899 & 175.073,855 & 336,451,120 & 19 & 163,882,956 & 634,091,000 & 1921 & 173,020,950, & 3,619,178,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRICES FOR NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & High. & Lo & & High. & Low. & YE & High. & Low. & YEAR. & High. & Low. \\
\hline 1869 & \$7,500 & \$3,000 & 1883 & \$30,000 & \$23,000 & 189 & \$20,000 & \$14,000 & 1909 & \$94,000 & \$73,000 \\
\hline 1870 & 4,500 & 4,000 & 1884 & 27,000 & 20,000 & 1897 & 22,000 & 15,500 & 1910 & 94,000 & 65,000 \\
\hline 1871 & 4,500 & 2,750 & 1885 & 34,000 & 20,000 & 1898 & 29,750 & 19,000 & 1911 & 73,000 & 65,000 \\
\hline 1872 & 6,000 & 4,300 & 1886 & 33,000 & 23,000 & 1899 & 40,000 & 29,500 & 1912 & 74,000 & 55,000 \\
\hline 1873 & 7,700 & 5,000 & 1887 & 30,000 & 19,000 & 19 CO & 47,500 & 37,500 & 1913 & 53,000 & 37,000 \\
\hline 1874 & 5,000 & 4,250 & 1888 & 24,000 & 17,000 & 1901 & 80,000 & 48,500 & 1914 & 55,000 & 34,000 \\
\hline 1875 & 6,750 & 4,250 & 1889 & 23,000 & 19,000 & 1902 & 81,000 & 65,000 & 1915 & 74,000 & 38,000 \\
\hline 1876 & 5,600 & 4,000 & 1890 & 22,500 & 17,000 & 1903 & 82,000 & 51,000 & 1916 & 76,000 & 60,000 \\
\hline 1877
1878 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
5,750 \\
9,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 4,500
4,000 & 1891 & 24,000 & 16,000
17,000 & 1904
1905 & 81,000
85,000 & 57,000
72,000 & 1917 & 77,000
60,000 & 45,000
45,000 \\
\hline 1879 & 16,000 & 5,100 & 1893 & 20,000 & 15,250 & 1906 & 95,000 & 78,000 & 1919 & 110,000 & 60,000 \\
\hline 1880 & 26,000 & 14,000 & 1894 & 21,250 & 18,000 & 1907 & 88,000 & 51,000 & 1920 & 115,000 & 85,000 \\
\hline 18 & 30,000 & 22,000 & 1895 & 20,000 & 17,000 & 1908 & 80,000 & 51,000 & 1921 & 100,000 & 77,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSY ASSOCIATION.DATA.}
(Prepared for The Almanac by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)
THE association is composed of 18 national banks, 11 State banks, and 12 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Clearing House City Collection Department also make their exchanges at the Clearing House, making 43 clearing institutions. There are 7 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the asso-
ciation, which make their exchanges through banks that are nuembers, in accordance with constitutional provisions. President-Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. Secretary-Lewis L. Clarke, President American Exciange National Bank. Manager-William J. Gilpin. Assistant Manager-Clarence E. Bacon. Examiner-Charles A. Hanna.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

\section*{Exchange}

Total transactions
The average daily transactions: Exchanges.
Balances.
Total
Total transactions since organization of Clcaring House (69 years):
Exchanges
Balances.
Total.
Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (May 2, 1922)

Largest balances on any one day during the year (Dec. 16, 1921) Largest transactions on any one day during the year (July 1, 1922)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 213,326,385,751 \\
21,032,674,951
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|}
\text { Smallest exchanges on any one } \\
\text { day during the year (Apr. } 15, \\
1922 \text { ). ........................... }
\end{array}
\] & \$299,755,004 \\
\hline \$234,359,060,703 & smallest balances on any one & \$25,755,004 \\
\hline \$706,378,760 & day during the year (Apr. 15, 1922) & 43,347,971 \\
\hline 69,644,619 & Smallest transactions on anv & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\$776,023,379} & (Apr. 15, 1922).......... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{343,102,976} \\
\hline & Largest daily transactions on record. Jan. 3, 1921. & \\
\hline & Exchanges. & 1,423,063,788 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 3,987,566,087,717 \\
249,162,075,491
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Balances. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\
Total transactions
\end{tabular}} & 101,275,424 \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$4,236,728,163,208} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,524,339,212 \\
1,423,063,788 \\
157,020,486
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Largest Dalances, June 17, 1920. & \\
\hline \$1,125,561,884 & Transactions of the Fed, Reserve Bank of New York: & \\
\hline & Debit exchanges............. & 2,933,962,838 \\
\hline 113,984,618 & Credit exchanges & 18,839,142,319 \\
\hline & Credit balances. & 15,905,179,480 \\
\hline 1,218,911,274 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1855.
(For years ended September 30.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Yr. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. of } \\
& \text { Mem- } \\
& \text { bers. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Clearings
for
Year. & Average Daily Clearings. & Yr. & No. of Members. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Clearings } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Average Daily Clearings. \\
\hline 1855 & 48 & \$5,362,912,098.38 & \$17,412,052.27 & 1890 & 65 & \$37,660,686,571.76 & \$123,074,139.12 \\
\hline 1856 & 50 & 6,906,213,328.47 & 22,278,107.51 & 1891 & 64 & 34,053,698,770:04 & 111,651,471.39 \\
\hline 1857 & 50 & 8,333,226,718.06 & 26,968,371.26 & 1892 & 65 & 36,279,905,235.59 & 118,561,781.82 \\
\hline 1858 & 46 & 4,756,664,386.09 & 15,393,735.88 & 1893 & 65 & \(34,421,380,869.50\) & 113,978,082.31 \\
\hline 1859 & 47 & 6,448,005,956.01 & 20,867,333.19 & 1894 & 66 & \(24,230,145,367.70\) & 79,704,425.55 \\
\hline 1860 & 50 & 7,231,143,056.69 & 23,401,757.47 & 1895 & 67 & 28,264,379,126.23 & 92,670,095.49 \\
\hline 1861 & 50 & 5,915,742,758.05 & 19,269,520.38 & 1896 & 66 & 29,350,894,883.87 & 96,232,442.24 \\
\hline 1862 & 50 & 6,871,443,591.20 & 22,237,681.53 & 1897 & 66 & 31,337,760,947.98 & 103,424,953.62 \\
\hline 1863 & 50 & 14,867,597,848.60 & 48,428,657.49 & 1898 & 65 & 39,853,413,947.74 & 131,529,418.97 \\
\hline 1864 & 49 & 24,097,196,655.92 & 77,984,455.20 & 1899 & 64 & 57,368,230,771.33 & 189,961,029.04 \\
\hline 1865 & 55 & 26,032,384,341.89 & 84,796,040.20 & 1900 & 64 & 51,964,588,564.31 & 170,936,146.61 \\
\hline 1866 & 58 & 28,717,146,914.09 & 93,541,195.16 & 1901 & 62 & 77,020,672,493.65 & 254,193,638.59 \\
\hline 1867 & 58 & 28,675,159,472.20 & \(93,101,167.11\) & 1902 & 60 & 74,753,189,435.86 & 245,898,649.46 \\
\hline 1868 & 59 & 28,484,288,636.92 & 92,182,163.87 & 1903 & 57 & 70,833,655,940.29 & 233,005,447.17 \\
\hline 1869 & 59 & 37,407,028,986.55 & 121,451,392.81 & 1904 & 54 & 59,672,796,804.41 & 195,648,514.11 \\
\hline 1870 & 61 & 27,804,539,405.75 & 90,274.478.59 & 1905 & 54 & 91,879,318,369.00 & 302,234,599.89 \\
\hline 1871 & 62 & 29,300,986,682.21 & 95,133,073.64 & 1906 & 55 & 103,754,100,091.25 & 342,422,772.57 \\
\hline 1872 & 61 & 33,844,369,568.39 & 109,884,316.78 & 1907 & 54 & 95,315,421,237.96 & 313,537,569.86 \\
\hline 1873 & 59 & 35,461,052,825.70 & 115,885,793.58 & 1908 & 50 & 73,630,971,913.18 & 241,413,022.66 \\
\hline 1874 & 59 & 22,855,927,636.26 & 74,692,573.97 & 1909 & 51 & 99,257,662,411.03 & 326,505,468.45 \\
\hline 1875 & 59 & 25,061,237,902.09 & 81,899,470.26 & 1910 & 50 & 102,553,959,069.28 & 338,461,911.11 \\
\hline 1876 & 59 & 21,597,274,247.04 & 70,349,427.51 & 1911 & 67 & 92,420,120,091.67 & 305,016,897.99 \\
\hline 1877 & 58 & 23,289,243,701.09 & 76,358,176.06 & 1912 & 65 & 96,672,300,863.67 & 319,050,497.89 \\
\hline 1878 & 57 & 22,508,438,441.75 & 73,785,746.54 & 1913 & 64 & 98,121,520,297.15 & 323,833,400.32 \\
\hline 1879 & 59 & 25,178,770,690.50 & 82,015,539.70 & 1914 & 62 & 89,760,344,971.31 & 296,238,762.28 \\
\hline 1880 & 59 & 37,182,128,621.09 & 121,510,224.25 & 1915 & 63 & 90,842,707,723.90 & 299,810,916.58 \\
\hline 1881 & 61 & 48,565,818,212.31 & 159,232,190.86 & 1916 & 63 & 147,180,709,461.18 & 484,147,070.60 \\
\hline 1882 & 62 & 46,552,846,161.34 & 151,637,935.38 & 1917 & 62 & 181,534,031,387.84 & 601,100,064.20 \\
\hline 1883 & 64 & 40,293,165,257.65 & 132,543,306.76 & 1918 & 59 & 174,524,179,028.72 & 575,987,389.53 \\
\hline 1884 & 62 & 34,092,037,337.78 & 111,048,981.55 & 1919 & 60 & 214,703,444,468.43 & 708,592,225.96 \\
\hline 1885 & 64. & 25,250,791,439.90 & 82,789,480.38 & 1920 & 55 & 252,338,249,466.28 & 830,060,031.13 \\
\hline 1886 & 64 & 33,374,682,216.48 & 109,067,588.94 & 1921 & 52 & 204,082,339,375.84 & 673,539,073.84 \\
\hline 1887 & 65 & 34,872,848,785.90 & 114,337,20.9.13 & 1922 & 43 & 213,326,385,751.57 & 706,378,760.76 \\
\hline 1888 & 64 & \(30,863,686,609.21\)
\(34,796,465,528.87\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 101,192,415.11 \\
& 114,839,820.23
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \$3,987,566,087,717.01 & 8189,325,139.48 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{AGGREGATE CAPITAL OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.}

The aggregate capital of the 18 national banks, 11 State banks, and 12 trust companies in the New York Clearing House, as of Oct. 28, 1922, was \(\$ 289,600,000\). This did not include the Federal

Reserve Bank. In addition, there were 4 institutions in New York City and 1 in Bayonne, N. J. (not members of the Clearing House but making through it their clearings) with a total capital of \(\$ 3,200,000\), and with deposits of \(\$ 54,708,000\).

\section*{VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.}
(By the United States Assay Offlce. New York.)

THe unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate, but remains constant at \(\$ 20.67183462\) per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure, but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy
ounce contoins 480 grains and the troy nound 5,760 grains, tnere being 12 ounces to the pound. troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains \(4371 / 2\) grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the nound.

\section*{CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARINC HOUSE ASSOCIATION.}

For the week ending Oct. 28, 1922. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution

Clearing House Members.

MEMBERS OF
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
Bank of N. Y. \& Trust Co...
Bank of the Manhattan Co. Mechanics' \& Metals Nat. Bk
Bank of America.
National City Bank.
Chemical National Bank.
Nat. Butchers \& Drovers Bk. American Exchange Nat. Bk. National Bank of Commerce. Pacific Bank.
Chatham \& Phenix Nat. Bank.
Hanover National Bank
Corn Exchange Bank
Importers \& Traders Nat. Bk. National Park Bank
East River National Bank
First National Bank.
Irving National Bank. Continental Bank.
Chase National Bank
Fifth Avenue Bank
Commonwealth Bank.
Garfield National Bank
Fifth National Bank
Seaboard National Bank.
Coal and Iron Nat. Bank.
Bankers Trust Co.
U. S. Mortgage \& Trust Co.

Guaranty Trust Co
Fidelity-Intern'l Trust Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
New York Trust Co
Metropolitan Trust Co
Farmers Loan \& Trust Cö.
Columbia Bank.
Equitable Trust Co
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
Greenwich Bank
Bowery Bank.
State Bank.
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMB'S FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
Title Guarantee \& Trust Co. Lawyers Title \& Trust Co....

\section*{TOTALS:}

Members Federal Reserve Bk.
state Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank...
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Capital. & Net Profits. & Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, etc., Average. & Cash in Vault, Average. & Net Demand
Deposits,
Average. & Time Deposits, Average. \\
\hline Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 4,000,000 & 11,879,700 & 72,088,000 & 1,059,000 & 49,109,000 & 6,395,000 \\
\hline 5,000,000 & 17,584,000 & 125,663,000 & 2,261,000 & 99,674,000 & 19,039,000 \\
\hline 10,000,000 & 17,847,700 & 167,034,000 & 5,335,000 & 151,964,000 & 7,002,000 \\
\hline 5,500,000 & 5,502,500 & 67,734,000 & 1,869,000 & 66,651,000 & 2,916,000 \\
\hline 40,000,000 & 50,929,000 & 473,679,000 & 7,327,000 & 541,069,000 & 46,937,000 \\
\hline 4,500 000 & 16,004,200 & 123,166,000 & 1,169,000 & 101,549,000 & 12,283,000 \\
\hline 500,000 & 214,200 & 5,282,000 & 82,000 & 3,684,000 & 5,000 \\
\hline 5,000,000 & 7,846,000 & 101,714,000 & 1,204,000 & 79,338,000 & 9,36\%,000 \\
\hline 25,000,000 & 37,778,500 & 331,348,000 & 953,000 & 278,248,000 & 15,227,000 \\
\hline 1,000,000 & 1,720,800 & 22,911,000 & 1,029,000 & 22,894,000 & 798,000 \\
\hline 10,500,000 & 9,810,400 & 151,138,000 & 6,011,000 & 122,702,000 & 23,339,000 \\
\hline \(5,000,000\)
\(8,250,000\) & 20,529,100 & 116,213,000 & 6557,000 & 102,656,000 & \\
\hline 8,250,000 & 11,402,200 & 172,083,000 & 6,294,000 & 154,578,000 & 22,320,000 \\
\hline \(1,500,000\)
\(10,000,000\) & 23,757,000 & \(34,238,000\)
\(157,392,000\) & 607,000
955,000 & \(26,695,000\)
\(126,990,000\) & 5,001,000 \\
\hline 1,000,000 & ,834,200 & 14,062,000 & 369,000 & 12,018,000 & 1,94'7,000 \\
\hline 10,000,000 & 47,398,300 & 300,321,000 & 529,000 & 184,523,000 & 34,491,000 \\
\hline 12,500,000 & 11,027,400 & 196,005,000 & 4,349,000 & 195,796,000 & 7,000,000 \\
\hline 1,000,000 & 879,400 & 7,182,000 & 138,000 & 5,849,000 & 380,000 \\
\hline 20,000,000 & 21,787,300 & 343,012,000 & 4,552,000 & 301,479,000 & 36,520,000 \\
\hline 500,000 & 2,359,200 & 22,730,000 & 616,000 & 21,634,000 & 36,520,00 \\
\hline 400,000 & 935,000 & 8,860,000 & 437,000 & 8,853,00c & \\
\hline 1,000,000 & 1,621,700 & 14,882,000 & 453,000 & 13,846,000 & 66,000 \\
\hline 1,200,000 & 1,058,900 & 18,455,000 & 254,000 & 15,670,000 & 764,000 \\
\hline 4,000,000 & 6,934,900 & 77,747,000 & 1,152,000 & 73,344,000 & 1,899,000 \\
\hline 1,500,000 & 1,339,600 & 15,026,000 & 679,000 & 11,957,000 & 712,000 \\
\hline 20,000,000 & 25,014,300 & 269,079,000 & 1,028,000 & 229,768,000 & 20,507,000 \\
\hline 3,000,000 & 4,510,400 & 59,192,000 & 756,000 & 50,541,000 & 6,103,000 \\
\hline 25,000,000 & 17,604,500 & 368,331,000 & 1,349,000 & 394,450,000 & 32,936,000 \\
\hline 1,500,000 & 1,824,100 & 19,693,000 & -365,000 & 17,939,000 & 52,541,000 \\
\hline 5,000,000 & 7,945,000 & 79,098,000 & 651,000 & 73,076,000 & 6,700,000 \\
\hline 10,000,000 & 17,336,700 & 151,570,000 & 442,000 & 125,259,000 & 14,519,000 \\
\hline 2,000,000 & 3,729,000 & 40,954,000 & 555,000 & 35,915,000 & 3,585,000 \\
\hline 5,000,000 & 14,889,300 & 131,969,000 & 523,000 & 89,853,000 & 30,234,000 \\
\hline 12,000,000 & 2,055,400 & 30,017,000 & 729,000
\(1,444,000\) & \(\begin{array}{r}27,179,000 \\ 191 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2,111,000 \\
\hline 12,000,000 & 15,462,700 & 158,104,000 & 1,444,000 & 191,874,000 & 8,633,000 \\
\hline 1,000,000 & 2,097,100 & 18,852,000 & 1,689,000 & 18,706,000 & 56,000 \\
\hline 250,000 & 873,300 & 5,492,000 & 325,000 & 2,631,000 & 2,097,000 \\
\hline 2,500,000 & 4,630,000 & 80,917,000 & 3,328,000 & 27,071,000 & 50,602,000 \\
\hline 7,500,000 & 14,528,200 & 52,793,000 & 1,354,000 & 35,392,000 & 1,038,000 \\
\hline 4,000,000 & 6,690,800 & 26,650,000 & 902,000 & 17,550,000 & 814,000 \\
\hline 274,350,000 & 447,980,300 & 4,447,972,000 & 57,982,000 & 3,791,593,000 & 380,298,000 \\
\hline 3,750,000 & 7,600,400 & 105,261,000 & 5,342,000 & 48,408,000 & 52,755,000 \\
\hline 11,500,000 & 21,219,000 & 79,443,000 & 2,256,000 & 52,942,000 & 1,852,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Aggregate 41 members. . . . . . . \(289,600,000|476,799,7004,632,676,000| 65,580,0003,892,943.000 \mid 434,905,000\)
Reserves with legal depositories totalled \(\$ 517,989,000\).
Net demand deposits do not include \(\$ 217,031,000\) deposits in foreign branches of the National City Bank and the Bankers, Guaranty, Equitable, and Farmers Loan and Trust Companies.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in the calendar year 1921, had total earnings of \(\$ 34,-\) 767,289 , from which were deducted \(\$ 8,673,456\) for expenses, including operation, self-insurance, etc. This left a net income in 1921 of \(\$ 26,093,832\), as against \(\$ 53,128,131\) in 1920 . Of the 1921 net
earnings, \(\$ 1,068,721\) were paid in dividends to member banks, at 6 per cent. on paid-in capital; \(\$ 3,782,671\) were added to the surplus: and the balance, \(\$ 20,702,440\), was paid to the United States Government. In 1921 the net earnings were 97.3 per cent. of the bank's capital.

COVERNMENTAL COSTS TO A RESIDENT OF N. Y: CITY-1921.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ITEMS. & Amount. & Population. & Amount Per Capita. & Pct. of Total Per Capita Tax \\
\hline New York City budget. & \$323,488,857 & & \$57.56 & 49.3 \\
\hline New York State budget. & 145,798,093 & 10,385,000 & 14.04 & 12.0 \\
\hline Federal Appropriations. & 4,780,829,510 & 106,000,000 & 45.10 & 38.7 \\
\hline Total. . . . . . . & . . & . . . . . . . & \$116.70 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.


SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
(Their condition, as reported by State Banking Dept., July 1, 1922.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Bronx Savings Bank. .} \\
\hline \\
\hline Dollar Savings Bank. \\
\hline North side Savings Bank. \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Brooklyn Savings Bank.} \\
\hline \\
\hline Bushwick Savings Bank, \\
\hline Dime Savings Bank of B'klyn \\
\hline Dime Sav. Bank of W'msb' \\
\hline East Brookiyn Savings Bank. \\
\hline Fast New York Savings Ban \\
\hline Flatbush Savings Bank \\
\hline Fulton Savings Bank, Kings C \\
\hline Greater N. Y. Savings Ban \\
\hline Greenpoint Savings Bank.... \\
\hline Hamburg Savings Bank. \\
\hline Home Savings Bank. \\
\hline Kings County Savings Bank. \\
\hline Lincoln Savings Bank. \\
\hline Navy Savings Bank \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Prudential Savings Bank.} \\
\hline \\
\hline Roosevelt Savings Bank. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sumner Savings Bank. ....... Williamsburgh Savings Bank.} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total
NASSAU COUNTY
Roslyn Savings Bank of Roslyn. NEW YORK COUNTY
American Savings Bank. Bank for Savings, City of \(\mathbf{N}\). \(\mathbf{Y}\) Bowery Savings Bank. Broadway Savings Institution Central Sav. B'k, City of N. Y'. Citizens Savings Bank.
Commonwealtn Savings Bank. Dry Dock Savings Institution. East River Savings Institution Emigrant Indust. Say. Bank Empire City Savings Bank. Excelsior Savings Bank. Franklin Savings Bank. Greenwich Savings Bank. Harlem Savings Bank Irving Savings Bank
Italian Sav. B'k, City of \(\dot{N}\). \(\dot{Y}\). Maiden Lane Savings Bank Manhattan Savings Institution. Metropolitan Savings Bank. New York Savings Bank North River Savings Bank Seamen's Bank for Savings. Union Dime Savings Bank. Union Square Savings Bank. United States Savings Bank... West Side Savings Bank.

Total
QUEENS COUNTY
College Point Savings Bank. Jamaica Savings Bank
Long Island City Savings Bank Queens Co. Sav. B'k, Flushing. Rockaway Sav. B'k, Far Rock' Savings Bank of Richmond Hill Savings Bank of Ridgewood

Total.
RICRMOND COUNTY
Rich. Co.Sav. B'k, W. N. Bright'n Staten Is. Say. B'k, Stapleton

Total
WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Bank for Savings of Ossining Eastchester Sav. B'k, Mt. Ver'n Greenburgh Sav. B'k, Dobbs F'y Home Sav. B'k, White Plains.
Peekskill Savings Bank
Peoples B'k for Sav., N. Rochelle Peoples Savings Bank, Yonkers Port Chester Savings Bank.
Union Sav. B'k, Mamaroneck
Westch. Co. Sav. B'k, Tarryt'wn Yonkers Savings Bank.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Resources. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Due \\
Depositors.
\end{tabular} & Surplus at Par. & No. Depositors. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Deposited } \\
& \text { in Year. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Withdrawn in Year. \\
\hline Doll & Doll & , & & & 145 \\
\hline 9,332,115 & 8,955,467 & 382,338 & 19,024 & 5,630,757 & ,145,760 \\
\hline 46,043,556 & 42,769,194 & 721,157 & 72,840 & 19,711,293 & 5,628,091 \\
\hline 8,961,016 & 8,581,782 & 242,969 & 18,440 & 5,171,906 & 3,975,358 \\
\hline 64,3 & 60 & 5 & 110,304 & 30.513,956 & 23,749,209 \\
\hline 9,474, & 8 & & & 7,789,916 & \\
\hline 13,839,809 & 12,815 & 97 & 27,145 & 6,626,854 & 50 \\
\hline 81,545,647 & 72,055,689 & 11,256,906 & 76,062 & 20,637,257 & 20,526,550 \\
\hline 12,784,967 & 11,688,531 & 1,030,076 & 21,877 & 4,903,605 & 4,859,842 \\
\hline 11,777,520 & 10,757,605 & 794,04 & 19,308 & 5,297,627 & 4,973,661 \\
\hline 93,957,391 & 84,265,573 & 11,418,175 & 132,269 & 30,516,264 & 27.725,870 \\
\hline 18,610,352 & 17,181,831 & 1,357,028 & 21,722 & 6,759,579 & 6,247,555 \\
\hline 17,878,575 & 16,298,086 & 1,871,417 & 23,34.5 & \(6,660,881\)
\(7,784,217\) & \(5,657,066\)
\(6,004,956\) \\
\hline 7,748,994 & 7,304,939 & 191,261 & 29,935 & 5,649,337 & 6,004,956 \\
\hline 17,993,901 & 16,480,899 & 1,617,587 & 22,332 & 5,797,079 & 6,089,951 \\
\hline 19,448,967 & 18,325,408 & 750,870 & 39,753 & 10,517,295 & 8,702,351 \\
\hline 23,579,290 & 21,442,280 & 2,298,060 & 28,464 & 9,004,969 & 8,014,166 \\
\hline 7,816,042 & 7,363,411 & 351,643 & 16,467 & 3,944,810 & 3,336,025 \\
\hline 1,928,263 & 1,852,970 & 59,130 & 5,068 & 1,387,479 & \\
\hline 16,697,683 & 15,244,361 & 1,919,700 & 14,161 & 3,401,431 & 4,042,202 \\
\hline 49,910,736 & 45,348,444 & 4,389,319 & 57,917 & 18,634,514 & 16,707,701 \\
\hline 373,106 & 349,566 & 28,279 & 2,841 & 947,766 & 689,058 \\
\hline 9,252,181 & 8,632,626 & 496,960 & 16,489 & 4,724,944 & 4,144,496 \\
\hline 27,073,792 & 24,848,389 & 1,621,713 & 48,761 & 13,154,417 & 10,797,877 \\
\hline 37,586,525 & 32,579,894 & 5,492,210 & 37,839 & 9,334,855 & 9,729,546 \\
\hline 3,276,770 & 3,128,740 & & 7,579 & 1,702,744 & 1,436.713 \\
\hline 129,990,038 & 111,814,694 & 17,877,739 & 118,238 & 31,538,477 & 31,186.884 \\
\hline 627. & 562,223,719 & 6 & 8 & 216,716,322 & 27 \\
\hline 4,0 & & & 5, & 986,398 & 92,468 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline 134 & 120,6 & 19,873,290 & 140,874 & 27,686,074 & \\
\hline 189,412,0 & 169,732,018 & 23,209,098 & 155,343 & 49,197,440 & \\
\hline 13,900,778 & 12,884,386 & 1,244,733 & 15,401 & 3,303,351 & \\
\hline 137,999,617 & 124,020,282 & 17,285,781 & 129,757 & 34,759,581 & 35,427,866 \\
\hline 32,580,517 & 29,084,844 & 3,211,718 & 29,100 & 8,335,140 & 837 \\
\hline 100,283,909 & 90,321,857 & & 631 & & 25,286,602 \\
\hline 43,797,396 & 37,726,095 & 7,021,020 & 33,791 & 12,223,247 & \\
\hline 238,229,712 & 218,889,219 & 25,024,733 & 193,440 & 56,244,248 & 52,707,518 \\
\hline 21,038,300 & 19,766,163 & 1,530,253 & 37,124 & 11,110,763 & 7,819,741 \\
\hline 26,243,300 & 24,204,897 & 2,528,673 & 33,640 & 7,699,979 & 8,649,179 \\
\hline 58,193,569 & 51,699,520 & 6,543,689 & 84,622 & 21,753,109 & 17,528,145 \\
\hline 97,232,466 & 86,536,442 & 12,210,837 & 95,174 & 17,490,963 & 17,459,083 \\
\hline 55,443,731 & 50,850,260 & 5,189,995 & 68,220 & 16,891,918 & 14,189,581 \\
\hline 21,365,069 & 19,257,785 & 2,500,564 & 21,069 & 4,517,081 & 5,269,966 \\
\hline 17,111,332 & 15,263,54.4 & 1,462,634 & 25,761 & 8,189,268 & 7,026,746 \\
\hline 4,225,567 & 4,005,007 & 245,209 & 12,868 & \(2,978,119\) & 2,835,392 \\
\hline 16,815,558 & 15,251,467 & 2,071,539 & 24,076 & 5,478,632 & 5,269,713 \\
\hline 19,793,891 & 18,297,369 & 1,964,632 & 25,293 & 5,511,198 & 5,478,582 \\
\hline 57,186,603 & 50,805,848 & 7,057,521 & 51,706 & 12,749,188 & 13,985,605 \\
\hline 20,498,740 & 18,966,839 & 1,574,187 & 31,825 & 8,646,379 & 7,320,110 \\
\hline 82,765,399 & 73,928,527 & 12,172,615 & 82,760 & 13,869,213 & 18,202,040 \\
\hline 82,264,834 & 74,858,394 & 8,343,226 & 156,170 & 29,818,287 & 27,850,866 \\
\hline 24,115,634 & 22,399,837 & 2,419,605 & 25,757 & 8,098,406 & 7,220,485 \\
\hline 16,092,435 & 14,969,923 & 1,443,409 & 24,420 & 7,346,199 & 5,248,710 \\
\hline 8,765,526 & 8,159,279 & 626,468 & 15,253 & 3,253,200 & 2,985,626 \\
\hline 1,533,721,742 & 1,385,762,342 & 178,202;261 & 1,642,309 & 413,035,705 & 87,573,503 \\
\hline 3, & 3, & & & 1,258,386 & \\
\hline 12,120,111 & 11,197,846 & 960,497 & 18,056 & 4,657,544 & 4,228,560 \\
\hline 24,232,997 & 21,658,654 & 2,312,211 & 35,772 & 10,692,916 & 9,233,244 \\
\hline 8,811,725 & 8,000,3 & 865,722 & 13,384 & 3,259,484 & 3,106,364 \\
\hline 177, 12 & 210,089 & 25,295 & 683 & 307,338 & \\
\hline 1,177,412 & 1,112,664 & 43,395 & 3,431 & 1,237,774 & \\
\hline 1,575,139 & 1,488,866 & 38,677 & 4,396 & 1,921,284 & 568,940 \\
\hline 51,79 & 47,0 & 4,604,222 & 81, & 23,334,726 & 18,984,142 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline 12,035,168 & \(11,047,815\) & 1,105,616 & 23,429 & 4,794,638 & \[
4,95
\] \\
\hline 15,70 & 14,46 & 1,413,322 & 31,9 & 6,585,280 & 6,818,843 \\
\hline 5,291,162 & 4,664,359 & & & 1,340,381 & \\
\hline 7,492,764 & 6,912,545 & 710,158 & 12,036 & 3,330, 173 & 3,036,021 \\
\hline 1,259,257 & 1,154,724 & 108,233 & 2,375 & 457,696 & 368,787 \\
\hline 7,366,794 & 6,814,027 & 627,887 & 14,743 & 2,352,925 & 2,326,566 \\
\hline 6,336,831 & 5,433,555 & 893,292 & 8,953 & 1,192,320 & 1,245,474 \\
\hline 1,490,921 & 1,415,711 & 92,054 & 5,375 & 972,769 & 946,721 \\
\hline 15,902,548 & 14,544,423 & 1,332,192 & 20,032 & 4,596,831 & 4,013,495 \\
\hline 7,671,780 & 7,041,004 & 641,523 & 10,701 & 2,210,956 & 1,939,650 \\
\hline 1,745,919 & 1,618,044 & 153,363 & 3,567 & 768,305 & 672,716 \\
\hline 6,260,396 & 5,138,646 & 1,242,975 & 7,505 & 1,295,226 & 1,277,889 \\
\hline 16,601,694 & 14,898,858 & 1,793,190 & 21,394 & 4,387,306 & 3,815,411 \\
\hline 77,420,067 & 69.635,897 & 8,321.208 & 113,341 & 22.904,88 & 20,975,981 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

County totals are offcial ; cents eliminated as to individual banks.

POPULATION AND AREA-STATES AND COUNTRIES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Continent. & Owning or Ruling Powcr. & Area, Sq. Miles. & Population. & Pop.
Per
Square
Mile. & Capital or Chief City. \\
\hline Abyssinia & Africa. & Kingdom. & 350,000 & 10,000,000 & 28.06 & Addis Abeba. \\
\hline Aden... & Asia. . & Britain... & 350,75 & 10,00,000 & 733.33 & Aden. \\
\hline Afghanist & Asia & Monarchy & 245,000 & 6,330,500 & 26.00 & Kabul. \\
\hline Albania. & Europe... & Republic. & 11,000 & 1,700,000 & 127.27 & Durazzo. \\
\hline Alberta. & No. Amer. & Britain. & 255,285 & 588,454 & 2.35 & Ottawa. \\
\hline Algeria. & Africa. & France & 220,180 & 5,801,000 & & Algiers. \\
\hline Alsace. & Europe & France. & 3,197 & 1,150,000 & & Strassbourg. \\
\hline Amur & Asia & Chin & 203,000 & 1,500,000 & & \\
\hline Angola, Kabinda & Africa & Portuga & 484,800 & 2,124,000 & 8.66 & Loanda. \\
\hline Annam & Asia. & Fr. Protect & 39,758 & 5,750,000 & 144.03 & Hue. \\
\hline Andorra & Europe & Fr.-Sp. Protect. & 191 & 5,231 & 21.80 & Andorra. \\
\hline Anhalt. & Europe & Germany . . . . . & 888 & 332,000 & 375.00 & Dessau \\
\hline Antigua & West Indies. & Britain.. & 108 & 35,073 & & Antigua. \\
\hline Arabia & Asia & & 1,200,000 & 5,000,000 & 5.50 & Mecca. \\
\hline Argentin & So. Am & Repubilc & 1,153,119 & 8,698,516 & 7.54 & Buenos Aires. \\
\hline Armenia & Asia & Soviet Republic. & 15,240 & 1,214,000 & 80.50 & Erivan. \\
\hline Ashanti. & Africa & Britain. & 11,000 & 3,000,000 & & Kumasi. \\
\hline Asia Minor \({ }^{\text {Assam }}\) ( \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Asia & & 199,272 & 10,186,900 & & \\
\hline Assam (India) & Asia. . Oceani & Britain Britain & \[
\begin{array}{r}
53,015 \\
2,974,581
\end{array}
\] & \[
7,600,000
\] & 143.35
1.84 & Shillong. \\
\hline Austria. & Europe & Republic & 2,974,561 & 6,132,000 & 199.31 & Vienna. \\
\hline Azerbaija & Asia. & Russian S & 23,970 & 2,100,000 & 61.82 & Baku. \\
\hline Azores. & Africa & Portugal. & -922 & 242,611 & & Angra. \\
\hline Baden & Europ & Germany & 5,819 & 2,210,000 & 381.50 & Mannheim. \\
\hline Bahamas & West Indies. & Britain. & 4,404 & 53,000 & 20.39 & Nassau. \\
\hline Bahrein Isle & Asia. & Britain & , 300 & 110,000 & 366.66 & Moharek. \\
\hline Balearic Isles & Europ & Spain & 1,935 & 330,167 & 170.62 & Palma. \\
\hline Baluchistan (India) & Asia. .i. . & Britain & 54,228 & 422,000 & 1198.78 & Queta. \\
\hline Barbados & West Indies. & Britain. & 166 & 199,000 & 1198.79 & Bridgetown. \\
\hline Baroda (India) & Asia. . . . & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Semi-Brit } \\
& \text { Semi-Kin }
\end{aligned}
\] & 8,182 & 2,200,000 & 256.21 & Baroda. \\
\hline Bashkir & Europe & Soviet Russia & 40,420 & 1,268,132 & 317.00 & \\
\hline Basutolan & Africa. & Britain. & 11,716 & 1,298,000 & 42.50 & Maseru. \\
\hline Bavaria & Europ & Germany & 30,562 & 7,200,000 & 235.22 & Munich. \\
\hline Bechuanaland & Africa & Kingdom & 275,000 & 153,000 & & Serowe. \\
\hline Bengal (India) & Asia & Britain & 78,700 & 46,700,000 & 59.33 & Calcutta. \\
\hline Belgium & Europ & Kingdom & 11,744 & 7,684,272 & 670.00 & Brussels. \\
\hline Berar (India) & Asia. & Semi-Brita Semi-King & & & & \\
\hline Bermuda & No. Am & Britain & & 22,000 & 113.88 & Hamilton. \\
\hline Bhutan & Asia. & Brit. Pr & 20,000 & 250,000 & 12.50 & Punakha. \\
\hline Bismarck Islan & Oceania & British. \({ }^{\text {a }}\). . . . & 15,752 & 188,000 & & \\
\hline Bohemia. . . . . & Europe & Czecho-Slovakia. & 20,065 & 6,769,548 & & Prague. \\
\hline Bokhar & Asia. & Soviet Russia. . & 83,000 & 1,250,000 & 15.00 & Bokhara. \\
\hline Bolivia. & So. Amer & Republic. . . . . & 597,460 & 2,820,074 & 4.85 & La Paz. \\
\hline Bombay Presidency.. Bombay (India) & Asia & Britain Protect Britain. & 123,059 & \(19,672,642\)
\(16,000,000\) & 210.54 & Bombay.
Bombay. \\
\hline Borneo (Isl.), (Brit. No.): & Asia &  & 75,993 & \(16,000,000\)
208,183 & 210.54
9.03 & Bombay. \\
\hline Borneo(Isi.), (D't \({ }^{\text {N }}\) ( \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Asia & Holland & 212,738 & 1,625,000 & 7.63 & Banjermasin \\
\hline Bosnia, Herzego'na. . & Europe. & Jugo-Slavi & 20,709 & 1,950,000 & 94.11 & Sarajevo. \\
\hline Brazil. . . . . & So. Amer & Republic & 3,275,510 & 30,645,605 & 9.35 & Rio de Janeiro. \\
\hline Bremen & Europe. & Germany & - 99 & 312,000 & 3151.51 & Bremen. \\
\hline British Columbia & No. Ame & Britain. & 355,855 & 524,528 & 1.32 & Victoria. \\
\hline British Empir & & Britain & 13,406,103 & 441,895,965 & & London. \\
\hline Brunei. & Asia & British Pr & 4,000 & 25,500 & 60.37 & Brunei. \\
\hline Brunswic & Europe & Germany & 1,424 & 480,600 & 337.50 & Brunswick. \\
\hline Bulgaria & Europe & Kingdom.. & 40,656 & 4,337,513 & 119.55 & Sofia. \\
\hline Burma (India) & Asia & Semi-Britai & 230,839 & & & Rangoon. \\
\hline  & Asia. & Fr. Protect. . . . & 57,900 & 2,100,000 & 36.26 & Pnom-penl. \\
\hline Cameroon (Fr.) & Africa. & Ex-Ger.; now Fr. Mandate. & 166,489 & 1,750,000 & 3.03 & Yaounda. \\
\hline Cameroo & Africa. & British Prot. . . . & 31,000 & 400,000 & & Buca. \\
\hline Campech & No. Amer & Mexico. & 18,087 & 86,661 & 4.79 & Campeche. \\
\hline Canada & No. Ame & Britain & 3,729,665 & 8,788,500 & 2.35 & Ottawa. \\
\hline Canary Isles & Africa. & Spain. & 2.807 & 419,809 & 149.55 & Santa Cruz. \\
\hline Cape Breton Islands. & No. Amer & & 3,975 & 122,084 & 30.71 & Sydncy \\
\hline Cape of Good Hope. & Africa.. & British. & 276,966 & \[
{ }_{0}^{2}, 781,185
\] & & Cape Town. \\
\hline Cape Province... & Africa. & Britain ...... . . . & 276,775 & 2,781,000 & 10.02 & Cape Town. \\
\hline Cape Verde Isles. & Africa & Portugal. : . . . . . & \(\begin{array}{r}1,480 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 5,719,900 & 102.03 & Porto Grande. Tinis \\
\hline Caucasus. & Europ & Russia . . . . . . . & 85,708
49,390 & 5,719,600 & 66.73
8.42 & Tiflis. Celebes \\
\hline Celebes (İsi.) & Asia. & Britain. & 49,390
25,481 & 4,515,999 & 8.42
176.79 & Celebes. \\
\hline Cliad, Colony & Africa & France & 501,676 & 2,100,000 & 4.10 & Bangui. \\
\hline Channel Islands & Europe & British Kingdom. & & 89,614 & 1194.85 & St. Hediers. \\
\hline Chihuahua & No. Amer.. & Mexico ... . . . . & 87,802 & 405,707 & 4.84 & Chihuahua. \\
\hline Chlle . \({ }^{\text {cose }}\) & So. Amer. & Republic. . . . . . . & -289,829 & 3,755,000 & 12.90 & Santiago. \\
\hline China (18Provinres) & Asia. & Republic. . . . . . & 1,532,420 & 302,110,000 & 97.13 & Pekin. \\
\hline China (inc. Mongolia, Thibet, Manchuria & & & & & & \\
\hline and other dependencies). & & Republic. & 4,277,170 & 320,065,000 & & \\
\hline Chosen (Korea) & Asia. & Japan... & 84,738 & 17,285,000 & 202.79 & Seoul. \\
\hline Christmas Isiands. & Pacific & Britain.. & & 700 & 8.64 & \\
\hline Cochin-India. & Asia. . . . & Seml-French.... & 22,000 & 3,795,613 & & Cochin. \\
\hline Colombia & So. Amer. . & Republic. . . . . . & 461,606 & 5,855,000 & 13.27 & Bogota. \\
\hline Congo, Belgian & Africa. & Belgium. & 909,654 & 10.000,000 & 12.09 & Kinshasa. \\
\hline Congo, French. & Africa & France. & 982,000 & 6,370,000 & 9.16 & Libreville. \\
\hline Corsica. . . . . . & Europe & France & 3,366 & 295,589 & 87.81 & Ajaccio. \\
\hline Costa Rica & C. Ainer. & Republic. . . . . & 23,000 & 468,400 & 20.36 & San José. \\
\hline Courland. & Europe & Former Russian. & 10,435 & 812,300 & 77.84 & Mitau. \\
\hline Cretc. & Europe & Grecce & 2,950 & 336,151 & 113.94 & Candia. \\
\hline Crimea & Europe & Soviet Russia. & 15,060 & 761,600 & 50.7 & Sebastopol. \\
\hline Croatia, Slavonia. & Eurode. & Jugo-Slavia. . & 17,405 & 2,716,000 & 150.30 & Agram. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Continent. & Owning or Ruling Power. & Area, Sq. & Popula-
tion. & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Pquare } \\
\text { Mile. }
\end{array}
\] & Capital or Chief City. \\
\hline Cuba & West Indies. & Republic & 41,634 & 2,898. & 8 & Havana. \\
\hline Curacai... & \({ }_{\text {So. Amer }}^{\text {Sia }}\) & Heplind..... & \(\begin{array}{r}1,212 \\ 3 \\ \hline 284 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,88,700 \\
311,000 \\
311,00
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}141.50 \\ 86 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) & Wiliemetad. \\
\hline Cyprenaica, Tripoii & \({ }_{\text {Alrica }}^{\text {Asia. }}\) & Italy Gritain. & 410,000 & \(1,000,00\)
13 & & Bengazi. \\
\hline Czecho-siovakia.. & Europe & Repubiic & 54,274 & 13,600,000 & 250.62 & Prague. \\
\hline Daghestan & \({ }^{\text {Eatrope }}\) & Soviet Russia & \(\begin{array}{r}13,730 \\ 42,450 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
798,1 \% \\
850.01
\end{array}
\] & & Petrovsk. \\
\hline Dalmatia & Europe & Jugo-Siavia. & 5,090 & 622,000 & & Zara. \\
\hline Danzig \({ }^{\text {Denmark }}\) & Europe & Free State & & 351 & & Danzlg \\
\hline Dominican Repubilic. & West Indies. & Repubil & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,908 \\
& 18,750 \\
& 10,707
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
780,000 \\
7000 \\
\hline 120
\end{aligned}
\] & & Santo Domingo. \\
\hline Durango. & Asia & Mexicod & 42,272
683,000 & 49,200, \({ }^{43600}\) & 72.02 & \\
\hline East Arrica Protec. & Africa & Britaln & 246,822 & \(2,800,0\) & & \\
\hline Egypt & Africa. & \({ }_{\text {Repabiom }}^{\text {Repubic }}\) & 360,000 & 11,387,000 & 38. & Cairo \\
\hline England & Europe & Brita & 50,874 & 35,678,530 & 701.31 & London. \\
\hline Eritrea. & Africa. & Itay & 418,435 & 402,893 & & Asmara. \\
\hline Ethiopia, Abyssinia.: & Africa. & Kiligdom. & 350,000 & 10,000,000 & 22.85 & Addis Abeba. \\
\hline Far Eastern Republic & Asia. & Soviet Ru & 652,740 & 1,811,725 & \({ }_{37}^{2} .47\) & Chita. \\
\hline Faikland Isies & So. Amer & Britall & 6,500 & & & Stanley. \\
\hline Fed. Malay states. & Asceania & Brit. Pro & 27, 7435 & \(1,316,000\)
162,604 & \({ }^{47} 8.46\) & \\
\hline Finland & Euro & Repubic & 125,689 & 3,241,000 & 22.72 & Heisingfors. \\
\hline Flanders, 7 Wes & Europe. & Belgium. & 1,249 & 874,135 & 699.86 & \\
\hline Flanders, Ea & Euro & Belgium. & 1,158 & 1,120,335 & 1072.47 & Ghent. \\
\hline Formosa, \({ }_{\text {France }}\) (inc. Alsan.-Lor.) & Europe & \({ }_{\text {Repubic }}^{\text {Japan.ic }}\) & 212,659 & 3,
\(39,402,800\) & 185.29 & Paris. \\
\hline French India. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) French & Asia & France. & & 264 & 1347.44 & \\
\hline French West Africa.: & Afrle & & & 18,975,052 & & \\
\hline Gabun Colony.... & Africa & France. & 121,832 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,28,960 \\
1,300,000 \\
8,000
\end{array}
\] & \({ }_{20}^{10.6}{ }^{\text {a }}\) & Daibreville. \\
\hline Georgia, Rep. oi & Eurrop & Soviet Repubilic.: & 5,7 & 2,372,403 & \({ }_{97.65}^{20}\) & Bathu
riflis. \\
\hline German Em., Europe, as in 1913 & & & &  & & \\
\hline German Republic. & Europ & Repubiic & 185,889 & ,858,284 & \[
4
\] & Berlín. \\
\hline & Asia. & Portugal. & 1,469 & 515,772 & 323.60 & \\
\hline Gold Coast & Afrlea & Britain. & 80,000 & 2,100,000 & & \\
\hline Greece & Europe & Britain. & & \(2{ }^{2}\) & 740.74 & Rabato \\
\hline Greenlain & No. Amer & Denimark & 46,740 & 13,440 & 3.47 & Sydpr \\
\hline Guadeloup & West Indies. & \({ }_{\text {Fran }}\) France & & , & & \\
\hline Guernsey & Europe. & Britain & 5 & , 40,477 & 161508 & St. Peter-le-Port. \\
\hline Guiana, Britiss & So. Amer & \({ }_{\text {H }}\)\begin{tabular}{|c} 
Britain. \\
Holland
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
89,480 \\
46,060 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 298,000
113,181 & 3.47
2.06
1 & Ge \\
\hline Fren & So Am & Franc & 32,000 & 50,000 & 1.56 & Cayen \\
\hline Guinea, Prench & Arrica & \({ }_{\text {Prantug }}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
95,218 \\
13,940 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(1,852,000\)
290,000 & 19.43
20.80 & Konakr \\
\hline Spanish & Afrla. & Spain & 12,000 & 200,000 & 16.66 & Santa İsabel. \\
\hline Haiti. . & West Indies. & Repubilic & 10,204 & 2,000,000 & & Port-au-Prince. \\
\hline Hejaz & Asla. & Kingdom & 112,500 & 900,000 & & Mceca: \\
\hline Hesse. & Europe & ( & - \({ }^{2,958}\) & \(1,300,000\)
\(6,841,155\) & 438.00 & Darmstadt. \\
\hline Honduras. & Cen. A mer & Repubile & 44,275 & -637,200 & 14.39 & Tegucigalpa. \\
\hline  &  & \({ }_{\text {Republic }}^{\text {Rreat Brit }}\) & 8,592 & 455,400 & 1953.28 & Becize. \\
\hline Hungary. & Europe. & Repubille. & 35,654 & 7,841,000 & 219.63 & Budapest. \\
\hline Hyderabad (India) & Asia..... \(\{\) & Semi-King & 82,698 & 12,500,000 & 157.75 & Hyderabad. \\
\hline Iceland & Asia. Amer & Denmark & - 39,799 & 247, 944,700 & & Reykjavik. \\
\hline  & Asla. & British Protect & 1, 709,555 & 241,936,736 & 100.00 & \\
\hline Indo-Chin & Asia & French Protect & - 310,344 & \(17,000,000\)
4
498 & 54.77 & aigon. \\
\hline Isle of Mai & Europe & Britaln. & & 40, & & Douglas. \\
\hline Italy & Europ & Kingdom & \({ }_{1}^{117,982}\) & 38,835,184 & & Rom \\
\hline Jamaica & West Indies. & Fritain & \(12,4,207\) & 1,5858,000 & 203.89 & Klngston. \\
\hline Japan, pro & Asia & Kingdo & 148,756 & 55,963,053 & & Tokyo. \\
\hline Japan Empire and Madura & Asia & Kinland & 260,000 & 35,000,000 & 699.99 & \\
\hline Jersey, Isle.... & Europ & Britain. & & 51 & & St. Helier \\
\hline Jugo-siavi & Asla & - \({ }_{\text {Bring }}^{\text {Rringdom }}\) & 86,878 & 11,600,000 & 118. 16 & Johore Ba,
Belgrade. \\
\hline Kamchatka & Asia & Soviet Russia & 502,434 & 41,400 & & Petropavi'sk. \\
\hline Kashmir (India) . & Asia & Semi-Britain. & 84,432 & 3,350,000 & 39.67 & Serinagur. \\
\hline Kenya and Prot. & Africa & British & 245,000
24,000 & 2,630,000 & & Valrobi. \\
\hline Khiva. & Assia & Soviet & & 646,000 & 21.87 &  \\
\hline Kiaochau & Asia & China & 193 & 184,000 & & Tsingtau. \\
\hline Kwangehauwan & \({ }_{\text {Asia. }}^{\text {Euro- }}\) & Srench Protect & 190 & 5,0569,000 & 889.47 & Kwangehan. \\
\hline Kwangtung & Asia & Japan. & 71,300 & 600,64 & & Saire \\
\hline Labrad & No. Amer & Britaln & 120,000 & 2,4,3,80 & 34.32 & \\
\hline & Asia & French Protec & 96,500 & 801 & & abang. \\
\hline & & \({ }_{\text {Repench Mandate }}^{\text {Repubil }}\) & 25,000
7,300 & 1,813,000 & & Riga \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Leeward }}\) & West & \({ }_{\text {Brantain }}\) Brepubl & & 1180000 & 172.20 & nrov \\
\hline Lib & Atrica.... & Republic....... & 40,000 & 2,000,000 & 50.00 & Monrovia. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Country. & Continent. & Owning or Ruling Power. & Area. Sq. Miles. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Popula- } \\
& \text { tion. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Square } \\
\text { Mile. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Capital or Chief City. \\
\hline Liechtenstein & Europe & Principai & 65 & 15,000 & 230.76 & Vadu \\
\hline Lippe. & Europe. & Germany & 469 & 155,000 & 321.72 & Detmold. \\
\hline Lembardy & Europe & Republic & 33,000 & \(4,500,000\) & 82.00 & Vlina. \\
\hline Lorraine. & Europe & France & 9,333
2,400 & 4,790,473 & \({ }^{513} 51.28\) & Metz. \\
\hline Lubeck & Europe & Germany & 115 & 121,000 & 105218 & Lubeck. \\
\hline Luxembu & Europe & Grand Duchy & 999 & 263,824 & 82.00 & Luxemburg. \\
\hline Macao... & Asia & Prortugal & & 74,866
3,546 & 18716.5 & Macao. \\
\hline Madeira. & Arrica & \begin{tabular}{l}
France \\
Portuga
\end{tabular} & 228,000 & \(3,546,000\)
200,000 & 796.15 & Tananarivo. Funchai. \\
\hline Madras (India) & Asia. & Semi-Britain. Semi-Kingdom & 142,330 & & & \\
\hline Madura & Asia & Brit. Protect... & 50,557 & 36,035,435 & 712.76 & Bankalan \\
\hline Malay States Fed.. & Asia & Britain. & 27.506 & 1,316,000 & 47.84 & Kualadump. \\
\hline Malay States, Other. & Asia & British Protect. . & 23,486 & 1,123,175 & 259.01 & \\
\hline Manchuria. & Asia. & China. & 382,630 & 20,112,100 & 22.22 & Murkden \\
\hline Manltoba & No. Ame & Britain & 251,832 & 610,118 & 2.43 & Winnipeg. \\
\hline Martinique (Isl.) & W. Indics. & France & 385 & 245,000 & 636.36 & Fort de France. \\
\hline Mauretania. & Africa & France. & 345,400 & 262,000 & & Morocco. \\
\hline Mauritius (Isl.) ..... & Asia. & Britain. & 720 & 376,000 & 522.22 & Port Louis. \\
\hline Meckl'b', \({ }^{\text {Meckl' }}\) 'g-Schwerin . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Europe & Germany & 5,068 & 660,000 & 132.00 & Wismar. \\
\hline  & Europ & Germany & 143,250 & 107,000 & 94.60 & New Strelitz. \\
\hline Mexico. & No. Ame & Republic & 767,198 & 15,800,000 & 20.58 & Mexico. \\
\hline Miquelon & No. Amer & France. & & & 5.33 & \\
\hline Molucca I & Asia & Holiand & 21,500 & 430,850 & 20.03 & Ternate. \\
\hline Monaco & Europ & Principa & & 22,956 & 7500.03 & Monaco. \\
\hline Mongolia & Asia. & China. & 1,369,600 & 2,800.000 & 2.04 & Urga. \\
\hline Montenegr & Europ & Jugo-Sl & 3,536 & 240,000 & 67.87 & Cettinje. \\
\hline Morocco (French) & Africa & French Prote & 220,400 & 5,400,000 & 23.75 & Rabat. \\
\hline Morocco (Spanish) & Afri & Spanish Prot & 10,960 & 550,000 & 50.00 & Tetuan. \\
\hline Africa). & Africa & Portugal & 426,712 & 3,150,000 & 7.38 & Lourenco-Marquez. \\
\hline Mysore (India) & As & \begin{tabular}{l}
Semi-Brit \\
Semi-Kin
\end{tabular} & 29,495 & 6,000,000 & 203.56 & Bangalore. \\
\hline Natal & Africa. & Britain. & 35,284 & 1,205,000 & 34.18 & Pieterm'b'g. \\
\hline Nepal & Asia. & Klngdom (Brit.) & 54,000 & 5,639,092 & 103.70 & Kathmandu. \\
\hline Netherlands & Europe. & Kingdom. & 12.582 & 6,841,155 & 203.89 & The Hague. \\
\hline New Brunswi & No. Amer. & Britain & 27,985 & 387,876 & 13.86 & Fredericton. \\
\hline Newfoundiand & Australasia.. & France & 7.650 & 51,000 & 6.66 & Noum \\
\hline New Guinea, Br & Oceania. & Ex-Germ'n; now Brit. Mandate & 70,000 & 200,000 & 6.15
3.57 & Rabaul. \\
\hline New Guinea, Danish. & Oceania. & Denmark. & & & & \\
\hline New Hebrides (Isl.) & Australasia.. & France. & 5,500 & 60,000 & 10.90 & \\
\hline New South Wales. & Oceania. & Britain & 309,432 & 2,100,000 & 6.78 & Sydney. \\
\hline Newaragua. & C. Amer & Republi & 51,700 & 1,639,000 & 12.98 & Managua. \\
\hline Niger Terr & Africa & France. & 349,400 & 1,100,000 & 3.10 & Zungeru. \\
\hline Nigerla, Northern. & Africa & Britain & 490,734 & 16,300,000 & 49.98 & Lagos. \\
\hline Northern Territory. & Australta. & British. & 523,620 & 3.870 & & \\
\hline N. W. Territorles.. & No. Ame & Britain. & 1,242,224 & 7,988 & . 005 & Regina. \\
\hline Norway \({ }^{\text {Sco.i.....ith }}\) & Europ & Kingdom & 124,964 & 2,646,306 & 21.60 & Christiania. \\
\hline Nova Scotia with
Cape Breton...... & No. Ame & Britain. & & 523,837 & & Halifax. \\
\hline Nyassaiand Protect.. & Africa. & Brltain. & 39,573 & 1,201,519 & 4.41 & Berbera. \\
\hline Oidenburg. & Europ & Germany & 2,482 & 518,200 & 208.78 & Oidenburg. \\
\hline Ontario & No. Ai & Kritain. & 407, 262 & 2,933,662 & 6.19 & Muscat. \\
\hline Orange Free Sta & Africa. & Britain. & 50,389 & 629,000 & 12.28 & Bloemfontein. \\
\hline Orkney Isles & Europe & Britain. & 376 & 25,986 & 68.87 & Kirkwall. \\
\hline Palestine & Asia & Brit. Ma & 9,000 & 770,000 & 85.55 & Jerusalem. \\
\hline Panam & S. Amer & Repubil & 31,890 & 401.428 & 13.29 & Panama. \\
\hline Papua & Oceania & Britain & 90,540 & \[
251,392
\] & & Darwin. \\
\hline Persiagu & S. Ame & Repubiic & 75,673
628,000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 700,000 \\
& 000.000
\end{aligned}
\] & 14.38 & Asuncion. \\
\hline Peru. & S. Amer & Repubilic & 722,461 & 3,500,000 & 6.91 & Lima. \\
\hline Poiand & Europe & Republic & 124,097 & 26,376,103 & 181.00 & Warsaw. \\
\hline Portugal & Europe. & Republlc & 35,490 & 5,960,056 & 169.06 & Lisbon. \\
\hline Prince Edward Is... & No. Amer & Britain. & 2,184 & 88,615 & 40.58 & Charlottetown. \\
\hline Prussia & Aurope & Germany & 113,852 & 37, 1000000 & \(\dot{3} \dot{4} 29.98\) & Berlin \\
\hline Punjab, India & & Semi-Brit & \} 99,222 & 20,700,000 & 208.12 & Lahore. \\
\hline Quebec & No. Amer.. & Sritain... & 706,834 & 2,361,199 & 3.33 & Quebec. \\
\hline Queensland & Oceania & Britain. & 670,500 & 758,000 & 1.12 & Brisbane. \\
\hline Rajputan & Asia ....... & British & 128,987 & 10,530,432 & 81.67 & Jaipur. \\
\hline  & Ind. Ocean.. & France. & 149,970 & 173,190 & & \\
\hline Rhodesia (Southcrn).
Rhodesia (Northern) & Africa. & Britain & 291,000 & 832,000 & 5.06
3.22 & Livingston \\
\hline Rian-Lingga (Isl.)... & Asia & Holland. & 16,301 & & & \\
\hline Roumania. & Europe & Kingdom & 122,282 & 17,393,149 & 142.21 & Bucharest. \\
\hline Russia (Europe) & Furope & Soviet Republic.. & 1,900,000 & 103,000,000 & 142.29 & Moscow. \\
\hline Russia (Asia). & Asia. Arrica & Soviet Republic. & 5,600,000
\(2,000,000\) & 22,000,000 & 575.21 & Moscow. \\
\hline Sahara, French & & & 2,924,160 & 450,000 & & \\
\hline St. Helena (Isl.) & Africa & Britain & & 3,800 & 80.85 & Jamcstown. \\
\hline St. Picrre, Mique'n. . & W. Indi & France & - 993 & 3,918
105,765 & 40.00
3 & St. Picrre. \\
\hline Sakhalin Island & Asia. & Japan. & 29,400 & 1,500,000 & 75.86 & San Salvador \\
\hline Samoa (Western)... & Occania & Ex-Germ & & & & \\
\hline San Mari & & Brit & 1,260 & 37,000 & 28.46 & Apia. \\
\hline Santo Do & W. Indies. & Republ & 18,750 & 700,000 & 37.33 & San Domi \\
\hline Sarawak & Asia. & Britain. & 42,000 & 600,000 & 14.2 & Kircining. \\
\hline Sardin & Curo & Italy. & 9,299 & 880,86 & 94.7 & Cagliari. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COUNTRY. & Continent. & Owning or Ruling Power. & Area, Sq. Miles. & Popula-
tion. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Pop. } \\
\text { Per } \\
\text { Square } \\
\text { Mile. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & Capital or Chief City. \\
\hline Saskatchewan & No. Amer. & Britain. & 251,700 & 757,510 & 2.66 & Regina. \\
\hline Saxe-Altenburg & Europe... & Germany & 251,511 & 216;128 & 422.95 & Altenburg. \\
\hline Saxe-Cob'g-Gotha & Europe & Germany & 764 & 257,177 & 336.62 & Cob'g-Gotha. \\
\hline Saxe-Meiningen & Earope & Germany & 953 & 278,762 & 287.26 & Meiningen. \\
\hline Saxe-Weimar & Europe & Germany & 1,388 & 417,149 & 300.54 & Weimar. \\
\hline Saxony & Europe & Germany & 5,787 & 4,670,000 & 808.55 & Dresden. \\
\hline Schaumb'g Lipp & Europe & Gcrmany & 131 & 45,400 & 354.19 & Buckeburg. \\
\hline Schleswig-Holstein. & Europe & Germany & 7,340 & 1,621,004 & 220.84 & Schleswig. \\
\hline Schw'zb'g-Rudol'dt. & Europe & Germany & 333 & 100,702 & 277.41 & Rudolstadt. \\
\hline Schw'zb'g-Sonders.. & Europe & Germany & 333 & 89,917 & 270.02 & Sond'hausen. \\
\hline Scilly Isles. & Europe & Britain. & & 2,096 & 232.88 & Hugh Town. \\
\hline Scotland & Europe & Britain & 30,405 & 4,882,288 & 127.68 & Giasgow. \\
\hline Senegal & Africa & France & 74,112 & 1,250,000 & 15.65 & St. Louis. \\
\hline Serbia (old) & Europ & Jugo-Slavia & 42,098 & 4,956,000 & 117.48 & Belgrade. \\
\hline Serbs, Croats, Slov & Europe & Kingdom. & & & & \\
\hline Siam. . & Europ & Kingdo & 198,900 & 9,022,000 & 48.01 & Lerwick. \\
\hline Siberi & Asia & Russia & 4,210,420 & 9,257,825 & 2.14 & Omsk. \\
\hline Sicily & Europe & Italy & 9,935 & 1,400,000 & 140.90 & Palermo. \\
\hline Sierra Leone Colony & Africa & British. & 31,000 & 1,327,560 & 44.00 & Freetown. \\
\hline Sikkim (India) & Asia & Semi-Britain... & 2,818 & 82,000 & 29.09 & Tumlong. \\
\hline Sllesia (pre-war) & Europe & Ger.-Austr . . . . & 17,545 & 6,000,000 & 335.70 & Breslau and Tischen \\
\hline Sinkiang. & Asia. & China & 550,340 & 1,200,000 & 2.17 & 11. \\
\hline Slovakia & Europe & Jugo-Sl & 6,790 & 875,000 & 127.39 & Erseg. \\
\hline Society Isles. & Australasia.. & France. & 7,650 & 51,000 & 6.66 & Moumea. \\
\hline Solomon Island & Australasia.. & Brit. Pr & 3,800 & 17,000 & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\mathrm{Br}}\) & Airica & Britain. & 68,000 & 300,000 & 4.41 & Berbera. \\
\hline Somaliland \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { F }\end{array}\right.\) & Afric & France & 5,790 & 65,000 & 11.83 & Jibuti. \\
\hline Somaliland & Africa & Italy & 139,431 & 650,000 & 15.66 & Mogadisho. \\
\hline Sonora & No. Ame & Mexico & 76,633 & 265,383 & 5.88 & Hermosillo. \\
\hline Soudan, Ang-Egypt . & Africa. & Britain & 1,014,000 & 4,000,000 & 3.45 & Khar toum. \\
\hline South Australia & Australia & British & 380,070 & 495,336 & 1.5 & \\
\hline Southwest Africa & Africa & British & 322,400 & 237,237 & . 8 & \\
\hline Spain..... & Europe & Kingdom & 194,783 & 20,783,84 & 107.81 & Madrid. \\
\hline Spitzbergen (Isles) & Europe & Norway & 25,000 & 1, 1,500 & . 06 & \\
\hline Steppes. \({ }_{\text {S }}\) & Asia. & Russia. & 710,905 & 4,017,020 & 5.67 & Omsk. \\
\hline Straits Scttlemen & Asia & Britain & 1,600 & 882,000 & 531.32 & Singapore. \\
\hline Sudan (French) & Africa & France & 617,600 & 2,500,000 & 4.04 & Bamako. \\
\hline Sumatra (Isles) & Asia & Holland & 160,000 & 5,848,868 & 37.50 & Batavia. \\
\hline Surinam, D. Gui'a & Asia & Holland & 46,060 & -91,622 & 1.77 & Paramaribo. \\
\hline Swaziland & Afr & Britain. & 6,678 & 134,000 & 20.06 & Mbabane. \\
\hline Sweden & Europ & Kingdom & 173,035 & 5,904,000 & 34.12 & Stockholm. \\
\hline Switzerla & Europ & Republic & 15,976 & 3,881,000 & 242.86 & Geneva. \\
\hline Syria & Asia. & French Mandate & 60,000 & 3,000,000 & 50.00 & Dımascus. \\
\hline Tahiti Tan (Formosa) & Australasia.. & France. & 600 & 11,600 & 19.33 & Papeete. \\
\hline Talwan (Formosa) & Asia & Japan. & 13,944 & 3,655,000 & 261.99 & Taikoku. \\
\hline Tanganyika & Africa & Ex-Ger.; Br Pro. & 265,000 & 7,700,000 & 23.83 & Dar-es-Salam. \\
\hline Tangier & Africa & Internationalized & 140 & 52,000 & 371.00 & Tangier. \\
\hline Tasmania. & Oceani & Brltain. & 26,215 & 214.000 & 8.16 & Hobirt. \\
\hline Tartar Repu & Europe & Soviet R & 25,960 & 2,852,135 & 114.00 & Kazan. \\
\hline Tibet. & Asla & China.-- & 463,200
17,698 & 2,000,000 & 5.39
53.68 & Lhasi. \\
\hline Togoland. & Africa & France. & 33,700 & 1,100,000 & 42.00 & Tunis.. \\
\hline Togoland & Africa & Brit. Protec & 12,600 & - 350,000 & & \\
\hline Tonga (Friendly) Is.. & Oceani & Brit. Protec & 385 & 23,600 & 61.32 & Nukrualofa. \\
\hline Tonkin. . . . . . . . . & Asia & Fr. Protect & 40,530 & 6,500,000 & 160.37 & Harıoi. \\
\hline Trans-Caucasia & Asia & Russia. & 95,405 & 7,509,500 & 87.70 & \\
\hline Transvaal. & Africa & Britain & 110,450 & 2,100,000 & 10.88 & Pretoria. \\
\hline Trinidad & W. Indies. & Britain & 1,863 & 391,300 & 21.03 & Trinidad. \\
\hline Tripoli, Cyrena & Africa. & Italy & 406,000 & 1,000,000 & 2.46 & Tripoli. \\
\hline Tunis.. & Afrlca & Frauce & 50,000 & 2,100,000 & 42.00 & Tunis. \\
\hline Turkestan & Asia & Russia & 577,460 & 7,201,551 & 13.00 & Khami. \\
\hline Turkey (Europe) & Europ & Kingdom & 10,882 & 1,900,000 & 174.58 & Co.nstantinople. \\
\hline Turkey (Asia) & Asia. & Kingdom & 199,272 & 10,200,000 & 51.18 & Angora. \\
\hline Tyrol \& Vorariberg. & Europe & Germany & 11,312 & 1,130,534 & 99.85 & Innsbruck. \\
\hline Uganda Prot. & Africa. & Britain. & 110,300 & 3,100,000 & 28.15 & Entebbe. \\
\hline Ukrainia. & Europe & Soviet Republic.. & 174,510 & 26,000,000 & 148.93 & Lemberg. \\
\hline Union of So. Africa. & Africa. & Britain. & 473,089 & 6,729,382 & 12.52 & Pretoria. \\
\hline United Kingdom.... & Europe. & Brit. Kingdom. & 121,633 & 47,307,601 & 388.90 & London. \\
\hline United States (Con.). & No. Amer. & Republic & 3,026,789 & 105,710,620 & 35.50 & Washingtoll. \\
\hline Uruguay............ & So. Amer & Republic. & 72,153 & 1,494,953 & 20.78 & Montevideo. \\
\hline Venezucla & So. Amer & Republic & 363,728 & 2,412,000 & 6.05 & Caracas. \\
\hline Victoria & Oceania & Britain. & 87,884 & 1,532,000 & 17.43 & Melbourne. \\
\hline Waldec & Europe & Germany & 733 & 66,500 & 153.57 & Arolsen. \\
\hline Wales. & Europe & Britain. & 7,466 & 2,206,712 & 295.70 & Cardiff. \\
\hline Wcihaiwei.... & Asia & China. & 285 & 147,177 & 533.33 & Wcihaiwei. \\
\hline Western Australia & Australia & British & 975,920 & 332,213 & & \\
\hline White Russia. & Europe. & Soviet Russia & 23,290 & 1,634,223 & 71.00 & Minsk. \\
\hline Windward Isles & W. Indies. & Brltain. & 516 & 171,985 & 319.76 & \\
\hline Wurttemberg & Europe. & German & 7,534 & 2,530,000 & 335.81 & Stuttgart. \\
\hline Yucatan & No. Amer. & Mexico & 35,200 & 314,087 & & Merida. \\
\hline Yukon Territory & No. Amer.. & Britain & 207,076 & 4,157 & & Dawson. \\
\hline Zanzibar (Isl.). & Africa.... & Britain & -640 & 114,000 & 178.12 & Zanzibar. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF LONDON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Arca, Acres. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1891 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Popula- } \\
& \text { tion } \\
& 1901 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion } \\
1911 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tlon } \\
1921 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Registration Lond \\
"Outer Ring"". . . .
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
74,850 \\
368,599
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,227,954 \\
& 1,405,852
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,536,267 \\
& 2,045,135
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,521,685 \\
& 2.729,673
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,483,249 \\
& 2,992,919
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline "Grcater London". & 443,449 & 5,633,806 & 6,581,402 & 7,251,358 & 7,476,168 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
"Registration" London is the County of London, with an area of 74,850acres.
}

\section*{The 䄧ritisy \(\mathfrak{E}\) mpire。}

\section*{AREA AND POPULATION.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline UNITED KINGDOM. & Area, Square Miles. 121,638 & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Popuiation, Census 1921. \\
47,307,601
\end{tabular} & AFrica (Continued). & Area, Square Miles. & Population, Census 1921. \\
\hline England....... & 50,874 & 35,678,530 & AFrica Somaliland.... . . & 68,000 & (e) 300,000 \\
\hline Waies & 7,466 & 2,206,712 & Ascension Island & , 34 & (e) 250 \\
\hline Seotland & 30,405 & 4,882,288 & St. Heiena Island & 47 & 3,747 \\
\hline Ireland & 32,586 & (a) \(4,390,219\) & Tristan da Cunha. & 3 & (b) 105 \\
\hline Isie of Man & 227 & (a) 60,238 & Mauritius Island. & 720 & 376,108 \\
\hline Channel Isiand & 75 & 89,614 & Seyeheiles Island & 156 & 24,811 \\
\hline Europe... & 120 & 242,549 & North america & 8,892,899 & 9,055,813 \\
\hline Gibraitar Malta & + \({ }^{2}\) & 17,690
224,859 & Canada. . . . . . & -,729,665 & 8,788,48\% \\
\hline & 118 & 224,859 & Alberta & 255,285 & -588,454 \\
\hline AsIA & 1,972,685 & 329,073,800 & British Col & 355,855 & 524,528 \\
\hline India & 1,802,629 & 319,0'75.132 & Manitoba & 251,832 & 610,118 \\
\hline British Provinees & 1,093,074 & 247,138,396 & New Brunswi & 27,985 & 387,876 \\
\hline Native States, ete & 709,555 & 71,936,736 & Nova Seotia. & 21,428 & 523,837 \\
\hline Ceylon.. ..... & 25,481 & 4,504,283 & Ontario. & 407,262 & 2,933,662 \\
\hline Maldive Islan & , 115 & (e) 70,000 & Prince Edward Isiand & 2,184 & 88,615 \\
\hline Cyprus. & 3,584 & 310,808 & Quebec & 706,834 & 2,361,199 \\
\hline Aden, Parim, Sokotra & 3,581 & 310,808 & Saskatehewan & 251,700 & 757,510 \\
\hline and Bahrein Isls. . & 10,387 & 176,923 & Yukon.... - . & 207,076 & 4,157 \\
\hline Straits Settlements. & 1,600 & 881,939 & Northwest Territory. & 1,242,224 & 7,988 \\
\hline Keeling Islands. & 1,600 & -832 & Newfoundland. & 42,734 & 263,683 \\
\hline Christmas and & & & Labrador & 120,000 & 3,647 \\
\hline Labuan. & 110 & 9,028 & Central America & 8,592 & 45,317 \\
\hline Federated Malay States & 27,506 & (e) 1,315,700 & British Honduras & 8,592 & 45,317 \\
\hline Other Malay States... British North Borneo. & 23,486
31,106 & (a)208,175 & West Indies. . . . & 12,258 & 1,831,384 \\
\hline British North Borneo Brunei & 31,106
4,000 & (a) 208,183 & Bermudas.. & 12, 19 & 1,81,987 \\
\hline Sarawak & 42,600 & (e) 600,000 & The Bahamas & 4,404 & 53,031 \\
\hline Hongkong and tè & +391 & (e) 625,166 & Barbados. & 166 & 198,336 \\
\hline Weihaiwei . . . . . & 285 & (a) 147,177 &  & 4,207 & 857,921 \\
\hline AFRICA & 4,021,804 & 45,900,897 & Cayman Isiands. . . & 89 & 3,945 \\
\hline Union of South Africa.. & 4,472,089 & 6,729,382 & Leeward Islands & 715 & (a) 127,193 \\
\hline Cape of Grood Hope. & 276,966 & 2,781,185 & Windward Islands. & 516 & 171,985 \\
\hline Natal. . . . . . . . & 35,284 & (e) \(1,234,000\) & Trinidad and Tobago.. & 1,977 & 391,279 \\
\hline Orange Free State. & 50,389 & 628,360 & South America & 96,980 & 300,946 \\
\hline The Transvaal. & 110,450 & 2,085,837 & British Guiana & 89,480 & 297,691 \\
\hline S. W. Afriea (m) & 322,400 & (e) 237,237 & Falkland Island and & 85,180 & 297,691 \\
\hline West Africa. & 485,834 & 20,605,310 & Georgia........ & 7,500 & 3,255 \\
\hline Gigeria. . . . . . . ....... & 490,734 & (e) \(16,250,000\) & AUSTRALASIA & 3,260,512 & 7,479,402 \\
\hline and North. Ter. & 80,000 & 2,029,750 & Australta. & 2,974,581 & (c) \(5,496,704\) \\
\hline Sierra Leone and & & 2,029,750 & New South Wales & 309,432 & 2,099,763 \\
\hline Protectorate... & 31,000 & 1,327,560 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Victoria. \\
Queensland
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
87,884 \\
670,500
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,531,529 \\
& 757634
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Gambia and Protectorate & 4,134 & (e) 248,000 & Queensland Australia & 670,500
380,070 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 757,634 \\
& 495,336
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Togoland (m) & 12,600 & (e) 350,000 & Western Australia... & 975,920 & 332,213 \\
\hline Cameroon... & 12,000 & (e) 400,000 & Northern Territory.. & 523,620
26,215 & 3,870
213,877 \\
\hline British East Africa. & 721,320 & 9,900,828 & Tasmania. \({ }_{\text {Federal }}\) Territory & 26,215 & 213,877 \\
\hline Kenya and Protectorate.... . & 245,000 & (e) \(2,630,000\) & Papua.......... & 90,540 & (e) 251,392 \\
\hline Tanganyika & 365,000 & (e) \(4,002,487\) & New Guinea (m)... & 70,000 & (e) 200,000 \\
\hline Uganda.... & 110,300 & (e) 3,071,608 & Bismarck Islands. & 15,752
3,800 & (e) 188,000 (e) 17,000 \\
\hline Zanzibar and Pemba. & -1,020 & (a) 196,733 & New Zealand.......... & 103,581 & (d) \(1,274,001\) \\
\hline South Africa. & 726,716 & 2,388,037 & Western Samoà (m). & 1,260 & (d) 1,274,001 \\
\hline Basutoland... & 11,716 & 500,554 & Nauru (m) & 1,260 & 37,051 \\
\hline Bechuanaland & 275,000 & 152,983 & Cook Island, ete. . . . & 990 & 13,269 \\
\hline South Rhodesia & 149,000 & (e) 803,000 & OCEANIA & 19,120 & 868.166 \\
\hline Swaziland. & 6,678 & 133,563 & Fiji Islands & 7,435 & 162,604 \\
\hline Nyassaland & 39,573 & 1,201,519 & Tonga Islamds & 385 & 23,562 \\
\hline The Sudan. & 1,014,600 & (e) \(4.000,000\) & Other Pacific Isiands.. & 11,300 & (e) 182,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(m) indicates mandate from League of Nations.

The returns of population are for censuses of 1921 and 1920 except where marked: (a) eensus of 1911 ; (b) census of 1916; (c) includes in total for Australia an estimate of 60,000 full-blood aborigines not
enumerated in its separate returns of the states; (d) includes 52,554 Maoris enumerated, but not ineluded in the census return; (e) estimated and in instances where exact figures are given these are returns for Europeans added to a large indefinite estimate of native population unenumerated.
RECAPITULATION.


\section*{GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE}

The British Empire covers about one-fourth ( \(13,406,103\) square milies) of the world's habitable land surface: this exeludes the Arctie regions. Its popuiation in the aggregate, aeeording to the best obtainabie estimates, is some fifteen millions more than one-fourth of the inliabitants of the worid-a total of \(441,595,965\).

The Capital of this vast empire is London, the
largest city in the world-the "Greater London" popuiation, eensus of 1921, being \(7,476,168\).

The Ruling Sovereign is George V., the first of the House of Windsor, whose title is "by the Graee of God of the United Kingdom of Creat Britain and Ireiand and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faitil, Emperor of India." He was born June 3, 1865, the seeond son of King Edward VII. and Queen

Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father May 6, 1910 and was crowned, June 22, 1911. He married, on July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late H. S. H. Duke of Teck and H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge. They have five living children. His Heir, H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894; H. R. H. Prince Albert, Duke of

York, born Dec. 14, 1895; H. R. H. Princess Mary born April 25, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles, K. G., son of the Earl of Harcwood, Feb. 28, 1922 H. R. H: Prince Henry, born March 31, 1900; and H. R. H. Prince George, born Dec. 20, 1902 .

The Premier is the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, took office Oct. 25, 1922 on the resignation of David Lloyd George (1916-22). His Ministry and that of Mr. Lloyd George, follow:

\section*{THE NEW AND OLD MINISTRY.}

Mr. Lloyd George and his Ministers turned in their seals of office on Oct. 25, 1922, and Mr. Bonar Law's Ministers were sworn in and received them from King George that day. The Ministry was finally completed Oct. 31.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline OFFICE. & New Minister. & Former Minister. \\
\hline Prime Minister. & A. Bonar Law & D. Lloyd George. \\
\hline Lord President of the Council. & Marquis of Salisbury & Earl of Balfour. \\
\hline Lord Chancellor.. ... & Viscount Cave. & Viscount Birkenhead. \\
\hline Chancellor of the Exchequer & Stanley Baldwin & Sir Robert Horne. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Chancellor of the Exchequer
Home secretary
Foreign Secretary
Colonial Secretary
India secretary
War secretary
First Lord of the Admiralty
President Board of Trade
Minister of Health
President Board of Education
Minister of Agriculture
Secretary for Scotland.
Attorney General
Lord Advocate
Air Minister
Minister of Labor
Minister of Pensions
First Commissioner of Woriks. Solicitor General:
Postmaster General
Civil Lord of the Admiralty
\begin{tabular}{r}
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\
\hline
\end{tabular} W. C. Bridgeman Marquis Curzon Duke of Devonshire. Viscount Peel Earl of Derby
Col. L. C. M. S. Amery Sir P. I.loyd-Greame... Sir A. G. Boscawen. Hon. E. F. L. Wood
Sir R. Sanders
Viscount Novar
Douglas M. Hogg, \(\mathbf{K}\).
William Watson, K, C. .
Sir Samuel Hoare
Sir Montague Barlow Major G. C. Tryon Sir John Baird T. W. H. Inskip, K. © Neville Chamberlain Marquis of Linlithgow

\section*{Sir Robert Horne.}

\section*{E. Shortt}

Marquis Curzon.
Winston Churchiil
Viscount Peel
Sir L. Worthington-Evans.
Iord Lee of Fareham.
Stanley Baldwin.
Sir A. Mond.
H. A. L. Fisher

Sir A. G. Boscawen.
(vacant.)
Sir Ernest Pollock, K. C
C. D. Murray, K. C.

Capt. F. E. Guest
T. J. Macnamara.
J. I. Macpherson.

Earl of Crawford and Belcarres. Leslie Scott, K. C. F.W. Kelloway
B. M. Eyres-Monsell.

The new Under Secretaries are: Home, G. F. Stanley; Foreign, Ronald MeNeill; Colonies; W. OrmsbyGore; War, Walter Guinness; Air, The Duke of Sutherland; Indta, Earl Winterton. Parliamentary: Overseas Trade, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks; Board of Trade, Lord Wolmer; Works and Transport, Col. Wilfred Ashley; Health, Farl of Onslow; Fisheries, Earl of Ancaster; Treasury, Col. Leslie Wilson.

The British Minister to the United States is Sir Auckland Geddes, G. O. M. G., K. C. B., etc., born 1879, appointed May 26, 1920. The diplomatic affairs of the entire British Empire in the United States are cared for by the Embassy at Washington.

British Consuls General in the United States re, at New York, H. Gloster Armstrong; at Boston, Thomas Parker Porter; at Philadelphia, vacant; at. Chicago, Horace Dickinson Nugent; at New Orleans, Cliarles Braithwaite Wallis; at San Francisco, Gerald Campbell; at Manila, P. I., Thomas Joseph Harrington.

British Consuls are, at Jacksonville, Fla., Walter Mucklow; at Savannah, Arthur Montague Brookfield; at Honolulu, H. I., William Massy Royds; at Portland, Me., John Bernard Keating; at Baltimore, Hugh Alexander Ford; at Detrolt, Howard G. Meredith; at St. Louis, Godirey Procter Hertslet; at Portland, Ore., John Philip Traut; at Pittsburgh, Charles E. E. Childers; at Galveston, John Elliott Bell; at Norfolk, Barton Myers; at St. Thomas, V: I.; Charles Bertram Stewart; at Seattle, Bernard Pelly; at San Juan. P. R., Arthur H. Noble. There are also Vice Consuls at Birmingham, Mobile, Skagway, Douglas, Ariz.; Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Hartford, Washington, D. C.; Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Darien, Ga.; Duluth, Minneapolis, Gulfport, Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Wilmington, Cincinuati, Cleveland, Iloilo, P. I.; Providence, Charleston, El Paso, Laredo, Port Arthur, Newport News, Richmond, Gray's Harbor, Wash.; and Tacoma.

The United States Minister to Great Britain is Col. George Harvey, born Feb. 16, 1864, appointed A pril 16, 1921.

The United States Consuls General and Consuls will be found listed under the various subdivisions of the British Empire, which follow, according to their stations.
Parliament is the legislative governing body for the empire. It consists of two Houses; the. House of Lords, made up of the Peers of the United Kingdom, to wit: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops,
the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, 36 Bishops, and the Barons; also 28 Irish peers elected for life, and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 730 members. There are about 30 women who are peelesses in thei own right, but their status as sitting and voting members of the House, though claimed by some, is still unsettled. The House of Lords has a limited veto power only in legislation. A peer of the United Kingdom is ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons, but a non-representative Irish Peer may be elected.

The House of Commons, elected in December, 1918, and which met Feb. 4, 1919 and was prorogued Oct. 2, 1922, consisted of 707 members elected by direct ballot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. Of this House England had 492 members; Wales, 36; Scotiand, 74; and Ireland, 105. On the opening day the Coalition Government of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, had 478 supporters, a majority over all others of 249 . Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Chureh of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as nembers, also certain Government officers, Sheriffs, and Governinent contractors. Members of the House of Commons are paid, since 1911, £400 a year. The franchise was extended to women by the Act of 1918 . There are certain qualifications. The total number of persons quailfied for registration in 1920 was estimated at \(21,776,000\), of which \(8,856,000\) wore women.

The House of Commons elected Nov. 15, 1922. numbers 615 . It contains on the first announcement of the balloting: Conservatives, 346; Laborites, 142 ; Asquith Liberals, 64; Lloyd George Liberals, 53 ; others, 10. Bonar Law thus has a Conservative majority of 75 over all.

The British Empire has six members of the Leaguc of Nations. To wit: United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1801
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Mr. Addington. & 1801 Sir Robert Peel. & & , \\
\hline Mr.: Pitt & 1804 Lord John Russell & 6 Mr . Gladstone & 886 \\
\hline Lord Granvill & 1806 Earl of Derby & 1852 Marquis of Salisbury & 886 \\
\hline Duke of Port & 1807 Earl of Aberdeen & 1852 Mr. Gladstone. & 892 \\
\hline Mr. Percival. & 1810 Viscount Palmerston. & 1855 Earl of Rosebery & 1894 \\
\hline Lord Liverpool & 1812 Tarl of Derby & 1858 Marquis of Salisbury & 1895 \\
\hline Mr. Canning & 1827 Viscount Palmerston. & 185s A. J. Balfour & 1902 \\
\hline Iord Goderleh & 1827 Eari Russeli & 1865 Sir H. Campbell-Bann & 1805 \\
\hline Duke of Welling & 1828 Earl of Derby & 6 H. H. Asquith & 1908 \\
\hline Earl Grey. & 1830 Mr. Disraeli. & 1868 H. H. Asquith & 1915 \\
\hline Viscount of Mel & 1834 Mr Cladstone & 1868 D. Lloyd George & 1916 \\
\hline Sir Robert Peel & 1834 Earl of Beaconstield & 1874 D. Lloyd George & 1919 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.}
(Years ended Mareh 31.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Revenues. & Expenditures & YEAR. & Revenues. & Expenditures & YEAR. & Revenues. & Expenditures \\
\hline 1903. & 161,894,000 & 194,251,081 & & \(131 \stackrel{£}{696,456}\) & & & £ & \\
\hline 1904 & 151,340,652 & 156,756,209 & 1911. & & & & & 2,198,112,710 \\
\hline 1905. & 153,182,782 & 151,768,875 & 1912 & 185,090,286 & 178,545,100 & 1918 & 889,020,825 & 2,696,221,405 \\
\hline 1906 & 153,878,865 & 150,413,528 & 1913 & 188,801,999 & 188,621,930 & 1920. & 1,339,571,381 & 1,665,772,928 \\
\hline 1907. & 155,036,486 & 149,637,664 & 1914 & 198,242,897 & 197,492,969 & 1921. & 1,425,984,666 & 1,195,427,877 \\
\hline 1908 & 156,537,690 & 151,812,094 & 1915 & 226,694,080 & 560,473,533 & 1922 & 1,124,879,873 & 1,079,186,627 \\
\hline 1909. & 151,578,295 & 152,292,395 & 1916 & 336,766,825 & 1,559,158,377 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.


GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year. (CALENDAR.)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total Imports.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Exports.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
Trade.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & Produce and Manufacture of Unit'd Kingdom. & Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. & Total. & \\
\hline 1913 & £768,734,739 & £525,253,595 & £109,566,731 & £634,820,326 & £ 1,403,555,065 \\
\hline 1914 & .696,635,113 & 430,721,357 & 95,474,166 & 526,195,523 & 1,222,830,636 \\
\hline 1915 & 851,893,350 & 384,868,448 & 99,062,181 & 483,930,629 & 1,335,823,979 \\
\hline 1916 & 948,506,492 & 506,279,707 & 97,566,178 & 603,845,885 & 1,552,352,377 \\
\hline 1917 & 1,064,164,678 & 527,079,746 & 69,677,461 & 596,757,207 & 1,660,921,885 \\
\hline 1918 & 1,316,150,903 & 501,418,997 & 30,945,081 & 532,364,078 & 1,848,514,981 \\
\hline 1919 & 1,626,156,212 & 798,638,362 & 164,746,315 & 963,384,677 & 2,589,540,889 \\
\hline 1920 & 1,932,648,881 & 1,334,469,269 & 222,753,331 & 1,557,222,600 & 3,489,871,481 \\
\hline 1921 & 1,086,687,213 & 703,196,282 & 107,052,072 & 810,248,354 & 1,896,935,567 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the calendar year 1921 customs duties on imports totalled \(£ 138,937,867\), of which \(£ 61,837,525\) were from unmanufactured tobacco, \(£ 33,068,759\) from sugar, \(£ 17,437,308\) from tea, \(£ 13,084,643\) from spirits, and the rest from eocoa, sugar derivatives, wine, coffee, etc.

TONNAGE AT BRITAIN'S HOME PORTS.
The tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during nine years was:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Ențered with Cargoes.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Cleared with Cargobs.} \\
\hline & British. & Foreign. & Total. & British. & Foreign. & Total. \\
\hline 1913 & Tons. & Tons. & Tons. & Tons. & Tons. & Tons. \\
\hline 1913 & \(32,292,343\)
\(28,928,893\) & \(16,771,890\)
\(14,131,890\) & \(49,064,233\)
\(43,060,783\) & \(40,101,232\)
\(32,515,814\) & \(27,718,469\)
\(23,452,755\) & \(67,819,701\)
\(55,968,569\) \\
\hline 1915 & 22,861,738 & 10,862,166 & 33,723,904 & 20,380,530 & 19,148,832 & 39,529,362 \\
\hline 1916 & 20,217,334 & 9,842,214 & 30,059,548 & 17,751,953 & 17,843,941 & 35,595,894 \\
\hline 1917 & 18,795,045 & 4,433,501 & 23,228,546 & 16,926,662 & 9,149,162 & 26,075,824 \\
\hline 1918. & 19,819,519 & 3,414,145 & 23,233,664 & 14,965,692 & 7,771,639 & 22,737,331 \\
\hline 1919 & 22,064,874 & 7,491,078 & 29,555,952 & 21,962,895 & 12,599,212 & 34,562,107 \\
\hline 1920. & 25,506,999 & 10,986,320 & 36,493,319 & 23,532,459 & 13,193,076 & 36,725,535 \\
\hline 1921. & 25,118,063 & 12.000,303 & 37,118,366 & 24,282,304 & 12,115,137 & 36,397,441 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

United States ships with cargoes entering British ports totalled 486,897 tons in \(1918,1,625,498\) tons in \(1919,2,366,123\) tons in 1920 , and \(2,750,739\) tons in 1921.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Census Year.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { England } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { Wales. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Scotland.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Ireland.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Total for United Kingdom.} \\
\hline & & & & Males. & Females. & Total. \\
\hline 1801 & 8,892,536 & 1,608,420 & & & & \\
\hline 1811 & 10,164,256 & 1,805,864 & & & & \\
\hline 1821 & 12,000,236 & 2,091,521 & 6,801,827 & 10,174,868 & 10,718,716 & 20,893,584 \\
\hline 1831 & 13,896,7,7 & 2,364,386 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,767,401
\end{aligned}
\] & 11,680,532 & \(12,348,052\)
\(13,670,432\) & \(24,028,584\)
\(26,730,929\) \\
\hline 1841 & 15,914,148 & 2,620,184 & 8,196,597 & 13,060,497 & 13,670,432 & 26,730,929 \\
\hline 1851 & 17,927,609 & 2,888,742 & 6,574,278 & 13,369,227 & 14,021,402 & \(27,390,629\)
\(28,927,485\) \\
\hline 1861 & 20,066,224 & 3,062,294 & 5,798,967 & 14,063,477 & 14,864,008 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 28,927,485 \\
& 31,484,661
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1871 & 22,712,266 & \[
3,360,018
\] & 5,412,377 & 15,301,830 & 16,182,831 & 31,484,661 \\
\hline 1881 & 25,974.439 & \[
3,735,573
\] & 5,174,836 & 16,972,654 & 17,912,194 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 34,884,848 \\
& 37,732.922
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1891 & 29,002,525 & \[
4,025,647
\] & 4,704,750 & 18,314,571 & 19,418,351 &  \\
\hline 1901 & \(32,527,843\)
\(36,070,492\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,472,103 \\
& 4,760,904
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4,458,775 \\
& 4,390.219
\end{aligned}
\] & 20,102,408
\(21,946,495\) & -21,356,313 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 41,458,721 \\
& 45,221,615
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1911. & \(36,070,492\)
\(37,885,242\) & \(4,760,904\)
\(4,882,288\) & No census. & *20,430,623 & *22,336,907 & *42,767,530 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the Jan. 19, 1921 (census) population of England and Wales there were \(18,082,220\) males and \(19,803,-\) 022 females. In Scotland there were \(2,348,403\) males and \(2,533,885\) females.

England (1921) 35,678,530; Walce (1921) 2,206,712
*The 1921 figures for males and females and total (last 3 columns), exelude Ireland

The census of Ireland in 1821 is the first whleh was made on sueli a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades.

Since 1831 the total ineluded army, navy and merchant service at home.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cities. & Population, Census of 1921. & Citims. & Population, Census of 1921. & Cities. & Population, Census of 1921. \\
\hline London (Greater). & 7,476,168 & Leicester & 234,190 & Derby & 129,836 \\
\hline Birmingham. . . . . . & -919,438 & Salford. & 234,150 & Coventry & 128,205 \\
\hline Liverpool. & 803,118 & Ply mouth & 209,857 & Blackburn & 126,630 \\
\hline Manchester & 730,551 & Cardiff. & 200,262 & Gateshead & 124,514 \\
\hline Sheffield & 490,724 & Bolton & 178,678 & Stockport & 123,315 \\
\hline Leeds & 458,320 & Rhondda & 162,729 & Norwich. & 120,653 \\
\hline Brlsto & 377,061 & Southampton & 160,997 & Preston & 117,426 \\
\hline Huli & 287,013 & Sunderland.. & 159,100 & South Shields & 116,667 \\
\hline Bradford & 285,979 & Swansea: & 157,561 & Huddersfield & 110,120 \\
\hline Newcastle-on-Tyn & 274,955 & Oldham. & 145,001 & Southend-on-Sea & 106,021 \\
\hline Nottingham. & 262,658 & Birkenhead & 145,592 & Burnley. . . . . & 103,175 \\
\hline Portsmouth. & 247,343 & Brighton & 142,427 & St. Helen's & 102,675 \\
\hline Stoke-on-Trent. & 240,440 & Middlesborough & 131,103 & Wolverhampton. & 102,373 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION OF CITIES IN SCOTLAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Glasgow & 1,034,069 Aberdeen & 158,969 Greenock..... & 81,120 \\
\hline Edlnburg & 420,281 Paisley. & 84,837 Motherwell and Wishaw & 68,869 \\
\hline Dundee. & 168,217 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & )| & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

And nine between 30,000 and 50,000 .
POPULATION OF CITIES IN IRELAND.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Dublin............ & 309,272 Belfast & 385,492 Londonderry . . . . . . . . . & 40,799 \\
\hline Dublin and suburbs.... & 403,030 l Cork. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 76,632 ||Limerick. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 38,403 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION OF IRELAND-CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, 1911.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline County. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Roman } \\
& \text { Catholic } \\
& \text { Pop. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\overline{\mathrm{Per}} \\
\mathrm{Cent} . \\
\mathrm{R} . \\
\text { C. }
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] & Non-R. Catholic Pop. & County. & Roman Catholic Pop. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Per } \\
\text { Cent. } \\
\text { R. C. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & Non-R. Cathollc Pop. \\
\hline Carlow. . . . . . . . . & 32,317 & 89.15 & 3,935 & Antrim. Ulster. & 39,751 & 20.50 & 154,113 \\
\hline Dublin & 122,372 & 70.99 & 50,022 & Belfast Co. Bor & 93,243 & 24.10 & 293,704 \\
\hline Dublin Co. Bor & 253,730 & 83.13 & 51,432 & Almagh . & 54,526 & 45.33 & 65,765 \\
\hline Kildare. & 54,684 & 82.07 & 11,943 & Cavan. & 74,271 & 81.46 & 16,902 \\
\hline Klikenny & 71,193 & 94.97 & 3,769 & Donegal & 133,021 & 78.93 & 35,516 \\
\hline King's. & 51,178 & 90.05 & 5,654 & Down. . & -64,485 & 31.56 & 139,818 \\
\hline Longfor & 40,297 & 91.96 & 3,523 & Fermanagh. & 34,740 & 56.18 & 27,096 \\
\hline Louth. & 58,303 & 91.58 & 5,362 & Londonderry & 41,478 & 4.1 .54 & 58,367 \\
\hline Mcath & 60,660 & 93.19 & 4,431 & Londondery C & 22,923 & 56.21 & 17,857 \\
\hline Queen's. & 48,480 & 88.74 & 6,149 & Monaghan. & 53,303 & 74.68 & 18,092 \\
\hline Westineath
Wexford. & 54,779 & 91.32 & 5,207 & Tyrone. & 79,015 & 51.39 & 63,650 \\
\hline Wicklow & 94,413
47,999 & 79.06 & 12,712 & Total & 690,816 & 43.67 & 890,880 \\
\hline Total..... \({ }_{\text {MUNSTE. }}\) & 990,045 & 85.20 & 171,999 & Conna & & & \\
\hline Clare. & 102,300 & 98. 14 & 1,932 & Calway . & 177,920 & 97.64 & 4,304 \\
\hline Cork. \({ }^{\text {Cork }}\) Co & 288,455 & 91.45 & 26,976 & Leitrim. & 58,159 & 91.47 & 5,423 \\
\hline Cork Co. B & 67,814 & 88.44 & 8,859 & Mayo & 188,069 & 97.86 & 4,108 \\
\hline Kerry Limerick & 155,322 & 97.26 & 4,362 & Roscommon & 91,731 & 97.63 & 2,225 \\
\hline Limerick... \({ }_{\text {Limerlek }}\) Co. Bor & 101,502 & 97.08 & 3,049 & Sligo. & 72,125 & 91.24 & 6,920 \\
\hline Tlimerary . . . . . . & 34,865
144,156 & 90.52
94.57
9.5 & \(\begin{array}{r}3,653 \\ 8,277 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & Tota & 588,004 & 96.24 & 22,980 \\
\hline Waterfors & 54,060 & 95.68 & 2,442 & & 588,004 & 96.24 & 22,980 \\
\hline Waterford Co. Bor. & 25,331 & 92.23 & 2,133 & Total of Ircland & 3,242,670 & 73.86 & 1,147,549 \\
\hline Total & 973,805 & 94.04 & 61,690 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE UNITED KINGDOM.}

AREA, 121,633 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 47,307,601.
United States Consul General, at London, Robert P. Skinner. Consuls, at Belfast, William P. Kent; at Birmingham, John F. Jewell; at Bradiord, Wallace J. Young; at Bristol, Robertson Honey; at Cardiff, John R. Bradley; at Dublin, Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.; at Dundee Henry A, Johnson; at Dunfermline, Howard D. Van Sant; at Edinburgh, Hunter Sharp; at Glasgow, George E. Chamberlain; at Hull, John H. Grout; at Leeds, Percival Gassett; at Liverpool. Horace Lee Washington; at Manchester, Ross E. Holaday; at New-castle-on-Tyne, Fred C. Slater; at Nottingham, Calvin M. Hitch; at Plymouth, Ralph C. Busser; at Queenstown (Cobh), John A. Gamon; at Sheffleld, Wllliam J. Grace; at Southampton, John M. Savage; at Stoke-on-Trent, William F, Doty; at Swansea, Arthur B. Cooke.
The United Kingdom, or British Isles, lie off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the north and the North Sea on the east and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the south. The Straits of Dover, 18 miles wlde, divide it from France. The northern end of Scotland lies due west from the southern end of Norway.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent opposlte, because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature of the Isles, whlch is mean at 49 degrees

Rainfall is abundant, averaging 34 inches annually; but is seldom heavy at a gen time, so that the precipitation covers longer periods, and often fogs prevail in many parts, "London Fog," holding much soot in suspension, being pecullarly dense at times.

The coastline is tortuous, giving very many harbors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go. The northern ends are more rugged than the southern. Peculiar geological features are the chalk formation along the English Channel, the chalk stratum running under the waters of the channel into France; and the same "hardpan" sub-stratum recurring as in many parts of France, which prevents the super-lmposition of modern "skyscrapers" such as geologically are permitted in American cities, where usually rock strata afford a frm foundation.
The soil is of varied natural fertillty. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scotch have attained a rclatively high per acre production by intensive cultlvation. But centuries of tlllage have rendered necessary the elaborate and large nse of artiticial jertliizers. The coast lines are generally of bluff formation.

The prevalent precipitation of moisture, together wlth the mild climate, has induced profuse growt of vegetation of all sorts. The Isles were naturally covered with forests, which have been largely cut off to accommodate so large a population on so smal area, a total less than the American State of New Mexico, and only about twice that of all Now Fnyland.

AGRICULTURE A GREAT INDUSTRY.
The iast census showed Great Britain (excluding waters) with \(76,639,000\) acres, of which \(3,037,600\) were woods and plantations, \(13,333,000\) mountain and heath grazing lands, \(24,995,000\) permanent pastures, and 20,764,000 arable lands. This was divided, England. 32,386,000 acres, with woods and plantations, 1,697,000; grazing, 2,732,000; pastures, 12,667,000; arable, 11,181,000; Waies, 4,751,000 acres. with woods and plantations, 187,000; grazing, \(1,400,000\); pastures, 1,820,000; arable, 839,000; Scotland, 19,070,000 acres, with woods and plantations, 852,000 ; grazing, \(9,134,000\); pastures, \(1,359,-\) 000 ; arable, \(5,271,000\); Ireiand, \(20,247,000\) acres with woods and plantations, 296,000; grazing (figures not available); pastures, 9,122,000; arable, \(5.271,000\); Isle of Man, 141,000 acres, with woods and plantations, 1,400; grazing, 35,000; pastures, 17,000; arable, 72,000; Channei Islands, 44,000 acres, with woods and plantations, 200; grazing, 2,000 ; pastures, 10,000 ; arable, \(21,000\).

Prewar and postwar areas, under cultivation for the Kingdom, were: 1913, corn (meaning wheat, bariey, oats, rye, beans and peas), \(8,211,641\) acres; \(1918,10,950,985\) acres; \(1921,8,902,301\).

Green crops (meaning potatoes, turnips, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape and vetch): \(1913,3,984,-\) 734 acres; 1918, 4,065, 164; 1921, 3,779,958.
Flax: 1913, 59,953 acres; 1918. 163,093; 1921, 48,097.

Hops: 1913, 35,676 acres; 1918, 15,666; 1921, 25,133.
mall fruits: 1913, 100,094 acres; 1918, 90,939 1921, 100,751.

Failow lands: \(1913,396,472\) acres; 1918, 414,124; 1921, 512,910.

Clover, grasses and permanent pastures: 1913, \(27,309,188\) acres; 1920, 31,774,000 acres.

Total areas under cultivation for the Kingdom: 1913, \(46,740,904\) acres; 1918, \(46,266,748 ; 1920\), 46,073,000 acres.

Taking these figures together with those to follow as to crop yields, it is apparent that the increased intrawar food production of the British Isles was due, not to larger cultivated areas, but to larger per acre yields and to more thorough utilization of lands hitherto in agricultural industry.

Crop yields in England and Wales, were in 1913, Wheat, \(26,568,000\) tons; \(1918,42,120,000\) tons; 1921 , 34,892,000 tons; potatoes, 1913, 2,895,000 tons; 1918, 4,209,000 tons; 1921, 2,958,000 tons; barley, 1913, \(25,292,000\) tons; 1918, \(24,320,000\) tons; oats, 1913, \(37,512,000\) tons; \(1918,57,356,000\) tons; hay, \(1913,9,052,000\) tons; \(1918,6,786,000\) tons; 1921 , 5,339,000 tons.

Scotland crops were, wheat, 1913, 1,052,000 tons; 1921, 1,284,000 tons; hay, \(1913,3,788,000\) tons; 1918, 3,272,000 tons; \(1921,3,144,000\) tons.

Ireland, 1913, wheat, 648,000 tons; 1918, 2,844,000 tons: \(1919,1,224,000\) tons; \(1920,700,000\) tons; 1921, 724,000 tons. The immense relative increase of wheat production in Ireland, accompanied by increases of other prcduction, indicates the potential capacity for food output when Ireland applies herself to production; and the heavy and sudden decreases. after the unity of the World War had ceased, indicate also how disastrous to Ireland's economic agrlcuitural life internal disturbances have been.

The total crops for the United Kingdom were, 1913, wheat, \(28,348,000\) tons; 1918, 46,572,000 tons; \(1919,34,660,000\) tons; \(1920,28,416,000\) tons; 1921 , 37,356,000 tons.
Barley: 1913, 32,816,000 tons; 1918, 31,040,000 tons; 1919, \(28.852,000\) tons; \(1920,32,844,000\) tons; 1921, 27,048,000 tons.
Oats: \(1913,82,640,000\) tons; 1918, 124,784,000 tons; \(1919,101,980,000\) tons; \(1920,90,436,000\) tons; 1921, 82,332,000 tons.

Potatoes: 1913, 7,605,000 tons; 1918, 9,223,000 tons: \(1919,6,312,000\) tons; \(1920,6,374,000\) tons; 1921, 6,554,000 tons.

Hay: \(1913,15,395,000\) tons; \(1918,12,372,000\) ons; 1919. \(10,708,000\) tons; \(1920,14,700,000\) tons; 1921, \(9,383,000\) tons.

Yields per acre for the Kingdom averaged in 1913 31.67 bushcls of wheat, twice that of the United States; barley, 34.01 ; oats, 41.72 , all lar above the Anıerican averages; and potatoes, 215.78 busheld, against about 95 for the United States.

Hay averages about 1.57 tons to the acre.
Great Britain had in 1913, 1,874,264 horses; 1918, \(1,916,347\); 1921, 2.137,200

Cattle, \(1913,11,936,600 ; 1918,12,311,149 ; 1921\),
Sheep, 1913, 27,629,206; 1918, 27,062,681; 1921,
3,749,000.
Swine, 1913, 3,305,771; 1918, 2,809,215; 1921,

\section*{,116,500.}

IMPORTS OF FOOD.
The per eapita sliare in each head of aomestic aninals is of course far less than that in the United states, necessitating the importation of nuch meat
food, on that account as well as the generai condition of large popuiation- 45 per cent. of that of the United States-confined on so limited an area.

It comes about, therefore, that Great Britain has intensively deveioped her manufacturing industries, and derives from exports the profits with which to buy what foodstuffs she must have, which is about 65 to 70 per cent. of her consumption. This imported food is also largely paid for by what is known as "invisible imports"-profits on shipping, insurance laid abroad かy British capital, and investments abroad which return annual interest, etc., all of which enables the Isles to pay for the food surplus bought.

Imports of food, drink and tobacco, for 1913 were \(\$ 1,475,745,000\); in \(1921, \$ 2,836,235,000\), ex pressed in doliar values, against raw materials, etc. 1913, \(\$ 1,349,695,000\); in \(1921, \$ 1,355,880,000\); and manufactured articles, inciuding "manufactured fuel": 1913, \(\$ 1,005,195,000\); in 1921, \(\$ 1,225,225,000\) In other words, of a total of \(\$ 3,843,675,000\) imported in 1913, food, drink and tobacco represented more than 40 per cent. In 1921, the food, drink and tobacco importations were more than 50 per cent of all importations, expressed in current dollar values.

Economically, the three factors-foods imported raw materials imported and manufactures exported - constitute the cycle of national life on the British Isles, the thre being absolutely essential to the continued existence of the British people according to existing standards of living

The raw materials importations cover the needs of the extensive manufacturing industries of the Isles developed very highly in England, parts of Scotland and in the north of Ireland, centring in Belfasttextile mills, steel and iron mills, wood working mills, chemicai factories, earthenware works, cutlery, hardware, electrical goods, leather, and all important modern industrial products which go to the ends of the earth, output by industrial leaders and mechanics acknowiedged as efficient parts of a remarkably complete industrial development, wrought by the force of the necessity to buy abroad so much food.

The prevailing policy of the British Empire for the greater part of the last century has been not to impose trade barriers on entrance of goods in o the British Isles or the outlying holdings of the empire. This free trade policy has been modified by certain attached countries, which at times have even imposed import duties on stuff from the mother country. And since the World War, under the dislocation of world industry and commerce and the unset tlement of the fiscal affairs of the Allies and their enemy countries, certain preferential arrangements have been made, and some barriers have been erected.

In so lar as there has been a degree of change of policy in the British Isles, it has been done by Parliament. But all such changes in the dominions and most of the colonies and dependencies have been by the local legislatures. The changes in the British Isles, were, according to the proponents of the newer policy, by reason of the necessity of preventing dumping of goods from European countries the currency of which is considerably depreciated.

MINES AND MINING
By and large, the mineral resources of the British Empire comprehend the gamut of the earth's varieties, in varying quantitics. In the British Isles the total mineral output in 1920 was 275 ,384,743 tons, and in 1921 it was \(284,601,174\) tons, the value being \(\$ 1,676,923,755\) in 1913 , and \(\$ 2,-\) \(137,244,420\) in 1921 .
Every gallon of oil or other petroieum product must be imported, and that necessity has shaped in considerable degree the foreign policy of the British. British capital has gone extensiveiy into foreign oil flelds, with Far Eastern holdings of importance, and also participation in the Dutcl oil interestis and in the United States and Mexico through the Pearson and other oil companies. The urgent necessity in these days of obtaining oil for power on land and at sea has apparently induced British statesmen to incorporate the interests of the oil companies in their national procedure, as in the United States and clsewhe-2.

There is, however, much naturai resource mineral wealth on the British Isles, coal of excellent grades, iron ores and tin ore. Coal in 1921 furnishcd more than 75 pel cent. of the totai product of ninerals. British cxport of coai has been for years a vital factor in kecping the economic craft of Britain afloat.

Iron ore comes next in inmportance, and is vital on account of the industries. Chaik alone contributes about 3 per cent. of the mineral output, and is about 8 per cent. of that which reniains after coal is eliminated. The minerals otherwise are varied, and include most of the base materials for building and mauufacturing.

\section*{SHIPPING AND RAILWAYS.}

Since the United States dissipated its "Clipper Fleets" in the last century, the Britlsh have been masters of the world's commerelal shipping. The Britlsh merehant marine exeeeds in tonnage and number of vessels that of any other people. The United States slnce the World War is second, and far in advance of the rest.

The profits from her shipping have been a heavy factor in the "invisible lmports," with which she pays for her food surplus bought abroad. In the latest decade British sh pbu lding yards gained not only in magnltude but sklll. The present tonnage (figures in detall of which appear elsewhere in The Almanac) is greater than that of pre-war, the deadweight tonnage sunk in the war already having been replaced.

The railway mileage of the United Kingdom is slightly more than 23,000 miles. In late years several important railway and eleetrie tram llnes in clty and country of the Kingdom have been placed in the hands of Amerlcan railway experts for management.

The roads are privately owned, and were returned from Government control and guarantee of interest on Aug. 15, 1921.

The British Isles have many canals - total mileage 4,673, of which 3,641 are in England and Wales, 184 in Seotland, and 848 in Ireland.

In 1921 tonnage orlginating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom totalled 11,893,000 tons.

In harbor development, the United Kingdom has made broad strides. The improvement of the banks of the Thames River, which flows through London, has been extensive and some very new ideas of navigation inland lor deep sea comlng and going have been introduced.

Probably the tidal gates for the Liverpool docks and piers are not duplicated. They enable the accommodation of deep draught craft regardless of the stages of the tides, which, at Llverpool, on the northwest side of the Isles, are very hlgh at certain phases of the moon

A ship canal makes Manchester the thlrd seaport of the Kingdom. Constructed in 1887-94, at a eost of \(£ 17,000,000\), it aecommodates steamers up to 12,850 tons. But all along the coastline, at Plymouth, Southampton, the Thames, at Hull, and at scores of other coast indentations the provlsions for shipping large and small are extensive, and thelr use constant and for the transfer of enormous traffic \(\ln\) people and goods.

Normally, there are no immigration restrietions in the British Isles.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was, in 1913, 30,967; 1914, 20,314; 1915, 10,659; 1916, 7,\(302 ; 1917,2,129 ; 1918,980 ; 1919,12,975 ;\) 1920, 15,585. The total number from May 1, 1851 , to the end of 1920 , was \(4,338,199\).

OLD AGE PENSIONS.
Every British subjeet and resident of the United Kingdom over 70 years of age, under certaln quallfications, whose yearly means do not exceed \(£ 50\) (broadly speaking \$250) is entitled to a pension. The weekly amount is 10 shillings if the pensioner's yearly means do not exceed \(£ 265 \mathrm{~s}\).; above that sum the pension decreases by 2 s. for every \(£ 55 \mathrm{~s}\). until at \(£ 47\) 5s. it becomes 1s. a week. On Mareh 25,1921 , there were \(1,002,342\) pensions payable in the Unlted Kingdom ( 353,794 to men, 648,548 to woinen). Total amount paid out in \(1920-21\) was \(£ 25,097,000\).

The estimated eost of war pensions and allowances in 1921-22 was \(£ 107,000,000\), which was exeluslve of \(£ 4,000,000\) cost of administration.
The total amount of unemployment benefit paid out from the Armistice to June 30,1922 , was approximately \(£ 88,700,000\); of this \(£ 27,000,000\) was paid out in the last fiseal year 1921-22.

In rellglon, absolute freedom of conscienee is guaranteed throughout the einpire. The state rellgon in the Kingdom is that of the Chureh of England, and for the Imperial Army and Navy, and for all phases of imperlal representation and aetivity abroad.

The inelusion of so many Mohammedans under the Brltish flag abroad nevertheless constitutes a a vital fasior in the determination of current imperial poilcios, espcelqlly in the Near East: as do the vast numbers of Buddhists and other Oriental rellgious cuicis affeet Far Eastern Britlsh pollcles.

The most celebrated of Britlsh universities are Oxford and Cambridge, eaeh with colleger founded In the thlrteenth century, and inextrlcably intertwlned in the iabrle of British history. But there are many others in England, London, Durham, Manehester, Birmlngham, Liverpool, Lceds,
\[
1
\]

Sheffield, and Bristol; in Scotland, St. Andrews Edlnburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; in Ireland, two \(\ln\) Dublln and one in Belfast, and one in Wales At these elghteen unlvergitles there were, in 1922 , 4,433 professors, and 50,870 students.

The system of instruction also lncludes elemen tary, special and certified schools, in which in the Kingdom the enrolment is about \(8,500,000\) pupils besides very many teehnical, art, professlonal and scientific instltutions along all lines ineldent to modern eivillzed needs. An exhaustlve survey has just been completed to prepare the ground for a complete readjustment of educational methods to conform to modern needs.

The trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the last two years has been as follows:

\section*{England and Wales.}

Imports, \(1920-21\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1,205,259,154\)
1921-22
771,201,13
Exports,
\(1920-21\)
\(1921-22\) \(213,910,230\)
Scotland.
Imports, 1920-21 \(\$ 82,452,731\)
Exports 1921-22 \(47,054,920\)
Exports,
1921-22
\(\qquad\)

Imports, 1920-21

\section*{Ireland.}

Exports, 1921+22 28,563,555 . . . . . . . . . . 258,641, 257

1921-22
25,641,257

Imports,
Total for the United Kingdom

Exports,
1921-22
\(\$ 1,326,387,817\)
843,897,31 1920-21 \(270,353,653\)

\section*{THE ARMY.}

The army on peace strength numbers 183,000 men, with 205,000 in the tralned reserve

The United Klngdom is a member of the League of Nations.

Gibraltar, the rock at the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The wldth of the strait dividing Europe from Africa is fourteen miles. The Rock has been in British possession sillee 1713. It has been elaborated, tunnelled, and armed untll it is eonsidered imprcgnable. A large and seeure harbor has bcen constructed at its foot. As a naval base lts position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is \(23 / 4\) miles long, \(3 / 4\) of a mile wlde and 1,396 feet in helght; the area is nearly 2 square mlles; a narrow isthmus eonnects it with the Spanlsh mainland. Its population, census of 1921, was 17,690. The military establishment numbers about 6,000 men. Gibraltar is a crown colony and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at present Gen. Sir Horaee L. Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., exereises all the governmental functions. The revenue for 1920 was \(£ 287,051\) and the expenditures \(£ 372,994\). In 1920 there entered 6,496 vessels of 11,614,187 tonnage.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
. \(21,466,475\)
Exports, 1920-21
4,514,326
The United Staies Consul at Gibraltar is Richard L. Sprague.

Malta, an island 17 miles long by 8 wlde and 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 mlles from the African coast, has had eenturies of stormy history. It was annexed to the British Empire in 1814 following the Napoleonle wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The harbor of Valletta (population 24,189) has been improved with a breakwater, but it is not large. The area of the island is 92 square mlles, and the total area, ineluding the neighboring lslands of Gozo and Comino, is 118 square miles. The elvi! population, by census of 1921 , was 211,864 . The lano under cultlvation amounts to 42,891 aeres, mostly in small holdings. Some cotton ls grown, and manufrctures lnclude lace filgree, cotton and elgarettes Fishlng is important. Wheat, flour, sugar, edlbl olls, tobaeco, textiles, wines, cattlo food, petroleum and eoal are the ehlef imports. There are elgh miles of railroads and in 1919-20 there entered thi port 1,519 vessels of \(1,893,850\) tons.
The Governor, at present Fleld Marshal Lor elected Legislature to care for purely local affairs The revenue of the eolony in \(1919-20\) was \(£ 650,489\) expenditures, \(£ 632,233\). Imports in 1920 were value at \(£ 5,789,426\) and exports at \(£ 1,602,294\).
The United States Consul at Malta is Masos
Mltehell.

\section*{Statistics of the gominion of camatar.}
(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.)
LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Provinces. & Land. & Water. & T'l Land \& Water. & Provinces. & Land. & Water. & T'l Land \\
\hline Prince Edward Island. & Sq. miles. & Sq. miles. & Sq. miles. & Alberta. & Sq. miles. & Sq. miles. & Sq. miles. \\
\hline Nova Scotia.......... & 21,068 & 360 & 21,428 & Britlsh Colv & & ,360 & \\
\hline New Bruns & 27,911 & 74 & 27,985 & Yukon & 206,427 & 649 & 207,076 \\
\hline Quebee. & 690,8.35 & 15,969 & 706,834 & Northwest Territories.. & 1,207,926 & 34,298 & 1,242,224 \\
\hline Ontario & 365,880 & 41,382 & 407,262 & & & & \\
\hline Manitoba. Saskatchew & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 231,926 \\
& 243,382
\end{aligned}
\] & 19,906 & \begin{tabular}{|}
251,832 \\
251,700
\end{tabular} & Tota & 3,603,910 & 125,755 & 3,729,665 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Provinces. & 1901. & 1911 & 1921. & Provineces & 1901. & 1911. & 1921. \\
\hline Prince Edward Island. & 103,259 & 93,728 & 88,615 & Alberta. & 73,022 & 374,295 & 588,454 \\
\hline Nova Scotia & 459,574 & 492,338 & 523,837 & British Columbia..... & 178,657 & 392,480 & 524,582 \\
\hline New Brunsw & 331,120 & 351,889 & 387,876 & Yukon............. & 27,219 & 8,512 & 4,1.57 \\
\hline Quebee. & 1,648,898 & 2,005,776 & 2,361,199 & Northwest Territories.. & 20,129 & 6,507 & 7,988 \\
\hline Ontario & 2,182,947 & 2,527,292 & \(2.933,662\) & Royal Canadlan Navy. & & & 485 \\
\hline Manitoba..... & 255,211
91,279 & 461,394
492,432 & 610,118
757,510 & Total. . & 5,371,315 & 7,206,643 & 8,788;483 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-Revised figures are given for 1911 to agree with boundary changes made in 1912 .
The special eensus of the Prairie Provinces (1916) were single, \(1,251,468\) were married, 179,656 were showed-Manitoba, 553,860 ; Saskatchewan, 647,835; Alberta, 496,525.

Of the population in 1911 there were \(3,821,995\) males and \(3,384,648\) females; ponulation per square mile, 1.93. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois, Quebec. Of the males, 2,369,766 were singie, 1,331,853 were married, 89,154 were widowed, 839 were divoreed, and 1,286 were legally separated. Of the females, \(1,941,886\)
widowed, 691 were divorced, and 1,584 were legally separated

Forelgn-bora population of Canada (1911), 752,732; males, 470,927; females, 281,805. Of the foreign-born 303,680 were from the United States, 121,430 from Austria-Hungary, 89,984 from Russia, 49,194 from Norway and Sweden, 39,577 from Germany, 34,739 from Italy, 27,083 from China, 8,425 many,
from Japan.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal.) & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { From } \\
\text { United } \\
\text { Kingd'm }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & From UnIted States. & From
Other
Co'ntries & Total. & \(\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { (Fiseal.) }}\) & From United Kingd'm & From United States. & From Other Co'ntries & Total. \\
\hline 1899 & 10,660 & 11,945 & 21,938 & 44,543 & 1912 & 138,121 & 133,710 & 82,406 & 354,237 \\
\hline 1900 & 5,141 & 8,543 & 10,211 & 23,895 & 1913 & 150,542 & 139,009 & 112,881 & 402,432 \\
\hline 1901 & 11,810 & 17,987 & 19,352 & 49,149 & 1914 & 142,622 & 107,530 & 134,726 & 384,878 \\
\hline 1902 & 17,259 & 26,388 & 23,732 & 67,379 & 1915 & 43,276 & 59,779 & 41,734 & 144,789 \\
\hline 1903 & 41,792 & 49,473 & 37,099 & 128,364 & 1916 & 8,664 & 36,937 & 2,936 & 48,537 \\
\hline 190 & 50,374 & 45,171 & 34,786 & 130,331 & 1917 & 8,282 & 61,389 & 5,703 & 75,374 \\
\hline 190 & 65.359 & 43,543 & 37,364 & 146,266 & 1918 & 3,178 & 71,314 & 4,582 & 79,074 \\
\hline 190 & 86,796 & 57,796 & 44,472 & 189,064 & 1919 & 9,914 & 40,715 & 7,073 & 57,702 \\
\hline 190 & 55,791 & 34,659 & 34,217 & 124,667 & 1920 & 59,603 & 49,656 & 8,077 & 117,336 \\
\hline 1908 & 120,182 & 58,312 & 83,975 & 262,469 & 192 & 74,262 & 48,059 & 26,156 & 148,477 \\
\hline 1909 & 52,901 & 59,832 & 34,175 & 146,908 & 192 & 39,020 & 29,345 & 21,634 & 89,999 \\
\hline 1910 & 59,790
123,013 & 103,798 & 45,206
66,620 & 208,794 & & 1,389,5 & \(1,425,460\) & & \\
\hline 1911 & 123,013 & 121,451 & 65,620 & 311,084 & Total. & 1,389,5 & 1,425,460 & 952,663 & ,767,648 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for 1897-8-'9 cover caiendar years; those for 1900 eover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended Mareh 31. Since then the fiscal year has ended Mareh 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & Total Imports. & Exports. & (Fisc.) & Total Imports & Total Exports. & (Fise.) & Total Imports. & Total Exports. \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1868 & 67,090,159 & 52,701,720 & 1887 & 105,107,210 & 89,510,242 & 1905 & 251,964,214 & \\
\hline 1869 & 63,154,941 & 56,256,573 & 1888 & 100,671,628 & 90,185,466 & 1906 & 283,740,280 & 246,657,802 \\
\hline 1870 & 66,902,074 & 65,571,212 & 1889 & 109,098,196 & 87,210,911 & 1907 & 250,225,835 & 192,087,233 \\
\hline 1871 & 84,214,388 & 67,483,268 & 1890 & 111,682,573 & 94,309,367 & 1908 & 352,540,879 & 263,368,952 \\
\hline 1872 & 104,955,367 & 78,629,265 & 1891 & 111,533,954 & 97,470,369 & 19 & 288,594,196 & 259,922,366 \\
\hline 1873 & 124,509,129 & 85,943,935 & 1892 & 115,160,413 & 112,154,257 & 1910 & 370,318,199 & 298,763,993 \\
\hline 187 & 123,180,887 & 87,356,093 & 1893 & 115,170,830 & \(114,430,654\) & 191 & 452,724,603 & 290,000,210 \\
\hline 1875 & 117,408,568 & 76,847,142 & 189 & 109,070,911 & 115,685,569 & 1912 & 522,404,675 & 307,716,151 \\
\hline 187 & 92,513,107 & 79,726,398 & 1895 & 100,675,891 & 109,313,484 & 1913 & 671,207,234 & 377,068,355 \\
\hline 1877 & 94,126,394 & 75,141,654 & 1896 & 105,361,161 & 116,314,543 & 1914. & 619,193,998 & 455,437,224 \\
\hline 187 & 90,395,851 & 79,154,678 & 1897 & 106,617,827 & 134,457,703 & 1915 & 455,955,908 & 461,442,509 \\
\hline 187 & 78,702,519 & 70,786,669 & 1898 & 126,307,162 & 159,529,545 & 1916 & 508,201,134 & 779,300,070 \\
\hline 18 & 69,900,542 & 86,139,703 & 1899 & 149,422,416 & 154,880,880 & 1917. & 846,450,878 & 1,179,211,100 \\
\hline 1881 & 90,488,329 & 97,319,818 & 1900 & 172,651,676 & 183,237,555 & 1918 & 963,532,578 & 1,586,169,792 \\
\hline 1882 & 111,145,184 & 101,766,110 & 1901 & 177,930.919 & 194,509,143 & 1919 & 919,711,705 & 1,268,765,285 \\
\hline 1883 & 121,861,496 & 97,454,204 & 1902. & 196,737,804 & 209,970,864 & 1920 & 1,064,528,123 & 1,286,658,709 \\
\hline 188 & 105,972,978 & 89,222,204 & 1903 & 225,094,809 & 225,229,761 & 1921 & 1,240,158,882 & 1,210,428,119 \\
\hline 1885 & 99,755,775 & 87,211,381 & 19 & 243,909,415 & 211,055,678 & 1922 & 747,804,332 & 753,927,009 \\
\hline 1886 & 95,992,137 & 85, 194,783 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as weil as domestie produce, the total of foreign for 1922 being \(\$ 13,686,329\). In 1922 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at \(\$ 495,620,744\), the free at \(\$ 252,183,588\). The tabic does not include gold or silver imports or exports.

Merchandise imports from U. S.-(1921 revised), \(\$ 856,176,820 ; 1922, \$ 516,105,107\).

Merchandise exports to U. S.-(1921 revised), \(\$ 561,701,936 ; 1922, \$ 305,422,177\).
Merchandise imports from United Kingdom(1921 revised), \(\$ 213,973,562 ; 1922 . \$ 117,134,576\)

Merchandise exports to United Kingdon-(1921 revised), \(\$ 314,228,671 ; 1922, \$ 300,363,193\).

\section*{ASSETS AND NE'T DEBT OF CANADA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal.) & Total Assets. & Net Debt. & Year (Fiscai.) & Total Assets. & Net Debt. \\
\hline 1903 & \$99,737,109 & \$261,606,989 & 1913 & \$168,930,930 & \$314,301,625 \\
\hline 1904 & 104,094,793 & 260,867,719 & 1914 & 208,394,519 & 335,996,850 \\
\hline 1905 & 111,454,413 & 266,224,167 & 1915 & 251,097,731 & 449,376,083 \\
\hline 1906 & 125,226,703 & 267,042,977 & 1916 & 321,831,631 & 615,156,171 \\
\hline 1907 (9 months) & 116,294,966 & 263,671,860 & 1917 & 502,816,970 & 879,186,298 \\
\hline 1908. & 130,246,298 & 277,960,860 & 1918 & 671,451,836 & 1,191,884,063 \\
\hline 1909 & 154,605,148 & 323,930,279 & 1919 & 647,598,202 & 1,812,584,819 \\
\hline 1910 & 134,394,500 & 336,268,546 & 1920 & 792,660,963 & 2,248,868,624 \\
\hline 1911 & 134,899,435 & 340,042,052 & 1921 & 561,603,133 & 2,340,878,984 \\
\hline 1912 & 168,419,131 & 339,919,461 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Canadan Government revenues (1916), \$172,147,838; (1917), \(\$ 232,601,294 ;\) (1918), \(\$ 260,778,953\); (1919), \(\$ 312,946,747\); (1920), \(\$ 349,746,335\); (1921), \$434,386,537
Canadian Government expenditures (1916), \$339,702,502; (1917), \(\$ 498,342,388\); (1918), \(\$ 576,660,210\); (1919), \(\$ 697,042,212\), of which war expenditures were \(\$ 446,519,439\); ( 1920 ), \(\$ 740,088,921\) (includes \(\$ 346,-\) 612,955 war expenditures); ( 1921 ), \(\$ 418,620,544^{*}\) (includes \(\$ 16,997,544\) war and demobilization expenditures)

Post Office and Government savings banks' deposits, as of June \(30-(1917), \$ 56,216,089\); (1918), \(\$ 53,360,090\); (1919), \(\$ 53,057,018\); (1920), \$42,334,812; (1921), \(\$ 39,160,808\).
Canadian chartered banks-Total on deposit (1917), \(\$ 1,643,203,020 ;(1918), \quad \$ 1,339,660,669\);

CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S REVENUES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal). & Customs. & Excise. & Post Office. & Pub. Works (Inci. R'ys and Canals). & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dominion } \\
& \text { Lands. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Other and Total \\
Receipts.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & , & & Dol & Doll & Doil & \\
\hline & 40,461,591 & 12,958,708 & \(4,652,325\)
\(5,125,373\) & \(6,972,219\)
\(7,395,377\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,443,023 \\
& 1,292,301
\end{aligned}
\] & \(70,669,817\)
\(71,182,773\) \\
\hline 1906 & 46,053,377 & 14,010,220 & 5,933,343 & 8,310,267 & 1,668,162 & 80,139,3 \\
\hline 1907 (9 months) & 39,717,079 & 11,805,413 & 5,061,728 & 6,839,586 & 1,443,632 & 67,962,328 \\
\hline 1908 & 57,200,276 & 15,782,152 & 7,107,887 & 9,973,523 & 1,883,620 & 96,054,506 \\
\hline 1909 & 47,088,444 & 14,937,768 & 7,401,624 & 9,362,272 & 2,153,255 & 85,093,404 \\
\hline 1910 & 59,767,681 & 16,253,353 & 7,958,548 & 10,114,990 & 2,886,000 & 101,503,711 \\
\hline 1911 & 71,838,089 & \(16,869,837\)
\(19,261,662\) & \(9,145,952\)
\(10,492,394\) & 10,818,834 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,18,736 \\
& 3775,85
\end{aligned}
\] & 117,780,409 \\
\hline 1912 & 85,051,872 & 19,261,662 & \(10,492,394\)
\(12,051,729\) & 11,651,947 & \(3,775,857\)
\(3,402,027\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 136,108,217 \\
& 168,689,903
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1914 & 104,691,238 & 21,452,037 & 12,954,530 & 14,197,053 & 3,036,030 & 163,174,395 \\
\hline 1915 & 75,941,220 & 21,479,731 & 13,046,665 & 12,953,487 & 2,859,715 & 133,073,482 \\
\hline 1916 & 98,649,409 & 22,428,492 & 18,858,690 & 19,296,418 & 2,299,550 & 172,147,838 \\
\hline 1917 & 134,043,842 & 24,412,348 & 20,902,384 & 24,440,840 & 4,055,662 & 232,601,294 \\
\hline 1918 & 144,172,630 & 27,168,445 & 21,345,394 & 27,971,098 & 4,443,758 & 260,778,953 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1919 \\
& 1920
\end{aligned}
\] & 147,169,188 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,342,034 \\
& 42,698,082
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,603,542 \\
& 24,471,709
\end{aligned}
\] & \(38,751,870\)
\(9,210,152\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,53,927 \\
& 4,622,592
\end{aligned}
\] & \(312,946,747\)
\(349,746,335\) \\
\hline 1921. & 163,266,804 & 37,118,367 & 26,706,198 & 2,980,507 & 3,955,326 & 436,292,184 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

War tax revenue (1918), \(\$ 25,379,901 ;(1919), \$ 56,-\mid\) for \(1920, \$ 284,015,005\) was deducted from the assets 177,508; (1920), \(\$ 82,079,802\); (1921), \(\$ 168,385,327\). as non-active, and for 1921, \(\$ 393,937,318.96\) was Active assets only. In calculating the net debt deducted.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year (Fiscal). & Trackage. & Capital. & Passengers. & Freight. & Gross Earnings. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gross } \\
& \text { perating }
\end{aligned}
\]
Expenses. \\
\hline 1910 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Miles. \\
31,386
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollats. \\
1,410,297,687
\end{tabular} & Number. 35,894,575 & Short Tons. 74,482,866 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
173,956,217
\end{tabular} & Dollars. \(120,305,440\) \\
\hline 1911 & 32,511 & 1,428,689,201 & 35,894, 78 & 74,482,866 & 173,953,217 & 120,305,440 \\
\hline 1912 & 34,582 & 1,588,937,526 & 41,124,181 & 89,444,331 & 219,403,753 & 150,726,540 \\
\hline 1913 & 38,210 & 1,531,830,692 & 46,203,765 & 106,992,710 & 256,702,703 & 182,011,690 \\
\hline 1914 & 40,600 & 1,808,820,761 & 46,702,280 & 106,393,989 & 243,083,539 & 178,975,259 \\
\hline 1915 & 45,833 & 1,875,810,888 & 49,322,035 & 87,204,833 & 199,843,072 & 147,731,099 \\
\hline 1916 & 48,319 & 1,893,877,819 & -43,503,459 & 109,659,088 & 261,888,654 & 180,542,259 \\
\hline 1917 & 50,254 & 1,985,119,991 & 48,106,530 & 121,916,272 & 310,771,479 & 222,890,637 \\
\hline 1918 & 50,640 & 1,999,880,494 & 44,948,638 & 127,543,687 & 330,220,150 & 273,955,436 \\
\hline 1919 & 50,615 & 2,009,209,510 & 43,754,194 & 116,699,572 & 382,976,901 & 341,866,509 \\
\hline 1919 Revised (calendar). & 51,086 & 2,036,165,606 & 47,940,456 & 111,487,780 & 408,598,360 & 376,789,093 \\
\hline 1920 (Calendar)........ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 51,582 & 2,170,030,128 & 51,318,422 & 127,429,154 & 492,101,104 & 478,248,154 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Mileage of chiet Canadian railways: Intercoionial -1919, 2,243; Transcontinental-1919, 2,479; Canadian Northern-1919, 10,744; 1920, 11,046; Canadian Pacific-1919, 18,652; 1920, 18,697; Grand Trunk-1919, 5,693; 1920, 5,754; Grand Trunk Pacific-1919, 3,244; 1920, 3,269.

The figures for 1919 as given in last edition wer for single track only. They have been changed ts agree with the trackage figures in the table above No scparate figures for Intercolonial and Transcon tinental are glven for 1920. The mileage of thes roads is inciuded in the figures for the Canadial Government Railways-5,469.

TOTAL NUMBER AND LIABILITIES OF CANADIAN FAILURES FROM 1872 TO 1894.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & No. & Lia & YEA & No. & Liabilities. & Year. & No. & Liab & Year. & No. & Liabilities \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 18 & 1,863 & 17,710,215 & 1888 & 1,677 & 14,081,169 & 1882 & 787 & 8,587,657 & 1876 & 1,728 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,517,99 \\
& 28,843.96
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1892 & 1,688 & 13,766,191 & 1886 & 1,256 & 10,880,884 & 1880 & 907 & 7,988,077 & 1874 & 1,968 & 28,843,76 \\
\hline 1891 & 1,889 & 17,100,649 & 1855 & 1,327 & 19,191,306 & 1879 & 1,902 & 29,347,937 & 1873 & 994 & 12,334,19 \\
\hline 1890 & 1,847 & 18,289,935 & 1884 & 1,382 & 16,311,745 & 1878 & 1,697 & 23,908,677 & 1872 & 726 & 6,454,52 \\
\hline 1889 & 1,77 & 14,713,223 & 1883 & 1, & 15,949,361 & 1877 & 1,89 & 25, 523 , & & & , \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CANADIAN FAILURES, 1921.


CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Dollars. & Ozs. Fine & YEAR. & Dollars. & Ozs. Fine & YEAR. & Dollars. & Ozs. Fine \\
\hline 1891 & 930,614 & 45,018 & 1902 & 21,336,667 & 1,032,161 & 1912 & 12,648,794 & 611,885 \\
\hline 1892 & 907,601 & 43,905 & 1903 & 18,843,590 & 1,911,539 & 1913 & 16,598,923 & 802,973 \\
\hline 1893 & 976,603 & 47,243 & 1904 & 16,462,517 & 796,374 & 1914 & 15,983,007 & 773,178 \\
\hline 1894 & 1,128,688 & 54,600 & 1905 & 14,159,195 & 684,951 & 1915 & 18,977,901 & 918,056 \\
\hline 1895 & 2,083,674 & 100,798 & 1906 & 11,502,120 & 556,415 & 1916 & 19.234,976 & 930,492 \\
\hline 1896 & 2,754,774 & 133,262 & 1907 & 8,382,780 & 405,517 & 1917 & 15,272,992 & 738,831 \\
\hline 1897 & 6,027,016 & 291,557 & 1908 & 9,842,105 & 476,112 & 1918 & 14,463,689 & 699,681 \\
\hline 1898 & 13,775,420 & 666,386 & 1909 & - 9,382,230 & 453,865 & 1919 & 15,850,423 & 766,764 \\
\hline 1899 & 21,261,584 & 1,028,529 & 1910 & \(10,205,835\)
\(9,781,077\) & 493,707
473,159 & 1920 & 15,814,098 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 765,007 \\
& 094,374
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1901 & 24,128,503 & 1,167,216 & & 9,781,077 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The gold production, \(1862-1875\), is valued at about \(\$ 39,000,000\).
GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nova } \\
& \text { Scotla. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Quebec. & Ontarlo. & Alberta. & British Columbla. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Yukon } \\
\text { Territory. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Total. \\
\hline 1910 & \$163,891 & \$2,565 & \$63,849 & \$1,850 & \$5,403,318 & \$4,570,362 & \$10,205,835 \\
\hline \[
1911
\] & 160,854 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 2,672 \\
& 12,672
\end{aligned}
\] & 42,625 & -207 & 4,930,145 & 4,634,574 & 9,781,077 \\
\hline 1912 & 90,638 & \[
13,270
\] & 1,788,596 & 1,509 & 5,205,485 & 5,549,296 & 12,648,794 \\
\hline \[
1913 .
\] & 44,935 & \[
14,491
\] & 4,543,690 & - . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - & 6,149,027 & 5,846,780 & 16,598,923 \\
\hline \[
1914 .
\] & 60,031 & 26,708 & 5,545,509 & 992 & 5,224,393 & 5,125,374 & 15,983,007 \\
\hline \[
1915
\] & 137,180 & 22,720 & 8,404,693 & 4,026 & 5,651,184 & 4,758,098 & 18,977,901 \\
\hline \[
1916
\] & 94,305 & 21,375 & 10,180,485 & 1,695 & 4,540,216 & 4,396,900 & 19,234.976 \\
\hline \[
1917
\] & & 31,235 & 8,749.581 & & 2,764,693 & 3,672,703 & 15,272,992 \\
\hline \[
1918
\] & & 40,083 & 8,516,299 & 558 & 3,624,476 & 2,118,325 & 14,463,689 \\
\hline \[
1919
\] & 17,571 & 30,388 & \[
10,454,553
\] & 500 & \[
3,457,406
\] & 1,875,039 & 15,850,423 \\
\hline \[
1920
\] & & 19,742 & \[
11,679,483
\] & & \[
2,580,010
\] & 1,504,455 & 15,814,098 \\
\hline 1920-Revised & & 22,164 & \[
13,112,555
\] & & \[
2,896,577
\] & 1,689,051 & 17,754,485 \\
\hline 1921. & 8,652 & 21,064 & 16,322,629 & 1,269 & 3,446,862 & 1,522,533 & 21,327,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTE-In 1918,1919 and 1920 totals include \(\$ 139,638, \$ 14,966\) and \(\$ 16,145\) in gold from Manitoba.
CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YeAR. & Ounces. & Year. & Ounces. & Year. & Ounces. & Year. & Ounces. \\
\hline 1889 & 383,318 & 1898 & 4,452,333 & 1906 & 8,473,379 & 1914. & 28,449.821 \\
\hline 1890 & 400,687 & 1899 & 3,411,644 & 1907 & 12,779,799 & 1915. & 26,625,960 \\
\hline 1891 & 414,523 & 1900. & 4,468,225 & 1908 & 22,106,233 & 1916. & 25,459,741 \\
\hline 1892 & 310,651 & 1901. & 5,539,192 & 1909
1910 & 27,529,473 & 1917. & 22,221,274 \\
\hline 1893 & & 19 & 4,291,317 & 1911 & 32,559,044 & 1919 & 16,020,657 \\
\hline 1895 & 1,578,275 & & 3,577,526 & 1912 & 31,955,560 & 1920 & 13,330,357 \\
\hline 1896 & 3,205,343 & 1905 & 6,000,023 & 1913 & 31,845,803 & 1921 & 13,134,926 \\
\hline 1897... & \(5,558,456\) & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The production, in ounces, by provinecs, in 1921, Columbia, 2,806,079; Yukon Territory, 393,617; was: Ontarlo, 9,877,465; Quebec, 57,737; Brltlsh | and Manltoba, 15,280.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Pounds. & Year. & Pounds. & Year. & Pounds. & Year. & Pounds. \\
\hline 1890 & 6,013,671 & 1898 & 17,747,136 & 1906 & 55,609,888 & 1914 & 75,735.960 \\
\hline 1891 & 9,529,401 & 1899 & 15,078,475 & 1907 & 56,455,047 & 1915 & \[
100,785,150
\] \\
\hline 1892 & 7,087,275 & 1900 & 18,937,138 & \[
1908
\] & 63,561,899 & 1916 & \[
117,150,028
\] \\
\hline 1893 & 8,109,856 & \[
1901
\] & 37,827,019 & \[
1909
\] & 52,493,853 & 1917 & \[
109,227,332
\] \\
\hline 1894 & 7,708,789 & \[
1902
\] & 38,684,259 & \[
1910
\] & 55,692,369 & 1918 & \[
118,769,434
\] \\
\hline 1895 & 7,771,639 & \[
1903
\] & 42,681,454 & \[
1911
\] & 55,648,011 & 1.919 & \[
75,053,581
\] \\
\hline 1896 & 9,393,012 & \[
1904
\] & \[
41,383,722
\] & \[
1912
\] & \[
77,832,127
\] & \[
1920
\] & \[
81,600,691
\] \\
\hline 1897. & 13,300,802 & 1905. & 48,092.753 & 1913. & 76,976,925 & 1921. & 53,461,795 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EAR. & Pou & Dol & & & & R. & Pounds. & Dollars. \\
\hline 189 & & 1,3 & 1902 & & & & & \\
\hline 18 & 3,982,982 & 2,071,151 & 1903 & 12,505,510 & 5,002,204 & 1913 & 49,676,772 & 14,903,032 \\
\hline 18 & 4,907,430 & 1,870,958 & 19 & 10,547,883 & & 1914 & 45,517,937 & 13,655,381 \\
\hline 18 & 3,888,525 & 1,360,984 & 1905 & 18,876,315 & 7,550,526 & 1915 & 68,308,657 & 20,492,597 \\
\hline 189 & 3,397,113 & 1,188,990 & 1906 & 21,490,955 & 8,848,834 & 1915 & 82,958,564 & 29,035,498 \\
\hline 189 & 3,997,647 & 1,399,176 & 1907 & 21,189,793 & 9,535,407 & 1917 & 84,330,280 & 33,732,112 \\
\hline 18 & 5,517,690 & 1,820,838 & 1908 & 19,143,111 & 8,231,538 & 1918 & 92,507,293 & 37,002,917 \\
\hline 18 & 5,744,000 & 2,067,840 & 19 & 26,282,991 & 9,461,877 & 1919 & 44,544,883 & 17,817,953 \\
\hline 19 & 7,080,227 & 3,327,707 & 1910 & 37,271,033 & 11,181,810 & 1920 & 61,335,706 & 24,534,282 \\
\hline 190 & 9,189,047 & 4,594,523. & 1911 & 34,098,744 & 10,229,623 & 1921 & 19,293,186 & 6,752,615 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Lead.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Iron Ore Shipments.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Zinc Production.} \\
\hline 1908. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pounds. } \\
43,195,733
\end{gathered}
\] & Dollars.
\[
1,814,221
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tons. } \\
& 238,082
\end{aligned}
\] & Dollars.
\[
568,189
\] & Tons. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1909 & 45,857,424 & 1,692,139 & 268,043 & 659,316 & & \\
\hline 1910 & 32,987,508 & 1,216,249 & 259,418 & 574,362 & & \\
\hline 1911 & 23,784,969 & 1,827,717 & 210,344 & 522,319 & & \\
\hline 1912 & 35,763,476 & 1,597,554 & 215,883 & 523,315 & & \\
\hline 1913 & 37,662,703 & 1,754,705 & 307,634 & 629,843 & & \\
\hline 1914 & 36,337,765 & 1,627,568 & 244,854 & 542,041 & & \\
\hline 1915 & 46,313,450 & 2,593,721 & 398,112 & 774,427 & & \\
\hline 1916 & 41,497,615 & 3,532,982 & 275,176 & - 715,107 & 11,682 & 2,991,623 \\
\hline 1917 & 32,576,281 & 3,628,020 & 215,302 & - 758,261 & 14,834 & 2,640,817 \\
\hline 1918. & 51,398,002 & 4,754,315 & 211,008 & 885,893 & 17,542 & 2,862,436 \\
\hline 1919 & 43,827,699 & 3,053,037 & 195,970 & 686,386 & 16,097 & 2,362,448 \\
\hline 1920 & 35,953,717 & 3,214,262 & 127,826 & 510,525 & 19,932 & 3,335,496 \\
\hline 1921. & 67.146,011 & 3,855,524 & 59,408 & 229,354 & 26,548 & 2,758,552 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.
CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nova Scotia.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Quebec.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Ontario.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Totals.} \\
\hline & Tons & Dollars. & , & 85 & Tons. & Jollar. & & \\
\hline 1910 & 350,287 & 4,203.444 & 3,237 & 85,255 & 447,273 & 6,956,923 & 800,797 & 11,245,622 \\
\hline 1911 & 390,242 & 4,682,904 & . 658 & 17,282 & 526,635 & 7,606,939 & 917,535 & 12,307,125 \\
\hline 1912 & 424,994 & 6,374,910 & & & 589,593 & 8,176,089 & 1,014,587 & 14,550,999 \\
\hline 1913 & 480,068 & 7,201,020 & & & 648,899 & 9,338,992 & 1,128,967 & 16,540,012 \\
\hline 1914 & 227,052 & 2,951,676 & & & 556,112 & 7,051,180 & 783,164 & 10,002,856 \\
\hline 1915 & 420,275 & 5,462,847 & & & 493,500 & 6,129,972 & 913,775 & 11,374,199 \\
\hline 1916 & 470,055 & 7,050,825 & & & 699,202 & 9,700,073 & 1,169,257 & 16,750,898 \\
\hline 1917 & 472,147 & 10,387,234 & & & 698,333 & 14,638,726 & 1,170,480 & 25,025,960 \\
\hline 1918 & 415,870 & 10,451,400 & 7,449 & 419,521 & 772,232 & 22,524,250 & 1,195,551 & 33,495, 171 \\
\hline 1919 & 285,087 & 7,141,641 & 7,701 & 331,797 & 624,993 & 17,104,151 & 917,346 & 24,577,589 \\
\hline 1920 & 332,493 & 7,687,614 & 8,944 & 379,348 & 748,881 & 22,252,062 & 1,090,318 & 30,578,253 \\
\hline 1921 & 169,504 & 3,633,516 & 683 & 15,283 & 520.154 & 11,800,355 & 690,341 & 15,449,154 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Nova Scotia. & Brunsw'k. & chewan. & Alberta. & Britisn Columbia. & Territory. & Production & Total Value. \\
\hline & & & & & & Tons. & & \\
\hline 1910 & 6,431,142 & 55,4.55 & 181,156 & 2,894,469 & 3,330,745 & 16,185 & 12,909,152 & 30,909,779 \\
\hline 1911 & 7,004,420 & 55,781 & 206,779 & 1,511,036 & 2,542,532 & 2,840 & 11,323,388 & 26,467,646 \\
\hline 1912 & 7,783,888 & 44,780 & 225,342 & 3,240,577 & 3,208,997 & 9,245 & 14,512,829 & 36,019,044 \\
\hline 1913 & 7,980,073 & 70,311 & 212,897 & 4,014,755 & 2,714,420 & 19,722 & 15,012,178 & 37,334,940 \\
\hline 19 & 7,370,924 & 98,849 & 232,299 & 3,683,015 & 2,239,799 & 13,443 & 13,637,529 & 33,471,801 \\
\hline 191 & 7,463,370 & 127,391 & 240,107 & 3,360,818 & 2,065,613 & 9,724 & 13,267,023 & 32,111,182 \\
\hline 191 & 6,912,140 & 143,540 & 281,300 & 4,559,054 & 2,584,061 & 3,300 & 14,483,395 & 38,817,481 \\
\hline 191 & 6,327,091 & 189,095 & 355,445 & 4,736,358 & 2,433,888 & 4,872 & 14,046,759 & 43, 199,831 \\
\hline 1918 & 5,818,562 & 268,312 & 346,847 & 5,972,816 & 2,568.591 & 2,900 & 14,977.926 & 55, 192,896 \\
\hline 1919 Revise & 5,790,196 & 166,377 & 379,347 & 4,933,660 & 2,649,516 & & 13,919,096 & 54,413,349 \\
\hline 1920 Revise & 6,437,156 & 171,685 & 335,222 & 6,907,765 & 3,095,011 & & 16,946,839 & 80,693,723 \\
\hline 1921 & 5,734,653 & 180,358 & 332,117 & 5,854,420 & 2,840,870 & & 14,942,418 & 74,273,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1920, IN-CANADA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Province. & Cords. & Value. & Ave. Val. & Pulp Prod. & Kinds of Wood. & Cords. & Value. \\
\hline & & Dollars. & Dollars. & Tons. & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
31.053 .419
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Quebec. & \(1,333,815\)
\(94.2,672\) & \begin{tabular}{|c}
20,628246 \\
\(17,131,849\)
\end{tabular} & 15.46
18.17 & 974,766 & Spruce
Balsam Fir & \(\begin{array}{r}1,873,024 \\ 687,519 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(31,053,419\)
\(10,504,538\) \\
\hline New Brunswick & 180,723 & 2,553,613 & 14.13 & 89,069 & Hemlock. & 176,029 & 2,668,630 \\
\hline Nova Scotia. & 24,595 & 301,151 & 12.24 & 23,384 & Poplar & 5,732 & 75,417 \\
\hline British Columbia. . & 295,517 & 4,790,020 & 16.20 & 218,482 & Jack Pi & 15,743 & 168,400 \\
\hline Total & 2,777,422 & 45,404,889 & 16.34 & 1,960,102 & & \(\frac{19,375}{2,796,797}\) & \(\frac{334,48}{45.739,374}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1919 the capital invested in the Canadian wood \(/\) of employees, 26,\(647 ; 1919\) wage total, \(\$ 32,264,208\); pulp industry was \(\$ 275,767,364\); value of 1919 output, \(\$ 139,925,001\); number of concerns, 99 ; number

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.


Other 1921 yields-Beans, \(1,472,396\) bushels; buckwheat, \(8,583,520\) bushels; mixed grains, \(21,554,-\) 696 bushels; fiaxseed, \(6,367,340\) busheis; hay and clover, 13,988,800 tons; potatoes, white, \(86,692,620\) bushels; peas, \(3,285,678\) bushels.

Of the 1921 Canadian grain crop the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta,
raised \(280,098,000\) bushels of wheat, \(284,147,500\) bushels of of oats, \(44,681,600\) bushels of bariey, and \(3,945,700\) bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year \(2 n t i e d\) March 31,1922 , were, in bushels-Wheat, 136,489:238; oats, \(36,195,127\); barley, \(12,580,979\); rye, \(3,180.502\) peas, 26,973 ; beans, 11,634; buckwheat, 403,306 corn, 25,278.

\section*{CANADA, DONINION OF.}

AREA; \(3,729,665\) square milies (see tables).
POPULATION, census of \(1921,8,788,483\) (see tables).
CAPITAL, Ottawa; population 1921, 107,137; other cities, Montreal, popuiation 1921, 607,063; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 178,364 ; Vancouver, 100,401; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,710; Halifax, 70,203; Victoria. 38.775; Edmonton, 58,627.
An unoffriai announcement was made on Nov. 2,
1922, follo wing a conference held in Ottawa between Premier Mackenzie King and Sir Auckiand Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, whereat it was decided a Canadian representative, elther as a Minister or as a High Commissioner, will be appointed to serve at Washington in connection with the British Empire, and would be eharged especialiy with responsibility for Anglo-Canadian relations. Governor General-General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., appointed by the British Crown, Aug. 2, 1921.
Prime Minister-W. L. Mackenzie King, (Foreign Atfairs.)
Minister of Militia or Minister of Naval ServiceGeorge Perry Graham.
Postmaster General-Charles Murphy.
Minister of Railways and Canals-Wiliam Costeiio Kennedy.
Minister of Justice-Sir Lomer Gouin, K. C. M. G.
Mintster of Labor-James Murdoch.
Minister of Trade and Commerce-James Aiexander Robb.
Minister of Cusloms-Jacques Bureau
Minister of Marine and Fisheries-Ernest Lapointe. Secretary of State-Arthur Bliss Copp.
Minister of Finance-Wiiliam Stevens Fleiding.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Health-Henri Severin Beland, M. D. Minister of Agriculture-W. R. Motherweli.
Minister of the Interior and Mines-Charles Stewart. Minister of Public Works Dr. J. H. King.
Soltcitor General-Daniel D. Mackenzie.
Ministers Without Portfolios-John Ewen Sinciair, Senator Raoul Dondurand, LL. D., Thomas Low. United States Consuls General, at Ottawa, Ont., John G. Foster; at Montreal, Que., Aibert Halstead; at Hailax, Edwin N. Gunsauius; at Winnipeg, Man., Joseph I. Brittain; at Vancouver, Frederick M. Ryder. Consuls, at Caigary, Alberta, Samucl C. Rest; at Campbeilitown, N. B.,. G. Cariton Woodward; at Chariottetown, P.E. I., George J. Crosby; at Cornwail, Ont., Thomas D. Ed-
wards; at Fernie, B. C., Norton F. Branci; at

Fort Wiliiam and Port Arthur, Ont.; Dudley G. Dwyre; at Hamilton, Ont., Jose de Olivares; at Kingston, Ont., Felix S. S. Johnson; at London, Ont., G. Russell Taggart; at Moncton, N. B., Bertil M. Rasmusen; at Niagara Falls, Ont. James B. Milner; at Prescott, Ont., Frank C. Denison; at Prince Rupert, B. C., Ernest A Wakefield; at Quebec, E. Haideman Dennison; at Regina, Sask., Jesse H. Johnson; at Rivier du Loup, Que., Lawrence P. Briggs; at St. John N. B., Henry S . Culver; at St. Stephen, N. B. Alonzo B. Garrett; at Sarnia, Ont., Henry W Diederich; at Sault Ste.' Marie, Ont., George W Shotts; at Sherbrooke, Que., Edward L. Adams; at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Charies M. Freeman; at Toronto, Ont., Chester W. Martin; at Victoria, B. C., Robert Brent Mosher; at Windsor, Ont. vacant; at Yarmouth, N. S., John N. McCunn.
Canada occupies the entire northern half of the continent of North America, excepting the United States Territory of Alaska in the northwest. It is bounded on the north by the Aretic Ocean, and the many indentations of the northeastern waters, including Baffin Bay; on the east by Baffin Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the United States, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

It has 24,500 miles of coastline, and its frontier aiong the United States, about 3,000 miles, is a unique example of non-fortification For more than 100 years, under treaty agreements, neither the United States nor Canada has maintained a soidier, fort, or other means of defense, at any point along this long border. Only two or three lightdraft vesseis, earrying a gun or two, ply the boundary waters, on customs duty for each country.

Canada is penetrated from the north in the eastern haif by Hudson Bay, a body of salt water which with the connecting strait, is about 1,000 miies long. Numerous rivers of navigabie size flow into the several oceans-the St. Lawrence, dividing Canada and the United States for many miles on the eastern side, flows into the Atlantic, and in its lower reaches is very wide and accominodates the dcepest draught craft; the Yukon, which rises in Canadian territory close to Alaska, then flows across Alaska into the Bering Sea to the nortinwest: the Mackenzie, which drains into the Arctic Ocean; and others of lesser size but of important commercial and power vaiues.

In area Canada is iarger than the United States, but is vastiy iess deveioped. The world-wide idea
that Canada is in all parts very cold and arctic in its physical characteristics is erroneous. The southern pa ts have a climate which corresponds with that of the northern tier of States of this country. Gradually it shades off into the severe weathers which are found in the northern regions. The climate varies; therefore, all the way from the north temperate to the very irigid Arctic.

Canada has every sort of topography-mountalnous in the west and northwest, and, like the United states, gradually attaining sea levels toward the east, excepting that there is not, as in the United States, a series of ranges of mountain height in the eastern half. In the west, the Rocky Mountaln range crosses from north to south, wlth the lower coast range which characterizes the entire Pacific regions of both North and South Amcrica. There is, lowever, a remnant of the Laurentian range in the east beyond Quebec reaching into Labrador. The influence of the Japan Current modifies the temperature of the west coast as it does that of South Alaska, lesGer degrees of cold being experienced than in the east. The variation of cold, therefore, is from a mean of 78 degrees in British Columbia, to Arctic low levels in the far north.

Of the total area, about one-seventh is covered by forests, of which something like one-half is merchantable timber according to existing conceptions thereof, and whlch, as North American timber supplies are further exhausted, will become more vaiuable. In the extreme north the timber growths are stunted and of local value only.
It is in the southern parts that the present potentiai and actual timber values are found. Lumbering in British Columbia proceeds in iorests of magnificent fir, trees as in the United States rising 300 feet in places. Other varieties also are in the west, and in the east the spruce, becoming the object of great competition as supply for paper puip, is of hcavy stand. Much of the cut comes to the United States, which must in the future depend on Canada for the bulk of its supplies.

In soil, Canada has all the varleties known to the north temperate zone, with vast areas toward the north which, by constant experiment and perfection of new methods, are coming more and more into agricultural uses. In the southern half at this time vast plains are avallabie for settiement and immediate tillage, awaiting only the plough and seeder. Large numbers of citizens. of the United States in the past 20 years have gone to occupy those cheaper lands, selling their more highly capitalized farms in this country and taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the Canadian Government for homesteaders.

Fine fruits are produced in the west, such as are grown in Oregon and Washington, in many valleys. In the east the fruits are similar to those raised across the line in the United States.

Wheat and all the cereals are grown extensively, the production being on the constant increase. The production now is far beyond domestic needs, and the exports to Europe are heavy

In minerals Canada possesses resources which are constantly being explored and developed, and which will be a source of vast wealth. All of the principai baser metais and other minerals abound, gold belng abundant in the west, northwest, and south.

Agriculturally, Canada takes a promising position, and livestock is a source of large revenue. Up to this tlme, agriculture and livcstock are the chief interests, and wili be until there is the same industrial development as in this country, with domestic demand for industrial workers talsing up more of the food surplus.

Wheat crops run at about one-third of those of the United States, the 1920 census reporting 263,198,300 bushels, with other cereals close in proportion, and dairying grows rapidly in relative importance.

Fisherios are of very large importance on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides, as well as in interior waters, with salmon, cod, sardines, principal catches, the value in 1919 bcing more than \(\$ 50,000,000\).

During the past two decades, manufacturing industry has advanced enormously. Not only have Canadians developed lmportant factories, but also many American manufacturers have established Canadian plants. The plenitude of water power sites has accelerated this progress, there having been heavy utilization under both governmental investment therein, as weil as private.

The latest reliable tigures are that about 2,400,000 horse power have been developed of the total minimum capacity estimated at \(18,000,000\) hor e nower.

In 1918, It was reported that Canada had invested in manufacturing in 35,797 cstablishments \(\$ 3,034,301,915\) capital; empioying 678,337 persons, paying \(\$ 629,790,644\) in wages and salaries, using \(\$ 1,900,252,314\) of materials, and outputting \(\$ 3,458\),036,975 of products. They include food products, textiles, iron and steel, timber and lumber, leather, paper, chemicals, glass, vehicles, shlps and other things.

Canada has been rapidly developing its foreign trade with the United States and Europe, and is making a vigorous invasion of the Central and South American markets. It is followling the sca traditions of the mother country, and has already a considerable merchant marine on both ocean fronts. In 1920 there was reported tonnage aggregating \(1,091,895\), inland and seagoing. Seagoing and coastwise clearances in that year were more than 42,500,000 tons.

A feature of railway development has been the governmental encouragement of transcontinental lines, the Canadian Pacific being one of the great systems of the world; others are the Grand Trunk, tlie Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern. Transcontinental traffic, passenger and freight, is incroasingly heavy.

Canada malntains its own army, and is in fact and law independent of the imperial authority in London ln its use, as weli as in the beginning of a navy. It has, however, ioyaliy sustained the empira in its mllitary and naval undertakings, especially in the late war, when Canadlan troops won unusual distinction.

The Dominion of Canada is a member of the League of Natlons.

Although the Church of England is the state religious authority, complete freedom of worship is guaranteed, and on account of the prevalence of French in the eastern provinces, there are more Roman Cathoiies than any other faith. The 1911 figures showed 2,833,041 Catholics, 1,115,324 Presbyterians, mostly Scots, 1,043,017 Church of England, 1,079,892 Methodists, 382,666 Baptists, 229,864 Lutherans, and other creeds represented.
In later decades, many Siavs have taken up Canadlan farm lands and have gone into the factories, which swells the Catholic population.

Canada has well defined provincial local governments, under a Federal plan not dissimilar to that of the United States. The money system is a duplicate of that of this country.
There are 22 universities, with 2,998 professors and 28,486 students. The University of Toronto has the largest matriculation of any university under the British flag. The secondary and elementary schools numbered, in 1919, 27,968, with 53,990 teachers, and 1,738,977 pupils.

More and more, soclal custom and development on both sides of the boundary line cause mutual action and reaction between the United States and Canada. The social institutions are most similar and there is an economic interchange as well which accelerates this process.

New York City, as the financial capital of much of the world, becomes more and more the financial resort ior Canada, especially in the east, and Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and other cities along the border grow constantly into closer relations with Canadian lnterests.

Canada is now finding her chief market in the United States, and the reciprocal relations become apparent on this side, until as matters stand, economically the two countries find each other their principal field of outside operation.

Interfow of tourist travel aids this process. Citizens of the United States go in increasing numbers'to summer in Canada, east and west-the west affording scenic beauties in the famed Canadian Rockies not excelled anywhere.

\section*{NEWFOUNDLAND.}

AREA, 42,734 square miles. Dependency, Labrador, 120,000 square miles.
POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 263,383. Labrador, population, 1919, 3,647.
CAPITAL, St. John's; population, 34,045 (in
1918) ; other cities, Harbour Grace, 4,279 ; Bonavista, 3,911 .
Governor General, Sir O. A. Harris, K. C. M. G.
Premier, Sir R. A. Squires, K. C., K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, at St. John's, James is.

\section*{Benedict.}

Newfoundiand, at the eastern end of Britlsh America, in the Atlantic Ocean, is the island and main part, governing Labrador, which is on the mainland.

Newfoundland is the oldest Engiish coiony. Discovered by John Cabot, June 24,1497 (Cape Bonavista), it was, in August, 1583, formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, acknowledged to be British. A Governor was appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "responsible government" was accorded to the isiand. It is administered by an appointed Governor, aided by an Executive Councll, with a Legislature of two Houses, the Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. Newtoundland has steadfastly refused to joln the Dominion of Canada. Labrador is a dependency; it has 850 miles of coastline, and is chiefly inhabited by Fskimos engaged in fishing and hunting.
Nowfoundland is rugged in topography, cilmate and the stern and peculiarly serious character of the
people, whose empioyment is mostiy flshing and sealing, next to agriculture and livestock. The colony contributed 11,922 men to the British armies in the World War, and 3,000 others enlisted in the Canadian contingent.

Besides the foodstuffs producible in that northern latitude, there are resources of minerals which are not yet much developed, including iron ores, copper and gold. The forests are a great source of revenue. Paper pulp is taken from there to England. It had, in 1919, 904 miles of railroad

Imports in 1921 totalled nearly \(\$ 30,000,000\), and exports more than \(\$ 23,000,000\).

Foreign trade is heaviest with Canada, the United
States foliowlng, Britain being next.
Trade with the United States was
Imports, \(1920-21\)
\$9,698,622
Exports, 1920-21
1,754,984
1921-22
1,921,151

\section*{BRITISH WEST INDIES.}

\section*{JAMAICA}

AREA, 4,431 square miles
POPULATION, census of \(1921,867,021\).
CAPITAL, Kingston; population, 1921, 62,562. Other cities: Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonlo, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616.
Governor, Sir Lealie Probyn, K. C. M. G
United States Consul, at Kingston, Charles L. Latham.
Jamaica is situate in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miies south of Cuba, and is the largest and most vaiuable of the British West Indies. It is about the size of the state of Connecticut. It has a rather mixed population, West Indians predominating. In 1921, there were \(1,074,703\) acres cared for, of which 302,125 were tilled, and 772,578 pasture. Products are tropical. Imports from the United States are iarger than from any other country, and exports to thls country second to those to Britain.

The climate has attractions for winter tourists, and many citlzens of this country visit the island. The lsland figures largely in the hlstory of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the tlme of Sir Henry Morgan, once its Governor. The old haunt of the pirate, Port Royal, at the entrance of the harbor, was destroyed and sunk under the sea by an earthquake.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 15,524,778\)
Exports \(1921-22\)
8,238,928
\(1920-21\)
\(1921-22\)
\(6,294,991\)
\(7,128,854\)

\section*{\(B E R M U D A\).}

AREA, 19 square milcs.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,219,987\).
CAPITAL, Hamiiton; population, 2,627.
Uniled States Consul, vacant.
Bermuda, a crown colony, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, about 20 inhabited, in mid-Atlantic, 677 miles southeast of New York and 580 miles east of North Carolina. To Americans, the main island, capital Hamilton, population 2,627, is a favorite winter resort, fully 25,000 visiting i , annually. It shlps to New York quantitics of Easter lilles, early potatoes and onions. Of its 12,360 acres 4,000 are under cultivation. The population, by census of 1920 , numbered 21,987 , of which 7,509 were whites.

The Governor, Gcn. Sir James Wiilcocks, is aided by two Councils and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members.

Bermuda is an important navai base wlth a weii equlpped dockyard. Food supplies are mostly imported from the Unitcd States and Canada. The imports in 1920 were valued at \(£ 1,414,250\), and exports at \(£ 265,868\). The revenue in 1920 was \(£ 219,-\) 753 ; expenditures, \(£ 186,470\); debt, \(£ 85,000\). Tonnage entering the port in 1920 amounted to \(2,371,064\) tons.

Trade with the United States was:

THE BARBADOS.
AREA, 166 square miles.
POPULATION, 1920, estimated, 198,366
CAPITAL, Bridgetown; population, 16,648 .
Governor, Lleut. Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K. C. M. G.

Unted States Consul, Join J. C. Watson.
The Barbados are the most eastern of the Wind-
ward Islands, In the West Indles, lying out in the Atlantic at \(13^{a}\) north latitude.

Of the total 106,470 acres, 74,000 are tilled, producing chiefly sugar and cotton. Imports are heaviest from the Unlted States, and exports heavlest to Canada. Tonnage entered in 1920 was \(3,201,535\).

These islands, together with others in the Carib bean Sea, were factors in the celebrated freebooting days of Morgan and other notorious pirates.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\)
\$3,912,907
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(1,617,203\)
Exports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(1,945,816\)

\section*{TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO}

AREA, 1,863 square miles. Tobago, 114 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,391.279\).
CAPITAL, Port au Spain; population, 70.146.
Governor, Col. Sir S. H. Wilson. C. B., C. M. G. R. E.

United States Consul, Henry D. Baker
Trinidad, the most ,southerly of the West Indies, lies off the north coast of South America. Trade is heavlest, both import and export, with the United States. Total areas are \(1,191,678\) acres, of which 517,538 are cultivated. Products are mostly asphait, oil with derivatives therefrom. The great asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable, and seems inexhaustible.

There are 12 miles of railroad in operation.
Port au Spain is one of the finest towns in the West Indies.

Toboga is an island governed by Trinidad.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\)
\(\$ 14,238,171\)
Exports, \(1920-21\)
\(4,882,268\)
\(7,295,120\)
4,565,575

\section*{THE BAHAMAS}

AREA, 4,404 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 50,031
CAPITAL, Nassau; population, about 12,000 .
Governor General, Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux;
K. C. M. G., G. B.

United States Consul, Lorin A. Lathrop
The Bahama Islands number twenty, part of them uninhabited, and are in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans.

Sponges and sisal are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade with the United States is three times as heavy as with any other country.

\section*{WINDWARD ISLANDS.}

AREA, 133 square miles.
POPUI.ATION, census of \(1911,66,750\).
CAPITAL, St. George's, on Grenada Isiand.
Governor, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K. C. M. G
The Windward Isiands ile at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, west from Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government.

In 1916 there were under cuitivation 30,200 acres. Products mostly are sugar, cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, mace and fruits.

\section*{LEEWARD ISLANDS.}

AREA, 715 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1911,127,103\).
CAPITAL, Antigua.
Governor, Slr Eustace Fiennes, Bari.
The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, are part of the Lesser Antilies, forming Froude's "Bow of Uiysses." They coniprise in one administration five Presidencies, and include the Islands of Antigua Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla. Dominica, Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commlssioners, and all except the latter liaving their own local Legislature.

Their chief products are sugar, moiasses, cocoa and tropicai growtins. Trade with the United States is growing.

The trade of the Bahamas, the Windward Islande and the Leeward Islands wlth the Unlted States was: Imports, \(1920-21\)

1921-22 4,620,375

1921-22 4,013,120
1,690,929

\section*{BRITISH HONDURAS.}

AREA, 8,592 square iniles.
POPULATION, census of \(1921,45,317\).
CAPITAL, Belize, population, 12,660
Governor General Sir E. Hutson, IK. C. M. G.
United S'ates Consul, William W. Early.
British Honduras is situate oll the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly tropical fruits, mahogany, logwood, seashell, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States. Of the importo. a considerable trade is with this country and Canada, and comprehends things produced both in this country and Britain.
Imports in 1921 were valued at \(\$ 6,000,000\), and exports at \(\$ 5,130,000\).
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$2,622,217
Exports, \(1920-21\)
1,823,553
1921-22
3,720,142
\(2,309,003\)

\section*{BRITISH GUIANA.}

AREA, 89,480 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 297,691.
CAPITAL, Georgetown; population, 53,422 .
Governor, Sir W. Coliet, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, Chester W. Davis.
British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venczuela on the west, Dutch Guiana on the east, and Brazil on the south. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Court of Policy, seven appointed and eight elected, these with six
others constituting the Combined Court that rules. Areas tilled are 177,000 acres, producing in 1920 sugar cane from 69,530 acres, rice from 55,250 acres, cocoanuts from 24,450 acres, coffee from 5,050 acres, rubber from 2,800 acres.

Livestock numbered 111,940 cattle, 1,420 horses, 22,250 sheep, 17,000 swine.
The placer gold mining industry is important, the 1920 production bcing \(\$ 430,000\).

Ores from which aluminum is made are abundant. and it is believed that there will be development of the oil, manganese and mica resources.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\)
\(\$ 6,246,348\)
Exports, 1920-21
1,956,532

\section*{1921-22...................................301}

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND SOUTH GEORGIA.
AREA, 6,500 square miles, including more than 100 islands. South Georgia, estimated. 1,000 square miles.
POPULATION, Faikland Isiand, census of 1919, 3,255 ( 2,271 malcs, 984 females) : - South Georgia, estimated, 1,000; only 3 females.
The Falkland Islands lie 300 miles east from the Strait of Magellan, at the southern end of South America. Their main value is in their strategic location, aithough there are domestic animals and whaling interests. It was off the Falkland Islands the British war fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeated the troublesome German fleet in the late war, completing the elimination of the naval force of the Central Powers in the South Pacific.

BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES IN INDIA.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline British Provinces. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Area in } \\
\text { Sq. Miles. }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Population, } \\
& 1921 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Native State or Agency. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Area in } \\
\text { Sq. Miles. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Population, } \\
1921 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Ajmer-Merwara & 2,711 & 495,899 & Assam State (Manipur) & 8,456 & 383,672 \\
\hline Andamans and Nicobars & 3,143 & 26,833 & Beluchistan States.... & 80,410 & 378,999 \\
\hline Assam & 53,015 & 7,598,861 & Baroda State & 8,182 & 2,121,875 \\
\hline Beluchis & 54,228 & 421,679 & Bengal States & 5,393 & 896,173 \\
\hline Bengal. & 78,699 & 46,653,177 & Bihar and Orissa States & 28,648 & 3,965,431 \\
\hline Bihar and & 83,181 & 33,998,778 & Bombay States & 63,864 & 7,412,341 \\
\hline Bihar & 42,861 & 23,378,758 & Central India Agency & 52,260 & 6,004,581 \\
\hline Orissa & 13.743 & 4,968,406 & Central Provinces States & 31,174 & 2,068,482 \\
\hline Chota Nagpur & 27,077 & 5,651,614 & Gwalior State & 25,107 & 3,175,822 \\
\hline Bombay (Presidency) & 123,059 & 19,338,586 & Hyderabad Sta & 82,698 & 12,453,627 \\
\hline Bombay & 75,993 & 16,005,170 & Kashmir State & 84,432 & 3,322,030 \\
\hline Sind & 46,986 & 3,278,493 & Madras States & 10,549 & 5,460,029 \\
\hline Aden & 80 & 54,923 & Cochin & 1,561 & 979,019 \\
\hline Curma. Provinces and Berar & 230,839 & 13,205,564 & Travancore & 7,594 & 4,005,849 \\
\hline Central Provinces and Berar & 99,823
82,057 & 13,908,514 & Mysore State. ................... N. W. Frontier Province & 29,475 & 5,976;660 \\
\hline Beraral Provinc & 17, \%66 & 10,081,212 & - (agencies and tribal areas) & 25,472 & 2,828,055 \\
\hline Coorg & 1,582 & 164,459 & Punjab States. . & 36,551 & 4,415,401 \\
\hline Delhi & 557 & 486,'741 & Rajputana Age & 128,987 & 9,857,012 \\
\hline Madras & 142,330 & 42,322,270 & Sikkim State & 2,818 & 81,722 \\
\hline Northwest Frontier Province & 13,418 & 2,247,696 & United Provinces States & 5,079 & 1,134,824 \\
\hline Punjab & 99,222 & 20,678,393 & & & \\
\hline United Province & 107,267 & 45,590,946 & Total States & 709,555 & 71,936,736 \\
\hline Agra.
Oudh & 83,109
24,158 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,420,638 \\
& 12,170,308
\end{aligned}
\] & Total Provinces. & 1,093,074 & 247,138,396 \\
\hline Total Provinces & 1,093,074 & 247,138,396 & Total India & 1,802,629 \({ }^{\text {i }}\) & 319,075,132 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note.-Figures in Italics are included in the totals just preceding them.

\section*{INDIA.}

AREA, of British provinces, \(1,093,074\) square miles; area of protected native states or agencies 709,555 square miles. Total India, 1,802,629 square miles. POPULATION, of British provinces, census of \(1921,247,138,396\); native states and agencies, 71,936,736; total India, 319,075,132.
CAPITAL, Delhi; population, 303,148.
Viceroy and Governor General, The Earl of Reading, P. C., G. C. B., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., K. C. . V.' 0 .

United Stotes Consul.General-At Calcutta, Alexander W. Weddell. Consuls, at Bombay, North Winship; at Karachi, Avra M. Warren; at Madras, Thomas M. Wilson; at Rangoon, James P. Moffatt.
Indla is bounded: on the north by Afghanistan and China; on the east by China, Siam and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea; on the west by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, Persia and Afghanistan. Its territory is as large as that of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States.

The climate ranges from the extremeiy hot in the southeast to cooler elevations of the northwest mountains, the whole being tropical in general character.

Approximately 25 per cent. of the area is forested, among the timber products being sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar. sissu, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacla.

The country is essentialiy agricultural 70 per cent. of the people living therefrom. By the 1911 figures, there were in ali of India, British India and the native states, \(313,000,000\) persons, of which about \(225,000,000\) were supported by soil tillage, forestry and livestock husbandry. Agriculture is crude, although improvement of method is being attained through the efforts of the British Department of Agriculture, which maintains staffs of experts to inculcate modernity among the natives. They also teach better ways of caring for domestic animals, and encourage the introduction of highbred grades.

In 1920 there. were \(254,990,536\) acres in crops in British India, with 23,197,000 acres irrigated by canals, \(7,337,000\) by tanks, \(12,692,000\) by weils and \(5,737,000\) by various other ways. About \(\$ 460\), 000,000 of crops were taken from irrigated lands in the crop year of 1919-20.
In 1921 rice on \(78,023,000\) acres yielded 28 ,033,000 tons; wheat, \(6,709,000\) tolls from \(25,722,000\) acres; cotton, \(3,556,000\) bales from 21,016,000 acres-an exceedingly low per acre yield.

Other important products were linseed, rape, mustard, jute, indigo, sugar cane and tea.
Livestock in 1920 numbered \(117,000,000\) oxen,
28.493 .000 buffalo, \(21,984,000\) sheep, \(24,134,000\) goats. \(1.698,000\) horses, 75,000 mules, \(1,372,000\) donkeys and 408,000 camels.

The cotton industry is the most important next to agriculture, there being 284 spinning and weaving milis. employing 282,297 persons. Jute mills come next, with 75 establishments employing 264,373 persons; cotton ginning and baling, 1,775 establishments employing 133,323 pcrsons. Other important industries empioying 11,000 or more persons are transport, ricc mills, engineering, manufacture of arms and ammunition, machinery, lumber, woollen goods, sugar, oil, tobacco, lace, rubber and other things.

Industry has 4,827 establishments and employs \(1,238,410\) persons.
In minerals, India has an unusuaily wide range of products gold, silver, petroleum, manganese, salt, saltpetre, lead, tungsten, mica, tin, jadestone, precious stones, iron ore, coai, copper, aium, potash. and a dozen other minerais valuable in the modern processes of manufacture.
Coai, with about \(\$ 50,000,000\) output in 1919 , led ali others in value.

The 1919 figures showed coal, \(22,628,037\) tons; manganese ore, 537,995 tons; woilfram, 3,577 tons; mica, 45,784 hundredweight; copper, 32,759 tons; goid, 507,261 ounces, and of precious stones, 158,577 carats. About 250,000 work in the mines. Manganese, without which modern steelmaking is impossible, formerly came to the United States entirely from India. In the past ten years this country has drawn most of its supply from South America.

Imports in 1920-21 into India totalied in value \(\$ 1,608,012,406\), of which neariy two-thirds came from the United Kingdom, the United States following with slightly more than 10 per cent., Japan coming next with 7 per cent., Java, Sumatra and Borneo next with 5 per cent., and no other of 20 countries seliing to India more than 2 per cent. of the total.

India exported in 1920-21 a total oi \(\$ 1,191,-\) 017,009 , of which slightiy more than 20 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. to the United States, 17 per cent. to China, 10 per cent. to Japan, 5 per cent. to Ceylon, nearly 5 per cent. to Beigium, and not more than 3 per cent. to any other of seventeen countries.

Jute led in vaiue of exports, cotton, raw and manufactured, coming next, while cotton manufactures exceeded ail other importations, being haif the totai.

In 1920-21 there were 4,331 vessels entered Indian ports, of a total tonnage of \(8,046,475\), of which 2,444 vesseis were British, with 6,113,299 tonnage, and 332 British Indian, with 144,638 tonnage. The British and British Indian ships were about 60 per cent. of the total.
India has 55,000 miles of railways and about 150,000 miles of highways. Transport is aided also by the use of irrigation canals for freight moving, there being navigable waterways inland totailing about 3,300 miles. Railway development is not modern, three gauges being employed, preventing interchange of cars from one line to another.

Great Britain officiaily defines British India as that part of the Indian peninsula which is directiy under British rule, but the technical delimitation of British India shades off into other areas, where British influence predominates and is virtuaily complete. The British imperial status was given when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876.

Government there by Britain is deciared to be based on tlic principle which has obtained in other colonies and dominions since the time the United States separated from the mother country-that of advancing the peopie as far as possible aiong the pathway toward autonomy and complete seifgovernment. The ultimate objective is said to be that absolute self-government which the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Austraiia, the Union of South Africa and other areas have. The backward status of the people has prevented the realization of such an end so far, according to British authoritative statements.

India is a member of the League of Nations.
It is said that there are 45 races, speaking 170 languages, and 2,400 castes and tribes, divided, \(217,000,000\) Hindus, \(60,000,000\) descendants of Turanian tribes, \(66,000,000\) Mohammedans, and there are 700 feudatory states. Each cult, caste and tribe adheres flercely to its religious beliefs and social rules, many of them witi fanaticism, espectally the Mohammedans, who even in far-off India look quite as faithfully toward Mecca each sundown as do those nearer to tire capital of Islam for 1,000 years. The stability of these conditions, tonching all classes, is probably the morc assured because of all the ponulation only about 10 Der cent. is urban.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF INDIA.
The popuiation (1921) of the cities of India of above 100,000 inhabitants was as follows:
Greater Calcutta1,263,292 \(\mid\) Amritsar ....... 160,409 Bombay . . . . . . 1, 172,953 Allahabad....... 155, 1570 Madras.......... 522,951 Nagpur.......... 149,522 Hyderabad..... 404,225 Mandaiay...... 147,429 Rangoon....... 339,527 Srinagar....... 141,631 Delhi. . . . . . . . . . 303,148 Madura. . . . . . . 138,894 Lahore............ 279 27,558 Barellly ........... 127,939 Ahmedabad..... 274,202 Meerut. .......... 122,567 Lucknow . . . . . . 243,553 Jaipur. . . . . . . . . 120,196 Bangalore. . . . . 238,111 Patna. ......... 120,109 Karachi . . . . . . 215,781 Trichinopoiy . . 119,521 Cawnpore...... 213,044 Surat........... 118,299 Benares. . . . . . . 199,493 Dacca. . . . . . . . . . 117,304 Agra. . . . . . . . . . . 185,946 Ajmer . . . . . . . . . . . . 114, 196 Poona. . . . . . . . . 176,671 Jubbulpore. ... . . 108,973

There are aiso 54 cities with a population of more than 30,000 and less than 100,000 .

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF INDIA.
(Census of 1911.)
SECTS.
Totai popuiation
Number.
313,547,840
Hindus.
217,586,892
Sikhs.
3,014,466
Buddhists.
Parsees.
Mohammedans.
Christians
Roman Catholies
100,096
66,647,299

Anglicans.
\(1,490,863\)
Presbyterians
181,130
Baptists.
337,226
Lutherans 218,500
Methodists. 171,844
Congregationalists . . . . . . . . . 135,265
Salvationists. 52,407
45,894
Other Protestants 45,894
Syrian (Romo-Syrian) 413,142
Syrian (others) 315,162
Armenians, Greeks, etc.
4,064
Jews.
20,980
Animistic.
Others.
37,101
The following statistics of illiteracy are those of the census of 1911.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Able to \\
\hline & Read \\
\hline M &  \\
\hline Female & 1,600,763 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Unable to
Read
and Write.
and \(43,480,620\)
\(143,480,620\)
\(151,397,030\)
Total.
160,419,288
152,997,793
Total.... \(18,539,431 \quad 294,877,650 \quad 313,417, \mathrm{c} 81\)
The problem in India is aiways how to get enough food for the people; that is, enough to stave off starvation. Famines and scourges are frequent, and obstacles to efflcient use of the natural resources are ever present in the conservatism of the people and disinciination to change

Although the efforts of Britain to introduce better methods have accomplished much and have held loyai a large proportion of the people, there has iately been an arousal of extreme nationalism, with resistance by the agitators and their followers to British ruie; taking under the leadership of Gandhi the form of non-co-operation.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$92,549,584
Exports, 1920-21
35,723,466
Exports, \(1920-21 . .\).
Beluchistan is in the extreme western part of tho Indian Empire, with 54,228 square miles of area, and, in \(1921,421,679\) of popuiation, practically ail Mussulmans or Hindus. It is governed by Britisli Residents under long-standing agreements.

Barren mountains and deserts render it comparatively unimportant economicaliy, with some cereais produced, and ijttle development of any kind. Mincrals have been expiored, and will some time afford weaith. Foreign trade totals about \(\$ 1,000,000\).
Sikkim is a state of India in the Himalayas, south from Thibet. The area is 2,818 square mlies, and population in 1921 was 81,722, composed of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It is governed by a Maharajah, H. H. Tashi Namgyal, under a British protectorate.

Cereals, fruits and woolen cloth are the products. The country is undeveloped.

The Andaman Islands are in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from the mainland of Burma. Area is 2,260 square miles, and population, 26,833 . Timber wealth is large, but the use of the islands for a penal settlement is the cirief interest.

The Nicobar Islands, 75 miles from Andaman Islands, lave 635 stuare miles of area, and population of 10,000 .

\section*{OTHER BRITISH ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.}
\(A D E N, ~ P E R I M, S O K O T R A, A N D\) BAHREIN ISLANDS.
United States Consul at Aden, Cecil M. P. Cross.
Aden, a peninsula on the Arabian coast, is on the southern end of the Suez Canal, and has 75 square miles of area, in Aden proper, and 9,000 square milas including protectorate areas. The population, including Perim, in 1921 was 54,923 , mostly Mohammedans. Foreign trade is indicated by about \(\$ 25,000,000\) in 1921 of imports-cotton goods, grains, coal, sugar, and foods; exports being coffee, gum, hides, cotton goods, and foods.

Manufacturing is chiefly of cigarettes and salt.
There are about 30 miles of narrow gauge railways
Sokotra is an island off the African coast undel British protection, and the Kuria Muria Islands, off the Arabian coast-all attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,382 square miles, and population 12,000 , mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$1,221,230
Exports, 1920-21
1921-22.
1,696,940 1,541,368
The Bahrein Islands lie off the Arabian coast, in the Persizn Gulf, the total area being 280 square miles, and the population 110,000 , mostly Mohammedans. Pearl fishing is the chief interest. The foreign trade in \(1920-21\) totalled about \(\$ 5,900,-\) 000 of imports, chlefly rice, coffee, sugar, tea, and cotton piece goods; and exports about \(\$ 6,250,000\), being about \(\$ 750,000,000\), and exports \(\$ 600, \mathrm{C} 00,000\), mostly rice, coffee, sugar.

\section*{\(C E Y L O N\)}

Unitca States Consul, at Colombo, Marshall M. Vance.
Ceylon is an island as large as the state of West Virginia, off the southern tip of India, in the Indian Ocean, with 25,481 square miles of area and 4,497 , 599 of population, divided: Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Mohammedaus, 302,000; Cnristians, 444,000 . Colombo (population 1921, 244,110), is the chief city.

Of the total \(16,212,000\) acres, \(3,106,000\) are tilled, and \(1,000,000\) pastureland. Products are cocoanuts, rubber, cinnamon, tea and grains. Tea is the most important, \(185,000,000\) pounds being exported in \(1920,120,000,000\) to the United Kingdom. Rubber exportations in 1920 were more than \(88,000,000\) pounds, half going to the United Kingdom, and \(39,368,000\) to the United States. Total imports in 1920 were about \(\$ 125,000,000\); exports, about \(\$ 95,000,000\).

Trade with the United States for the fiscal year 1921-22 was: imports, \(\$ 411,108\) : exports, \(\$ 9,723,851\).

The Maldive Isiands are 400 miles west from Ceylon, with 70,000 population, almost all Mohammedans. Cocoanuts, millet, palms, fruit and nuts are the products.
\(C Y P R U S\).
Cyprus is an island, third largest in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles from Asia Minor and 60 from Syria. Its area is 3,584 square miles, and population in 1921 was 274,108 Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks), 56,428; Christians, 214,480.

Nicosa is the capital, population 18,461 ; other towns, Larnaca, 10,652; Linasol, 11,843.

The island is agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, oats, olives and cotton chief products. 30 per cent. of the land area is cultivated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT'.
AREA, Singapore Island, 217 square miles; Penang Island, 108 square miles; Wellesley, 280 square miles; Malacca, 840 square miles; Pangkor, 155
square miles; total, 1,600 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(1921,882,000\).
CAPITAL, Singapore, population, 423,768.
Governor, Sir Lawrence N. Guillemard, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., also High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States; High Commissioner for Brunei, and British Agent for North-Borneo and Sarawak
United States Consul General, at Singapore, Ernest
L. Harris; Consul at Penang, Renwick S. McNeice.

The Straits Settlement is a crown colony in which Singapore, an island of 217 square miles area, just off the coast of the Malay Peninsula, is the chief part. The population in 1921 was about 890,000 Products are typical of that zone, total imports being about \(\$ 750,000,000\), and exports \(\$ 600,000,000\), two-thirds of each with British countries.

\section*{Trade with the United States was:}

Imports, 1920-21
14,927,449


The Federated Malay States lie in the Malay Peninsula, and have 27,506 square miles, and population in 1919 was about \(1,315,000\). Products are cocoanuts, rice, rubber, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. In 1920 imports were about \(\$ 100,000,000\), and exports about \(\$ 165,000,000\).

The Unfederated Malay States, area, 23,486 square miles, and estimated population, all Mohammedans, of about \(1,123,000\), are five in number, each under a native Sultan and with a British adviser.

British North Borneo has 31,106 square miles area, with 208,183 population in 1911, chiefly Mohammedans on the seacoast and aboriginal tribes inland
A. C. Pearson is Governor General, and the British North Borneo Company has Jurisdiction.
Exports are mainly timber, sago, rice, gum, and the tropical products.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the Island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is 1921, 25,454, of which 35 were Europeans. The revenue for 1920 was about \(£ 23,500\) and expenditures about \(£ 26,000\); debt \(£ 50,100\). A British Resident is in control.

Sarawak, the land of the white Rajah, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 400 miles long and its area 42,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 600,000 . The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, 23 miles up the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable for large steamers. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, gutta percha, gutta jelutong, cutch, petroleum, birds' nests, fish, oil nuts and sugar. The Rajah is H. H. Charles.Vyner Brooke, great-nephew of James Brooke, the Englishman to whom the Sultan of Brunel gave the Government in 1842.

\section*{HONG KONG.}

Governor General, Sir R. E Stubbs, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul General, William H. Gale.
British Hong Kong is a crown colony acquired in 1841, and lies at the mouth of the Canton River 60 miles from Canton. It is 11 miles long by from two to three wide. The population in 1920 was estimated at 625,166 , non-Chinese being 14,000 .

Hong Kong is an important British station of great strategic value commercially as well as naval as to China. Foreign trade in 1920 was: imports about \(\$ 650,000,000\); exports, about \(\$ 765,000,000\); of the imports 32 per cent. was from the British Empire; of the exports, 18 per cent. to Eritish areas.

Much of the trade with the United Kingdom is for articles for re-exportation, the trade compristing exports of the simpler products of the areas tributary to Hong Kong, and inports the manufactures and other things of more advanced countries.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\(\$ 22,042,1.07\)
Exports,
\(1921-22\).
\(1920-21\).
\(1921-22\).
19,569,408


\section*{WEIHAIWEI.}

Weihaiwei is in the Chinese Province of Shantung, and includes islands and the bay, which were leased in 1898. The area is 285 square miles, and the poput lation was 147,177 in 1911. Under agreement made at the Shantung Settlement at the Washington Conference, January, 1922, Great Britain will restore the territory to China.

\section*{UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.}

AREA, 473,089 square miles; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Orange Free State, 50,389; the Transvaal, 110,450. POPULATION, census of \(1921,6,922,813\); divided, Cape of Good Hope, 2,781,185; Natal, 1,234,000; Orange Free State, 628,360; the Transvaal, 2,085,837
CAPITALS, Cape Town (seat of Legislature), population, census, of 1921, 206,558; Pretoria (seat of Government), 73,770; other citles, Johannesburg, population, 284,191; Durban, 140.324; Port Elizabeth, 45.927; Kimberley, 39,320; Bloemfontein, 38,865 , and six others having more than 10,000 but less than 21,000 whites.
Gorernor General, H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G.

Pramier, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts (Natlve Affairs)
United States Consui General, at Cape Town, Alfred A. Winslow: Consuls, at Durban, Natal, Lewis V. Boyle; at Port Elizabeth, Monnett B. Davis; at Johannesburg, vacant.
The Union of South Africa, referred to by some Britons as "The flower of Brltish democratio development," includes the former colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and the one-time Boer. republies, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These were all united May 31, 1910, under self-governing privileges. Leglslative power rests with a Senate of 40 members, eaeh with a \(£ 500\) property qualification, eight appointed and 32 elected; and a House of Assembly of 134 elected members.

The Government, to which the British Parliament granted broadest powers, is on a very advanced platform of expression of the people's will. There is an elected provisional eouncil in each state with an administration appointed by the Governor General which deals with local matters.

The Union of South Africa is a member of the League of Nations.

The census of 1921 returned \(1,522,924\) whites and \(5,399,889\) colored; of the \(4,697,152\) colored returned in the 1911 census, \(4,019,006\) were Bantu natives, 152,309 Aslatics and 525,837 of other races. Of the cities Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and Cast London alone returned a majority of white inhabltants.

The defense force of the Union has been entirely responslble for the military administratlon since Dec. 1, 1921, and the imperial soldiers have been withdrawn.

The railways owned by the several colonies prior to the Union were in May, 1919, merged into one system, the South African Railways, under control of the Union Government. The total mileage in operation March 31, 1920, was 9,542 (Cape, 4,252; Natal, 1,302; Orange Free State, 1,342 ; and the Transvaal, 2,644). The capital expenditure up to March 31, 1921 , was \(£ 99,821,886\); gross earnings, \(1920-21\), were \(£ 23,618,457\); expendltures, \(£ 18,646,912\). The mileage of privately-owned lines was 507 (Cape, 453; Natal, 50 ; Orange Free State, 4).

The overseas shipping entering the ports in 1920 was 1,200 vessels of \(4,085,000\) tons; coastwise, 2,532 vessels of \(5,698,000\) tons.

The output of gold and diamonds from south Africa from the earliest dates of discovery to Dec. 31, 1920 , is given in the following table, the value of gold being ealculated at \(£ 4.2477\) per ounce.
Province.
Cape of Grood Hope..... Cold.
\(£ 21,847\)
\(£ 169,832,477\)

Cape of Good Hope..... £21,847 £169,832,477

Orange Free State.
28,979,807
Total. . £673,914,796 £216,797,140
The value of the coal output for the Union in the same time was \(£ 48,871,775\), in all provinces; of copper, \(£ 22,917,558\), chiefly from the Cape; and of tin, \(£ 4,440,170\), chiefly from the Transvaal. The agricultural and dairying industrles have been well developed for African areas, and such produce is even shipped to the London market.

Progress is belng made in development of manufacturing to use the country's raw materlals, more than \(\$ 200,000,000\) being already livested therein.

The Union of South Africa spelt out of its loan funds for war services in the six fiscal years, 1915-21, £22,940,555.
Budget, \(1921-22\)-Revenue.............. \(£ 29,150,000\) Expenditure \(24,900,538\)
\(11,731,800\)

\section*{Expenditure, loan account}

178,607,939
Debt, March 31, 1921. £87,667,516.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920 - 21
S46,925,067

1921-22
5,282,140
Southwest Africa, iormerly Germin territory, amexed 1884, occupies the Atlantic Coast from the Orange River to Angola. It was conquered by the armed forses of the Union in the World War, and surrendered on July 9,1915 , at Khorab. It ls now adininistered by the Union under a manklate from the League of Nations, dated Dec. 17, 1920. It covers about 322,400 square miles and the native population is estimated it 218,000 with 19,000 Europeans, between 7,000 and 8,000 of whom are Germans and the rest South African farmers.
It has a very healthful climate, dry and temperate,
elevations inland. It is essentially a stock-raising
country.
Budget,
1921-22-Revenue
\(£ 806,800\) Expenditures

894,644

\section*{SOUTH AFRICA.}

Basutoland, with 11,716 square miles, and, by the census of \(1921,500.554\) population, of which 1,396 were Europeans, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape of Good Hope Province on an elevated plateau. It is well watered and has a fine climate. Stock-raising is most important Products are wool, wheat. cereals, with beginning of iron workings, and coal production promised. The terrltory ls governed by a resident Commlssioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa
Bechuanaland, area, 275,000 square miles and population, by the census of 1921, 152,983, is in the middle of Southern Africa between Southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is utterly undeveloped, but cattle growing and agriculture have gained momentum, and the live stock already totals more than 600,000 head. Gold is mined, the 1921 output being in excess of \(\$ 100,000\). It is a protectorate governed by a resident Commissioner.
Rhodesia, with 440,000 square miles, and 1,728,000 populatlon, estimated, and divided by the Zambesi River into Northern and Southern Rhodesia, about of equal size and importance, lles in Central South Africa, extending from the Transvaal to Belgian Congo and Tanganyika. The people are progressive, women voting, and good beginnings have been made in agrlculture and cattle raislng. Gold and silver are mined. The total output of gold from 1890 to Jan. 1, 1922, was £51,401,615.
The territory is under the administration of the Britlsh South Africa Company, who secured- a royal charter Oct. 29, 18518 There ls a Legislative Council of 19, of whom 12 are elected by direct, vote, women voting
Inl a referendum held Nov. 6, 1922, the people of Rhodesia cast 5,989 votes in favor of incorporation with the Union of South Africa and 8,774 against, being a majority of 2,785 against.
Swaziland, wlth 6,678 square miles, and a population, by census of 1921 , of 133,563 , lies at the southeast side of the Transvaal in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and livestock. Some gold is yieided. The country is undeveloped. it is governed by a resident Commlssioner under the authority of the High Commlssloner of South Africa.

\section*{BRITISH WEST AFRICA.}

\section*{NIGERIA.}

AREA, estimated, 332,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(16,250,000\).
CAPITAL, Lagos.
Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G.
Nigeria lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin, lead and iron ore industries are old and valuable. Other products are palm oil. rubber, nuts, ivory, hides, llvestock, ostrich feathers, drugs and tobacco.

Nigeria is a country, like most of Africa, of vast natural resources, with barely initial exploration done up to this time. The people, as in all Mohammedan countries, are backward, but Europeans with capital have gone in and are bringing resources into play. Slavery was abollshed by ordlnance in 1917, and slave-dealing suppressed.

Commerce is mostly by the trading stations common to such lands, at which simple manufactures are exchanged for native products. There are (1920) 1,126 miles of railroad.

The value of the imports in 1920 was \(£ 25,216,507\) and of exports, \(£ 16.987,018\).
Cameroon, 31,000 square miles, and 400,000 population, lies between Britisli Nigerla and the French Congo in Western Afrlca. It is part of the former Germin colony Kamorun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France (which see). It is a region of fertile solls, and progress is rapid toward bullding up valuable agrleultural produc-tion-cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper and palm oil Ivory is a large product.

The seat of Government is Buea and the adminlstrator is the Governor of Nigerla.

Gambia, area, 4,130 square miles, and population, estlmated at 240,000 , is an independent West African Britlsil crown colony, from which huts, hides and palm kernels are exported, and the usual supply of manufactures imported from developed eountrles.

Its linports in 1920 were valued at \(£ 2,711,880\) and exports at \(£ 2,466,145\). The tonnage of vessels entering the ports in 1920 was 796,920.

It is administered by a Governor as a crown colony.

The trade of ali British West Africa with the United States was:

Txports 1921-22.
6,077,715
Exports, 1920-21.
7,051,365
9.338,098

\section*{THE GOLD COAST.}
(The Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and mandate for Togoland.)
AREA-about 80,000 square miles; area of that
part of Togoland under British mandate, 12,600 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,029,750; of Togoland, estimated, 350,000 .
CAPITAL-Accra; population, estimated, 20,000. Governor-Brig. Gen. Sir F. G. Guggesberg, K. C. M. G.

The Gold Coast lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 milies. The French Ivory Coast is on the west, and on the east is Togoland, formerly a German colony, and now divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France. The French portion, about 21,100 square miles, is attached for administrative purposes to Dahomey, in the east (which see), and the British, about 12,600 square miles, is administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Under his administration also falis Ashanti, due north of the Gold Coast, and the Northern Territories. due north of Ashanti. These countries have enormous weaith in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. Palm kernels and oil are among the chief products.

There is a Government railway, 168 miles, from seccondee to Kumasi, and a line from Accra to Anyinam ( 85 miles), the extension of which to Kumasi was to be pushed in 1922.

\section*{SIERRA LEONE.}

AREA of colony, 4,000 square miles; of protectorate, 27,000 square miles; total, 31,000 square miles.
POPULATION of coiony, estimated, 1920, 80,000 (European, 1,028); of Protectorate, census of 1911; 1,327,560.
CAPITAL Freetown; population, 1911, 34,090.
Governor-Richard J. Wilkinson, C. M. G.
Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa for 180 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capitai, Freetown, it has the greatest seaport in West Africa, with an excelient harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1767 . The hinterland forms the protectorate, which extends inland about 180 miles. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil; the chief imports, textiles, spirits, tobacco and hardware.
The tonnage entering Freetown in 1920 was \(2,428,337\); the value of the imports was \(£ 3,548,478\), of exports, \(£ 2,949,380\).

\section*{BRITISH EAST AFRICA.}

Kenya, coiony and protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean northeast to Italian Somaliiand and north to Abyssinia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika. Its boundaries are the Umba, Juba and Uganda Rivers. It has 245,060 square miles of area, and estimated population of 2,630,000. On the coast the peopie are Mohammedans, and inland of crude tribal religions. Nairobi, a famous centre for big game hunting, is the capital; popuiation about 25,000 . A Government raiiroad runs from Mombasa on the coast through Nairobi to the lake Victoria Nyanza, 618 miles.

The country, of course, is undeveloped, but what deveioping has been done is in mining and agricuiture, with rice, cocoanuts, cotton, simsin, nuts, cassava, sugar cane, fruits, some cereals, and some goid, graphite, marbie, manganese, opals, copper, bitumen and kaolin produced, and with large possibilities for mineral development.

Tanganyika was formerly German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Beigium, and the "Kionga Triangle" to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Lake Nyassa to Victoria Nyanza. It is administered under a mandate frorn the League of Nations, by a Governor, with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

The area is 365,000 square miles, estimated, and the population \(7,659,000\), estimated. Whites are negligible, numbering less than 2,500 .
Forest wealth is large, and there is much land susceptible of agricultural development for the production of tropicai fruits and other foodstuffs. Domestic animals figure in the wealth of the people, who are extremely crude and uncivilized.

The Usanda Protectorate, in East Africa, has 110,000 square miles, and the population in 1921 was estimated at \(3,200,000\). The country is well advanced in civilization, 750,000 of the people belonging to the intelligent class. Cotton is the chief product. Since the British took it over there has been expansion of foreign trade by 200 per cent.

The trade of all British East Africa with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21 \ldots . .\).
Exports.
1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(4,440,3439\)

Nyassaland, formerly known as British Central Africa, is situate on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyassa, and extends as far as Zambesi. It has 39,573 square miles, and in 1921 had \(1,200,000\) population, estimated. Coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea and livestock are the principal industries, foreign trade, imports and exports, totalling about \(\$ 4,500\),000 in 1921.

\section*{ZANZIBAR.}

Zanzibar is an island of 1,020 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, having 196,733 population in 1910. Lord Salisbury, in 1890, traded Heligoland in the North Sea with Germany for it.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K. C. M. G. (succeeded Dec. 9, 1911), but is administered by a British High Commissioner, Major Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K. C. M. G., and a British Resident, J. H. Sinclair. The Island of Pemba, 30 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government.

The people are Mohammedans, and their ciove industry yields the bulk of the world's supply, there being, estimated, 48,000 acres, with \(4,750,000\) trees devoted to that product, with nearly \(\$ 15,000,000\) in annual exports to all parts of the worid. The copra industry is next, with 55,000 acres, on which \(2.500,000\) cocoanut trees produce.

Manufactures are pottery, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats.

Imports in 1920 were valued at \(£ 2,738,025\); and exports at \(£ 3,011,180\).

The revenue in 1920 was \(£ 330,212\), and the expenditures \(£ 403,808\).

Zanzibar, popuiation, 35,000, has one of the finest ports in Africa. In 1920 there entered the port 335 vessels of \(1,027,563\) tons.

\section*{MINOR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.}

Mauritius. an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and in 1921, 377,108 population, of which 122,424 were Roman Cathoilics, and most of the others Hindus. Port Louis, popuiation 39,900 , is the capitai and chief seaport.

Of the total of about \(\$ 42,000,000\) exports in 1920 , all but about \(\$ 1,000,000\) was sugar, it being one of the world's important sugar sources.
Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 90 islands of 156 square miles, and a 1920 population of 24,500, estimated, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capitai is Victoria, a port with an important coaling station. From 23,000 acres, in 1920 , there were \(23,000,000\) cocoanuts produced, other products being phosphates, mangrove bark, livestock and fish.

Somaliland, a protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 300,000 population, all Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, with Abyssinia to the south and west and Italian Somaliland on the east. The chief town is Berbera, population 30,000 , and the products skins, resin, gum, cattle and sheep.

St. Helena, the island made famous by the exiie of the Emperor Napoleon, is 1,200 milies off the west coast of Africa, has 47 square milies, and about 3,800 population. Fruits, nuts, timber, flax, lace making, flax the chief, are the industries. It is an important naval coaling station, and, although volcanic and smaii, has large strategic value.
Ascension Island is in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa, containing 34 square miles and 250 population.
AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF.
AREA, 2,974,581 square milies, divided: New South Wales, 309,432; Victoria, 87,884; Queensland, 670,500; South Australia, 380,070; West Australia, 975,920; Tasmania, 26,215; North Territory, 523,620; Federal Territory, 940.
POPULATION, census of April, 1921, 5,496,794, divided: New South Waies, 2,099,703; Victoria, 1,531,529; Queensland, 757,634; South Australia, 495,336; West Australia, 332,213; Tasmania, 213,877: North Territory, 3,870; Federai District, 2,572; fuli blooded aborigines, not enumerated, estimated, at 60,000.

CAPITAL, Melbourne; population, 1921, 784,000; ehief cities, Sydney, population, 897,640; Brisbane, 209,699; Adelaide, 255,318; Perth, 155,129; Hobart, Tasmania, 52,163.
Governor General, Lord Forster of Lepe, P. C., G. C. M. G.

Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Foreign Affairs). Australasian diplomatic interests are represented in Washington by the British Ambassador.
United States Consul General at Melbourne, Thomas Samnons; Consuls, at Sydney, Henry P. Starrett; at Newcastle, N. S. W., Romeyn Wormuth; at Adelaide, Henry H. Balch.
Australia, itsolf a continent, is situate between \(10^{\circ}\) and \(40^{\circ}\) south latitude and \(113^{\circ}\) to \(153^{\circ} 40^{\prime}\) east, longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the west. The states of the Commonwealth are: New South Wales, Vietoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, the North Territory, and Tasmania, formerly known as Van Dieman's Land, an island the size of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massacnusetts, which lies off the southeast corner of the mainland.

Australia is one of the important parts of the Britisl Empire, with that complete self-government that obtains in Canada. In the east mountains rise to about 7,000 feet altitude; the central portion extends westward in rolling plains, becoming sandy and in places desert, until higher elevatlons are reached along the west coast. The Murray River, rising on the slopes of the mountains, is navigable inland for 2,000 miles.

The elimate; belng in the South Hemisphere, is of the south temperate in the south, and in the north tropical. The interior portions are subject to high temperature, and in all parts the elimate is regarded as healthful; being dry. Rainfall is normal only on the north, northeast and southeast coasts.

Australia is governed on the Federal plan, with a Parliament, of Senate and House of Representatives. Like Canada, it accedes to imperial requests voluntarily in all economie matters, as well as military and naval, has been loyal but, "with a mind of its own." Australian troops in the late war served with distinction.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a member of the League of Nations

Products are not dissimilar to those of the United States, the 1920 reports showing a total tilled area of \(13,299,000\) aeres producing \(45,970,000\) bushels of wheat, \(12,559,000\). of oats, \(4,288,000\) of barley, \(6.764,000\) of corn, \(2,989,000\) tons of hay, 294,000 tons of potatoes, \(1,350,000\) tons of sugar cane, 13,000 tons of beet sugar, 139,000 tons of grapes, from whieh \(7,649,000\) gallons of wine was made, and about \(\$ 25,000,000\) values from orchards and fruit gardens. Total value of all agricultural production was \(\$ 360,765,000\).
Forests cover \(92,500,000\) acres, of which \(17,670,-\) 000 has been resorved for timber. In 1919 there were \(2,421,000\) horses, \(12,711,000\) cattle, \(75,554,000\) sheep, and 696,000 swine. Wool product in 1920 was \(663,249,000\) pounds, of whieh \(552,334,000\) were exported, much of it coming to the United States. Butter produced was \(165,648,000\) pounds, \(39,006,000\) belng exported.

Minerals abound and are growing in importance of develonment. The 1919 mineral production was valued at \(\$ 98,625,000\), consisting of gold, \(\$ 27,275,000\); silver and lead, \(\$ 9,610,000 ;\) eopper, \(\$ 9,460,000\); tin, \(\$ 5,250,000\); coal, \(\$ 33,355,000\); others, \(\$ 18,225\),000 . Total mineral production up to the end of 1919 had been \(\$ 4,986,995,000\). In 1851 , there was a spectacular rush to newly discoverod gold fields, similar to that of Caliornia.

Manufacturing production in 1920 was valued at \(\$ 490,000,000\), forest and fisheries products at \(\$ 95,-\) 000.000 . Miallufactures are not yet greatly developed, but capital is entering in ever larger volume to erect and maintain works for the utilization of the resources. Most of it has como from England but considerable is now going from tbe United States, and negotiations are making for the entranee of larger consignments of capital from this country

Freo trade rules botween the states of the Commonwealth, but customs duties aggregating more than \(\$ 100,000,000\) were. collected in \(1920-21\), in which fiscal year imports were valued at \(\$ 816,-\) 667,520 , and exports at \(\$ 660,146,900\). Imports were varied-textiles, metal manufactures, and most of the commercial articles of modern civllized life.

Next to Great Britaln, the Unlted States took the largest proportion of the exports, and more than half as much was inported from the United States as from Britain.

The net tonuage of the 2,247 registerod vessels in 1920 was 345,159 , and entrances of all vesisels in
ocean commerce at the ports numbered 2,981 , with 8,086,507 tonnage.

Railway mileage in 1921 was 23,295 , state owned, and of all gauges known to railroading.

In 1918 there were 3,424 public schools, and there are several technical schools and universities.

As in all parts of the Empire, there is religious freedom, and the Church of England predominates. Australia is insuffieiently explored, and is expected to develop rapidly in the ensuing years. Its possibilities seem boundless.

Its economic life is tied with the distant North Hemisphere, and its political life with Britain; and its prevailing poliey appears to be to erect barriers to the entrance of Asiatics.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\$120,985,720
Exports, 1920-21.
64,776,548
\(64,46,548\)
\(31,461,017\)
19,193,614

\section*{NEW ZEALAND; DOMINION OF,}

AREA, 103,581 square miles, divided, Auekland Province, 25,364; Taranaki, 3,732; Hawke's Bay, 4,241; Wellington, 10,807 ; Marlborough, 4,225; Nelson, 10,875; Westland, 4,881; Canterbury, 13,858; Otago, 13,955; Southland, 11,355.
POPULATION, census of \(1921,1,218,913\), divided, Auckland, 369,618; Taranaki, 61,911; Hawke's Bay, 60,925; Wellington, 248,801: Marlborough, 17,788; Nelson, 47,628; Westland, 14,181; Canterbury, 199,034; Otago; 137,038; Southland, 61,989.
CAPITAL, Wellington; population, 95,235. Chief eities, Auekland, population, 157,757; Christchurch, 105,670; Dunedin, 72,225
Governor General, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. W. O., G. C. V. O.

Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Massey (Finance, Railways, Mines, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances and Imperial Supplies). United States Consul General, at Wellington, David F. Wliber; Consul, at Auckland, Karl de G. MaeVitty
New Zealand lies 1,200 miles east from Australia, in the Pacific Ocean, and consists of South Island and North Island, extending north and south from \(35^{\circ}\) of southern latitude to \(46^{\circ}\). There are numerous outlying islands under the New Zealand flag

The agricultural possibilities are very great, twothirds of the area being tillable, with \(17,000,000\) acres forested. Actually tilled area in 1920 was \(18,004,776\) acres, with large \({ }^{\prime}\) areas being surveyed for settlement by farmers.

In 1921 production was \(6,872,000\) bushels of wheat, \(5,225,000\) of oats, \(1,587,000\) of barley. Wheat averages were twice per acre that of the United States, and the other crops on a relatively high level of area productivity

In 1921 there were 334,000 horses, \(3,113,000\) cattle, \(23,236,000\) sheep, and 342,000 swine. Wool production in 1919 was \(265,683,924\) pounds, of which more than two-thirds is normally exported.

In 1920 the value of the manufactured products was \(\$ 348,900,000\), in 4,357 ostablishments, employing 64,951 persons, with \(\$ 164,000,000\) wages and ralaries.

Mineral production in 1920 was gold, \(\$ 4,415,000\); silver, \(\$ 435,000\); tungsten, \(\$ 6,200\); eoal, exported, \(\$ 642,000\); consumed, \(\$ 8,815,000\)

In 1920 total imports were valued at \(\$ 307,975,000\); exports, \(\$ 232,205,000\); the foreign trade being heavlest with the United States next to Great Britain.

In 1920 there were 548 vessels of 86,060 tonnage net registered. Total entrances of vessels in 1920 wore 744 of \(2,062,370\) tonnage net. In 1921 there were 1,282 miles of railways Government owned, and 138 privately owned.

New Zealand is politically organized along very broadly democratic lines, with tendency to advance rather rapidly into the realm of cconomic and sociological experiment.

Its Government is by Legislative Council of 41 members, shortly to be enlarged by popular election to 64.

The Dominion of New Zealand is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports 1920-21
\$47,605,552

17,419,616
1921-22......................
German Samoa, which included Savail and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan Islands in the Western Pacific, were occupied by the British on Aug. 29. 1914, immedlately on the outbreak of the World War. Thls territory was assigned as a mandate
from the League of Nations to New Zealand under date of Dec. 17, 1920, and is now called Western Samoa.

Savaii is 48 miles by 25 and has an area of about 660 square miles. Upolu has an area of about 600 square mlles. Both are mountainous, fertle and well watered. The population of the two aggregated by the census of April, 1921, 37,051, of which 1,035 were Brltish and 292 Americans. The chicf product is copra.

\section*{AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS.}

In the Paclicic reaches of Australasia, of the other areas under the British Empire these are the most important:

Papua, or British New Guinea, on the Island of New Guinea north from Australia, with 250,000 estlmated population, and 90,540 square miles, the people being crude tribes. The interior of the great island is unexplored.

New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea, has been mandated by the League of Nations to Brltain.

Bismarck Archipelago, 15,752 square miles, and with a native population of about 188,000 ,
and the Solomon Islands, 3,800 square miles, and with a populatlon of about 17,000 , both formerly German possesslons, have been placed under Britain by the League of Nations.

Nauru Island, formerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has valuable guano deposlts.

Fiji Islands, 250 in number, area, 7,083 square mlles, populatlon, estlmatcd, 1919, 163,416; products, troplcal frults, vegetables, slsal, hemp, domestic animals. Clvilization, barely in the beginnings.

Tonga Islands, or Frlendly Islands, about 385 square miles, wlth a population of 23,562 , export copra and llvestock.

The New Hebrides, area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000 , are under the joint administration of Great Britain and France.

The trade of British Oceania with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 \$841,701
Exports 1921-22 355,192
Exports, 1920-21.
2,131,849 635,584

FOREIGN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline S. & Country & Pop'lat'n|| & Ities. & Y. & Pop'lat'n & Ities. & Country. & n \\
\hline Adelaide. & Austra & 255,000 & Foocho & & 1,492,000 & Newc & Englan & \\
\hline Ahmedabad. & India & 274,000 & Frank & Germany.. & \[
433,000
\] & Nice & France & \[
200,000
\] \\
\hline Aleppo & Syri & 250,000 & Genoa & & & Ningpo & China & 2,173,000 \\
\hline Alexan & Egy & 450,000 & Glasgow & Scotla & 1,034,000 & Nottingham. & England & 263,000 \\
\hline Algiers & Alger & 207,000 & Goteborg & & 1,203,000 & Nurnberg. & German & 353,000 \\
\hline Amoy & China & 400,000 & The Hag & & & Odessa & Russia. & \\
\hline Amsterd & Holl & 642,000 & Hamburg & German & & Opor & & \\
\hline Antwer & Belgit & 334,000 & Hangcho & China. & 1,730,000 & Osaka & Japan & 1,253,000 \\
\hline Athens & Greec & 300,701 & Hankow & & 290,000 & Otta & Cana & 113,000 \\
\hline Bag & Mesopo & \[
200,000
\] & Hanove & & \[
393,000
\] & Paler & Italy & 360,000 \\
\hline Bah & Brazil & & Harbin & \[
\mathrm{Chi}
\] & 365,000 & Paris & France & \[
2,907,000
\] \\
\hline Bak & Rus & \[
250,000
\] & Havan & \[
\mathrm{Cub}
\] & \[
364,000
\] & Pekln & China & 1,200,000 \\
\hline Bangk & Slam & 550,000 & Havre & Fra & 261,000 & Pern'm & Brazll & \[
250,000
\] \\
\hline gal & India & \[
238,000
\] & Heising & Finla & 201,000 & Petrogr & Russla & \[
710,000
\] \\
\hline arcel & Spai & 82,000 & Hongko & Chin & 625,200 & Portsmo & England... & \[
247,400
\] \\
\hline tavi & & \[
43.000
\] & Hull & & 287,000 & Pragu & Bohemla... & \[
676,500
\] \\
\hline ele & Bra & \[
305,000
\] & Hyde & India & \[
405,000
\] & Rang & Indla. . . . & \[
340,004
\] \\
\hline Belfas & Irela & \[
95,000
\] & Ichan & Chi & \[
449,000
\] & Riga & Latvla & \[
570,000
\] \\
\hline Bealin & India & \[
200,000
\] & Johan's & U. 01So.Af. & 284,000 & \[
\mathrm{Rio} \mathrm{Ja}
\] & Brazil & \[
11,225,000
\] \\
\hline Berlin, Gr & Germ & 3,804,000 & Karach & In & 216,000 & Rom & Italy & \[
591,000
\] \\
\hline Birmlngh' & Engl & 920,000 & Kazan & Rus & \[
200,000
\] & Ros & Argentina.. & 224,001 \\
\hline Bolog & Ital & 205,000 & Khar & Russia & 250,000 & Rosto & Russla & 200,000 \\
\hline Bombay & & 1 173,000 & Kiel & Germ & 206,000 & Rotter & Holla & 510,000 \\
\hline Bordeau & Fra & 268,000 & Kiev. & Rus & 600,000 & Samshu & Chin & 200,000 \\
\hline Bradfor & Eng & 286,000 & Kiung & Chi & 381,000 & Santiago & Chili & 508,000 \\
\hline Brem & Germ & 280,000 & Kiung & Chi & 587,000 & Sao Pa & Braz & 515,000 \\
\hline Bresla & German & 528,000 & Kobe & & 609,000 & Sarato & Russ & 230,000 \\
\hline Prisba & Australia & & Konig & Ger & 261,000 & Seoul & Kore & 315,000 \\
\hline Bristo & England & 377,000 & Kyo & Jap & 592,000 & Shangha & Chin & 1,539,000 \\
\hline Brno & Cz'cho-S & 222,000 & Laho & Indi & 280,000 & Sheffiel & Engla & 491,000 \\
\hline Brusse & Belgiu & 685,000 & Leeds & Eng & 458,320 & Slngapo & Stralts Set. & 424,000 \\
\hline Buchares & Roumani & 350,000 & Leicest & Eng & 234,190 & Soocho & China & 1,028,000 \\
\hline Budapest & Hungary & 1,200,000 & Leipsic & Ger & 605,000 & Stettln & German & 233,000 \\
\hline BuenosAy & Argentln & 1,674,000 & Lembe & Polan & 219,000 & Stockhol & Sweden & 420,000 \\
\hline Calro. & Egypt & 795,000 & & & 201,000 & Strassbourg. & France & 225,000 \\
\hline Calcutta & India & 1,264,000 & Lima & Per & 280,000 & Stuttgart & Germany & 309,200 \\
\hline Cape Tow & U of & 207,000 & Lisbo & Port & 490,000 & Sydney & Australla & 897,700 \\
\hline Canton & China & 1,367,000 & Llverp & Engla & 804,000 & Tabriz. & Persia & 200,000 \\
\hline Catania & Italy & 225,000 & Lodz & Polan & 452,000 & Tashke & Siberia & 275,000 \\
\hline Cawnpor & Indi & 213,000 & London, grtr & & 7,476,168 & Tehe & Pers & 225,000 \\
\hline Changsha & China & 1,272,000 & Luckno & India & 244,000 & Tient & China...... & 839,000 \\
\hline Chemnit & Germa & 305,000 & Lungch & Ch & 200,000 & Tlflls & Georgia, R. & 350,000 \\
\hline Cholon & Fr.Indo-Ch & 200,000 & Lyons. & Fra & 562,000 & Tokio, Gr't'r & Japan..... & 5,164,000 \\
\hline Chlnklan & China & 478,000 & Madr & Ind & 523,000 & Toron & Canad & 376,600 \\
\hline Christian & Norwa & 259,000 & Madri & & 609,000 & Ts ngt & Chin & 309,000 \\
\hline Chungkln & China & \[
1,100,000
\] & Magdeburg. & Germany.. & \[
286,000
\] & Tunls. & Afri & 200,000 \\
\hline Cologne & German & \[
634,000
\] & Manchest & England... & \[
.730550
\] & T & Italy & 460,000 \\
\hline Colombo & Ceylo & 244,000 & Mannhe & Germany.. & \[
230,000
\] & Valen & & 236,000 \\
\hline Const'nople. & Turke & 1,000,000 & Marseil & France. & \[
587,000
\] & Valparalso & Chi & 200,000 \\
\hline Copenhage & Denm & 561,000 & Melbourne & Austra & \[
784,000
\] & Vancou & Cana & 200,000 \\
\hline Damasc & Syrl & \[
250,000
\] & Mexico City & Mexi & \[
1,000,000
\] & en & Italy ...... & 200,000 \\
\hline Danzi & Balt & 352,000 & Mllan... & Italy & \[
664,000
\] & Vlctor & Hongkong . & \\
\hline Dell & India & 303,000 & Montevldeo. & Uruguay... & \[
363,000
\] & Vlenna & Austrla.... & \\
\hline ortmum & Ger & 296,000 & Montreal & Canada. . & 607,000 & \(V \mathrm{lna}\) & lthuanla.. & 215,000 \\
\hline Dresden & Germ & 588,000 & Moscow & Russia & 1,100,000 & Wanhsle & Chlna & 752,000 \\
\hline Dublin & Irela & 399,000 & Munich & Ge & 631,000 & Warsaw & Poland & 932,000 \\
\hline Duisburg & Germ & 245,000 & Nagoya & Japa & 430,000 & Wench & China & ,739,000 \\
\hline Dusseldor & Germ & 408,000 & Nankin & Chin & 903,000 & Wuch & Chir & 349,000 \\
\hline Edinburgh. & Scotla & 420,000 & Nannin & & 300,000 & Wuh & Ch & 236,000 \\
\hline Ek'terin'slav & & 200,000 & Nantes & & 220,000 & & Japan.... & 423,000 \\
\hline Esse & Germa & 440.000 & Naples & Italy & 700.000 & Zurlch & Switzerl'd.. & 207,000 \\
\hline Flore & Italy. & 250,000 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Berlin figures cover Greater Berlin as offcially counted ln 1921. The old City of Berlln has about 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The figures for the cities in the above table are from the very latest official censuses and estimatcs.
There are 27 cities of the world with \(1,000,000\) or more populatlon, of which China has 9 ; the Unlted
States, 3; Indla, 2; Japan, 2; and Argentlna, Austria, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Russia, Scotland, and Turkey, 1 each.

\section*{(1)tyer foreigu Countrits.}

\section*{ABYSSINIA KINGDOM OF.}

AREA, estimated, 350,000 square miles. POPULATION, estimated, \(10,000,000\).
CAPITAL, Addis Abeba; pop., estimated, 50,000. Empress, Waizeru Zauditu, daughter of the late Emperor Menciek, born in 1876; elected Empress Sept. 27, 1916 after her nephew Lij Yaser was deposed.
Abyssinia is a mountainous, volcanie country In northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea (Italian) on the north, Brttish Somaliiand (Berbera) and Italian Somalitand on the cast, British East Africa on the oruth and the Sudan on the west. The agricuitural and mineral resources of the eountry are comparatively undeveloped, and its wealth of water power is unused. In the lower country and deep valleys, which are very hot, sugar cane, cotton, colree and rubber are produced, whille grain, fruit, tobacco, potatoos, etc., are grown in the higher temperate country, The upper slopes are given over to cattle ralsing. Hides, skins, eoffee and beeswax are the chief exports, and cotton goods the chler importis. The total trade is estmated at about \(\$ 12,000,000\). A rallroad 495 miles long, built under French auspices, runs from Jibuti to the capital. Slavery is prevalent. The royal family claims deseent from Menelek, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Abyssinia is the only country in Afriea that was neutral in the World War. It is not a member of the League of Nations.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
.. \$19,477
Exports, \(1920-21\)
1921-22
9,500

\section*{AFGHANISTAN.}

AREA, estimated, 245,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 6,330,500.
CAPITAL, Kabul; population, estimated, 150,000; other eities, Kandahar, population 50,000 , and Herat, 20,000 .
Amir, Amanullah Khan, born June 1, 1892, sueceeded on the assassination of his father, Amir Habibullah Khan, Feb. 20, 1919. Heir, his son, born June 5, 1921.
Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asta between \(61^{\circ}\) and \(72^{\circ}\) east longitude and \(29^{\circ}\) and \(38^{\circ} 20^{\prime}\) north latitude. Its extreme breadth northeast to southeast is about 700 miles, and from the Herat frontler on the west to the Khyber Pass on the east it is 600 miles. It is bounded on the north by Transeaspia (Russia) and Bokhara, on the east by British India, on the south by Beluchistan (British India) and on the west by Persia. The clevation is gencrally over 4,000 - feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the northeast and the Helmand, which runs southwest through the middle of the country.

Arghanistan has been ealled "the land of rocks and stones and sanguinary feuds." Its people are neariy all Mohammedans. The Arghans havo been the dominant race for 200 years, the Tajiks, aborigines, being eultivators and traders. Along the frontier are warlike and independent tribes of Pathans and others with a fixed habit of ralding aeross the border and recelving punishment. Dlsturbances have been frequent. The language spoken is Pushtu.

There are many fertile plains and valleys in the mountains and good irrlgation makes available all proftable soil. There are two harvests a year, one of wheat, barley or lentils, and the otiler of rice, millet, maize and dal. Fruits of the temperato zone are plentifui. Sheep and transport animals are ralsed. The fat-talled sheen is native to the country. Its tail is or immense weight and size, formed of masses of fat, a store of nourishment drawn on by the animal in winter. These sheep furnish the Aighans their chlef meat diet and the fat of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool and skins are the main articles of export together with fruits, nuts and ghi. The imports are textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Transfrontier trade with India amounts to about \$15,000,000 annually. Copper, lead and iron are found.

There are no rallroads in the country, but plans have been developing looking toward the building of raliroads aeross the country in the northeast to conneet Termez, the rail head of the road trom Bokhara, with Peshawur in Britisis Indla, via Kabul, and another to connect with the railroad from Merv at itis rali head at Kuska, via Herat.
in the west, and Kandahar in the south, to New Chaman and Quetta in Beluchistan. Merchandise is now transported on camel or ponyback along the seven important trade routes.

The Government is monarchieal and the laws and customs those of Islam. The late Amir was reciplent of a subsidy from the Eritish Government but that was ended by a new treaty signed on Nov. 22, 1921, in which Great Britain recognized the complete independence of Arghanistan, established the frontiers, and withdrew the privilege Afghanistan had enjoyed of importing arms and ammunition through India. The Arghan army was reported to number 100,000 well armed men.

\section*{ALBANIA.}

AREA, estimated, 11,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated 1921, 1,700,000.
CAPITAL, Durazzo; pop., estimated, 5,000 ; chief elty, Scutari, pop. 32,000 .
United States Minister, Ulysses Grant-Smith.
Albania, after centuries of Turkish domination and of contention between its Balkan neighbors and Italy during and after the World War, has inad its independence assured under a treaty with Italy, Aug. 2, 1920, and was formaliy admitted into the League of Nations in January, 1921.

The country is mountainous, bounded by JugoSlavia on the north and east, Greece on the south and the Adriatic Sea on the west. It is an agricultural and cattle and sheep raising state. There are no railroads, banks or currency and few schools. Two-thirds of the population are Mohammedans, the rest Christians.

Legislative power rests in a Dlet of 77 members, elected in February, 1921. At the head of the state is a Council of Regents composed of a representative of each of the four religious bodies of the country, a Bektashi Moslem, a Sunni Moslem, a Greek Catholic and a Roman Catiolic. In December 1921, these Regents were Omer Pasha Vrioni, Refk Toptani, Sotir Peci and Antoine Pistuli.

The executive power was in the hands of a Cabinet, the latest being that headed by Djaffer Ypi, which assumed office Dec. 22, 1921.

\section*{ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 191 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 5,231, scattered in 30 villages.
Andorra is a republle in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It is governed by a Council of 24, elected for 4 years by heads of famflies in each of the six parishes. The Inhabitants speak Catalan and are Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the chlef industry. Andorra is not a member of the League of Nations.

\section*{ARABIA.}

AREA, estimated, \(1,200,000\) square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(5,000,000\).
The Arabians oceupy a peninsula in the southwest corner of Asia between Palestine on the west, Syria on the north and Mesopotamia on the northeast (an indeterminate line), the Perslan Guir, the Guif of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea, with the exception of Aden. a strongly fortified coaling station of 75 square miles with a protectorate of adjacent territory of 9,000 square mlles, pop. 54,923 , held by Great Britaln. Nearly one-hali of A rabia is desert. It is roughiy as large as that portion of the United States stretehing cast of California to the Mlssissippi and north from Texas to the Canadian line. Maps are very deficlent. The boundaries of the native states of Arabia are undefined. Turkey, in the treaty of peace, renouneed all rights to Arabia. The organization of the native states is to be devcloped under British auspices, the prinelpal rufers (the King of the Hejaz and the Iman of Yemen) being subsidized on condltion that they maintaln internal peace and place the control of foreign affairs in the hands of British advisers. These states are:

THE KINGDOM OF TIE HEJAZ.
King of the Hefaz, El Husein Ibn All, so proclaimed Dec. 1916 (Grand Sherlf of Meeca.)
The Hejaz was represented at the Peace Conference by the Emlr Feisal, third son of Husein, now King of Irar, and was admltted to the League of Nations in 1920. Its area is about 112,500 square
miles and popuiation (estimated) of about 900,000
The importance of the Hejaz is due to its posses sion of the holy cities of Islam, Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mohamet who died in the city June 7,632 , and Mecca his birthpiace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine, the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. As many as 200,000 of the faithful have made the pilgrimage in a year. Medina (pop. 10,000) is 820 miles from Damascus, and is the terminus of the Hejaz railroad. Mecca (pop. 60,000), the capital, is 200 miles further south, and is 55 miles from Jiddah (pop. 20,000), the chief port on the Red Sea. The chief product is dates. Some hides, wool and gum are exported.

\section*{THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.}

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud.
Known as "the true home of the Arabs," this province stretches east from the Hejaz across the oases of Central Arabia to the Persian Gulf. Its estimated population is 300,000 , mostiy nomadic Bedouins, and its capital is Ridyaoh.

\section*{THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL.SHAMMAR.}

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitah, born 1907, succeeded
his father Saud ibn Rashid, assassinated May, 1920.

A Bedouin desert country to the north of Nejd, with an estimated population of 200,000. Capital, Hail; popuiation 12,000.

THE PRINCIPATE OF ASIR.
Imam, Mohammed ibn Ail el-Idrisi.
Asir is on the west coast of Arabia, south of the Hejaz and north of Yemen, with a population of about 1,000,000; capital, Sabia. Hides and livestock are exported.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.
Imam, Yahya Mohammed ed-Din.
Yemen is in the southwest part of the peninsula between Asir and the British protectoratc Aden. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles and population 700,000 . Capital Sanaa (pop. .20,000); chief port Hodeida (pop. 40,000). On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile part of Arabia, grain and coffee are grown. Hides and coffee are exported. Mocha, once \(\Rightarrow\) flourishing coffee port, no longer counts.

THE \(\bar{\prime} U L T A N A T E\) OF KUWEIT.
Sultan, Hamed ibn Jobar succeeded March 1921.
Kuweit (pop. est., 50,000 ), extends along the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuweit (pop. 25,000), is an important port on the Persian Gulf, and had been selected as the seaport terminal of the German Berlin to Bagdad railroad. Horses, wooi, dates and pcaris are exported.

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN
Suttan, Seyyid Taimur ibn Faisai, born 1886; succeeded 1913.
Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir on the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area oi 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 500,000 , chiefly Arabs. The nomadic tribes of the interior after seven years of rebellion have completely thrown off the controi of the Sultan and by an agreement October, 1920, have entire home rule and freedom of trade. The Sultan has for years been subsidized by the Government of India which maintains there a political agent, Major M. E. Rae (1921). The capital is Muscat (pop. estimated, 20,000). The best camels in Arabia are bred in the interior. The chief exports are dates.
Food supplies and textiles are imported. ' Trade is mostiy with India.

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia with the United States is returned by the United States Department of Commerce. collectiveiy for the fiscal year 1921-22:
Imports, 1921-22
\(\$ 291,229\)
Exports, 1921-22.
734,523

\section*{ARCENTINA, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 1,153,119 square miles.
POPULATION; 1921, 8,698,516.
CAPITAL, Buenos Aires, pop. estd., 1920, 1,674,000, Chief cities, Rosario, pop. 222,592; Cordoba. 156,000; La Plata, 90,435 ; Tucuman, 91,216 ; Santa Fe 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Avellande, 46,277; Bahia Blanca, 44,143.
President, Dr. Marceio T. de Aivear (1922-1928). Inaugurated Oct., 1922.
Premier, Sr. Ramon Gomez (Interior)
Ambassador to the United States, Tomas A. LeBreton.

Consuls General, at New York, Ernesto C. Perez; at San Francisco, Santos Goni. Consulates also at Mobile, Los Angeies, Apalachicola, Fla., Pensacola, Savannah, Chicago, New Orieans, Baltimore, Boston, Pascagouia, Miss., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Port Arthur and Norfolk.
U. S. Ambassador, John W. Riddie.
U. S. Consul General, at Buenos Aires, William H. Robertson; Consul, at Rosario, Wilber Z. Bonney. Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South Amcrica. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. In area it is about equal to the eleven mountain and Pacific States of the United States. It is bounded by Bolivia on the north, Paraguay on the northeast, Brazil. Uruguay and the South Atlantic ocean on the east and Chile on the west.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and calied the Gran Chaco in the north, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the piains of Patagonia. Vast tracts of land amounting to \(237,768,000\) acres are publtc domain land, opened by the Federal Government to colonization. In the years 1857-1920 the number of immigrants by sea was \(5,121,958\). Immigration comes principally from Spain and Italy. A law passed in 1919 requires each intending immigrant to produce a certificate of good character and ability to work.

Wheat, maize, flax and oats are the principal crops. The sugar and wine industries are making great progress. Sheep, cattie, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have becn established and the export of frozen beef and mutton and other livestock products has become a great industry.

There is little mining, but some petroleum is produced. Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, and foodstuffs are the principai imports. Manufacturing is on the increase.
In 1919 there were entered at ail Argentine ports 36,356 vessels with a tonnage of \(17,043,869\), Argentina has 22,530 miles of railroads of which 3,816 are owned by the state; the privately owned railroads are almost entirely in the hands of English companies.

Argentina proclaimed its independence of Spain July 8, 1816, and the years until 1852 were years of disturbance and civil war. The Constitution then adopted and under which, somewhat amended, the republic is governed to-day is modelled closely after that of the United States. There are 14 provinces, with a very high measure of home rule, electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and 10 territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District (Buenos Aires, area 72 square miles) whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberative council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants.

The President of the republic, who must be a Roman Cathoiic and Argentine by birth, is elected by an Electoral College for a six-year term and is ineligible for re-election. Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen by a special body of electors for six years, one-third retiring each two years; and a House of Deputies, numbering 158, elected by direct vote for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The Roman Catholic religion is supported by the state, but all creeds are tolerated. Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, but the percentage of illiteracy is still high. There are national universities at Cordoba, founded in 1613. with 1,603 students in 1920; Buenos Aires, with 10,404 students; La Plata, 2,979, and Rosario. There are also three provincial universities.

Service in the national militia is compulsory, the peace strength of the army being 1,750 officers and 25,600 men, with a reserve of 759,000 . The navy consists of two dreadnoughts of 27,940 tons each, mounting twelve 12 -inch guns; two pre-dreadnoughts, four armored cruisers and one ilght cruiser.

Argentina is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, peso, paper, 42.44 cents.
Rate of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922, 35.50 cents.
Units of Currency pesos, paper
42.44 cents.
Units of Currency \(\begin{cases}\text { pesos, paper } \\ \text { pesos, goid } & 42.44 \\ \text { cents. }\end{cases}\)
Imports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 615,950,000\)
Exports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 651,840,000
Budget-Receipts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 205,304, 101
Expenditures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(217,986,782\)
Debt-Internai (pesoc, gold) .. . . . . . . . . \(196,215,100\)
Internal (pesos, paper). . . . . . . . . . \(\quad 1914,239,700\)
External (Sterling) ...........
Trade with the Unlted States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 200,890,985\)
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80,495,060
Exports, 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(124,299,424\)

\section*{ARMENIA.}
(See under Russia.)

\section*{AUSTRIA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 30,766 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,6,131,715\).
CAPITAL, Vlenna; populatlon, 1920, 1,841,326; other citles, Graz, population, 157,644; Llnz, 94,072; Innsbruck, 55,650 ; and seven others of more than 10,000 .
President, Dr. Michael Halnisch.
Chancellor, Mgr. Ignatz Selpel.
Minister to the United States, vacant; Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires.
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Friedrich Flscherauer; at Chicago, Ludwig Kleinwachter.
United States Minister, Albert Henry Washburn.
United States Consul, at Vienna, Carol H. Foster.
The Austria of to-day-mere remnant of the former Austrian Einplre-is now a republe in Central Europe, with Germany its neighbor to the west and the north, Czechoslovakia on the north and east, Hungary on the cast, and Serbia and Italy on the south. It is slightly smaller than the four New England States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has only about 100,000 more lnhabltants than the four together.

Austria is not only vastly reduced \(\ln\) area and population, but is in an economic plight equalled by few countries in world history, in the prewar days of Emperor Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg dynasty the Austrio-Hungarlan Emplre had 261,259 square miles and about \(51,000,000\) popula-
tion. The Dual Monarchy lncluded Austria proper, with Vienna one of the briliant polltleal, commercial, industrlal, financlal and art centres of the world; Hungary, Transylvanla, Czechoslovakla, Polish Galicia, the Trentlno, Slavonia, Croatla, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, territorles which gave it access to the Adriatic, and control of practically all the Danube Rlver. Next to Russia, it was the most populous in Europe. Hungary is an independent republic now. All the provinces mentioned have gone and Austrlan territory reduced from her prewar 115,822 square miles to 30,766 .
The lll-fated Hapsburgs-Francls Joseph and then Charles, his successor-maintalned a court in Vienna which was in some respects the most lnaccessible soclally of any in the world.

Although politically held together by the bonds of empire, Austria-Hungary and the very many components contalned so many dlverse racial strains whth such tenaclous \(n\) tionalistic tendencies that the non-progressive policies of the imperial rulers finally released centrifugal forces which tore the empire apart.

The World War was precipitated by the assassinatlon of the heir presumptive to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, by a Sorbian in Bosnia in 1914.

Austria was proclaimed a republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the day after the armistice, a National Assembly assumed the government and appolnted a Cabinet. On Feb. 16, 1919, the National Constltutlonal Assembly, consistlig of one Chamber, was elected by the direct vote of all men and women over 20 years of age.

A Constitution Was adopted Oct. 1, 1920, which provides for a Parliament of two Houses, a Bundesrat of 46 members, chosen indirectly, and a Nationalrat, elected by dlrect vote for four years. These two Houses elect a President to serve for four years. All special privileges are abolished. There are seven provinces and the city of Vienna, each with a large measure of home rule. on local affairs, by elected Provinclal Assemblles. The army is limited to 30,000 men.

The lands lost to Austria were those from whlch the capital city and the manufacturing towns drew their food supply, and held the seaports and much of the rallroads and the Danube River. Only the German Atiantic port of Hamburg, via the Elbe Rlver, is left.

To-day, with so greatly reduced aroas, with no seaport, with one city, Vienna, comprising about 30 per cent. of the whole national population, rendering the distributlon of the population unbalanced and dimeult of economic adjustment, with immense industrial production and vast and iertile are sis of foodiands taken away, and wlth a depreciatrd currency and dislocation of every economic tunotion to degrees tar greater than in other countrins, Austria ls one of the problems of the day in Europe, and stands with liat in hand, asking the powers to find heip for lier, lest she porish as a national entity.

This plea has been listened to with sober realization by the other Dowers, and late in 1922 there were
proposals serlously entertained to advanco sumsfrom \(\$ 100,000.000\) up and down, accordlng to the source of the proposal-that the currency be stabillzed and the economic status rebuilt toward ultimate resumption of normal functioning

The depreclatlon of the currency has been so heavy that llving costs lave risen enormously leavlng especially the middle classes, salaried and those living from livestments, in a sorry plight.

Amld this apparently hopeless tangle of de structive currents there has appcarcd a trend toward resumption of industrlal production, and It has been bclieved that, wlth some help irom other nations in the form of long-term loans, Austrla will weather tho storm and emerge finaily able to steer Its so much smaller natlonal ship of state into safe waters

In the first two years of its exlstence as a republic it did reccive a total of \(\$ 72,000,000\) of credit from other countrles, but it was mostly for food for actually starving people. The inhabitants had been reduced to positive want, and lt is probable that only this relief prevented anarchy and the virtual wlping out of the people as a national entity

The United States, through the Hoover Food Relief agencies, was exceedingly actlve in that rellef, feeding stations being maintained in Vlenna and elsewhere

These condltlons of then and now transcend in importance any schedule of exlsting assets and liabilities, materlal and economlc. It is an utterly abnormal status, unprecedented and with nonbaiance of urban and rural interests, with which the other interested powers are striving to dcal. The League of Natlons is working on the problem, and financiers in the world capitals are taking part in the dlscussion

The unit of the currency is the crown, worth at par of exchange 20.26 cents. The rate of exchange oll Nov. 1, 1922, was . 000014 cents. In 1921, the deficit of the republic was \(50,000,000,000\) crowns, so rapid had been dcpreclation. Hence, figures avail little ln showing the fiscal and economic situa-
ion.
For 1922, budget estimates showed an apparent prospect for a deficit of from \(130,000,000,000\) to \(160,000,000,000\) crowns.

However, state expenditures have lately shown a tendency to decline, and that was regarded as a hopeful sign.

One element of aid is the pre-emlnent position which was heid by the Viennese banks, in the empire and in the Balkan states. There has been a gradual resumption of thesc functlons, and it is believed that Austria will readjust its affairs so as to obtain much of lts future strength from such financial operations. Also Vienna was a great commerclal centre, and it is believed that, after the anlmosities of the war and post-war periods shall have died down, Vlenna wlll again transact large business in movement of frelght and money and credlt

Agriculture showed improvement in the years 1919,1920 and 1921, but more than 25 pir cent. of the arable lands are not yet producing food, and the total amount produced ln 1921 of all crops was less than half that of 1913 on the lancs now included ln the republic.

The hamper on agricultural resumption has been the lnability of the pecpie of the cities to pay for the food. All sorts of Government remedies for the distress have bcen tried, but the sltuation has been so serious that they only slightly helped.

It is proposed to harness mere of the \(1,700,000\) water horse power in the Austrian Alps and the Danube, 170,000 being already in use.

In 1921 there was quite a boom in manufncturing, which did not last. Yet strangely the reports in May, 1922, showed only 60,000 unemployed of a population of more than \(6,000,000\).

The main lndustrles are the making of machinery, agricuitural and industrial, with conslderable making of automobiles; textiles, cotton and wool, whicl are exportlng yarns to Germany: leather and fancy goods, which have always had worid-wide repute woodwork, furniture and paper

As a means of stabllizing matters internally the Government lately has regulated wages on a sliding scale gauged by the vaiue of the crown, wages rising and falilng-mostly rising of courseas the crown fluctuates.

Labor condlitions pecullarly have not leen bad, compared with some other countries, the people as a mass having apparently fully reallzed the extreme seriourness of the sltuation, and therefore standing closer together
At times during 1920 and 1921 there havo been heard suggestions that Austria's only hope was to joln wlth Germany. But that courso has not been acceptable to the Allies.

Froin 1910 to 1920 the population decreased 3.8 per cent.. the men decreasing 6.53 per cent. In the war losses

In 1910 the present Austrian territory had 5,979,667 Roman Catholics, the Austrian Empire belng
the most powerful Catholic unit in Europe. The Catholics were 94.11 per eent. of all; Jews, 2.99 per cent.; and Protestants, 2.60 per cent.

The Austrian Tyrol ls one of the most beautiful mountain regions in the world, and a source of much revenue from tourlsts. Musical art is highiy developed, and Austrian composers and players liave always produced some of the world's best music, and are doing so to-day, white the literature has been accounted high by world schoiarship.

The recent conference of representatives of the other Centrai European countries on transport, and the agreement reached to pool equipment and facliitate shipments will help Austria much. The wardestroyed rallways have been somewhat improved, and work proceeds.

Cataclysmic as were the effects of the war on the former empire, the removal of the discordant racial efements, leaving a virtually homogeneous people, is expected to yleld at least social and political peace; so that, if industrial peace be maintained, and the immediate perils be passed safely, what remains of Austrla probably, almost certainly, wili slowiy emerge into reiative prosperity.

In 1921 imports were valued at \(\$ 314,000,000\), and exports at \(\$ 175,000,000\). Foodstuffs led the imports with \(\$ 73,500,000\), and textiles followed with \(\$ 44,400,000\). Exports were principaify wooden goods, \(\$ 11,750,000\); machinery, \(\$ 6,300,000\); vehicles, \(\$ 12,500,000\); with eight other lines.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\)
\$8,168,485
Exports, \(1920-21\)
1,317,628
2,603,807

\section*{AZERBAIJAN.}
(See under Russia.)

\section*{BELCIUM.}

AREA, 11,744 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1921,7,684,272\) (670 to the square mile).
CAPITAL, Brussels, pop., 1921, with suburbs, 684,870. Chief port, Antwerp; pop., with suburbs, 333,882. Important cities, Ghent, pop., 165,910 ; Liege, 165,117; Malines, 60,118; Bruges, 54,308; Ostend, 48,073.
King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875 , succeeded his uncle Leopold II. Dec. 17, 1909; married Oct. 2. 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. Heir A pparent, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; other children, Prlnce Charles Theodore, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903; Princess Marie-Jose, born Aug. 4, 1906. Premier, Col. Georges Theunis (Finance).
A mbassador to the United States, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.
Consuls General at New York, P. Mali; at Portland, Ore., S. Hili; at Philadelphia, Paul Hagemans.
Consuls, at Boston, R. Fiske; at Baitimore, J. G. Whitely; at Pittsburgh, P. Didier; at Norfolk, P. J. Andre Mottu; at Richmond, 'Va., Fred E. Nolting; at Charieston, S. C., B. Rutledge; at New Orleans, M. Uiser; at Gaiveston, M. H. Royston; at Memphis, \(P\). S. McDonald; at St. Louis, G. Mignolet; at Birmingham, Ala., V. G. Nesbit: at Atlanta, H. L. DeQuie; at Savannah, E. W. Rosenthal; at Chicago, C. Vermeren; at Dubuque, X. Brüm; at Detroit, P. Boeye; at Omaha, T. J. Nolan; at Kansas City, M. Scguin; at Cinclnnati, L. A. Ault; at Clevefand, Homer
McKeehan; at Green Bay, M. J. Heynen; at McKechan; at Green Bay, M. J. Heynen; at
Minneapolis, O. E. Safford; at Séattle, J. Auzias de Turenne; at San Francisco. J. Simon; at Denver, J. Mignoiet. Consulates also at Los Angeies, Jacksonvifle, Pensacola, Moline, Louisville, Okiahoma City.
United States A moassador, Henry P. Fletcher.
United States Consul General, at Brussels, Henry H. Morgan. Consuls, at Antwerp, George S. Messersmith; at Ghent, Charies Ray Nasmith; at Liege, George M. Hanson.
Belgium is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. It is not quite as large as the State of Maryland. The Scheldt and the Meuse are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and negotiations are in progress between the two countries aiming to make navigation as far as Antwerp free to both countries. The western part is low, fevel and fertile; the eastern,

Belgium formed part of the Low Countries from the readjustment of Europe in 1815 following Napoleon's downfall, until Oct. 14, 1830 when, foliowing a revoiution which broke out Aug. 25, a National Congress proclaimed lts independence. The Constitution of 1831 prociaimed it a "Constitutional, representatlve and hereditary monarchy," and the National Congress elected Prlnce Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians on June 4 of that year. He died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who died in 1909. By the Treaty of , London, A prif 19, 1839, the famous "scrap of paper," separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by Austria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussla and Russia. The Germans invaded the klngdom on Aug. 2, 1914, and held neariy all of Belgium throughout the war, evacuating it immediately after the armlstice. Under the Treaty of Versailies, Eupen and Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded by Germany, adding 371 square miles and 64,520 inhabitants to the kingdom.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 670 inhabitants to the square mile. In the province of Brabant the ratio is 1,237 . In 1920 the excess of births over deaths was 61,435 , and there were 2,195 divorces to 106,514 marriages.

The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemish and the Walloons. The former, who speak Dutch, are somewhat in the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg and Brabant, including Antwerp. French and Flemish are joint official fanguages. The Roman Cathotic is the religion of the great majority, but compiete religious toleration prevails. The state does not interfere with the intimate affairs of the churches and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

Belgium has four universities; those of Ghent ( 1,006 students in 1920) and Liege \((2,656)\) are state institutions, and those of Brussels \((1,644)\) and Louvain (2,783) are free. Attached to them are various technical schools with 3,034 students. There are 134 state high schools, 44 of which are for girls, and many private schools are under ecclesiastical control. Schools are supported by locai taxation and each commune must have at least one primary school. The percentage of illiteracy has been decreasing rapldly.

Belgium has 4,649 miles of railways, of which 2.759 are state-owned. The damage done by the war has been almost entirely made good. Plans for the electrification of the whole system are under consideratlon. The country has 6,177 miles of roads, the majority paved with stone (Belgian biocks), and 1,231 of navigable waterways-rivers and canals. The number of vessels entering Belgian ports in 1920 was 7,698; tonnage, \(10,852,341\); of this tonnage \(10,419,051\) entered at Antwerp. Of the vessels entered, Belgian were 949 ; British, 4,081; Norwegian, 525; French, 390; Ámerican, 362; Dutch, 354; German, 239.
The chief imports in 1920 were wool, cotton, flax, hides, buildipg wood, iron and steel, machinery, coal, chemical products, bitumen, zinc ore, wheat and wlne. The chief exports were manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, leather and glassware, iron, steel and zinc products and sugar. Agriculture and forestry are lmportant industries, the chief crops being wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and sugar beets, yet it is eminentiy a na anufacturing country and ls dependent on foreign suppiles for its food. The coal, iron and quarry industries are very valuable, as are the glass, textile and sugar, and the lace of Brussels, Malines and Bruges is famous.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 120 and a House of Representatives numberlng 186, all of whom are directly eiected by the people (except 27 Senators who are elected by provincial councils), Senators for 8 years and Representatives for 4. Universal male suffrage with plural voting up to three by property and educational qualification Was Introduced in 1894. Proportional representatlon was introduced in 1900. By an emergency measure the present Parliament was elected in 1919 on a one-man-one-vote basis and the law was revised to estabilish that iranchise in 1921. Pariiament must meet annualiy in November, and must sit for at least 40 days. The party strength of the present Pariiament is:

Senate-Catholic 73, Sociailists 52, Liberals 28. House-Catholics 80, Socialists 67, Liberals 33, miscellancous 6.

Beigium ls a member of the League of Nations. Par of exchange, frane
19.3 cents Rate of exchange, Nov. 1,1922, franc... 6.51 cents

The budget estimates for 1921 and 1922 were:
Revenue. . . . . . . . . . . 4, 32, Francs. \(405,000 \quad 1922\), Francs.
Expendlture . . . . . . . . . .4,791,970,000
3,468,143,961

The ordinary estimates for 1921 were: RECEIPTS.

Income tax.
Supertax.
Customs
Excise.
Public domains.
Capital reven
Special recelpts
Total (including all items)
Railways, posts and telephones.
Food supplies
Grand total

\section*{EXPENDITURES.}

Public debt
National defense
Education, arts and science
Industry and labor
Finance
Justice
Public works
Interior.
\(\qquad\)

Total (including all items)
Railways, posts and telephones.
Food supplies.
Grand total.
\(\qquad\)
Extraordinary receipts in
Extraordiary recelpts 1921 amounted to \(26,550,000\) francs (in 1922, 2,600,000 francs) and extraordinary expenditures to \(946,010,893\) francs (in 1022 to \(866,293,527\) francs).

The Belgian public debt on Jan. 1, 1921, amounted to \(25,236,941,690\) francs (at par of exchange, the Belgian franc equal to 19.3 cents. The exchange rate on Oct. 15,1922 was 7.06 cents). The debt was made up as follows:
\(a\) Consolidated debt: (1) internal, 7,746,826,938 franes; (2) external. \(554,291,377\) francs.
\(b\) Floating debt: (1) internal, 7,536,650,700 francs; external, 601,449,933 francs; of which 180,323.000 are from British credits; 23,466,705 francs for the purchase of horses and mules, besides 9,712,500 francs due to the Government of Canada, and \(151,525,290\) francs due to the Government of the United States.
c Indirect debt: 807,724,251 francs.
d Claims of 5 per cent. war losses, \(1,187,879,800\) francs.
\(e\) Advances from the Allied Powers since the armistice, \(1,302,118,690\) francs, of which \(191,754,080\) francs are from England, 191,305,866 francs are from France, and \(919,058,743\) francs from the United States.
\(f\) Advances from the National Bank (withdrawal of German money) 5,500,000,000 francs.

The debt charge is \(1,216,787,601\) francs.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\).
\(\$ 184,472,230\)
Exports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10.432,449,0344,701\)
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(42,792,800\)

\section*{BELGIAN CONGO.}

AREA, 909,654 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 10,000,000.
CAPITAL, IKinshasa (replaced Boma as capital December, 1921). Provincial capitals, Elizabethville (IKatanga), Leopoldville (Congo-Kasai), Coquilhatville (Equator), and Stanleyville (Fastern).
Governor General, Maurice Lippens, appointed Jan. 25, 1921.
The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopoid 11. of Belgium, who, roused by Stanley's discoveries, realized the great economic posaibilities in the development of the vast territory reached by the Congo. The International Association of the Congo, which he founded and largely financed, sent Stanley back in 1879. He founded the first station, Viyi, in February, 1880, and in all twenty-four before he returned in 1884. Leopold pushed the work with the aid of a handful of men, mostly offcers, and in 1885 the powers, In convention at Berlin rccognized the Association as an independent state under his sovereignty"the trade of all nations to enjoy complete frcedom." The indeterminate boundaries were held to include the basin of the Congo and Lalse Tanganyika, with its eastern tributaries. From 1895 the Belglan Government assoclated itself with this work, opening eredits, althougl Parliament was hostile. The administration of affalrs later provoked violent agitation to sccure the amelioration of the condition
of the natives. The Congo Free State was ceded to Belgium by the treaty of 1907 , becoming by the law of Oct. 18, 1909, Belglan Congo under eontrol of the newly created Ministry of the Colonies.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the village of Banana on a fine natural harbor. Equatorial French Africa lies to the north and west, and Angola (Portuguese) to the south beyond which and to the east is North Rhodesia; to the east Tanganyika, now British, but formerly German East Africa, and Uganda (British) ; to the north it also touches the soudan. Vast, sunless and well-nigh impenetrable tropical forests fil the upper reaches of the river, eovering about 25,000 square miles. The lianas yield 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rubber yearly. The oil-palm is cultivated, and palm kernels and palm oil to the value of 77,000 ,000 francs were exported in 1920. The export of copal in 1920 was about \(6,000,000\) pounds, valued at \(40,305,021\) francs. Ivory exports amounted to about 150,000 pounds, valued at \(35,860,023\) francs. Coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton and tobacco grow freely. Cattle thrive where there is no tse tse fly.

The chief industry is copper mining in Katanga, where the copper bearing belt is 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide. The output in 1920 was 18,924 tons. Placer mining in Welle produced gold in 1920 to the amount of 3,324 Kilograms. valued at \(24,088,430\) francs. Small diamonds are found in the Vasai Basin, the export in 1920 being 274,103 carats. Coal, iron and tin are present, but are undeveloped.

The Congo is navigable for large vessels for 95 miles to Matadi. A railroad 249 miles long transships freight around the series of falls and rapids to Leopoldville on Stanley Pool. 1 rom here the river and its branches are navigable for about 5,000 miles. Railroads have becn built around the falls on the upper river, and to connect important points. The total mileage in 1921 was 2,663. There are 5,609 miles of roads, partly suitable for automobiles. At Boma, the former capital, 60 miles up the Congo from its mouth, 53 seagoing vessels of 160,374 tonnage entered in 1920.

Belgian Congo's territory was increased as a consequence of the war by the transfer of 19,000 square miles, the Ruanda and Urundi territories, from the former German East Africa. Both are in the high plateau region, are rich in cattle and of great economic value.

The European population, census of 1921, was 8.221 , of which 293 were American. The country greatily needs white colonists to develop its resources. Budget, 1921 -Receipts, francs, . . . . . . . . . 67,510,635

Expenditures, francs..... . . . 82,610,525
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21,
\$521,647


\section*{1921-22 \\ 427,736
17493}

\section*{BHUTAN, KINGDOM OF.}

AREA, about 20,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated 250,000 .
CAPITAL, Punakha (a strong natural fortress)
Ruler, Maharajah Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, chosen
hereditary Maharajah 1907.
Bhutan is a semi-independent native state having control of its internal affairs (treaty of 1910), lying on the southern slope of the Himalayas between Thibet on the north and British India on the south with Sikkam on the west. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles extreme breadth. The people are Mongolians, the original inhabitants baving been subjugated about two centuries ago by Thibetans. Thelr reigion is Buddhism of the Thibetan form. Agriculture and stock raising (sturdy ponies especially) are the chief industries. Trade with India in 1920-21 amounted to \(£ 129,474\).

\section*{BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 597,460 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1920, 2,820,074.
CAPITAL, La Paz, pop., 1920, 107,252.
President, Bautista Saavedra, 1921-25.
Premier, Dr. Severo Fernando Alonso (Foreign). Minister to the United States, Adolfo Ballivian.
Consul General, at New York, Carlos Gumucio. Comsuls, at Boston, Arthur P. Cushing; at Baltimore, Raymond M. Glacken; at New Orleans, Georgio Garret; at San Francisco, Alberto Palacios: at Seattle, Nemesio Menacho; at San Diego, Philip Morse.
Unitcd States Minister, Jesse S. Cottrell.
Untted States Consul, at Ia Paz, Doyle C. McDonouglı.

Bolivia, the only country in South America without a seaport, lies between Peru and Chile in the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay on the east and Argentina on the south. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great centrai plateau at an altitude of 12,000 leet, over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. Its area equals that of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico together. Over 50 per cent. of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects only and 25 per cent. are of mixed blood. The percentage of illiteracy is very high. Farming, grazing and mining are the chief occupations. The chlef exports are tin, copper, antimony, bismuth, silver, lead, tungsten, rubber, cocoa, hldes and alpaca wooi.

La Paz is connected by a raiiroad (264 miles) with Arico on the Pacific. The principal railroad line runs from Antofagasta to La Paz ( 735 miles). Bolivia is vitaliy interested in the disputes submitted in 1922 to arbitration by Secretary Hughes in Washington, between Peru and Chile over the provlnces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, seized by Chile during the war of the Pacific, 1879-83, for she claims a commercial outlet at the port of Arica. She has also a serious boundary dispute with Paraguay over Gran Chaco, a potential valuable grassland. The peace strength of the army is 7.100 with reserves of 230,000 . Bolivia is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, boliviano
Rate of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922
Imports, 1921.
38.9 cents

Exports, 1921
Budget-Receipts.
Expenditures
Debt-Internal Bonds, bolivianos. Internal floating, bolivlanos External, U. S. gold. 29.4 cents \$30,162,340 \$29,647,310 \$21,409,586 \$18,486,106 19,456,165 \(10,477,471\)
\(\$ 26,307,000\)
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$4,592,307
\(24,292,307\)
\(2,250,486\)
Exports, 1920-21
\(6,324.192\)
734,137

\section*{BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF.}

AREA, \(3,275,510\) square miles.
POPULATION, Census of Sept. 1, 1920, 30,635,605. CAPITAL, Rlo de Janeiro, pop., 1920, 1,157,873; Chief Cities, Sao Paulo, pop. 579,033; San Salvador, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Beiem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Campos, 175,250; Theophiie Ottori, 163,199; Caratinga, 137,017; Rio Preto, 126,796 ; Juiz de Fera, 118,166; Campinas, 115,602; Santos, 102,589; Nictheroy, 86,238 .
President, Arturo Bernardes (1922-26), inaugurated Nov. 15, 1922.
Premier, J, Luis Alvez (Justice).
Ambassador to the United States, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar.
Consuls General, at New York, Helio Lobo; at Norfolk, Francisco Garcia Pereira Leao. Consuls, at New Orleans, Victor Ferreira da Cunha; at St. Louis, A. M. Torres; at Chicago, Petro Nunes de Sa; at Baltimore, Luiz Magalhaes Tavares; at Richmond, Va., Fitzhugh Carter Lafferty.
United States Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan.
United States Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro, Alphonse Gauiin. Consuls, at Bahia, Thomas H. Bevan; at Para, George H. Pickerell; at Pernambuco, Charles R. Cameron; at Porto Aiegre, Samuel T. Lee; at Sao Paulo, Ezra M. Lawton; at Santos, vacant.
Brazil is the iargest state in South America, exceeding the size of continental United States (exclusive of Alaska), by 250,000 square miles. It has a coast line on the Atiantlc Ocean of 4,106 miles and extends 2,600 miles from north to south and 2.500 miles east to west. It is bounded on the north by Coiombia, Venezueia, the Guianas and the Atiantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Uruguay, Paraguay and Boiivia, and on the west by Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. The northern half is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (about 4,000 miles long, the longest river in the world), which rises in the Peruvian Andes, and with its tributaries drains \(2,000,000\) square miles and empties into the Atiantic at the Equator. It is navigable in Brazil for vessels of deep draft for 2,400 miles; and in all its rivers Brazil possesses 40,000 miles of navigable waterways. Mountain ranges, interspersed with fertile valleys, traverse the eastern and southern states. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are in the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul.

The minerai wealth of Brazil is vast and but
little developed. Manganese is exported (450,000 tons in 1920), also the greater part of the world supply of monozite. The gold production is \(\$ 3,000\),000 a year. Coal deposits are extensive but of inferior quality. But a small part of the rich agriculturai land has been brought under cultivation. Four-fifths of the worid's coffee supply is grown in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirite Santo and Minas Geraes. The average annual crop is about \(12,000,000\) sacks of 132 pounds each; the produce 1921-22 was 8.030,000 sacks; in 1920 there were exported \(11,523,000\) sacks, valued at \(\$ 237,676,500\). Other chief exports are rubber (over haif of the world supply), about 23,531 metric tons being exported in 1920, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, yerba, cotton, leather, hides and meat.
Manufacturing of all kinds is being fostered. In 1921 there were 242 cotton factories with 1,521,500 spindles in operation. The census returns of 1920 snowed there were in all 11,335 factorles with 151.841 employees, capitai of \(665,676,000\) mireis. and an annuai output of \(741,536,000\) milreis. The vast forests are practically untouched. Stock raising is important. The chief imports are textiles, hardware, machinery, crockery and glassware, etc.

In 1920 there entered the ports of Brazil 24,829 steam and sailing vessels, of 24,941,829 tonnage. Brazil on Jan. 1, 1921, had 17,847 miles of railroads in operation. Of this 9,455 miles were owned by the Federal Government (3,980 of which were Government operated); 1,527 owned by the states and 6,231 miles privately owned. The principal system, the Central Brazil Railway ( 1,563 miles), is Government owned. The system is joined up with the rallroads of Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal untii the royal house of Braganza, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in November, 1807, transferred the scat of Government to Rio de Janeiro in March, 1808. In 1815 Brazil was proclaimed a kingdom, and in 1822 Dom Pedro, son of King John VI., who had been left as Regent on his father's return to Portugal, was crowned Constitutional Emperor and Brazll freed from Portugal. He abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son Dom Pedro II. who was then five years oid. Crowned in 1841 he ruled with varying fortunes until Nov. 15,1889 , when he was driven from the throne into exile by a revoiution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil. The Constitution was adopted July 24,1891 , and is modelled largely on that of the United States. There are 20 states, largeiy autonomous, one territory (Acre), bought from Bolivia in 1902 and a Federal District. All males over 21 who can read and write have the franchise. The President is elected by dlrect vote for four years. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members chosen by direct vote for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies, of 212 members, elected by direct vote for three years, representation of the minority being provided for. The Cabinet is responsible to the President only.

Ali but 100,000 of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but religious toleration is guaranteed. Education is free in the primary grades but not compulsory save in some progressive cities. In recent years, however, great progress has been made. The Úniversity of Rio de Janeiro was founded Sept. 7, 1920. Military service is compulsory. The standing army numbers 35,000 , with a reserve of 560,000 . The navy has two dreadnoughts and in 1918 a personnel of 693 officers and 9,650 men Brazil declared war against Germany on Oct. 26, 1917, following the torpedoing of three merchant ships.

On receipt of an invitation in 1922 from the Government of Brazil, the United States Navy Department assigned Rear Admirai Vogelgesang, with a staff of slxteen commissioned officers and twenty petty officers of the navy, to undertake the task of reorganizing and expanding the Brazilian Navy.

Brazil opened on Sept. 7, 1922, an exposition at Rio de Janeiro in commemoration of the centennial of the Brazllian nation. It was attended offcially by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and a mission from the United States.

Brazil is a member of the League of Nations
Par of exchange, miireis (paper)......... . 32.45 cents Rate of exchange, Nov. \(1,1922 . . .\). Imports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(8219,679,070\) Budget-Receipts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 136,932,960\) Expenditures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 133,013,836\)
Debt-Internal (Federal) milreis. . . . . . \(1,521,434,266\) Externai, U. S. gold.........

Impors, 1921-22
38,330,449
Exports, 1920-21
147,520,940
\(147,520,910\)
100.435 .733

\section*{BULCARIA, KINGDOM OF.}

AREA, 40,656 square miles.
POPULATION. census of \(1920,4,337,513\), of which 3,203,000 were Bulgarians, Turks about 400,000 . CAPITAL, Sofia, pop.. 154,431; other cities, Philippopolis, pop., 63,418; Warna, 50,819 ; Ruschuk, 41.574; Slivno, 28,695; Plevne, 27,779; Stava Zagore, 25.491, and ten of more than 15,000 population.
King (sometimes known as Czar), Boris III,, born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded on abdication of his father, Ferdlnand, Oct. 3, 1918.
Premier, Alexander Stambuliski (Foreign Affairs)
Minister to the United States, Stephan Panaretoff
Consuls in the United States-Consular affalrs in
charge of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington. United States Minister, Charles S. Wilson
United States Consul, at Sofia, Graham H. Kemper.
The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, as an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Bulgaria declared its independence on Oct. 5, 1908. Eastern Rumelia jolned Bulgaria on Sept. 18, 1885, after revolutlon against the Sultan.
In the first Balkan War, Bulgarla, with Serbla, Greece and Montenegro fought Turkey, the war ending in the Treaty of London on March 30, 1913, when Turkey ceded to the alled Balkan nations all territory west of the line from Midla on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean Sea, and also Crete. The Balkan League broke up soon after the treaty was signed, war breaking out between the allies-the second Balkan War. Roumania intervened and procured an extension (part of the Dobrudja) of her frontier at Bulgarla's expense. Peace came again with the Treaty of Bucharest on July 26, 1913, all signing.

Bulgaria was an ally of the Central Powers in the World War. By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly (Paris) of Nov. 27, 1919, Bulgarla ceded Thrace to Grecce and the "Strumnitza Line" and a strip of territory on the northwest to Serbla. The treaty deprived Bulgarla of the Aegean Sea front, but provided that which was alleged to be an efficient economic outlet thereto.

It leaves Bulgarla bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Serbia, on the south by Grecce, and on the east and southeast by the Black Sea. It is about the size of the State of Kentucky.

Bulgarla's language is Slavonic of Indo-European influence, allied to the Russian: The state church, Orthodox Greek, is governed by a Synod of Bishops, the clergy belng pald by the state.

Two-thirds of the people are engaged in agriculture. Although lands are held in fee, pastures and wondlands are held in perpetulty by the communes. Small holdings run from one to six acres. Methods are very primitive, although gradually machinery is belng brought in.

The cultivated area is \(9,290,175\) aeres of the total of \(18,019,840\) of the country. Production is low because of crude methods. The annual production of \(2,867.060\) tons from 5426,102 acres (eensus of 1921) indicates slightly more than one-half ton to the acre. Domestlc animals number 10,100,000. There is little other industry. Although there are coal deposits, 1920 production was only 748,085 tons. Iron, lead, copper, gold, silver and manganese are found.

Forests cover 30 per cent. of the total area-fir, beech, oak and pine.

Bulgaria had in 1921, 1,581 miles of rallroads owned and operated by the state. River navigation giving access to the Danube-a great traffic route-is important. In 1920, 2,724 vessels of 278,353 tons entered Danube ports and 2,112 vessels of 833,162 tons, Black Sea ports.

By the Constitution, adopted in 1870 and amended in 1893 and 1911, leglslative authorlty is vested in a slngle chamber, the Sobranje or Natlonal Assembly, of 227 members, elected for four years by unlversal suffrage. The King must give assent to all laws enacted before they become effective. Executive power is vested in the Councll of Ten Ministers nominated by the King.

Elementary education is obligatory for chlldren from 7 to 14 years of age. The state maintalns 5,400 schools with about 680,000 puplls, besides 33 speclal state instltutlons and other prlvate schools. Iliferacy is indicated by the 17.3 per cent. of it in the Bulgarian Army.

Pre-war Bulgaria's army was composed of 3,900 officers and 56,000 men, with a war mobillzation streng th of 500,000 . The Treaty of Neully llmits it to 20,000 men, who must be volunteers, obllgatory mlistary service havlng been abollshed. Bulgarla is a member of the League of Natlons.

The leva is the unit of currency, its gold par being \(\$ 0.195\). Imports (census of 1920) were \(2,214,080\), 225 leva, and exports \(1,642,771,900\); textiles, metals, oils, skins and machinery going in, and tobacco maize, hides, wheat, barley, and attar of roses going out. The publle debt (budget of 1922) is 3,209, 035,035 leva, forelgn, and \(3,399,190.960\) internal receipts, \(55,518,000\) leva; expenditurcs, \(88,687,025\) Trade wlth the Unlted States was:
Imports \(1920-21\)
. \(\$ 1,312,526\)
Exports 1920-21 1,242,992

1921-22. \(\mathbf{3 , 0 1 4 , 3 8 6}\)
\(1,144,868\)

\section*{CHILE, REPUBLIC OF,}

AREA, 289,829 square miles.
POPULATION, census of Aug. 1, 1921, 3,774,485. CAPITAL, Santiago, pop. 1920, 507,296 ; chlef port, Valparaiso, pop. 182,242; other elties, Concepcion, pop. 66,074; Antofagasta, 51,531; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Vina del Mar, 33,441; Orillan, \(30,881\).
President, Arturo Allesandri, 1920-25, born Dec. 21, 1869, inaugurated Dec. 23, 1920.
Prime Minister, Antonio Huneus (Interlor).
Ambassador to the United States, Beltran Mathieu.
Consul General, at New York, Gustavo Munizaga Varela. Consuls, at Boston, Eugenio Vial Correa; at Baltimore, Augusto Evrazuriz O.; at Philadelphia, Reeves K. Johnson; at San Franciseo, Marcos Garcia Hindobro; at Chicago, M. H. Ebert; at Detroit, L. G. Aguirre; at Newark Federico Tonkin; at Buffalo, Alfredo von der Heyde; at Cincinnatl, Tomas Alfredo Page; at Portland, Ore.. Antonio R. Vejar: at Seattle, Lucio Alberto Villegas; at Norfolk, Domingo Pena Toro.
United States Ambassador. William M. Collier.
United States Consul General, at Valparaiso, Carl F. Deschman. Consuls, at Antofagasta, vacant; at Arica, E. C. von Tresckow; Concepcion, S. Reid Thompson; at Iqulque, Homer Brett; at Punta Arenas, A. C. Brady
Chile lies on the west coast of Scuth America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Paclfic, from Peru to Cape Horn, having an extreme length of about 2,800 miles with a coast line of 2,485 miles. The average breadth north of \(40^{\circ}\) is 100 miles. Its area is slightly greater than that of the eight South Atlantle States of the .United States. The Andes have many lofty peaks. notably Corcoputi (alt. 22,162 feet), El Muerto (21,227 feet), the Baya ( 19,993 feet), the Guallatiri ( 19,882 feet.) The land in the north part is arid, but the two provinces Tacna and Arlca, taken from Peru in the war of the Pacific 1879-82, produced 95 per cent. of the world's supply of nitrates until the process of producing nitrate from the air was made commercially profltable. The production of nitrate in 1920 was \(2,606,571\) metric tons, valued at \(\$ 172,-\) 800.000 , but was stagnant \(\ln 1921\). Agriculture is flourishing but the wealth of the country is chlefly in minerals.

Chile is the world's second largest producer oi copper, the amount in 1920 being 91,226 metric tons; there are also enormous iron ore deposits in the provinces of Atocama and Coqulmbo, estimated at a billion tons. Much gold and silver is produced. There are large deposits of coal south of Valparaiso, over a million tons being mlned in 1920.
The chief exports are nitrates, iodine, copper, sllver. cercals, flour, hides and wool; the chlef imports are textlles, food products, agricultural and mining machinery

The population is almost entirely of European orlgin; there are about 100,000 Araucans (natives) in the Andes and an indeterminate number of nomadic Fuegans in Terra del Fuego.

Clile has 5,403 miles of rallroads, of which 2.270 are privately owned. The state owns the longitudinal railroad traverslng the republic from north to south for a dlstance of 2,862 miles; with spurs its mileage is 3,133. Electriflcation of the railroad between Valparalso and Santiago, 117 miles, was begun in 1920. At the ports in 1920 there cntered 14,666 vessels of \(14,925,601\) tons.

Chile threw off the Spanlsh yoke in 1810-18, and in 1833 adopted the Constitution under which the people are now governed. Electors must be able to read and write. The President is elected for 5 years, Congress is composed of a Senate with 37 members, clected by popular vote for six years. and a Chamber of Dcputies, with 118 members, elected for three years. Education is free, supported by the state, and since 1920 is compulsory. The percentage of Illiteracy is high. The University of Clille (state) at Santlago had 4,502 students In 1920 and the Catholic Unlversity, 614. The Roman Catholic religion is maintalied by the
state, but by the Constitution all religions are protected.

All able-bodied citizens are liable for service in the state militia. The peace strength of the army is 23,782 , wlth 609,734 in the reserve. In the navy are one dreadnought-the Almirante Latorre (formerly H. B. M. S. Canada), 28,000 tons, mounting 10 14-inch guns, onc pre-dreadnouglit, the Capitan Prat, 6,966 tons, two armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. The strength of the navy is 6.000 men. An air force was formed in 1918 under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 scaplanes and 80 aeroplanes, bought in Great Britain.

Chile was neutral during the World War; on specific invitation she joined the League of Nations Nov. 4. 1919.
(See Peru for boundary dispute.) Par of exchange (peso, paper)... Rate of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922. Imports, (1921)
Exports, (1921.
Budget-Receipts.
Expenditures
36.5 cents
13.65 cents \$139,175,414 . \(\$ 161,969,895\)
\$61,181,929
\(\$ 61,181,929\)
\(\$ 60,653,700\)
Debt-Internal (pesos, paper)
\(\$ 60,653,700\)
\(95,149,690\) External, United States gold \$228,377,000 Trade with the United States was
Imports, 1920-21.
\(\$ 49,715,357\)
1921-22.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16,716,462
Exports, 192 J-21
77,854,552
1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38,912,591

\section*{CHINA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, \(4,277,170\) square miles; divided, China Proper, 1,532,420; Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan), 550,340; Manchuria, 363,610; Mongolia, 1,367,600; Thibet, 463,200.
POPULATION. Figures vary widely. W. W, Rockhill, United States Minister to China, in 1911, after much technical studying, gave China Proper 302,110,000; other parts, 18,540,000; total, \(320,650,000\). The Chinese Maritime Customs in 1920 gave all China the total of \(440,-\) 934,000; and the Chinese Post Office in 1919 estimated all China at \(427,679,314\), and in 1920 at 436,094,954.
CAPITAL, Peking, pop. (estd.) 1,200,000; Peking metropolitan ar'ca, 4,200.000; other cities, Canton, pop. (estd.), 950,000; Changsha, 550,000; Chungking. 440,000; Foochow, 650,000; Hanchow, 7.30,000; Hankow, 1,500,000; Hongkong (Brltish Crown colony), 561,000; Nanking 390,000 ; Ningpo, 700,000; Shanghai, 1,100,000; Soochow, 550,000
President, Hsu Shih-Chang; born 1853; elected Aug. 10, 1918; inaugurated October, 1918.
Premier, Wang Chung-hui.
Minister 0 the United States, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze. Consuls in the United States, at New York. Ziangling Chang; at San Francisco, Chu Chao-Hsin (C. G.) ; at Panama for the Canal Zone, Juming C. Suez (C. G.) ; Honorary Consuls at Portland and Seattle.
United States Minister, Dr Jacob Gould Schurman. United States Consuls General, at Shanghai. Edwin S. Cunningham; at Hankow, F. Stcwart Heintzleman: at Mukden, Albert W Pontius; at Canton, vacant; at Tientsin, Stuart J. Fuller. Consuls, at Amoy, Algar E. Caricton; at Antung, vacant; at Changsha, vacant; at Chungking, vacant; at Harbin, George C. Hanson; at Chefoo, Stuart K. Lupton at Nanking. John K. Davis; at Foocho:v. Ernest B. Price; at Tsinan. Clarence E. Gouss: at Yunanfu, Myrl S. Myers; at Swatow, Lester L. Schnare; at Kolgan, vacant.
Chlna, the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the bronze age, and with a history reaching back to 2205 B . C., occupies a terrltory in the eastern part of Asia about onethird larger than continental United States. To the north and northeast lies Siberia; to the west Russian Turkestan. to the southwest and south the wellnigh impassable barrier of the Hlmalayas form the Thibetan-Indian frontier. French Indo-China borders it on the south; and the China Sea and Yellow Sea on the east separate it from the Philippines, Formosa (now Japanese), the Japanese Empire and Korea. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevations in the north in the Kinghan and Tarbagatal Mountains in Mongolia; the Himalayan and Kwenlun Mountains ln the southwest, in Thibet, and the Hinghan Mountains of Manchuria.

China Proper-China of the I8 Provincesoccupies the rich fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. There the population on the generally accepted estlmatcs has a denslty of 174 to the square mile. China Proper is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the
mountains on the west four great rivers run in gencral course eastward to the sea, through grcat alluvial plains stretching for hundreds of miles along the ocean and inland to a depth of 300 miles. These rivers drain four-flifths of the country. The Yangtsekiang, \(\mathbf{3}, 158\) miles long, rises in the centre of the high piateau of Thibet, 16,000 feet In altitude. At Pingshenhsien, 1,215 miles from its source, it becomes in part navigable, but with dangerous rapids, to the vicinity of Ichang, 2,193 mlles from itis source. From Ichang to Hankow it is navigable by smali river steamers and from Hankow \(1 ; 0\) lts mouth, 595 miles, by sea-going vessels. The Hanho, a trlbutary from the north at Hankow, is navigable for 600 miles. The Yellow Rlver (Hwangho), 2,700 miles long, and also rising in Thibct, is navigable only in part. It Is called 'China's Sorrow" because of the devastation it causes in flood time, when it overflows its banks, bursts its dikes and sweeps over the farm lands. In 1898, when a disastrous flood occurred, salt and sand were deposited over an arca of 200 square miles, below Lokow, to a depth of 2 to 10 feet, amountlng to over sixteen billion cubic feet. The Sikiang River, 1,250 miles long, waters South China, lts branches reaching the sea in the Canton delta from Hongkong to the west of Macas. It is navigable for steamers for 200 mlles, and for smaller craft for another 100 miles. The Paiho waters the piail of north China, and empties into the Guif of Chihil at Taku. The Amur River, 2,920 miles long. and navigable for 1,500 miles, which forms the boundary between Manchurla and Siberla; the Yalu, navigable for 600 miles, the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, and the Liao in Manchuria are also highly important. A network o canals helps to care for the inland navigation.
China's coast line is 2,150 miles long, or with indentations about 5,000 . Along the coast are 56 treaty ports, 8 voluntarily opened ports, and 25 ports of cail. The climate compares favorably with that of countries in simllar latitudes.
China is essentlally agricultural, and intensively so. The average holdings are small, and the im plements are crude, but there ls much irrigation crops are rotated, and fruit, cereal and vegetable production is regarded by scientists as relatively efficient, food values having for many years been replaced in the soils regularly. Deforestation of the' mountain slopes and hills have resulted in great eroslons. Large forests are rare. Bamboo is wldely used. The amount of cultivated land is estimated at \(341,163,500\) acres. Cotton is produced chiefly in the Yangtsekiang valley, the 1920 yield having been estimated by the China Cotton Association as \(6,696.612\) piculs (picul \(=133 \quad 1-3\) ibs.). Tea is produced exclusively in the west and south, the tea area being about 520,000 acres. Production is not officially indicated, but exportation is said to have declined from 1,576,136 piculs In 1908 to \(1,305,906 \ln 1920\), competition of Ceylon and Indian teas and the cessation of Russian purchases in late years belng responsible.
The silk industry has flourished for 4,000 years. China is now producing 27 per cent. of the world's supply, having in this century yielded first place to Japan. In 1919 production was \(73,078,709\) piculs, valued at \(\$ 139,624,755\). Wheat, barley, corn, mlllet, peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the north, and sugar, indigo and several cereals in the south. Rice, the staple food of the Chlnese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being \(3,750,000\) tons. Besides the thousands of looms in prlvate dweliings, in 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton milis, with \(1,747,312\) spindies, 4 woolen mills, 125 modern flour miils, 445 glass factories, and developing iron and steel works. American cotton is bought by China; and in 1921 considerable wheat, owing to crop failures. Practically all of the 18 provinces of China Proper and 3 in Manchurla contaln lmmense stores of coal, China being one of the world's ehief coal countries. The known fields cover 133,500 acres, annual production running now at about \(25,000,000\) tons, of which \(8,000,000\) ls from modern mines.
Iron ores are abundant near the anthracite coal fields of Shansi. where, it is asserted, is the oldest iron industry in the world; and in Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria. There is estimated to be ln China \(600,000,000\) tons of the ore, annual production being about \(1,500,000\), of which nearly two-thirds are smeited in China.
Petroleum also is abundant, but the industry has not becn developed. American oil interests have done much exploration there, and driven many weils, most of which are not active. Copper ore abounds, the Yunnan deposits belng of the world's richest. Tin, antimony, gold, sllver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum are also present.

In 1920, 210,609 vessels entered Chinese ports: American, 818 , of \(1,616,197\) tonnagc; 4,242 British, of \(4,761,060\) tons; 225 French, of 334,041 ; 24 Italian,
of 88,\(402 ; 4,065\) Japanese, of \(4,974,957\) tons; 274 Portuguese, of 48,160 tons; 264 Russian, of 117,636 tons, and 21,503 Chinese, of \(2,277,364\) tons; total entrances; 31,667 . of \(14,584,856\) tons.
The first railway was opened in 1876. At present there are more than 7,000 mlies, ineluding 1,857 miles \(\ln\) Manchuria, with 2,000 under construetion. About one-haif are under the Government

Up to Feb. 12, 1912, when China became a republic, lt was one of the most ancient monarehies. According to the Provisional Constitution the Government comprises a President, Vlce President and a two House iegislative body-the Senate of 264 members and the House of 596. The Centrai Government has not yet obtained fuil control, there being military governors in several provinces who refuse to obey. The executive authority is in a Premier named by the President, and nine Ministers nominated by the Premier, all to be confirmed by the Parllament. The Parliament, however, had failed to functlon up to late 1922, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

A Southern Government was formed at Canton, its authority being recognized in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Confucianisin, Buddhism and Taoism are. the religions of Cnina, although there are aiso between \(5,000,000\) and \(10,000,000\) Moslems in the country about 1,994,000 Catholics and 618,600 Protestant Christians.
In 1905 there began the new movement toward education of the masses, and since then progress has been marked. While the number of schools, 135,000 , and puplls, \(4,500,000\), is small relatlve to the total population, the number is srowing rapldly There are seven universities and many technlcai instltutions of learning.

The army numbers between \(1,400,000\) to \(1,800,000\) men, and is being wrought into a more modern organization. The navy is negligible-a protected cruiser of 4.300 tons, two cruisers of 2,600 tons and three 3,000 -ton cruisers, with auxiliary vessei complement. The whole tonnage is about 40,000 , wlth 8,000 men. China is a member of the League of Nations.

There is "unparaileled currency confusion" says in authority. The unit is the tael, which varies in goid par value from 67.08 cents in Shanghai to 74.86 In Taku. Mexican iollars are used in ail the treaty ports. Imports in 1920 were \(1,848,910,500\) taels; exports, \(1,3 i 3,778,300\). China's forelgn trade is but one-fiftleth of that of the United States pel capita. The last budget was in 1919, when receipts were estimated at 490,419,786 "Kuping" taels; expenditures, 495,762,888; deficit, \(5,343,102\).

China's national debt as compiled by the Government Bureau of Economlc Information in 1922 ls as follows, amounts being stated in Mexican dollars; \(\$ 1\) Mexican is worth about \(\$ 0.57\) United States currency at present rate of exchange:

Dollars
Mex.
General foreign loans
Foreign railway ioans
Foreign Indemnities
Internal long-term loans.
268,979,252 334,802,631
. 275,226,738
Internal sliort-term ioans 69,101,978
Treasury notes, etc
18,640,000
Total
1,449,592,343
The last items do not contain aii the short-term loans and treasury notes issues, as the amounts of some of these cannot be ascertained.

The reorganization of the Chinese finances and debt is a pressing necessity although the difficulties in the way are well-nlgh insurmountable.

The chlef exports of China are silk, beans and products, tea, sklns and furs, cotton, sesamum seed, tin, cereais, medicines, peanuts and peanut oil, animals, wool, antlmony and copper.

China's trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 138,455,178\)
Exports, \(1921-22\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(1100,853,185,707\)
1021-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(109,410,796\)

\section*{MANCHURIA.}

AREA, 382,630 square miles.
POPULATION, 1916, estimate of the Southern Manchurian railway, 20,112,100.
CAPITALS, Muikden, of Shengking Province; Kirin of Kirin; 'Tsitslinar, of Amur.
Manchuria is the extreine northeast territory of China, with Siberia on the northwest, north and east, Korea, on the southeast and Mongolia on the west. The Amur River flows aiong the northern border, the Ussurl on the east, and the Yalu forms the bounciary with Korea.

Its topography is extremely varied. Much of the castern portion is intensively agricultural. The soya bean, cuitivated on about \(6,000,000\) acres, is
a source of enormous weaith. The Chamber of Commerce at Dairen estimates that \(22.744,000\) acres are cuitivated for ail crops, \(19,460,000\) persons being employed. Wheat, beans, millet, rice and products of the soya bean are the chief crops. There are 50 flouring mills. Forests are extensive. There are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, gold, silver and asbestos.

The Trans-Siberian railroad runs through Manchuria from Lake Kulun to Suirenko the border for about 100 mlles northwest of Vladivostok. From Harbin the railroad runs to Mukden and branches to Peking on the west, Port Arthur and Dairen on the south, and through Korea to Uokpo and Fusan on the southeast. Raiiway mlieage is about 1,000 .
In 1920 , direct lmports were about \(290,000,000\) taels; exports, about \(350,000,000\) taels. In 1920 , 5,300 vesseis entered Dairen, of \(5,509,314\) tonnage.

\section*{MONGOLIA.}

AREA. 1,369,600 square miles.
POPULATION. estimated, 2,600,000.
CAPITAL, Urga.
Mongoiia, aithough nominally of China, was somewhat shaken loose from Chinese adherence during the late war, the status of Outer Mongoiia belng now that its autonomy is recognized by China, and it is recognized by Russia as under Chlnese suzerainty. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the south by Sinkiang, on the southwest by Turkestan, on the east by China Proper and Manchuria.

There is little agricuiture, the great plains between the Tarbagatai and Kinghan Mountains belng desert, with camels, horses and sheep as principal interests. The rellgion of the peopie is Buddhist Lamaism.

Motor transportation from Kalgan on the Great Wali of China, northwest of Peking, and at the terminus of the Kalgan-Peiking railroad. with Urga, the capitai of Mongolia, a distance of 650 mlles across the plains, was cstablished in 1921. In the last three months of the year goods to the value of \(\$ 2,000,000\) silver were taken to Urga. The trip takes three to four days.

Mongolia has its own legal eurrency, adopted in 1915, equal to the gold par of the Russian ruble50 cents.

SINKIANG (Chinese Turliestan).
AREA, 550,340 square mlles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(1,200,000\).
CAPITAL, Ili.
Sinkiang, innown as the New Dominion, comprises Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria; and lncludes all Chinese dependencies between Mongolia on the nortl and Thlbet on the south. There are Turiki, Mohammedan and Chinese people resident there. Along the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers there is much irrigation, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown, with wool, cotton and slik production.

It is from Sinklang that puch of the jade comes.

\section*{THIBET}

AREA, 463,200 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(2,000,000\).
CAPITAT, Lhasa; pop. 15,000 to 20,000 .
Thlbet, in Western China, is a country iittle known, situated between the Hlmalaya and Kwenlun Mountains, and hitherto practicaliy shut to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on througil iofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, which are impassable in winter. China's hold on Thibet was visibiy loosened when the 1911 revolution broke ln China. The Thibetans expelled the Chinese garrisons, and the status of that country is more or less indeterminate, although nominally part of the Chlnese Republlc.

The religion ls Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhlsm, and aiso \& fajth known as Shamanlstic. Ali economie phases are affected by the non-progresslve character of the peop'e, who are illmersed in thelr religious traditions. Some agriculture is carried on, and livestock husbandry.

\section*{COLOMEIA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 461,606 square miles.
POPULATION, cellsus of \(1918,5,855,077\).
CAPITAL, I ogota, pop. (estimater1, 1921); 160,000: chief cities, Medellin, pon. 79,146: Burranquilla, 64,543; Cartagena, 51,352; Caii. 45,825; Cucuta, 29,490; 13uearamanga, 24,919, President, Dr. Pedro Nel Ospina, Conservative (1922-26). Tnaugurated Aug. 7. 1922.
J'emier, Jimenez Lopez (Interlor).
Minister to the Untted States, Dr. Enrique Olaya.

\section*{Consul General at New York, J. M. Arango G.}

Consuls, at Boston, Enrique Naranjo M.; at Philadelphia, Ricardo Galvls; at Newark, Alfonso Sanchez S.; at Chattanooga, John L. Newkirk, Jr.; at Moble, Juan Llorea Marti; at Baltlmore, Roberto F. Velez; at New Orleans, Diego Jose Fallon; at Detroit, William J. Griffiths; at Chicago, Jorge E. Cavelier; at San Francisco, Alvaro Robolledo; at Los Angeles, Fortunato Pereira Gamba; at Seattle, Escipion Canal; at St. Louis, vacant; at Norfolk, vacant. United States Minister, Samuel H. Piles.
United States Consuls, at Barranquilla, Maurice
L. Stafford; at Cartagena, Leroy R. Sawyer.

The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama-boundary line undetermined. It has a coast line of 465 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 640 miles on the Carlbbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the east. and Ecuador and Peru on the south. Its area is estimated at 461,606 square miles, which is equal to that of California, Oregon, Washington and Montana combincd.

Threc great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from north to south. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthy, the most densely populated part of the country. The Magdalena River, in the east, rises in the high Andes and flows north lnto the Caribbean Sea, 18 miles from Barranquilla. It is navlgable for river steamers for 900 miles, as far as Jirardot. Steamers ascend to La Dorado, 590 mlles. Railroads serve to transport freight and passengers around the rapids and from Jirardot to Bogota. The total mileage of railroads is 891, and the bulk of the transportation in the interior is on mule back. The populatlon, according to the census of 1918 , is \(5.855,077\), almost entirely whites and half castes, only 158,428 Indians being returned. Bogota, the capital, situated 8,600 feet above the sea, has a university, founded in 1572 , a large library, a museum and observatory. The Roman Catholic is the prevalling religion, but all are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, with a reserve of 362,700 . Mlitary service is compulsory. There is no navy.
The country is dlvided into 14 departments, 2 intendenclas and 7 comisarias, with Governors appointed by the President. The Federal Congress consists of a Senate of 34 members, elected for a term of 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 92 , elected directly by the people every 2 years.

The forests are extensive, much mahogany, cedar and dyewood being exported. Colombia contains the great emerald mines of the world, the chief mines being owned by the state. The country is rich In minerals-gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal are mined. The Government owned salt mines at Zipaquira are a great source of revenue. Coffee, cotton, bananas, cocoa, vegetables, ivory, tobacco, and wheat are the chlef agricultural products. Cattle raising is extensive. Some woolen and cotton stuff is manufactured for home consumption, also iron. The chief exports are coffee, hides, bananas, Panama hats, rubber, and precious metals.

The country, originally conquered by Spaln and ruled by her for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies in 1811-24, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establlshing the Republic of Colombia in 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew \(\ln 1829-30\), and there were frequent uprisings during the century, culminating in the secession of Panama ln 1903, slnce which the republic has been tranqull. Under the treaty with the United States adjustlng the loss of Panama (ratified by the United States Senate April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress Dec. 24,1921 ), Colombia is to receive in compensation \(\$ 25,000,000\) from the United States, to be paid in yearly instalments of \(\$ 5,000,000\). Thls sum of money it is planned to use in stabilizing the currency of the country, and in improving its transportation facilities.
A loan of \(\$ 5,000,000\)-year \(61 / 2\) per cent. bonds was floated on the New York market on Nov. 1, 1922. Colombla is a member of the League of Nations. Par of exchange, peso
Rate of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922.
Imports (1921)..
.97 .3 cents
Exports (1921)
Budget-Recelpts
Expenditures.
Debt-Internal, pcsos,
External, sterling 97.12 cents
\(\$ 33,068,317\)

Trade with the United States was:
Imports 1920-21. \(\$ 63,042,132\) \$25,235,841 \$33,818,334 .11,104,428 - \(£ 4,048,540\) Exports

1920-21 \$32,639,388 1921-2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 45,808,589 1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(14,049,460\)

COSTA RICA, REPUELIC OF.
AREA, estimated, 23,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 576,581.
CAPITAL, San Jose, pop., 38,930. Other cities, Cartago, 17,402; Limon, 10,231.
President, Sr. Don Julio Acosta Garcia (1920-24). Inaugurated May 8, 1920.
Premier, Sr. Don Jose Andres Coronado Alvarado (Foreign, Justice, Worshlp and Charlties).
Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Octavio Beeche.
Consuls General, at New York, J. Rafael Oreamuno; at San Francisco, Jorge Orozco Casorla; Consuls, at Boston, Mario Sancho Jimenez; at New Orleans, Julio Aguilai Soto; at Baltlmore, William A. Riordan; at Chicago, Berthold Singer; at Mobile, Truman McGonigal; at Milwaukee, Eduardo Azuola Aubert.
Uniled States Minister, Roy T. Davis (also accredited to Guatemala).
United States Consuls, at San Jose, Henry S. Waterman; at Port Limon, Stewart E. McMillin.
Costa Rica, the southern state of Central America, has Nicaragua for its ncighbor on the north and Panama on the south. The latter boundary has been a subject of arbitration and was fixed in 1900 by decision of President Loubet of France-a decision that by mutual consent was interpreted by the late Chief Justice White of the United States in 1914. Panama objected strenuously to this decislon and in 1921 started troops to occupy the territory she claimed and whlch Costa Rlca had occupied; but vielded to diplomatic pressure from the United States.

The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. Bananas are cultivated, 8.652 .473 bunches being exported in 1920 The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 feet, has a temperate climate. Coffee is the chief crop. The forests are extensive but little lumbering is done. Agrlculture and stock raising are the chlef industries. Gold and sllver mining is an important industry on the Pacific slope. Port Limon is the centre of the banana trade. In 1920532 vessels, tonnage 760,801 , entered the ports. There are 402 mlles of rallroads; the line from Port Limon to San Jose, 103 mlles, has unusual scenic charm.

The Constitution, adopted Dec. 7, 1871, has been many times modifled. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 43 in number, with four-year terms, one-half elected directly every two years by manhood suffrage. The President, elected for 4 years appoints a Ministry of six. The Roman Catholic is the religlon of the state. Primary education is compulsory and free. The National Police have taken over the duties of the army.

Costa Rica is a member of the League of Nations. Par of exchange, colon. Imports, 1921 Exports, 1921
Budget-Receipts.
Expenditures.
\begin{tabular}{|}
46.5 cents \\
\(\mathbf{9}, 177802\)
\end{tabular}

Debt
Interna, colones. \$11,883,971

External, sterllng
\$8,619,974
Trade with the Unlted States was:
Imports 1920-21.
\(38,924,830\)
\(£ 38,924,830\)

Exports

1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,641,596

\section*{CUBA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 41,634 square miles; including the Isle of Plnes ( 1,180 square miles) and surrounding keys, about 44,164 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1919,2,889,004\); including the Isle of Pines, 2,898,905.
CAPITAL and chief port, Havana, population, 1919, 363,506; other cities, Camaguey, population, 98,193; Cienfuegos. 95,865; Santiago, 70,232; Guantanamo, 68,883; Santa Clara, 63,151; Matanzas, 62,638; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Rio, 47,858; Trinidad, 40,602.
President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, 1921-25, born Feb. 21, 1861; inaugurated May 20, 1921.
Premier, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (State).
Minister to the United States, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.
Consul General, at New York, Felipe Taboada y Ponce de Leon; at Boston, Federlco Sanchez y Guerra; at Phlladelphla, Jacinto J. Luis; at Baltimore, Eduardo.L. Desvernine; at Norfolk, Jose A. Munoz y Rlera; at Newport News, Pedro Fermat y Cabrero; at Charleston, Jose M. Gonzales y Rodriguez del Rey; at New Orleans, Jose R. Cabrera y Zunzunegui; at Mobile, Andres Jimenez y Ruz; at Jacksonville, Jullo Rodriguez Embil; at Key West, Domingo J. Milord y Vazquez; at

Foreign Countries-Cuba; Czechoslovakia.

Tampa, Angel A. Solano y Garcia; at Pensacola, Gabriei A. Amenabar y Cabcllo; at Galveston, Eduardo Patterson y Jauregui; at St. Louls, Luis Sturla y Cambiaso; at Chicago, Francisco \(P\). Caballero y Tapany; at Detroit, vacant; at San Franclsco, vacant.
United States Minisier, vacant.
United States Consul General, at Havana, Carlton Bailey Hurst Consuls, at Antilla, Horace J. Dickinson; at Cienfuegos, Frank Bohr; at Nucvitas, George G. Duffee; at Santiago, Harold D. Clum; at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Charles Forman. Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles." largest island of the West Indies, lies between the Gulf of Mexico, the Strait of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean' Sea on the south. Key West, Fla., is about 100 mlles a little to the east of north of Havana. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the east, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the south. Yucatan is 130 miles to the west. From San Antonio, the western extremity, to Cape Maysi, the eastern, the length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 miles. Its area nearly equals that of Pennsylvanla. The coast llne, including the larger keys, is about 2,500 mlles in length. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the world. Other first-class harbors are Bahia Honda, Matanzas, Cardenas, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north shore, and Santiago and Cienfucgos on the south; also Guantanamo, now a Unlted States naval station.

Mountains rise in Plnar del Rio province in the west, and \(\ln\) Camaguey and Oriente in the east, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 feet. With Monte Turquino ( 8,320 fect) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling. The uplands and mountains are covered with magnlficent forests, the scenery is wild and very beautiful, and many points are inaceessible. Broad intervals of low upiand are frequent. Near the coast runs a continual belt of plantations. Grazing, tobacce and general farm lands cover the lower slopes of the hills.

The soil is alluvial, and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare riehness. It is estlmated officially that \(3,62 S, 434\) acres are covered with dense forest, mostly primeval. The royal palm is the most characteristic tree, rising to 75 feet, sometlmes 100 feet in height, dominating every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetabies flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is \(76^{\circ}\) and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches, Hardly a decade passes without a destructive hurricane. The population is about 60 per cent native white, 30 per cent. Negro, and 10 per cent, forclgn white.

Sugar has been the dominant crop for 150 years and its price is the barometcr of prosperity for the island. Cuba exported to the United States, which takes about 98 per cent. of her totai product, in the fiscal year \(1920-21,4,925,630,505\) pounds, valued at \(\$ 378,209,386\); and in 1921-22, \(7,720,255,227\) pounds, valued at \(\$ 171,300,590\). About 1,375,000 acres are occupied by the sugar plantations. Rum, molasses and aicohol are important by-products

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and clgarettes is the second industry of the island. The total value of the crop is between \(\$ 40,000,000\) and \(\$ 50.000,000\) annually; the tobacco manufactured in Cuba in 1919-20 was valued at \(\$ 2,373.966\). Cuba's exports of tobacco to the United States in the year 1920-21 were \(18,292,521\) pounds, valued at \(\$ 22,278,840\); and in the year 1921-22 were 21,401,159 Dounds, valued at \(\$ 20,578.009\); the value of clears exported to the United States for the same perjods were \(\$ 4,000,000\) and \(\$ 3,214,000\) respectively. Banana raising is increasing in importance.

Stock raising is an important industry, though proportionally less so than in prevlous ycars. Mahogany and other valuable cabinet woods are produced and much cedar for the manufacture of cigar boxes. From the Iron mines 50,000 tons of ore are exported monthly to the United States. Copper is a vaiuable product, also asphalt.

Cuba had In \(1919,3,200\) mlles of railroads, including the private iines connecting the sugar plantations with the trunk lines. In 1919, 89.436 vessels With a tonnage of \(203,975,959\) entered the ports of the republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade 14,684 vessels of \(2,582,829\) tons entered. The island has over 1,500 miles of splendid automoblle roads.

C'iba, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and first settled by the Spanish \(\ln 1511\), attained independence of spain by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 1, 1898 , which ended the Spanish-Amerjcan War, A Constitution, morleled after that of the United States, ldent and Vice President, clected for four years by
direct vote; a Eenate of 24 members (four from each of the six provinces) and a House of Represer tatives of 118 members. The provinces and municlpailtles have a large measure of home rule. The Congress of the United States authorized the President to hand over the government to the Cuban people on the condition that the so-called Platt amendment adopted by Congress March 2, 1901, be accepted. This provided that the Cuban republic should never enter into any compact with a foreign power that would impair her independence; that she would contract no excessive debt; that the acts of the United States in Cuba during and after the war be validated; that the Cuban Government should carry out certaln plans for the sanitation of the island; that certain lands necessary for eoaling or naval stations be leased to the Unlted States, and "that the Cuban Government consents that the Unlted States may eyercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and to maintain a government capable of protecting life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba lmposed by the treaty of peace on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." Thiz was made, on June 12, 1901, a part of the Constitution. On Feb. 24, 1902, the election of President (Tomas Estrada Paima) took place and the United States formally transferred control of the lsland to the National Government. The coaling stations, Guantanamo Bay and Bahla Honda, were leased to the United States on July 2, 1903, at an annual rental of \(\$ 2,000,000\).
Political disturbances occasioned intervention by the United States in August, 1906, which continued untii Jan. 28, 1909, when the National Covernment was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms, and the last American soldiers left the island April 1, 1909. A new electoral law, drawn with the assistance of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., was passed in August, 1919. The electlon of Nov. 1, 1920, was very stormy and interpretations put on the new laws brought about a deadlock Gen. Crowder was sent to Cuba in January. 1921 , again as personal representative of President Wilson to straighten matters out, the result being the inauguration of Dr. Alfredo Zayas on May 20, 1921.

Under the influence of Gen. Crowder the Congress has passed durlng the summer session of 1922 five reform measures-the reorganization of the Federal system of accounting, the suspension of certain provislons of the civil service law to permit the President to shift the personnel of various Government departments in the interest of economy and cfficiency, certain judiclary reforms, the clearlng up of current lndebtedness, and the flotation of a foreign loan of \(\$ 50,000,000\), the latter authorized Oct. 7.

Cuba ls a member of the League of Nations.
Notable work had been aecomplished by the United States Military Government under Gens. Brooks and Wood, especially the stamplng out of yellow fever

The Education Act of 1899 established a system of primary and secondary schools, with compulsory attendance, under which education has progressed greatly. A wide system of kindergartens and night schools has been added. In 1919, 334,671 ehildren were enrolled, with 6,151 teachers. In that year 223 new schools were established. The University of Havana (founded 1721) in 1919 had 2,272 students. The Roman Catholic reilglon is dominant.

Cuba's army numbers 12,500 men, with a reserve of 300,000
Par of exehange, peso . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1.00\)
Par of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922 999
Imports, 1921 \$356,435,099
cxports, 1921 \(.278,130,740\)
Budget, 1922 -Receipts 72,000.000
Debt, 1920 Expenditures Internal, U. S. gold. . . . . . . . . . . . \(34,48,662.100\) External, U. S. S. gold. . . . . . . . . . . \(65,95,923,000\) Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
. \(\$ 403,720,541\)
Exports, 1920-21 114,799,891 \(1920-21\)
\(1921-22\) 420,399.940

\section*{CZECHOSLOVAKIA REPUBLIC OF.}

ARFA, 54,264 square miles; viz: Bohemla, 20,106; Moravla, 8,615; Silesia, 1,767; Slovakia, 18,933; Ruthenia, 4,903
POFULA'TION, census of 1921, 13.595,818: viz: \(6,000,000\) Czechs; \(3,700,000\) Germans; \(1,700,000\) Slovaks: 1,200,000 Magyars: 300,000 Ruthenians; 250,000 Poles
CAPITAT, Praha (Prague): pop., 676.476: other citles, Brno (IBrunn), pon., 221,422; Plzen (Pli8en), 88,447 ; 13ratlslava (Presslurg), 93,329 ;
Kosice, 52,699 ; ten others from 10,000 up Prestdent, Dr. Thomas G. Mazaryk; born 1850; took office, Nov. 14, 1918: re-clected May 28. 1920.
Premier, Antonin Svenla
Mintster to the United States, Dr. Bedrich Stenanek.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, Borivoj
Prusik; at Chlcago, Jaroslav Smetanka; at Cieve land, Bohusiav Bariosovsky; at Pittsburgh, Albert Mamatey; at Omaha, Stanley Serpan.
United States Minister, Lewis Einstein.
United States Consul, at Prague, Charies S. Winans. Czechosiovakia is a Centrai European republic, about the size of the State of Illinois, bounded on the north by Germany and Poland, and on the south by Roumania, Hungary and Austria. Its extreme length from east to west is 600 miles and lts width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

Czechoslovakia is onc of Europe's richest countrics agriculturaily. It is becoming a land of peasant hoidings; the number of farms being \(3,791,621\). Farming is unusuaiiy hlghly developed and is intensive, as indicated by the production of about \(14,500,000\) short tons of wheat, oats, baricy, rye, potatoes and sugar beets from about \(900,000,000\) acres. Beet sugar produeed annualiy is about \(530,0 \mathrm{co}\) short tons, of which 280,000 are exported; 600 breweries output \(5,700,000\) heetolitres of beer, and 413 distilieries \(27,500.000\) heetoiltres of spirlts. Livestock number \(9,000,000\).

Forests cover 32 per cent. of the total \(34,560,000\) aeres in Czcchosiovakia, the annual lumber yield being \(6,200,000,000\) board fect. Immense quantities of foodstuffs are exported, the net food surpius being larger than for any other country in Europe. Agricuiture has been restored to almost normal.

Mineral wealth Is great-coal, iron, graphlte, copper, lead, goid, sliver and garnets belng abundant. Coal production runs at about \(33,500,000\) short tons from 366 mines empioying 120,000 men.

Factorles number 8,800-textile, 2,000; giass and precious stones, 1,700; foodstuffs, 1,350 ; furniture and wood, 674; machinery, 595: metai, 590; paper, 300: ehemicals, 450.

The raiiroad mileage is 8,\(497 ; 5,105\) state owned, 3,320 privateiy owned; 1,000 miles are doubietracked. The peace treaty gave Czeehoslovakia, which has no outiet to the sea 200 miles distant, the right to certain wharves \(\ln\) Hamburg and Stettin; the Danube is the principai waterway, its chief port being Bratisiava (Pressburg). On the Elbe, which flows from Czechosiovakia through Germany, the main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decon (Tesehen).

The Czeehosiovaks, two branehcs of the same Slav nation, formed the independent Kingdom of Bohemia in Central Europe ln the fifth century. In 1526- the Hapsburgs werc cieeted to the throne of Bohemia, which thus beeame united through a common dynasty to Austria and Hungary. Reiigious pcrsecution in the seventeenth century led to unsuccessfui rebeilions, leaving great bitterness. In its present form Czcchoslovakia is a ereation of the war, coming into existence Oct. 28, 1918, on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which it was the northwest portion, bordering on Germany and Poiand. The Constitution of the repubiic was adopted by the Nationai Assembly on Fcb. 29, 1920, providing for a Nationai Assembly with legisiative authority over the whole eountry, Carpathian Ruthenia to have autonomy. The Assembiy, eiected by universai suffrage, and with proportional representation, Is composed of a Chamber of Deputies, six-year tenure, 300 members; and a Senate, eightyear tenure, 150 members, both in joint session to elect the President of the repubiic for a seven-year term; the President to be the head of the army, authorized to declare war with consent of the Assembiy, and appoint Ministers and officials. Freedom of speech and religion are guaranteed.

There are 11,675,187 Roman Catholies, 592,699 Greek Cathoiics, 929,203 Protestants, 361,000 Jews. In 1920 the Reformed Ciergy of Czechosiovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdietlon of the Pope and found a national church.

Education is compuisory between the ages of 6 and 14. Literacy in aimost universal, excepting in Slovakia. There are 13,417 eiementary schoois, with \(1,900,000\) pupiis, and 1,411 advanced schools with 255,000 students. The Czeeh University of Prague is celebrated. Founded in 1348. students number 10,300; the German Unlversity at Prague having 4,000 and two other universities 2,300 .

Universal miiitary service for men between 20 and 50 was enacted in 1920 , service to be for 14 months. When mobilization ls decreed, all from 17 to 60 are liabie for servicc. Later a system of militia will be adopted. Peacetime army strength is 147.000 men. Reserve number 1,524,000. Czeehosiovaikla is a member of the League of Nations.

With Jugo-Siavia and Roumania, Czechoslovakia formed the "Littie Entente," designed for protcetion against Hungarian aggression, as a defense against Boishevism shouid the Soviet armies pass the Russiall frontier, and to promote trade on the Danubc.

The budgets for the last two years follow
P
R Par of exchange, erown.
Rate of exehange, Nov. \(1,1,1 \dot{9} \dot{2} 2 . . . . . . . .20 .3\) eents 1921, Crowns.

1922,
Crowns
Receipts. 14,129,919,000

18,884,209,000
Expenditures 13,841,738,000

19,671,970,000
The total lndebtedness of the republie on Jan. 1, 1921, was given as foliows:
Debt-Intcrnai, erowns.
\(25,000,000,000\)
3.500 .000 .000

Trade wlth the Unlted States was:
Imports 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1,988,340\)
Exports 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(11,213,512\)
Exports \(1920-21\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(12,501,554\)

\section*{DANZIG, FREE CITY OF.}

AREA, 709 square miles.
POPULATION, 1919, 351,380; 93 per cent. German, 7 per eent. Poles.
High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Riehard Haking, appointcd by the League of Nations; assumed offee Jan. 24, 1921.
United States Consul, Charles L. Hoover. Dipiomatle and consuiar representatives of Poland have eharge of the intcrests of the Free City of Danzig in the United States.
The Treaty of Versailles set Danzig (Gdansk) apart as a free elty, taking it from the former German Empire, givlng ail nations equal aecess, and to Poiand ecrtain espeeial privileges appertaining to pubiic utilities. Danzig proper (the administrative distrlet has 194,953 inhabitants), lying at the entrance of the (Poiish) Vlstuia River to the Baitie Sea, with an ocean frontage of 35 miles, is an important seaport and grain market, and was governed after the war by an Inter-Ailled commission, to be gradualiy taken over by the eitizens. A treaty was drawn between Danzig and Poiand, under lnstructions from the Parls Peace Conference, which eame in force with the prociaiming of the freedom of the city on Nov. 15, 1920. Tinere are storage capacities in wareliouscs for 50,000 freight tons, and pians for ultimate extensions of faeiiities to handie \(8,000,000\) tons of shipping annualiy. There are forty banks, hair of them Polish. The German mark is the eurrency.

In 19135,765 ships of \(1,861,691\) tonnage, entered Danzig; in 1921, 3,836 ships of \(1,967,000\) tonnage In 1913, no American ships made Danzig. In 1921 American tonnage was 233,403; British, 256,464; German, 204,958; German tonnage In 1913, 526,489.

Danzig dates from before 997 A. D., was onee Polish, became German, is the worid's greatest amber source, has predominant German popuiation with Poies increasing, and, when the Vistuia-Dnieper trans-Europcan route is perfected will be the most important Baltic port.

Danzig has many eherished historie treasures in cathedrals, notably St. Marian, abbeys, notabiy Oiivia, and other architecturai attractions much admired. Zoppot, six miles out, is the fasiionabie summer resort on the Baitie.

Deveiopment of Hamburg and Bremen by Germany as chief ports pressed Danzig down to relativc insignificance; but its ercation as a free city has reinvigorated it, rationai deveiopment now being in progress, foilowing tile disorders, immedlateiy post-war, which interfered seclously wlth its prosperity.

Poiand's cspecial privileges under the Treaty of Versaiiles Inciude predominant influence ln control of waterways, doeks, basins, traffle on the Vistula, railways, posts, teicphones and telegraphs, "the General Commission of the Poiish Repubilc in Danzig" adninisterlng Poiish Treaty rights, as intermediary between foreign representatives and the municipal government. For the Danzig and Poilsh trade with the United States see Poland.

The Constitution, approved by the League of Nations, Nov. 17, 1920, provides for a Volkstag or Diet of 120 members, elected by direct vote. suffrage being exercised by all men and women over twenty and by a Senate, President, Viee-President and 20 Senators, eiected by the Volkstag. The Senate is the highest state authority and meets \(\ln\) secret. The President of the Senate directs the administration.
The funded debt of the Free City on Jan. 1, 1921; was 43,034,647 marks.

DENMARK, KINCDOM OF:
AREA, \(\mathbf{1 6 , 9 5 8}\) square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1921,3,283,000\). Denmark gaincd 164,500 of population by the peopie of Sehleswig voting in 1920 in the piebiscite to return from German rule to adherence to Denmark.

CAPITAL, Copenhagen, pop. without suburbs, 561,344.
King, Christian X, born Sept. 26, 1870; succeeded his father Frederick VIII, May 14, 1912; married April 26,1898 Princess Alcxandria of Mecklenburg; Heir, Crown Prince Christian Frederick born March 11, 1899. He is also King of Iceland (whicl1 see).
Premier, Niels Neergaard (Finance)
Minister to the United States. Constantin Brun.
Consuls in the United States, at New York, George Bech; at Chicago, Redmund Baumann; at Boston, Gustaf Lundberg; at New Orleans, Thorkil Hoff-man-Olsen; at Seattle, Henning Plaun; .at San Francisco, Fin Lunn.
United States Minister, John Dyneley Prince
United States Consul General, at Copenhagen, Marion Letcher.
Denmark occuples the peninsula of Jutland, thrustlng out to the north from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, wlth the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway and Cattegat from Sweden. It is a little smaller than the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire together. The country consists of low undulating plains.

Denmark has attained enormous agricultural productivity, annually (census of 1921) taking \(3,527,000\) tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and mlxed grains from \(3,750,000\) acres. Eighty per cent. of the whole land is productive; 4.8 per eent. forest covered: and 35 per cent. arable. wlth large supplies of peat. Domestic animals in 1921 numbered 5,191,000. Denmark sends agricultural products all over the world, notably from her dairies.

Normally, there are about 82,000 industrial and shop plants, about 15,000 using power, employing 350,000 , of whom 240,000 are skilled. In 1920 beet sugar production was 152,740 tons, and the Danish fishing flect of 15,350 boats took fish to the value of \(2,350,167\) kroner.

Danish activity of all kinds has been largely dependent on the purchasing power of the German people, whose normal purchases of 60 per cent. of their foodstuffs afforded Denmark a valuabie market. Prostration of German buying power has reduced Denmark to a current governmental budget deficit of the equivalent of about \(\$ 7,500,000\).

Industry is normally stable in Denmark, attributed by many in part to the Permanent Court of Arbltration and the Public Mediation Institution. The first is representative of employers and employees and interprets agreements and legal points involved therein. The second anticipates industrial troubles, and, when stoppage of work such as will affect the whole community is threatencd, takes steps to intervene and seeks to prevent it. The Court of Arbitration is national and no appeal iies against its findings to any superior court, being in themselves final and valid in law.

There are 2,662 miles of railroads, of which 1,283 are state-owned. In 1920 Denmark had 1,749 vessels of 592,724 tonnage and 23,038 vessels of 3,269 ,268 tonnage entered Danish ports.

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, the succession being hereditary. The King and the Rigsdag (Diet) jointly hold legislative power. Executive authority vests in the King through his ten Ministers. The Rigsdag is of two bodies-the Folketlng (House of Commons) with 149 members; and the Landsting (Senate) with 75 members. Men and women of 25 years of age and a fixed abode have the franchise.
The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion. By the census of 1911 there were 2,732,792 Protestants and 9,821 Catholics. The population is almost entircly Scandinavian.

Education is compulsory between seven and fourtecn years of age. Intelligence is widely diffused. By the census of 1920 there were 4,232 lower schools. instruction mostly gratuitous, with 473,310 pupils, and 70,000 students in the higher institutions. *The University of Copenhagen, founded 1479, has 3,300 students.
old age pensions are granted at 60 years of age to persons of good character, the number relieved in 1919-20 being 98,525.

The army is in the form of a national militia, every able-bodied male Dane being liable for scrvice, excepting only those living in the Faroc Islands. Even clergymen must scrve. About 11,500 recrults train annually. The effcctive strengtif is 60,000 , with 55,000 availiable on mobilization. The navy, for coast defense only is mostly monitors,

Denmark is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange for the isroncr is 26.3 cents; exchange on Nov. 1,1922 , was 20.20 cents.
Imiports in 1921 were \(1,625,000,000\) kroncr; exports, 1.484.600.000. mainly beverages, textiles, metals.
wood manufactures, animals, cereals, provisions, butter, cheese, eggs
Budget, 1922-23-Recelpts, kroner. . 329,098,235
Expenditures, kroner. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 358, 379,142
Debt-Internal, kroner. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(664,225,162\)
External, kroner
. 399,597,730
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$63,065,607
Exports, 1920-21
36,453,208
17,129,151
1921-22
3,988,645
GREENLAND-COLONY.
AREA, 46,740 square miles. Interior a lofty plateau of 9,000 to 10,000 feet astitude, covered with a glacier.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 13,440 (mostly Eskimos).
CAPITAL and largest settlement, Sydproven,
population, 789
Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea. separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait, Bafnn Bay, etc. It reaches from \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{N}\). lat. to about \(86^{\circ}\)

Greenland trade is a state monopoly for Denmark.
Imports from Denmark run at about 4,000,000 kroner; exports lately less, about \(3,200,000\).

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\(\$ 20,302\)
Exports, \(1920-21\)
1921-22
2104,500

\section*{DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.}

\section*{(SANTO DOMINGO.)}

AREA, 18,750 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 700,000.
CAPITAL, Santo Domingo (founded 1496), pop. 1921, 45,021. Chief port, Puerto Plata, pop.
26,073; other cities, Santiago de los Caballeros, 71,956; La Vega, 58,041.
President (provisional), Juan Bautista y Burgos Secretary of Foreign Relations, Angel Morales.
Secretary of Interior and Police, Jose del Carmenariza Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, C Armando Rodriguez.
Secretary of Hacienda and Commerce, Eladio Sanchez. Secretary of Fomento and Communication, Octavio A. Acevedo.
Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration, Pcdro A. Perez.
Secretary of Sanitation and Charities, Licenciado Manuel Maria Sanabia.
Minister to the United States, Emilio Joubert.
Consul General, at New York, Manuel De J. Ca-
macho. Consul, at Philadei phia, Rodman Wanamaker; at Boston, vacant
United States Minister, William W. Russell.
United States Consuls, at Santo Domingo, Tleodore B. Hogg; at Puerto Plata, William A. Beckers. The Dominican Republic oceupies the eastern portion, about two-thirds, of the Island of Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary between lt and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 iniles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the chlef products and exports. The country has gold, copper, Iron, salt, coal and petroleum, but the mining industry is little developed. There are 153 miles of railroads, besides 255 of private lines on large estates. In 1920,714 ships, with tonnage of 957,826 , entered the ports. The population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood. Spanish is spoken. The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, but religious toleration prevails. Education is free and compuisory, and great advance in methods of Instruction has been made by the Military Government. The Dominican Republic is not a member of the League of Nations.

Continual internal disturbances from the "war of the restoration" (1863-65 to "1904), left the Dominican Republic under a crushing debt of \(\$ 32\),000,000. Her annual revenues werc about \(\$ 1\),850,000 , and her anuual expenditures \(\$ 3,900,000\). Rumors werc rife that European nations would intcrvene to colicet debts due their citizens. To forestall armed and indefinite intervention Secretary of State John Hay, in February, 1905, negotiated a protocol with thi rcpublic, which provided that the United States should adjust hor debts and administer her custom house receipts. Because a clause in the convention was interpreted as establishing a protectoratc, the United States Scuate refused to ratify the treaty. President

\section*{602} Foreign Countries-Dominica; Ecuador; Egypt.

Roosevelt, however, made an executive arrangement with the President oi the bankrupt republic essentially on these lines, and on April 1, 1905, put that modus vivendi into force, and placed an agent of the United States in charge of her fiscal administration. Marked improvement followed; her debt was adjusted and credit restored.
A treaty was signed on Feb. 8, 1907, which provided that the United States Government should for fifty years administer the customs of the Dominican Republic for the service of her debt, practically a receivership. Eight years of honest administration reduced the total debt to \(\$ 21,500,000\)

It was inevitable that the administration of the finances of the Dominican Republic by the United States could not proceed without friction and interference with the government of that country. Political troubles and serious disturbances followed, to suppress which the Dominican officials incurred fresh debts without the approval of the United States, which demanded a supplementary convention be arranged. The Dominicans refused to consent. A coup d'etat by Arias, deposing President Jimenez in April, 1916, was followed by disorders. The United States landed a detachment of marines and suppressed the insurrectionists; and on Nov. 29, 1916, Capt. Knapp, U. S. N., issued a proclamation announcing that the Dominican Republic was under the military administration of the United States, and declaring that his Government did not intend to destroy the sovereignty of the republic, but wished to enable her to restore internal order so that she might observe her international obiligations.

A Dominican commission, headed by Provisional President Henriques Carvaljal, in 1919 visited Paris and later Washington, seeking the restoration of individual liberty in the republic. Acting under orders from Washington, the Governor, Admiral Snowden, issued a proclamation outlining the plan of the United States Government for the conditional withdrawal of its military forces, the transfer of administrative responsibiiity to a native government duly elected, and the continuance of the fiscal arrangements of 1907 enlarged so as to include arrangements for a new loan
Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N.. Who has been Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, installed on Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional government as printed above, for the purpose of promulgating legislation, to regulate the holding of elections and to provide for the reorganizing of the provisional and municipal governments. This foliowed the plan for ultimate evacuation by the American force of occupation, which had been tentatively agreed upon in Washington June 30, 1922, by the Government of the United States and a commission headed by Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel. United States Commissioner Sumner Welles will report on political conditions preliminary to an agreement for the withdrawal of the American Marincs who have now been concentrated in two or three points and have turned over the maintenance of peace and order to the Dominican police. The treaty of 1907 authorized the issue of \(\$ 20,000,0005\) per cent. bonds secured by a first lien on the customs revenues. Of this issue on July 31, 1920, there remained an unsettled balance of \(\$ 10,207,029\). Of -a further issue of \(\$ 4,161,300\), made under authority of Aug. 2, 1918, to settle claims arising before the establishment of the military government there was on July 31, 1920, an unsettled balance of \(\$ 2,893,757\), making a total bonded debt of \(\$ 13,100.786\). Customs collections for the calendar year 1920 amounted to \(\$ 7,577,244\). Par of exchange, peso,
 Exports, 1921,

20,614,327
Budget-Receipts 11,631,400 11,630,198

\section*{Expenditures \\ Debt-Internal .......... (No figures available)}

Trade with the United States was:

Exports, \(1921-22 \ldots . .\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10,652,700\)
Exports, \(1920-21\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(19,514,039\)
1921-22
7,479,529

\section*{ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, estimated, 276,000 square miles.

\section*{POPULATION, about \(1,500,000\).}

CAPITAL, Quito, pop., 70,000 ; chief port, Guayaquil; population, estimated, 100,000 .
President, Sr. Dr. Don Jose Luis Tamayo (192024), inaugurated Sept. 1, 1920.

Premier, Gen. Delfin B. Trevino (Interior and Public Works)
Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde.

Consuls General, at New York, Gustavo R. de Ycaza; at San Francisco, Manuel Cobeza de

Vaca. Consuls, at Philadelphia, Luis A. Mata; at Ncw Orleans, Ismael Aviles Mejia; at Chicago, vacant.
United Siates Minister, Gerhard A. Boding.
United States Consul General, at Guayaquil, Frederic W. Goding.

Ecuador, on the Pacific coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is larger than Texas by 10,000 square miles. It is bounded by Colombia on the north and Peru on the south. The boundary in the east is in dispute, much territory being claimed by each of these three countries. Two cordillera of the Andes cross the country, with a dozen peaks above 16,000 feet in height, of which chimborazo (alt 20,702 feet) and Cotopaxi ( 19,498 feet) are the highest.

Mining has been but little developed, though the country is known to be rich in minerals. Most of the land is covered with virgin forest. Rubber abounds in the upper reaches of the Amazon in the disputed eastern territory. Panama hats are manufactured, cocoa, ivory nuts, coffee, hats, hides and rubber are the chief exports. Textiles, foodstuffs, machinery and clothing are the chief imports.

Guayaquil, the seaport, was long a hotbed of yellow fever. After a survey made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1916, a scientific fight was made under the direction of Gen. Gorgas and May 27, 1920, the Director General of Public Heaith announced that the disease had been stamped out. Guayaquil is connected with Quito by a railroad ( 280 miles), a two-day journey. In all, Ecuador has 413 miles of railroads.

Ecuador's independence dates from the Battle of Pichincha, May 29, 1822, but its history has been stormy even for a Latin-American republic. It is estimated that three-fourths of its population are Indians, one-fifth mixed and only a small fraction white. Education is very backward. Only aduits who can read and write can vote. The Constitution now in force was promulgated Dec. 28, 1906, and provides for a President, elected by popular vote for four years, a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years and a House of 48 members, elected for two years.
Ecuador has not joined the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, sucre. . . . . . ........... . 48.6 cent
Rate of exchange, Nov. \(1,1922 . . . . . . . . .22 .225\) cents
Imports, 1920 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 21,138,476\)
Exports, 1920
. \(\$ 24,247,476\)
Budget-Receipts.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 8,579,795\)
Expenditures........................... . \(\$ 9,893,430\)
Debt-Internal sucres
28,521,573
External, sucres
.36,713,283
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$7,902,876
Expörts, \(1920-21\)
3,565,326
5,837,682

\section*{ECYPT, KINCDOM OF.}

AREA, estimated, about 360,000 , exclusive of the Soudan (which see). Cultivable land area, 12,226 square miles; Sinai desert, 11,200; Libyan and Arabian deserts, 340,000 .
POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 13,387,000.
CAPITAL, Cairo, pop. census of 1917, 790,939; other cities, Alexandria, pop. 444,617; Port Said and Ismailia, 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Assiut, 51,431; and thirteen others between 20,000 and 50,000 .
King, Fuad I., born March 26, 1868, son of the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, succeeded his brother Hussein Kamil on his death as Sultan Oct. 9, 1917, proclaimed King March 16, 1922, on termination of British protectorate and recognition of the independence of Egypt. He married Princess Nazii, May 24, 1919.
Heir, his son Prince Farik, born Feb. 11, 1920.
Premier, Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha (Interior and Foreign Affairs).
British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby.
United States Minister and Consul Generab, at Cairo, J. Morton Howell.

United States Consuls, at Alexandria, Lester Maynard; at Port Said, Coet du Bois.
Egypt occupies the northeast corner of Africa with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Red Sea on the east. Beyond that between the Gulf of Suez and the Canal and the Gulf of Akabahlies the Sinai peninsula, 150 miles long, flat and sandy, on the north, like the Egyptian coast line, but with granitic mountains rislng to an altitude or 8.680 feet in the southern third. Along the west coast of the Red Sea is the Eastern or Arabian
(highest altitude 7,150 feet) reaching to Abyssinla On the south ls the Sjudan, the parallel of the \(22^{\circ}\) north latitude forming the boundary. To the west is the vast Libyan desert, whlch begins a few Giza, of which the great pyramid is 451 feet high, and the Sphlnx. This desert stretches to Tripoli, a vast monotonous limestone plateau with a few depressions where wells and springs furnish water to lrrigate small arcas. These oase ~upport a population of several thousands. Egypt is about the slze of Arlzona, New Mexlco and Colorado, but its fertile territory is about the size of Massachusetts and Connectlcut.

The Valley of the Nlle and the delta are the real Egypt of sixty centuries. Here are 12,226 square miles of cultivated area; 1,900 square miles tlons, etc., and 2,850 by the surface of the Nile, its marshes and lakes. The great river runs between sandstone cliffs from Halfa to Esna, with a stretch of granite near Aswan, Where the valley narrows to half a mile, and limestone from there through Luxor to Calro, the valley widening to over 10 miles. The fertile lands occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the cliffs and north of Cairo they spread out in siltcreated delta, forming the richest soil of the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean. In the 960 mlles of its course through Egypt lt recelves no tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum the end of May. The average rise at Cairo is 13 feet. The great dam at Aswan (or Assouan), completed Dec. 10, 1902, and since then raised in helght, stores up the surplus water and regulates its flow, a task shared by smaller barrages at Esna, Assiut, Zlita and at the head of the delta. Irrigating canais distribute the silt-laden water to the flelds. Slxty miles south of Cairo to the west of the river is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of 500 square mlles, watered by the canal Bahr Yusef (built by Joseph, the son of Jacob), over 100 miles long, whlch takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Nile irrigates \(5,400,000\) acres and this number may be increased to \(7,600.000\) by englncering improvements. King Mena (clrea 4000 B. C.) is credlted with being the founder of the first scientific system of usling the water of the Nile for irrlgation purposes, and that plan, the basin system, is still used for all the land south of Deirut in Upper Egypt.

By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas from 5,000 to 50,000 acres in slze and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins durlng the flood period (August) to an average depth of 3 feet and is left on the land for about forty days; it is then run off and the seed sown broadcast on the uncovered land. A system of perennial irrigation by digging dcep canals was introduced in 1820 by Mohammed Ali Pasha, whlch was restored and greatly improved during the Brltish occupation. Two million acres of cultivable land were added and under the basin system, cereals, beans and lentils are grown; under the new perennial system cotton, cereals, beans, sugar cane, vegetabies and fruit are the chief crops. Two and threc crops a ycar are grown. The yield of cotton in 1920-21 was \(597,515,391\) pounds, the exports for the year 1920 being 396.345 .306 pounds, valued at 75,096,026 Egyptian pounds ( \(\$ 260,345,306\) at par of exchange, the Egyptian pound equals \(\$ 4.94)\). The amount of acres under cotton in 1921 was \(1,341,096\).

The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole, a large proportlon of them ( \(1,709,983\) in 1920 ) being small number of land owners \(\ln 1920\) was \(1 ; 866,761\), of whlch only 7,016 were forelgners. In 1920 the anount of sugar exported was 13,795 tons.

Petroleum has becn found in both the Arablan desert west of the Red Sea, and on the Mt. Slnal peninsula. To what extent, however, no announceinent has been made. Drliling is golng on. The reports for 1919 showed a production of 224,300 metric tons; 49,000 metric tons of manganese lron ore was produccd that year, also 29,000 tons of pliosphate rock.

The chief imports are textiles and yarns, machinery and hardware, tobacco (none is allowed to be raised in Egypt), chemicals and pcrfumes, coal, oli, cereals and animal food products and leather.

Egypt, on March 31, 1921, had 2,311 miles of rallroads owned and operated by the statc, and 721 mlles of ligint agriculturai railroads owned by prlvate companies, mostly in the deita. Calro was connected by railroad with the lialestine systeni by the opening of the swlng bridge over the Suez Canal. The first train left Jerusalem for Cairo on June 15. 1918. This brldge was removed f11 1921 and is
to be replaced by a tunnel. Passengers on the through train from Calro to Jerusalem, "The Mllk and Honey Express," now break their journey at Kantara to walk across a floating brldge. The Cape-to-Cairo llne is nearly flnlshed.

Commercial steamers entering Egyptian ports of Alexandria \(\ln 1920\) numbered 1,242, wlth a tonnage of \(2,527,436\). Commercial steamers passlng through the Suez Canal ( 103 miles long) In 1920 numbered 3,804 of \(16,892.244\) net tonnage; also 204 Government vesscls, of 678,197 net tonnage (of these 144 were Britlsh of 521,118 net tonnage). (For Sucz Canal statistics see page 722)

Four-fllths of the people are of the ancient Egyptian stock, whose forbears by their labor built the pyramids for alien Kings, and whose physleal characteristics were pictured in the mural palntings of the temples and tombs and on the papyrus scrolls six thousand years ago. The Copts embraced Christianity in the first century of the Christlan era, and hold the orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. They numbered 854,778 in 1917. There are 155,168 Chrlstians of other sects, and 59,581 Jews. The far larger part of that anclent stock embraced Mohammedanism on the conquest in the seventh century, and speak Arable to-day. With the 32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Soudancse and Berberins (of whom one-seventh are nomads), and in cluding also some Nubians, the Mohammedans numbered in 1917 11,658,148. They have a famous seat of Moslem learning in the University at El-Azhar, in Cairo. founded in 972 In 1914 It had 405 professors and 9,749 students and affillated with it were the Mosque of El-Ahmed at Tanta with 2,860 students, the Mosque of Damictta with 411, and the Meshia Khat Olama at Alexandria wlth 1,854. However, the percentage of illiteracy shown by the census of 1917 was 92 per cent. The Ministry of Education has under Its direct management 209 schools of all grades with 40,471 pupils. The Maktah schools care for about 200,000

By the census of 1917 the foreign residents numbered 209,998 , of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, and 21,270 French and Tunistans.

During the forty-two years of British rule the population has doubled (census of \(1882,6,831,131\) ) The irrigation system has been enormously improved and another great dam is being built far up in the Blue Nile to impound water. In the last seven years land has trebled in value. Motor trucks crowd camels from historic caravan trails. "Egypt," says one writer, "waxed fat off the World War It is said that England paid out over a billion dollars in Egypt for foodstuffs, camels, mules and supplies for use of her armies in the Middle East." "Tourlst travel up the Nile to the great monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization, interrupted by the war, is heavier than ever.

The present King of Egypt is the eighth of the line founded by Mohammed Ali, who was appointed Governor (Vall) of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey in 1805 , made himself absolute master of the country, and became hereditary Governor by force of arms in 1811. Under the rule of Khedive Ismai revenues were wasted and debts were heaped up until bankruptcy resulted. Great Britain and France In 1879 assumed dual control, forced Ismall (18631879) to abdicate and appolnted his son Tewfik (1879-92) to succeed hlm. Reforms were institutcd. In 1882 Arabi Pasha headed a military revolt, which was quelled by a British expedition, the French Government deciining to intervene The dual control was abolished by decree Jan 18, 1883, and Great Britain carried on alone, the expcditlonary force remaining as an army of occupation, Egypt being technically a semi-inde-
pendent tributary state of the Ottoman Empire.

In January, 1884, Major Slr Evely'n Baring (created, 1901, Earl of Cromer), who had served as Comptroller-General, was made Britlsh Agent and Consul Gencral, a posltlon which he filled with extraordinary ability until he retired in 1907. He was succeedcd by Sir John Gorst, and on the latter's death Lord Kitchener filled the post. Thls perlod of British occupation lasted until the World War broke out. The Khedlve Abbas II. was absent and declared himself for Turkcy. He was deposed and his brother, Hussein Kamli Pasha, made Khedive. With a Turkish army headed for Gaza, on Nov. 18, 1914, Great Britaln declared a protectorate over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzeralnty of Turkey, and Husscln assumed the title of Sultan. In the unrest following the war disturbances were many and serious. Great Britaln following a promise of an lncreased measure of self-government. sent a commission under Lord Milner there in December, 1919, to investigate the re forms needed and the demands of the Nationalists for complete Independence. Much negotlatlon followed. in whicli the Higli Commissionor. Lord

Allenby (appolnted October, 1919), took a promlnent part, and to hlm is due the credit for effecting the peaceful arrangements announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Feb. 28, 1922, whereby the British protectorate was abolished. The British Government reserved to its dlscretlon four subjects: Safety of the Brltish Empire's communlcations; defense of Egypt agalnst foreign aggression, direct or indirect; protection of forelgn interests in Egypt and of minorities; and guarantees for British interests in the Soudan. The House sustained this policy later by a vote of 202 to 70. A promise was made that martial law would be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government passed an act of indemnity.

On March 27 Marquis Curzon, the British Forelgn Secretary, sent despatches to all Brltlsh Ambas sadors saying that the termination of the protectorate involved no change in Egypt's status toward other powers, and the British Government would regard as unfriendly any attempted interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power, and would repel any aggression upon Egyptian territory

Sarwat Pasha formed a Cabinet on March 1 , and Fuad was proclaimed King on March 16 . The United States recognized the new Government on April 27, but decllned to accept the abolitlon of the capitulation, and made this refusal a condition of recognitlon. Dr. J. Morton Howell, the Consul-General, was made Minister to the new court on June 19. Drafting a constitution has been proceeding slowly by a Government Commission headed by Rushdi Pasha, a former Prime Mlnister. The preliminary draft incorporates the Soudan in Egyptian territory. (See Soudan following). Disturbances continued throughout the summer

The debt which has been handled by Caisse de la Dette, a body representing the creditors of the Treasury, was as follows on April 1, 1921: Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent Privileged debt, \(33 / 2\) per cent Unified debt, 4 per cent

31, 127,780
55,971,960
Total.
£92,971,740
The receipts and expenditures in the fiscal year 1920-21 were: Receipts, \(£ E 46,446,921\); expenditures, £E62,051,182. The budget for 1921-22 estimates receipts of \(£ E 38,682,000\), with expenditures to balance.

Imports and exports for 1921, exclusive of reexports of \(£ \mathrm{E} 6,527,894\), and transit trade of \(£ E 7,-\) 473,616, were:
Imports.
£E55,507,984
Exports
£E36,356,062
Trade with the United States was:

Exports 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(26,437,350\) 1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(32,161,501\)

\section*{ESTHONIA, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 18,000 square milcs.
POPULATION, \(1,250,000 ; 95\) per cent. native.
CAPITAL, Reval; population, 120,000.
State Head, Konstantin Pates.
President of the State Assembly, John Kukk.
Consul at New York, Hans Leoke (acting).
United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman, also accredited to Latvia and Lithuania.
United States Consul, at Reval, Charles H. Albrecht. Esthonia, formerly under the Russian Emplre, known as the Government of Estland, is sltuate on the Gulf of Finland, with Russia on the east, Latvia and the Gulf of Rlga on the south, and the Baltlc Sea on the west. It is about the size of the States of Vermont and New Hampshlre.

Of its \(11,520,000\) acres about \(1,300,000\) are devoted to agrlculture, and 1921 production was: rye, 95,747 tons; balley, 58,400 ; oats, 76,465 ; flax, seed 4,700; fibre, 5,077; potatoes, 570,000; and wheat, 7,370.

Forests cover \(1,995,000\) acres, and \(\ln 1920\) there were 164,502 horses, 442,668 cattle, 530,291 sheep and goats, and 260,695 swlne.

Esthonia declared her independence Feb. 24, 1918, after the Bolshevist coup d'etat. The republic, on June 15, 1920, adopted its Constitutlon by which power is vested in the Legislative Assembly of 100 members, chosen for three years wlth proportional representatlon by unlversal direct equal suffrage. The inltlative and referendum to the people is an important feature. The State Head and Ministers are chojen by the Assembly and are responsible to it.

Esthonia appears to have settled down to production, with no boundary or other disputes to dlsturb it. The productlon of more than 800,000 tons of food, with some auxlliary wealth coming Irom the beginnlngs of industry, classes Esthonia as self-supporting.

While Esthonla was adjusting herself to the new
reglme many American Esthonians went there to assist as well as to Paris, to contribute money and personal effort to the new republic

Esthonia is a member of the Ieague of Nations.
There is no state religion, and 80 per cent. of the people are Lutherans. In 1919, illiterates above 10 years of age numbered 3 per cent.

Trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1921-22 was: imports, \(\$ 5,064 ; 091\); exports, \(\$ 494,355\).

\section*{FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.}
(See under Russia.)

\section*{FINLAND, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 125,689 square miles.
POPULATION, 3,241,000.
CAPITAL, Helslngfors; population, 188,922; other chief cities, Turku, 59,914; Tampere, 46,819; Vilpuri, 30,039; and five others with more than 10,000.

\section*{President, Dr. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg}

Minister to the United States, Axel Leonard Astrom. Consul General in the United States, at New York, Vice Consuls at Boston, Ashtabula Harbor, O.; Calumet, Du uth, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.
United States Consul, at Helslngfors, Leslie A. Davis.
Finland, formerly an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russlan Empire, is bounded on the north by Norway, a narrow strip of land separating it from the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Russla, on the south by the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden, and Norway. In territory it is as large as New England, New York and New Jersey.

Although extending far north into very cold, latitudes, with rugged climate and topography Finland has developed conslderable agriculture, with 284,000 farms, of which about 130,000 are of less than 30 acres, producing \(n 1919,8,465,000\) bushels of rye, \(4,578,060\) of barley, \(19,105,000\) of oats, \(19,531,000\) of potatoes, hay, \(2,105,000\) tons, and 951 tons of flax and hemp. Butter production was about \(330,000,000\) pounds, butter belng a chief articlc of export. Cattle, \(1,100,486\); sheep and goats, 827,791 ; pigs, 110,993 , and horses, 273,271 , add to the wealth.

Figures for 1918 show a total of \(1,458,000,000\) marks factory output, iron and machinery with \(254,000,000\), and textiles with \(260,000,000\) leading.

Forests cover more than half the total area, and produced \(140,000,000\) marks, paper with \(200,000,000\) marks, coming largely from the forests. Leather was important, with \(167,000,000\) marks.

There were 4,098 large factories employlng 82,471 persons, and 8.5 per cent. of the total area was in agriculture.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church ls the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. All but 2 per cent. of the people are Lutherans.

Two universitles have 2,700 students, and about 33,000 are in other schools. There were, in December, 1920, 2,685 miles of railroads, all but 186 being owned by the state. Canal transportation is highly developed

Finland, after the downfall of the Czar, had representative government restored to her by the Provisional Government. Following the Bolshevist coup d'etat the Dlet and Senate on Dec. 6, 1917, proclaimed the independence of the republlc. Civil war between the "Reds" and "Whites" followed, with German interventlon. The "Reds" were defeated and driven back into Russla in two battles at the end of April, 1918, and the German troops went home in Dccember of that year. On July 17, 1919, the Finnlsh Diet resolved to establish a republic, and a peace treaty acknowledglng the independence of Finland was signed wlth Russia at Dorpat, Oct. 14, 1920.

Finland is governed under the constitutional law of 1906, by a Legislative Chamber of 200 members elected directly on a proportional representative basis. Men and women of 24 years of age have the suffrage. The Presldent is chosen for slx years by direct vote and appoints the Cabinet.

A dispute with Sweden over the Aland Islands arose and became acute. By mutual agreement it was referrcd to the League of Natlons, of which both are members, and its adjudlcation was accepted•by both nations, marking the flrst success of the League in averting war

The Finnish mark ls . 193 at par of exchange. Rate of exchange Nov. 1,1922 , was .025 .

In 1921, imports were 3,583,000,000 Finnlsh marks, and exports, \(3,385,000,000\) Finnlsh marks, an almost ldeal economic balance of trade. Of the 1921 imports about one-third came from Great Britain, and less than 10 per cent. from the United States; Great

Britain sending a third of the imports, and the United States nearly 20 per cent.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\(1921-22\)
\(1920-21\)
\$11,969,036
8,5550,155
7,353,681
5,226,130

\section*{FIUME, FREE STATE OF.}

AREA, 11 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 53,000.
United States Consul, Wiibur Kebiinger.
The Free State of Flume, a former Austrian port on the Adriatic Sea, on the eastern side of the Istrian peninsula, was created by Italy and JugoSlavia by the Treaty of Rapallo, Nov. 12, 1920 Each recognizes its independence in perpetuily. Equai rights to the port are guaranteed to all three. The clty is Jugo-Slavia's outlet to the sea and is connected by raii with the hinterland.

The suburb of Susak to the east, separated by a narrow stream, remains a part of Jugo-Siavia.

A Government was set up with President Zanella at the head, and an elected Assembly, but in February the city became the scene of much Fascisti violence, and on the March 3, the Government was forcibly ousted from the palace after severe fightlng by the Fasclstl. led by. Deputy Giunta, who deciared that the National Committee of Defense had assumed full power. This committee, while Italian carabineers were maintaining order, asked the Italian Government to take over the administration.

President Zanella and 49 other members (a twothirds majority) of the Fiume Constituent Assembly took refuge in Jugo-slavia. The Government sent Lieut. Cabruna, who took charge of the eity with his troops and organized a provisional government, which was later turned over to Col. Marra. Efforts to arrange the situation diplomatically had no achieved results by Nov. 12, 1922.

\section*{FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, pre-war, 207,054 square miles; present area, inciuding Alsace-Lorraine (5,605), 212,659 square miles. This included the Island of Corsica, 3,367 square miles.
POPULATION, census, March, 1921, 39,209,766, to which should be added 192,973, military, naval forces and seamen abroad. Grand total, 39,402,739.
CAPITAL, Paris, population, census 1921, 2,906,471; clties above 100,000: Marseilles, 586,341; Lyon, 561,592; Bordeaux, 267,409; Lille, 200,952; Nantes, 183,704: Toulouse, 175,434; St. Etienne, 167,967; Strasbourg, 166,767; Nice, 155,839; Le Havre, 163,374; Rouen, 123,712; Roubaix, 113,265; Nalley, 113,226; Toulon, 106,331; there are 33 clties in addition having a population exceeding 50,000 .
President, Alexandre Millerand, born Feb. 10, 1859; eleeted Sept. 23, 1920.
Premier, Raymond Poincare (Foreign Affairs).
Ambassador to the United States, J. J. Jusserand, appointed Feb. 7, 1903 (Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington).
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Gaston Ernest Liebert; at New Orleans, Charles L. C. M. P. Barret; at San Francisco, Hippolyte Charles Julien Neltner. Consuls, at Chicago, Antonin Barthe'lenry; at Philadelphia, Maurice E. A. Paillord (V. C.). There are consular agents at twenty-seven other eities.
Uniled States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.
United States Consuls General, at Paris, Alexander M. Thackara; at Havre, Augustus E. Ingram. Consuls, at Bordeaux, Theodore Jaeckel; at Brest, Herbert O. Williams; at Calais, Thomas D. Davis; at Cherbourg, Charles C. Broy; at DunKirk, John S. Caivert; at La Rochelle, William W. Brunswick; at Lille, Hugh H. Watson; at Limoges, Eugene L. Belisle; at Lyon, vacant; at Marseilles, Nesley Frost; at Nancy, Paul His A. Glazcbrook; at Rouen, Milton B. Kirk; at St. Etienne, Wiillam H. Hunt; at Strasbourg, Wiiilam J. Pike; at Algiers, Edward A. Dow; at Guadeioupe, W. I., Shelby F. Strother; at Marlinique, W. I., Thomas R. Wallace; at Salgon, Frencil IndoCinna, Leland L. Smith: at Tahiti, society Lslands, Howard F. Withey; at Tananarivo, Madagascar, James G. Carter; at Tunls, Tunis, Harris N. Cookinghem.
France, a republic in Weatern Europe, is siightly sinaller in area than a group of flve Middle West States-Iilinols. Indiana. Olso, Kentucky and Ten-
nessee. Belgium and Luxemburg are its neighbors on the north. On the east Germany iles beyond the Rhine, the boundary; the Jura Mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy. On the south is the Mediterranean Sea, and Spain with the crest of the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the west lies the Bay of Biscay and the North Atlantic Ocean and on the north again the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England From north to south its length is about 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brast to Strasbourg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles wide. The coastline on the north is 700 miles iong; aiong the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterrancan 384 miies.

In the French Aips it has the highest mountain in Eurore, Mont Blanc (alt. 15,781 ft.). On the French side of the Pyrences are several peaks of over 10,000 feet in height. Forming the western border of the Rhone valley rise the Cevennes, highest point being Mont Lozere (alt. \(5,584 \mathrm{ft}\).\() . The\) Massif Central continues north as the mountains of Auvergne, where the Plomb du Cantal attains a height of 6,096 fect to the Cote d'Or containing Puy de Sancy (alt. \(6,188 \mathrm{ft}\).). Further north are the Vosges, which run parallel with the Rhine; their crest formed the boundary iine between France and Alsace. Thence the wooded highlands of the Argonne and the Ardennes bear off to the frontier. The western and northwestern part of France consists of fertile plains save for the hills of Normandy and the picturesque clifís of Brittany.

On the North Sea and the Channei are the seaports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulognc, with the great port of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and Cherbourg between Cape Hague and Cape Barfleur. In the extreme northwestern projection, sheltered by Cape St. Mathieu, is the roadstead of Brest, the great navai station. Further down the coast is Lorient, St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, with Nantes further up the river, Rochefort and La Rochelle. Up the estuary of tine Garonne is the important port of Bordeaux, fourth city of the republic; and at the mouth of the Adour, in the extreme southwest corner, is Bayonne with its neighboring seaside resort of Biarritz. On the Mediterranean coast, which on the west is low, with lagoons and sand dunes, there is no great port till the mouths of the Rhone are passed and Marseilles, the second city of the country, is reached. Beyond lis the great naval base, Toulon, and from there by Nice and Monaco to the Italian frontier and beyond runs the beautiful Riviera-the cote d'Azure.

\section*{USE OF RIVERS.}

France has four important rivers, tle seinc, the Lolre, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, some with new fame from World War battles, but all of great value because of canaiization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031. They, are the property of the state and are tree from tolls. The system was of the greatest utility in the north and northeast and suffered great damage during the war but is now almost entireiy restored. The principal canals arc:
Est (uniting Meuse with Moselle and Saone) . Miles. 270
From Nantes to Brest. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
From Nantes to Brest.
Berry (uniting Monticon witir the canalized Cher and the Loire canal)

163
Midi (Toulouse to Mediterranean via Beziers).. 175
Burgundy (uniting the Yonne and Saone)...... 151
Lateral canal of Loire. ........................ 137
From Marne to Rhine (on French territory).... 131
Lateral canal of Garonne. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 133
Rhone to Rhine (on French territory) . . . . . . . . . 119
Nivernais (uniting Loire and Yonne). . . . . . . . . . . 111
Canal de la Somme
Centre (uniting Saone and Loire)
Canal de l'Ourca.
. . . . . . . .. . . . . ...... . 67
Ardennes (uniting Aisne and Canal de l'Est).
From Rhone to Cette.
Canal de ia Haute Marne 60
St. Quentin (uniting Scheldt with Somme and
Olse).
58
The Seine is navigabie for 339 miles, of which 293 miles is first-class navigabillty, glving Rouen acceas to the sea. The Alane is navigable for 37 the Marne 114; the Saone 234; all first-class. The Olse is navigabie for 99 ( 65 first-class) ; the Rhone 309 (30 first-class) ; the Loire 452 (35 nist-class) ; the Garonne 289 ( 96 nrst-class) ; and the Dordogne 167 (26 first-class). Tho river traffic in normal times is \(42,000,000\) tolls a year.

A programmo was adopted in 1919 for the extension and improvement of the canal system. There is in procetis of working out a project for a interal canal along the Rhlne from sitrasbourg to

Huningue, near Basle, Switzerland, which will provide for the very heavy river traffic up to Basle and will furnish much hydro-electric power as well. It is proposed to give this canal a breadth of over 86 metres and a depth of between 6 and 7 metres, dimensions not much below those of the Panama Canal, with locks \(25 \times 170\) metres. This would accommodate in 300 days of 12 hours 1,800 strings of barges, each with a capacity of between 2,000 and 2,400 tons yearly, a total of between \(3,600,000\) and \(4,300,000\) tons. Night traffic would double this figure.

France has six great railway systems constructed under various concessions which expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960 , when they revert to the state. They represent an instalment cost of 25 ,\(000,000,000\) francs. The deficit in 1920 is estimated as not less than \(3,300,000,000\) francs. These lines with their mileage in 1919 are:
Railroads.

Mileage.
Ouest Etat. .
5,587
Nord. 2,146
Est. 4,781
aris to Orleans 4,781
6,064 6,064
2,516

\section*{Midi}

24,211
Of the main lines, 1,030 miles were destroyed in the war. All had been rebuilt by May 1, 1921; of local lines 1,490 miles were destroyed and 1,262 miles had been rebuilt.

In addition, there were in 1919 the Paris belt line, 20 miles; the Grand belt line, 78 miles; secondary lines, 839 miles; and non-concessionary roads, 20 miles; and 1,083 miles in Alsace-Lorraine, making a grand total of 26.250 miles.
There entcred French ports in 192122,920 vessels of \(27,298,555\) tons register, of which 7,776 vessels of \(8,595,738\) tons were French

\section*{ALSACE-LORRAINE REDEEMED.}

Alsace-Lorraine had been taken from France after the Franco-Prussian War by the Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871. The reason had been briefly given by Bismarck cight days betore, saying: "We could do nothing but take these territories with their powerful fortresses within the framework of Germany, so as to make of them a glacis of Germany against France." The solemn protest which the Dcputies of the provinces made then at Bordeaux against separation from France never was stilled. As the "Reichsland" Germany governed the country under a system of dictatorship until 1902, when its weight was lightened. A Constitution was granted in 1911, but it failed to satisfy. By the Treaty of Versailles, June 29, 1919, the provinces were transferred back to France as of Nov. 11, 1918. The day after the armistice the Parliament of Alsace-Loraine, elected by universal suffrage in 1911, had declared itself a National Assembly and greeted with joy the return to France as a "constant and unalterable desire" and an "inviolable right." The entire unanimity of people and parties was brought out in the general elections of Nov. 16, 1919.
Germany, during her occupation of 48 years, had introduced her own administrative methods and laws. France set a High Commission, assisted by a Consultive Council, at work at Strasburg to administer the provinces. The present General Commissioner is M. Gabriel Alapetite, who succeeded M. Millerand in January, 1920. The law of Oct. 17, 1919, maintains in force the legislative arrangements and local regulations until French laws can effectively replace them. The Concordat therefore remains; also denominational schools.
As before 1871, the departments now are BasRhin (lower Alsace, capital Strasbourg), HautRhin (upper Alsace, capital Colmar), and the Moselle (Lorraine, capital Metz). The territory restored to France and its population by the census of 1921 was Lower Alsace (again the Department Bas-Rhin), 1,848 square miles, population 651,586 ; Upper Alsace (Haut-Rhin), 1,354 square miles, population 468,943; and Lorraine (the Moselle), population 468 square miles, population 589,120 ; total, 5,605 square miles; population 1,709,649. By the German census of 1910 the population was \(1,874,014\); of these the Germans and Austro-Hungarians domiciled there were 301,764 . After the war, up to April, 1921, German citizens had left to the number of 76,467. Alsace-Lorraine lost 45,000 men in the war. The pre-war religious figures were: Catholic, 1,428,343; Protestants, 408,274 ; Jews, 30,483 .
Alsace has rich potash fields, discovered in 1904, which gave Germany a monopoly of this product. The output under French hands for 1919 was 512,000 tons, and in 1920 1,222,609. An annual yield of five to six million tons is expected soon. Pctroleum output near Woerth is about 50,000 tons a year, and up to 1921 the total yield was 900,000 tons,
with over five million tons estimated to be available. The state acquired these deposits in 1921 and turned them over to a private company for exploitation. Lorraine is rich in iron and coal. The output of each rcached its maximum in 1913, with 21,133,676 tons of iron and \(3,795,262\) tons of coal. - The 1920 production was \(8,074,989\) tons.
France is now the largest European producer of iron ore.
The exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines in the Saar Valley were given to France by the Treaty of Versailles as a compensation for the destruction of the.coal mines in the north of France. The Saar Valley lies north of Lorraine and contains about 751 square miles and 657.870 population. For 15 years it is to be governed by a commission of five, appointed yearly by the League of Nations. At the end of the period a plebiscite will decide whether it will have a continuance of that rule in a semi-autonomous form, union with France, or union with Germany. Free trade with Germany is assured the district until Jan. 10, 1925. France bccomes the sole owner of all the fields and mining concessions and the value of the mines thus ceded were credited to Germany in the reparation account. The average pre-war production of the basin was \(12,000,000\) tons a year. The output in 1920 was \(9,410,433\) tons.
Metallurgical industry is highly developed also, there being thirty-one furnaces and steel plants.

FOREIGN TRADE.
The foreign trade of France for 1921 as compared with 1920 and 1913, the last year before the war, is as follows:

IMPORTS.
\(1921 . .\).
\(1920 .\).
1913. .

49,904,897,000
8,421,332,000
\begin{tabular}{rr} 
& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Exchange \\
Rates, \\
Franes
\end{tabular} \\
& to \\
Dollars. & Dollars. \\
1,744,331,300 & 13.50 \\
\(3,441,717,000\) & 14.50 \\
\(1,625,317,000\) & 5.18 \\
& \\
& \\
\(1,596,526,000\) & 13.50 \\
\(1,854,823,300\) & 14.50 \\
\(1,327,881,900\) & 5.18
\end{tabular}

EXPORTS
1921 . . . . 21,553,101,000
1920
1913
\(26,894,938,000\)
\(6,880,217,000\)
1,854,823,300
14.50

The movement of gold, silver, bullion, etc., for these years in francs and in dollars at the gold value of the franc (par of exchange, franc \(=19.3\) cents: or 5.18 francs to the dollar) was:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Imports. & Francs. & Dollars. \\
\hline 1921 & 363,996,000 & 70.251,200 \\
\hline 1920 & 214,519,000 & 41,402,200 \\
\hline 1913 & 974,981,000 & 188,171,300 \\
\hline Exports. & & \\
\hline 1921 & 555,266,000 & 107,166,300 \\
\hline 1920 & 688,421,000 & 132,865,300 \\
\hline 1913 & 431,360,000 & 83,252,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Considerable progress has bcen made in opening up the devastated coal mines, as is shown by the output for 1921, which exceeds that of 1920 by over \(3,500,000\) tons. Total consumption of coal in 1921 was \(6,000,000\) tons less, due to the industrial depression. The figures for production, imports and exports and consumption are:
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 1921. } & \text { T920. } & 1913 . \\
\text { Tons. } & \text { Tons. } & \text { Tons. }
\end{array}
\]

Production... \(28,976,495 \quad 25,274,304 \quad 40,000,000\) Imports.

22,044591 30125,774
22,866,967
Total supply
Less exports...
51,021,086
\(55,400,078\)
508,267
Consumption. . 48,707,821 54,891,811 61,124,387
The comparison of imports and exports by weight (metric tons) for the three chief groups for these years follows:
\begin{tabular}{lccc} 
ImPORTS. & 1921. & 1920. & 1913. \\
& Metric & Metric & Metric \\
& tons. & tons. & tons.
\end{tabular}

Food products.
tons.
tons.
Metric
\(\stackrel{\text { tons. }}{5,511,932}\)
Industrial
materials.
32,448,478
41,871,777
37,160,735
Manufactures..
1,458,774
2,464,888
1,547,719
EXPORTS.
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Food products. } \quad 1,227,133 & 1,257,615 & 1,456,676 \\ \text { Industrial }\end{array}\)
Industrial
materials
\(12,858,481\)
9,709,081
18,299,163
Postal
1,890,778
23,327
\(2,283,324\)
35,350
On merchandise account the excess of imports over exports in 1921 decreased to \(1,995,372,000\) francs, compared with \(23,009,959,000\) francs in 1920
and \(1,541,115,000\) francs in 1913. If the present inflated prices are taken into account the 1921 trade balance was more favorable than the prewar figure of 1913. In pre-war days France usually had an excess of imports on merchandise accounts Which was offset then by income derived from foreign investments.

The import of cereals in 1921 was \(1,660,796\) metric tons, compared with \(3,569,903\) in 1920 and \(2,929,720\) in 1913. The figures for 1921 are the lowest for 10 years, due to an abundant wheat harvest. The imports of meats were indicative of the return of French herds to pre-war conditions. So also that of the beet sugar crop. The figures were:
\begin{tabular}{crrr} 
& \multicolumn{1}{c}{ 1921. } & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ 1920. } & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ 1913. } \\
Imports of MEATS. & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ Tons. } & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ Tons. } & Tons. \\
Fresh and refrigerated. . & 65,260 & 153,246 & 3,189 \\
Saited, etc. ............. & 12,087 & 41,107 & \(-6,729\) \\
Preserved, etc. . . . . . . & 5,519 & 14,694 & 3,633
\end{tabular}

\section*{Imports of Sugar}

Sugar
\(341,787 \quad 626,337 \quad 114,957\)
The imports of raw wool, silk, cotton, and copper in 1921 were about one-haif the amount of 1913.

Exports of flsh, fresh and preserved, reached in 1921 record figures for 10 years at 31,362 tons, as did potatoes and dried vegetables, 282,272 tons. Fresh and preserved vegetables and olive oil increased over 1920, though not reaching pre-war figures. Milk, butter and cheese were down even beiow the 1920 figures, being 14,933 tons in 1920 , as compared with 45,981 tons in 1913 . Wine, brandy and liquor exports were:
\begin{tabular}{crrr} 
Exports. & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ 1921. } & 1920. & \multicolumn{1}{c}{1913.} \\
Tons. & Tons. & Tons. \\
Wine. . . . & 207,122 & 215,144 & 190,830 \\
Brandy and spirits. . . . . . & 26,790 & 56,987 & 54,523 \\
Liqueurs. . . . . . . . . . . . & 4,862 & 7,792 & 6,103
\end{tabular}

In the export of some manufactured articles and of iron, steel and pig iron these figures were made in 1921, all but two reaching record figures:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EXPORTS. & 1921. & \[
1920 .
\] & Tons. \\
\hline 110n, steel and & & & \\
\hline pig iron. & 2,091,609 & 1,246,717 & 1,008,327 \\
\hline Machinery & 103,077 & 90,571 & 82,309 \\
\hline Tools and metal & 187,867 & 150,877 & 9 \\
\hline Cotton goods & 58,646 & 47,870 & 55,355 \\
\hline Woolen goods & 15,554: & 14,272 & 23,408 \\
\hline Prepared hides & 21,366 & 18,764 & 15,420 \\
\hline Chernlcal products & 963,096 & 919,654 & 1,112,620 \\
\hline Oiis, other than olive. & 57,578 & 29,112 & 56,414 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There were decreases over 1920 In the exports of perfumes, soap, pottery and glass, and silk goods.

The United States remained in 1921, as in 1920, France's principal source of supply, with Great Britain a close second, Germany third, and Belgium fourth. Shipments to America, which in 1920 had bcen only 20 per cent. of purchases there, rose in 1921 to nearly 60 per cent. Beigium was France's best customer in 1921, as in 1920, followed by Great Britain, Germany and the United States in that order.

The prewar figures and those of the last two years of French imports and exports, by countries, are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline UNTRIES OF & 1921. & 1920. & 1913. \\
\hline ORIGIN OR & Thousands & Thousands & Thousands \\
\hline Destination. & of Francs. & of Francs. & of Francs. \\
\hline United States. & 3,581,789 & 10,866,102 & 894,742 \\
\hline Great Britain.. & 3,166,585 & 10,318,193 & 1,115,136 \\
\hline Germany & 2,476,446 & 2,667,963 & 1,068,800 \\
\hline Beigium & 1,793,337 & 3,325,484 & 556,277 \\
\hline Argentin & -832,875 & 2,991,686 & 369,268 \\
\hline Italy & 567,657 & 1,282,549 & 240,513 \\
\hline Spain & 509,378 & 1,052,480 & 281,592 \\
\hline Switze & 398,493 & 1,043,905 & 135,242 \\
\hline Brázil & 557,065 & 901,107 & 174,273 \\
\hline Algerda & 1,128,753 & 1,053,492 & 330,841 \\
\hline Morocc & 114,033 & 193,596 & 20,429 \\
\hline Other & 8,422,062 & 14,208,340 & 3,234,219 \\
\hline Total imports.. & 23,548,473 & 49,904,897 & 8,421,332 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline United States. & 2,039,711 & 2,256,515 & 422,623 \\
\hline Great Britaln. & 3,354,837 & 4,233,267 & 1,453,887 \\
\hline Germany & 2,356,271 & 1,502,118 & 866,766 \\
\hline Belgium & 4,090,876 & 4,478,937 & 1,108,499 \\
\hline Argentina & 249,285 & 445,323 & 199,909 \\
\hline Itaiy & 771,334 & 1,248,742 & 305,796 \\
\hline Spain. & 589,309 & 969,531 & 151,232 \\
\hline Switzerla & 1,169,142 & 1,791,931 & 406,150 \\
\hline Jrazll & 129,503 & 362,846 & 86,375 \\
\hline Algeria & 1,447,809 & 2,290,097 & 552,561 \\
\hline Moroce & 455,869 & 649,674 & 78,794 \\
\hline Other & 4,899,155 & 6,665,957 & 1,247,625 \\
\hline rotal exmorts. & 21,553,101 & 26,894,938 & 6,880.217 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

It might be noted that American and British purchases of lingerie and wearing apparel in 1921 greatly exceeded normai figures and that the export. of wines to the United States were 6,568 hectolitres (a hectoiltre is 26.4 U. S. gallons) in \(1921,4,168\) in 1920 and 37,553 in 1913
"The figures indicate that Germany is steadily regaining its old position as one of France's bes customers and principal source of supply," says U. S. Consul General A. M. Thackara, of Paris reporting the above figures to the United States Dcpartment of Commerce, "while France is rapidly becoming not oniy independent of foreign supplies of metals and metal goods but seems likely to secure markets abroad for these goods in place of ita nrincipal competitors.'

Agriculture is still the chief occupation of the French. The acreage given over to wheat, rye, barley oats and corn in 1921 (including Alsace-Lorraine) was \(26,881,000\); to potatoes, \(3,806,900\); to sugar beets, 254,500 ; to tobacco, 35,900 ; and to hemp and flax 62,300. The production of appies and pears for cider in 1921 was \(3,639,701\) tons of fruit and 21, 942,850 hectolitres of cider. The crop of table apples was 144,188 tons; of pears, 52,067 tons; of chestnuts, 165,557 tons; of olives, 72,613 tons; ali greatly exceeding the 1920 output. Forests cover \(25,000,000\) acres, over 18 per cent. of the land and about \(10,000,000\) acres are returned as moor and uncultivable. Stock raising suffered greatir during the war but is reviving

\section*{RECONSTRUCTION}

A few figures will set forth the burden the war laid upon France. Her prewar population, consus of 1911. Was \(39,601,509\). During the war the birth rate was less than one-half the normal. The number of births in 1913 was 790,355 ; in \(1916,315,087\); in 1917, 343,310; in 1918, 399,041; in 1919,403,502; and in 1920, 834,411.
The number of men from 19 to 50 mobilized for the defense of France was \(8,400,000\); the number of men kiled, \(1,364,000\); the number mutilated, \(740,-\) 000 ; the number wounded, \(3,000,000\).

Alsace-Lorraine, redeemed, brought back to the tri-color, as shown by the census of \(1921,1,709,749\) Yet this census of 1921 returned the total population of enlarged France as \(39,209,766\), a loss of 391,743 Moreover, France, always a most attractive country to foreigners, counted as residents in 1911, 1,152,096 foreigners, and in 1921, 1,550,449, au increase of 398,353. This would indicate a net ioss of French citizens amounting to 790,696 . Moreover, the loss to France was almost wholly of her workers.

The invading German army for nearly five years occupied ten departments in the most populous part of France where industrial plants were most numerous, mines highly important, and fields in tensely cultivated. The invaders sent machinery and movabies across the Rhine. Battle trenches high explosive shelis, mines, and all the might of war left these regions devastated. But as the invaders were driven back the refugees, stout-hearted and undaunted, returned to what had been their homes, their fields, their factories, and then and there began the work of reconstruction. American visitors travel through these departments in railroads, once ruined, now rebuilt, without a thought of the work that has been done. Statesmen said and the Peace Conference decreed, that Germany should make reparation for the devastation her armies wrought, should pay for the reconstruction

France went steadfastly and courageously at work. The Ministry of the Liberated Regions was established. The district covered ten departments the Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselie Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calals, Somme and Vosges; comprised roughly by a line south from Dunkirk to Senlis, east to st. Die, thence north to the Beigian frontier. The first task of the GOV ernment was to restore the ruined railroads and roads, and of the farmers and workmen to clear out cellar's and build shacks of any kind out of any materials, mostly the wastage of war that could be found. The Government pledged its credit and issued .bonds for this work up to \(45,000,000,000\) francs. German prisoners were set at work clearing up the batticfields and 300,000 laborers, mostly Poles and Italians, have been brought in to worl at wages averaging 20 francs a day. The work done has been enormous. The amount of money spent is the reason for the insistence of the French. demand that Germany shall pay.

In figures the record is:
Total amount of damage, franca. .... 102,000,000,000 Spent by lrance to september, 1922, francs.
Inhabitants driven out. . . . . ................ . \(4,690,183\)
Returned up to Oct. 1, 1922............. . . 4,059,470
Municipalities abandoned
3,256
3,216

Houses destroyed or damaged.
741,883 .5,524 181,417
221,533
Repairea provisionally
Definitely repalred.
.22,167
Factories destroyed Rebullt, Oct. 1, 1922.
Railroads (main) destroyed, miles. Repaired by May, 1921, miles.
Railroads (local) destroyed, miles Repaired by May, 1921, miles.
Roads destroyed, miles. Rebuilt, miles.
Engineering works destroyed Reconstructed, September, 1922
Schools destroyed
19,923
. .1,030
.1,030
. 1,490
.1,262
33,546
18,338
4,686
\(.4,360\)
.7,271
Re-established
3,795
Acres of land devastated.
Readapted to cultivation, Sept., 1922.
Awaitlng their turn, acres
Trenches to be filled in, cu. yds.
Filled by Jan. 1, 1921, cu. yds.
Fllled by Jan. 1, 1922 , cu. yds.
Total filled by Sept. 1, 1922, cu. yds.
Barbed wire to be removed, sq. yds. Removed Jan 1, 1921, sq. yds.
Removed Jan. 1, 1922, sq. yds.
Total removed sept. 1, 1922, sq. yd ds.
Shells destroyed, January, 1921, tons. Total Sept. 1, 1922, tons.
Prewar cattle.
Supplled up to Oct. \(1,1922\).
Prewar horses
Supplied up to Oct. 1,19222
Prewar sheep
S'rpplied up to Oct. \(1,1922\).

\section*{Prewar pigs.}

Supplied up to Oct. 1, 1922.
The Ministry for the Liberated Regions, it might be added, as part of the worls had furnished, up to January, 1921, the farmers who were putting the land back in order with 15,400 ploughs. 28,733 harrows. 14,935 mowers, 11,680 reapers and binders, 11,353 cream separators and churns, 25,150 carts, 56,638 sets of harness, and 185,865 other machines.

\section*{GOVERNMEN'T OF FRANCE.}

The constitutional law under which France is governed was adopted in 1875 and was partially modified in 1879, 1884, 1885, and 1889. Legislatlve power rests in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The 610 Deputies are elected by direct vote by manhood suffrage every four years; a form of proportional representation is in effect. The 314 Senators are elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years; the election is indirect and made by an electoral body in each district made up of delegates chosen by the municipal councils of each commune, and of the Deputies, councillor-generals and district councillors of the department. The two Houses meet yearly on the second Tuesday in January and must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve.

The complexion of the Senate elected Jan. 11, 1920 was: Radicals, 120 ; Republlcans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23 ; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Chamber of Deputies, elected Nov. 16, 1919: Republicans of the Left, 133; Progressives, 130; Socialist Radicals, 83 ; Action Liberale, 72; Unified Socialists, 68; Radicals, 60; Conservatlves, 31; Republican Socialists, 27; Dissident Socialists, 6.

The two Houses, united as a National Assembly, elect a President, of the Republic to serve seven years, meeting immediately whenever a vacancy occurs. The President selects a Ministry generally from the two Chambers but may go outside the membership. In practlce the President summons a leader who can obtain a majority in the Chambers in support of his policies as President of the Council (Premler) and he makes up his list of Mlnisters and submits it for approval. The number of portfolios varies, numbering in the Ministry of M . Polncare (1922) fourteen, viz.: Forelgn Affairs, Justice, Interior, War, Marine, Finance, Colonies, Public Instruction and Flne Arts, Public Works, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, Liberated Regions, and Hygiene, Asslstance and Social Welfare. Each Minister is responsible to the Chambers for h is acts and the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.
The unit of local government is the commune, of which the 90 departments (excluding the three in Algeria) had, in 1921, in all 37,963 . Of these 22,024 have less than 500 inhabitants; 11,962 have between 500 and 1,\(500 ; 140\) only have more than 20,000 .

Each commune elects by universal suffrage a munlcipal councll which in turn elects a Mayor, who is both the representatlve of the commune, the agent of the central government, and the head of the police. Each department has representatives of all the Minlstries and is placed under a Prefect nominated by the Government and having wide functions. The elected Conseils d'arrondissement (385 in France) are charged with allotting the direct taxes.

France has not extended the franchise to women, although in May, 1919, the Chamber of Deputies voted a bill recognizing the full political rights of French women.

Diplomatlc relations with the Vatican, broken off June 30, 1904, were restored in May, 1921, when M. Jonnart was sent there as Ambassador. No religion is recogulzed by the state.

France has an act passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged, poor, infirm, and incurable. The age limit, first placed at 70, was five years later reduced to 65. This act was supplemented by the Old Age Pensions act of Aprll 5, 1910, which provides a system by which both employers and workers contribute. On Dec. \(31,1918,10,475,272\) persons were registered under it.

The school system of France is highly developed. Primary instructlon is tree since 1881 and compulsory since 1882 for all children from 6 to 13. The teachers are, by the law of 1886, lay. The publle schools, primary, secondary and superlor form the University of France, and are admlnistered by the Ministry of Public Instructlon, with the aid of a Superior Council and a force of seven InspectorsGeneral and Inspectors. There are seventeen circumscriptions called academies, each with a council to deal with instruction. Each department has a councll, presided over by the Prefect, for primary school matters with large powers regarding inspection, management and maintenance, and each department must maintain two primary normal schools, one for men and one for women.

The expenditure on the public schools and for technical schools, not including those under the Ministry des Beaux-Arts, was:

\section*{Francs.}

For public schools, 1921
1,261,620,729
For public schools, 1922
.1,380,472,904

\section*{THE BUDGETS.}

The normal budgets were:
Francs:
1921 - Revenues . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(29,160,120,541,626\)
Expenditures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(28.362,328,929\)
\(1922-\) Revenues. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(2848,952,965 ~\)
To these figures there must be added the extraordinary expenses due to war, military pensions, and reconstruction to be repaid from receipts from Germany on the reparation account, which are provisionally covered in part by loans. The amounts are:

Francs.
1921-Extraordinary expenditures. . . \(15,317,184,792\)
1922-Extraordinary expendltures. . . .10,558,534,377
The cost to France of her army and navy in the last three budgets was:

Army, 1920
Francs.
Army,
1921
4,236,599,884

4,462,003,675
1921. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(951,547,804,914\)

France offlcially notified the League of Nations on September 10 that the strength of the French Army, metropolitan and colonial, was 690,000 men, although the new French law proviries for 725,000 . Of this 690,000 men it is stated that 335.000 are statloned in France proper, 92,000 on the Rhine, 70,000 are used \(\ln\) carrying out treaty stipulations in the Saar, Syria, the Cameroons and Togoland, while the rest are stationed in the French colonies. In the total are 100,000 professional soldiers, 375,000 conscripts, 205,000 colonial natives and 10,000 foreigners. The War Department authorized a statement on September 26 that the Senegalese contingent numbered 48,129 on Jan. 1, 1922, and that not one of these had been on the Rhine since 1920, though 7,903 were quartered at Toulon.

France has not yet ratified the treaties reducing naval armaments, signed at the Washington Peace Conference (which see).

France is a member of the League of Nations.
The debt of France on March 31, 1922 was:
Debt-Internal
Francs.
Floating
\(155,058,325,853\)
\(87,050,312,100\)
\(74,876,351,000\)
Total debt.
.316.984.988.953

FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

\section*{Square}

Miles. Popuiation.

256,196 17,268,728
4,820,548 \(35,773,895\)
33,200 459,082
9,194 \(\quad 81,200\)
In Africa
In America

\section*{Total}
\(5,119,138\)
\(53,582,905\)
of merchandlse; Oran, 3,975,762 tons and Bona, \(1,106,362\) tons. In 1921 . 11,199 vessels of \(9,201,437\) tons entered the ports.

TUNIS.
(French Protectorate.)
AREA, about 50,000 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,093,939, of which 156,115 were Europeans (54,476 French, 84,799 Italians) ; and \(1,937,824\) natives ( \(1,889,388\) Arabs and Bedoulns, 48,436 Jews).
CAPITAL, Tunls, population, 1921, 170,381, of whlch 22,206 were French and 42,592 Itallans. Bey, Sidi Mohammed el Habib, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, sidl Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey, who died Juiy 10, 1922
French Resident Generaü, Lucien Saint, appointed Nov. 24, 1920.
United States Consul at Tunis, Harris N. Cookingham.
Tunis, one of the former. Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situate on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, on the southeast Italian Libya, on the squth the Sahara Desert and on the west Algerla.

The French were obliged to send a milltary iorce into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the Khroumer tribes, whieh resulted in a treaty signed May 12. 1881, placing Tunis under the protectorate of France. Most of the tribes have settled down to agriculture and stock raising. Difficulties of administration whlch followed the oid Turkish system have been great but the French have met them admirabiy and have made the country prosperous.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountalnous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tabiclands and pastures in the centre, and famous oases and gardens in the south where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture and there are \(7.925,000\) acres of arable land, \(2,740.000\) acres of forests, including 12,000.000 olive trees and 2,137.975 date paim trees, 58,835 acres of vineyards and \(11,535,000\) acres of pasturage. The vineyards produced 11, 000,000 galions of wine in 1920 and the date orchards \(87,520,000\) pounds of dates.

Iron, zinc, and lead mines are being developed and the output from the very rich phosphate deposits \(\ln 1920\) reached \(1,075,000\) tons. The railway mileage was 2,493 on Jan. 1, 1921. There are 2,886 miles of good roads. In 1920 there entered the ports 8,428 vessels of \(2,355,319\) tons.

The vaiue of the imports in 1919 was \(285,761,000\) francs and of exports \(202,028,000\) franes.

The administration ls under the French Foreign Office.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.
AREA, about \(1,800,566\) square miles, exclusive of
the Sahara Desert, about \(1,500,000\) square miles. POPULATION, census of \(1921,12,283,962\), of which 6,829 are French and 1,826 other Europeans.
CAPITAL, Dakar, in Senegai; populatlon, 1918, 25,468 , of which 2,791 are French.
Governor General, M. Meriin, appolnted January,
1918.

French West Africa reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about \(17^{\circ}\) west longltude across Africa to the soudan at about \(24^{\circ}\) east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunls and Italian Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidatlon of existing colonles as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Square & \\
\hline Colony. & miles. & Popuiation. \\
\hline Sencgal & 74,112 & 1,225.523 \\
\hline Guinea & 95,218 & 1,875,996 \\
\hline Ivory Coast & 121,976 & 1,545,680 \\
\hline Dahomey & 42,460 & 842.243 \\
\hline French Souda & 617,000 & 2.474.589 \\
\hline Upper Volta & 154,400 & 2,974,142 \\
\hline Mauritanla & 345,400 & 261,746 \\
\hline Territory of Niger & 349,400 & 1.084,043 \\
\hline ot & 800,56 & 2,283,96 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total
\(1,800,566 \quad 12,283,962\)
Of Togoland, the only German colony that was self-supporting, France rcceived 20,200 square miles, about two-thirds. It ì attached to French Dahomey

The colonies. are cach under a Lleutenant Governor. There is a gencral budget for ali, that for 1921 baiancing at \(64,604,240\) franes.
The colonies export fruits, paim nuts and oil. rubber, eotton, cacao, and timber. The chief ímports are foodstuffs, textiles, macilinery and hardware. and spirlts. Imports for 1920 were \(654,638,301\) francs and exports, \(589,051,244\) francs.

In 1921 tie rallroad inlleage was 1,860 miles

There entered the ports 3,169 vessels of \(6,430,949\) tons \(\ln 1919\).

Dakar is the best port on that coast, having modern equipment.

\section*{FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: (French Congo.)}

AREA, 982,049 square mlles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1915, 6,370,000.
CAPITAL, Brazzavilie, on the Congo.
Governor-General, M. Alfassa, appointed 1921.
French Equatorial Afrlca extends from Spanish Gulnea, just south of the Cameroon, to Belglan Congo. Its eastern boundary is the Ubangl and Congo Rivers and the Soudan. On the west is the Cameroon. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and occupation, and the limlts defined by international convention. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as componsation for acknowledgment of the Moroceo protectorate in 1911 was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in thls territory. France, on Jan. 15. 1910, renamed the French Congo French Equatorial Africa and subdivided it into three colonies under one administration, subsequently adding Chad as a colony. The four colonies are:


There are 30,000 square miles of tropical forest, rich in timber, but the output as yet is only wild rubber, of whlch 2,122 tons were exported in 1920. Palm oil output for export was 7,352 tons. Copper, fand and zinc are found. The import figures for 1920 were \(18,370,512\) francs; exports, \(31,246,248\) trancs. A railroad to connect Brazzaville with Pointe Novic on the Atiantic was begun February, 1921.

CAMEROON.
(French Mandate.)
AREA, 166,489 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 1,750,000.
CAPITAL, Yaounde.
That part of the former German colony Cameroon not returned to France (see French Equatorial Afrlca) was by the Treaty of Versailles placed under a French mandate and by decree of March 28, 1921, has been constituted an autonomous territory. It has 359 miles of rallroad. The products are for 1921 baianced coffec, and ivory. The budget railroad budget of \(3,115,100\) francs.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.
AREA, 5,790 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, estimated, 65,000.
CAPITAL, Jlbuti; population, 1921, 8,366 (190 French).
French Somaliland lies between Eritrea (Italian) Abyssinia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Stralts of Bab-el-Mandcb from Aden (Brltish). Its port, Jibuti, is on the Guif of Aden. A port Was acquired by France in 1862 , but active occupation did not begin until 1884. It is administered by a Governor. The colony has few industrles; hides, coffee and lvory are exported, and textiles, food products, sugar and coal imported. The figures in 1919 were: imports, 106,301,216 francs; exports, \(66,816,294\) france, of which \(14,990,097\) were Abyssinian goods brought down to Jibuti by the rallroad ( 485 mlles long) from Addis Abeba. In 1917272 steam vessels of 643,290 tons entered Jibuti.
\[
M A D A G A S C A R
\]

AREA, estimated, 228,000 square mlles.
POPULATION, census of \(1918,3,545,575\), of whlch 15,157 were French, and 3,101 other Europeans.
CAPITAL, Tananarivo; population, 63,115. Ports: Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga and Tulear.
Governor General, Hubert Garbit, appointed March 14, 1920.
United States Consul at Tananarivo, James C. Carter.
Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mezambique Channcl (240 miles wlde at its narrowest part), is about 980 miles long and 360 mlles wide at its greatest brcadth. It is therefore nearly as large as the State of Texas, To it is attached for government
the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands, with an area in all of about 790 square milos, and with 97,617 inhabitants; also Nossi Be ( 130 square miles).

Madagascar came under a Fronch protectorate in 1885. In January, 1896, it became a French possession and on Aug. 6, 1896, it, together with its dependencles; was declared a French colony. It is administered biv a Governor General with a consultlve councll. Over 2,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being' rice, manioc, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilia, cocoa, cloves, mulberry trees and rubber. The forests are rich in cabinet and dye woods, resins and gums.

Agricuiture and stock raising are the chief lndustrles; mining is being developed and 35,000 tons of graphite were produced in 1917 and 27,141 ounces of gold in 1918.

The total railroad milcage in 1919 was 776 mlles. In 1918 the tonnage entering the ports was \(630,320\). The lmports for 1919 were \(98,972,737\) francs and exports \(177,167,590\) francs. The budget for 1921 balanced at \(66,232,500\) francs. The debt amount to about \(£ 4,200,000\).

Trade with the United States was:
Imports 1920-21
\$201,830
Exports \(1921-22\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .


\section*{REUNION.}

AREA, 970 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 173,190, of which 167,789 were of French European origin.
Reunion is in fact an integral part of France, as it is represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. It is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 240 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1643. It is administcred by a Governor and an Elective Council. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc taploca, vanilla, and spices. The chief imports, rice and cereals. Imports for 1920 were 58,541,861 trancs; exports \(88,980,113\) trancs. There are 80 miles of railroad, state owned. In 1920,68 vessels of 133,181 tons entered the ports. The budget for 1920 balanced at \(12,170,760\) irancs. The debt was 1.122,500 francs.

\section*{FRENCH INDIA.}

AREA, 196 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 265,200.
CAPITAL, Pondicherry; population 46,849
- The French possesslons in India lie along the Coromandel coast, on the Bay of Bengal, in the southeastern part, to the north, of the island of Ceylon. The most important is Pondicherry; catabllshed by tho French, East Indian Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times flnally rested in the control of France in 1814. The colonies are divided In five dependencics: Pondlcherry population, 1921, 170.84f; Karikal, 53,027; Chandernager, 25.423; Mahe, 11,199; and Yanson, 4,705. The administration ls in the hands of a Governor, and there is a general electlve council. The colonies send one Senator and one Deputy to Parliament at Paris. Agrlculture is the chief industry and oll seed the chief export. Pondicherty has five cotton milis; 71,213 splndles. There are 43 mlles of rallroad and in 1920244 vessels entered the ports. The imports in 1920 weré valued at \(673,076,798\) franes and the exports at \(23,805,649\) irancs.

\section*{FRENCH INDO-CHINA.}

AREA, Cochin-China, estimated, 22,000 square miles; Annam, 39,758; Cambodia, 57,900; Tonkin, 40,530; Laos, 96,500; Kwangchow, 190; total 256,878.
POPULATION, Cochln-China, 1921, 3,795,613; Anuam, 1920, 5,731,189; Cambodla, 2,000,000; Tonkin, 1919, 6,470,250; LaO日, 800,000; Kwangchow, 168,000 ; total \(18,965,052\). Of these about 23,700 were Europcans.
CAPITAL, Hanol (Tonkin), populatlon, 1921, \(90,303 .{ }^{2}\) Chief port, Saigon (Cochln-China), population, 72,372 , of which 4,601 were Europeans.
Uniled States Consul, at Salgon, Leland L. Smlth.
French Indo-Chlna, situate in the southeastern part of Asla with Chlna on the north, Siam on the west and the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea on the east and south, comprises five states: the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodla, Tonkln and Laos, and also Kwangchow, leased from. China (1898) and Battambang, ceded by Slam (1907).

The whole country ls under a Governor General with a Secretary General and a superior council, and each state has a head, that of the cclony belng in Goyernor, and those of the protectorates being
ealled Residents Superieur. There is a eommon budget for Indo-China, which in 1921 balaneed at \(54,878,400\) piastres (par of exehange, 49 eents), and in 1920 a debt of \(403,000,000\) franes. There is a military force of 25,000 men and a smali navy for polieing the waters.

Coehin-China sends a Deputy to the Chamber of Deputles at Paris. Saigon, population, 1921, 72,372 , is its eapital and the ehief port of IndoChina.

Annam has a King, Khai Dinh, sueceeded 1916, who governs the eountry with the assistance of his Ministers under the guidance of the Freneh Resident Superieur.

Cambodia also has a King, Sisowath, sueceeded in 1904 lis brother Norodom, who had reeognized the Freneh proteetorate in 1864 . The land is very fertilc but only a part is euitivated. Some eotton is grown. Fishing is the prineipal native industry. The ruins of a former eivilizatlon which had developed a strikingly distinetive art, are very extensive; those of Angkor being especially famous.

Tonkin became a French proteetorate in 1884. Its chlof town, Hanoi, whieh was made the capital of Indo-China in 1902 instead of Saigon, is a fine, large, well-built modern eity. Though its wealth is in agriculture, like the other provinees, it has valuable hard eoal deposits, exporting in 1920 501,665 tons. From the rieh limestone quarries in 1920115,984 tons of eement were exported. There are also valuable zine mlnes.

Laos, a protectorate sinee 1893, has extensive teak forests. and gold, tin and lead are being worked. The Mekong River is its great highway.

Kwangehow, leased from China in 1899, has a free port.

The provinees have been a eustoms union sinee 1887, and in 1885 when France, forced China to give entircly her sovereignty over Annam, agreements were made for a reduction in tariff rates for goods entering China from Tonkin. Franee in 1895 obtained speeial privileges for raiiroads in southern China.

The railroad mileage in 1921 was 1,427 . twothirds of whieh is Government-owned. In 1920 there entered the port of Saigon 4,698 vessels of \(2,166,464\) tons. The imports in 1919 were \(791,073,-\) 000 franes, and the exports \(1,050,893,000\) franes. Indo-China ranks seeond to Burma as the greatest rice exporting eountry in the world.

Tradc with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
. \(\$ 1,337,253\)
1921-22............................................... 542,871
Exports, 1920-21 311,419

\section*{GUADELOUPE}

AREA, entire group of islands, 688 square miles. POPULATION, census of 1921, 229,822.
CAPITAL, Basse-Terre; population, 1921, 8,318; Port Pointe-a-Pitre, 27,679.
United States Consul, Shelby S. Strother.
Guadeloupe, consisting of two large isiands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a narrow ehannei, and five smaller islands, is a group of the Windward Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominlea. They have been in the possesslon of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The Government eonsists of a Governor and an eleeted Couneil. The soil is very produetive. The ehief exports are sugar, 1920, 14,265 tons; coffee, 1,069 tons; rum, \(16,615,518\) litres; eacao, 666. tons, and van lla, 26,636 tons. The value of the exports in 1920 was \(146,389,180\) franes, and of imports 117,858,064 francs. The budget for 1921 balaneed at 16,954,562 franes. The debt, Jan. 1, 1921 , was 472,254 franes.

The trade of Guadeloupe and Martinique with the Unlted States was:
Imports, \(1920-21 \ldots . .\).

1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 86,537

\section*{MARTINIQUE.}

AREA. 385 square miles.
POPULATION, eensus of \(1921,244,439\).
CAPITAL, Fort-de-France, population 26,399.
United States Consul, Thomas R. Wallace.
Martinlque, one of the Windward Isiands, in the West Indles, has been a posiession of France sinee 1635. It is represented in the Freneh Parllament by a Senator and two Deputies. It is administered 1) y a Governor, a general counell, and ciective munielpal councils. It has the fanous voleano Mt. Pelee, whlch in eruptlon \(\ln\) May 8, 1902, destroyed the elty of St. Picrre witl all lts 40,000 Inhabitants.

The island is the blrthpiace of the Empress Josephine.

Rum, sugar and eacao are the chief productions. The value of the imports in 1920 was \(132,186,470\) franes, and of exports, 128,953,479 franes. In 1920 there entered the port 643 vessels of 455,561 tons. The budget for 1920 balaneed at \(16,198,662\) iranes. 'ST' PIERRE AND MIQUELON.
AREA, St. Pierre, 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83.
POPULATION, eensus of 1921, St. Pierre, 3,419;
Miquelon, 499; total 3,918.
CAPITAL, St. Pierre.
St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of roeky, barren islands elose to the southwestern eoast of Newfoundiand, inhabited by fishermen. The Government is headed by an Administrator. The exports, cod, fresh and salt, and fish products, in 1920, were valued at \(28,047,100\) francs, and the imports at 40,846,742 franes. The loeal budget for 1921 showed expenditures of \(1,818,383\) francs, toward which Franee contributed 280,607 franes.

FRENCH GUIANA
AREA, estimated, 32,000 square miles.
POPUKATION, census of \(1918,26,325\), exeluding Indians.
CAPITAL, Cayenne; population, 1919, 13,609.
Freneh Guiana is on the north eoast of South Ameriea on the Atlantic Oeean, with Duteh Guiana on the west and Brazii on the east and south. The eountry has lost heavily in population in the last decade, the eensus of 1911 returning 49,009 inhabitants. It sends one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a eouneil general of slxteen elected members. Franee has had a penal colony there sinee 1885 and in 1918 it cared for 9,000 eonviets. Only 8800 aeres are eultivatcd. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. The produet in 1910 was 123,168 ounces, and in 1918 80,477 ounces. The forests are large and rieh in eabinet timber. Imports in 1920 were valued at 40,405,823 francs and exports at 42,674,734 franes. The budget for 1918 balaneed at \(3,490,000\) franes.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\(\$ 1,312,021\)
499,836
Exports, 1920-21
329,771

\section*{OCEANIA.}

AREA, estimated, 1,520 square miles.
POPULATION, about 30,000 , of whieh about 2,500 are Freneh and 2,500 other Europeans.
CAPITAL, Tahiti, population, 3,617 , of whom 1,909 are French.
The French possessions, widely seattered in the southern Pacifle Ocean, were grouped together in 1903 as one homogencous colony under one Governor, with headquarters at Papeete, 'Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamotl Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambler, the Tubuai, and Rapa Islands.

The ehief exports are copra, mother of pear', vanilla, eocoanuts and oranges. The budget in 1921 balanced at \(5,980,000\) franes

Trade of Freneh Oceania with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1,447,405\)
Exports, 1921-22
999,978
1,971,936
1.130,363

NEW CALEDONIA.
AREA, 7,650 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1911,50,608\).
CAPITAL, Noumea; popuiation, census of 1921; 10,053.
France aequired New Caledonia in 1854. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wailis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Futuna and Alofi. A Governor adminlsters the eolony, assisted by an eleetlve couneil-general. France has maintained a penal eolony on Nou Island, but no convlets have been sent there sinee 1896.

Minlng is becoming the chief industry, the output of niekel from the blast furnaces in 1920 was 3,701 metrie tons, and the export of nickel ore was 3,424 tons; of ehrome ore, 91,634 tons, and of manganese, 2,693 tons. Exports in 1920 we e valued at 43.043,000 franes; imports at 47,472,000. In 1920, 124 vessels of 128,631 tons entered the ports. The budget for 1921 balanced at 18,35, 125 francs.

The New Hebrides since 1906 have been jointly administered by IIlgh Commissloners of Great Britain and Franee. Their area is about 5,500 soluare iniles and population about 60,000 .

\section*{CEORGIA.}
(See under Russia.)
GERMANY, REPUBLIC OF:
AREA, 185,889 square mlles, divlded Into these states: Prussia, 113,852; Bavaria (with Coburg), 29,501; Wurttemberg, 7,629; Baden, 5,817 Saxony, 5,789; Mecklenburg•Echwerin, 5,068 ; Thuringla, 4.546; Hesse, 2,966; Oldenburg, 2482 ; Brunswick, 1,418; Mecklenburg-Strelltz, 1,131; Anhalt, 888; Lippe, 469; Walcleck, 433; Schaum-burg-Lippe, 131; Hamburg, 160; Lubeck, 115; Bremen, 99.
POPULATION, census of Oct. 8, 1919, 59,858,284, dlvided: Prussia, \(36,696,151\); Bavarla (with Coburg), 7,140,333; Wurttemberg, 2,518,773; Baden, 2,208,503; Saxony, 4,663,298; Mecklen-burg-Schwerin, 657,330; Thurlngia, 1,508,025 Hesise, 1,290,988; Oldenburg, 517,765; Brunswick, 480,599; Mecsicnburg-Strelitz, 106,394; Anhalt, 331,258; Llppe, 154,318; Waldeck, 55,999 ; Schaum-burg-Lippe, 46,357; Hamburg, 1,050,359; Lubeck, 120,568; Bremen. 311,260.
CAPITAL, Berlin; population, with suburbe, census of \(1919,3,803,770\); other cities of over 100,000 population, Hamburg, 985,779; Cologne, 633,901; Munlch, 630,711; Lelpzig, 604,38u; Dresden, 529,326; Breslau, 528,260; Essen, 439,257; Frank-forton-the-Main, 433,002 ; Dusseldorf, 407,338 ; Nurnberg, 352,675; Hanover, 310,431; Stutt gart, 309,197; Chemnltz, 303,775; Dortmund, 295,026; Madgeburg, 285,856; Koenigsberg, 260,895; Bremen, 257,923; Duisburg, 244,302; Stettin, 232,726; Mannheim, 229,576: Kiel, 205,330; Halle-on-saale, 182.326; Altona, 168,729; Gelselkirchen, 168,\(557 ;\) Cassel, 162,\(391 ;\). Elberfeld, 157,218; Barmen, 156,326; Augsburg, 154,555 Aachen, 145,748; Bochum, 142,76u; Brunswick, 139,539; Karlsruhe, 135,952; Erfurt, 129,646; Mulheim-on-Ruhr, 127,027; Crefeld, 124,325; Lubeck, 113,071; Hamborn, 110,102; Mainz. 107,930; Plauen, 104,918; Muenster', 100,452 and forty-two cities with population of between 50,000 and 100,000 . Among the latter is Coblenz, population 56,676 , whlch has been occupled by Amerlcan troops since the armistice.
President, Friedrich Ebert, born Feb. 4, 1871, elected Feb. 11, 1919, term extended to five years. Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno.
Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt. Consul General, at New York, Erich Kraske.
United States Ambassador, Hanson B. Houghton
United States Consul General, at Berlin, Wllliam Coffin; Consuls, at Bremen, Francis R. Stewart; at Breslau, John E. Kehl; at Coblenz, Elliott Verne Richardson; at Cologne, Emil Sauer; at Dresden, Louis G. Dreyfus Jr.; at Frankiort-on-the-Maln, Frederlck J. F. Dumont; at Hamburg, J. Klahr Huddle; at Koenlgsberg, Albert W. Donegan; at Leipzlg, Hernando de Soto; at Munich, vacant; at Stettin, Cornellus Ferris; at Stuttgart, Maxwell K. Moorhead.
It is estlmated that the areas and population subtracted from prewar Germany glve a total of 27,275 square miles and \(6,471,581\) population. divided; Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France, 5,604 square miles, and \(1,874,014\) population; Eupen and Malmedy, ceded to Belgium, 386 square mlles, and 60,924 population; part of Eastern and Upper Silesia, ceded to Poland, 17,787 square miles; and 3,853,354 population; Memel, ceded to the Allies, 1,057 square miles, and 140,746 population; Danzig, made a free city, 794 square miles, and 330,252 population; Schleswig northern zone, ceded to Denmark by the plebisclte, 1,537 square mlles, and 166,895 populatlon; part of Upper Sllesia, ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, and 45,396 population.

In addition, the Saar Valley, area 751 square miles, populatlon, 657,870 , is to be under the League of Natlons and exploited by France for 15 years, then submitted to a plebisclte.

The pleblscite in Upper Sllesia, March, 1921, resulted in a majority for retention in the Relch, but, notwlthstanding, that territory of 1,255 square miles wlth a population of 891,669 was annexed to Poland.

The area of the occupied territory is about 9,650 square mlles, containing about \(7,000,000\) inhabltants.

Germany (Deutsches Reich), now a federation of republics in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austrla, on the south by Czechoslovakla, Austrla and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belglum, Holland and the North Sea.

In climate it is characteristically mild \(\ln\) summer and rather cold in winter, as in all western Europe. Its soll is not naturally fertile, belng largely a glaclal plaln over whicli the action of the lce moved much sand; it has always demanded unusual artlficlal fertllization. The land naturally was heavlly wooded, there being ln the country about 160.000 , 100 acres, of whlch \(35,552,930\) acres were forested In 1913 , latest avallable figures. Forestry is far advanced, perhaps more perfected as a science than in any other country. The Black Forest of Germany is famed for its timber and as a resort.

Excepting in the Black Forest, Germany is mostly flat, with slopes toward the north and west

Mining is a large industry, wlth much Iron and coal lifted, mostly in Prussia, mlning dlstricts belng Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces, Upper Silesia, and Saxony.

In agrlculture, the \(160,000,000\) acres yleld 65,148,060 acres arable, grass, meadow and pastures, \(21,760,000\); vineyards, 206,500 ; and other, 12, 811,500 .

Crops in 1921 were: \(2,663,460\) metric tons of wheat from 3,603,902 acres; rye, 6,608,023 metric tons from \(10,741,417\) acres; barley, 1,792,904 metrle tons from 3,846,897 acres; oats, 4,715,697 metrle tons from 7,974,457 acres; potatoes (1920), 28,248,765 metrle tons from \(6,149,680\) acres; bects (1920), \(7,964,024\) metric tons from 817,435 acres; lay (1920), \(23,659,144\) metric tons from \(13,721,665\) acres.
In 1913 there were in the German Empire 196,084,642 friult trees-apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches and walnuts.

In 1920 the area devoted to vines was 181,653 acres, the wlne yield being \(53,683,256\) gallons, valued at \(2,395,274,480\) marks.

Domestic anlmals in 1920 numbered: horses, \(3,588,005\); cattle; \(16,805,950\); sheep, 6,149,676; swine, \(14,178,375\); goats, \(4,458,422\).

Mlning products in 1919 were: Coal, 116,707,234 metric tons; lignite, \(93,648,264\); iron ore, \(6,153,834\); zlnc ore, 285,596 ; lead ore, 85,187 ; copper ore, 616,809 ; rock salt, \(1,487,849\); potash, \(7,888,152\).

Of the coal mlned about a third was from Upper Stlesta, which has mostly gone to Poland.

Plg iron production ln 1913 was \(16,763,809\) tons, \(\ln 1915,10,154,721 ; 1916,11,342,077 ; 1917,11,-\) 622,\(168 ; 1918,9,208,252 ; 1919,5,654,215\)
Ingot steel productlon in 1914 was \(13,520,654\) tons; 1916, 13,601,451; 1917, 13,778,852; 1918, 11,392,135; 1919, 6,731,699.
Before the war Germany had a virtual monopoly of potash for the world. The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine divided the potash territory.

Industrial development in Germany is not only far advanced but also, extremely diversified. The necessity of buylng about hall of the food consimed compelled large developinent of inclustry and mining, with effort to sell products \(\ln\) all forelgn markets. Germany's prewar forelgn trade assumed large proportions and was growlng rapldly.

The common dislocation of all production, agricultural, mineral and lndustrlal, followed the war, although there was some rehabllitation after the armistice, especially before the German mark (par gold at 23.8 Amerlcan cents) began to fall so rapidly in exchange value. The rate of exchange on November 1 was .000224 cents.

Production of foodstuffs has now approxlmated closely enough to normal to remove that as an especial problem, excepting that the mark is so low as to render purchases abroad very costly \(1 n\) the German currency. The same is true of the purchases of raw materials for industry, much of which the country must import to carry on industrial production.

The loss of the coal productlon of the Saar Valley subtracted about \(12,000,000\) metrlc tons of annual coal output from Germany, and the dlvision of Upper Silesia took away also about \(35,000,000\) metric tons, the two making about a fourth of the normal coal production of the country.

The spurt by the German export manufacturers for about 24 months following the war, In extending contracts and sales into foreign fields, was checked soon, Germans apparently being unable to deliver on the terms laid in the contracts and sales. The rising scales of labor and the low mark value causlng
higher prices when expressed in marko for raw materials bought abroad seemed to have estopped the surge of German business across the earth

Two days before the armistlce, that ls, on Nov. 9, 1918, the abdicatlon of the German Emperor Whllam II., was announced. He had fled to Holland, where he has since been living under Dutch sur velliance at Doorn. The self-constltuted Council of People's Commissioners took over the Government and declared the exlsting Imperial Parlament dissolved and proclalmed the republic. The reigning Princes of the Finderal states were elther deposed or abdicated. A call was lssued for the election of a Natlonal Assembly. Electiong, at which all

Germans, men and women over 20 years of age, voted, were held in January, 1919. The composition of the National Assembly thus chosen was: Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Demoerats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; scattering, 7; total 423. It met at Weimar, Feb. 6, 1919, and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the republic on February 11.

The National Assembly adopted a Constitution July 31, 1919. Foreign relations, defense. customs, taxation, and railway service are declared Federal matters; each component state must have a republican constitution; universal suffrage, secret ballot, and proportional representation are provided for. Freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly is guaranteed. The Cabinet appointed by the President must have the confidence of the Reichstag. The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26 ; Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Wurttemberg 4, Baden 3, and other states 16).

The Reichstag elected Feb. 20, 1921 is of this complexion: Majority Socialists. 108; Independent Sociaiists, 61 ; Centre (Catholie) Party, 72; German
National People's Party, 71; German People's Party, 65; German Democratic Party, 40; Bavarian People's Party, 20; scattering, 7; total 469.

Germany's total mobilization in the World War, as given out officially on Oct. 1,1922 , numbered \(13,250,000\) men, of whom \(8,000,000\) still were engaged at the end of the fighting. At the height of its expansion, at the beginning of the western offensive, March 31, 1918, these igures state, the German army totalled \(3,500,000\) enlisted personnel and 140,000 offlcers on the western front, besides 160,000 enlisted men and 3,000 ofncers in recruiting depots.

These fighters were distributed among 190 infantry divisions and two defensive eavalry divisions. They were equipped with 32,218 light and 27,143 heavy machine guns, 8,845 mine throwers, 5,652 field rifles, 3,158 light howitzers, 3,083 guns for heavy fring at high elevations, 1,747 guns for heavy fire at low elevations, and 1,137 aerial guns.

Horses to the number of 764,563 were "mustered" into the military service of the Fatherland.

It is estimated that Germany's war expenditures were \(186,000,000,000\) marks, Which is about \(\$ 46,-\) \(500,000,000\) at gold par for the mark. This includes the cost of technical demobilization.

The Allied estimate is that the total imperial revenues from 1914 to 1918 were \(17,000,000,000\) marks, or about \(\$ 4,250,000,000\), and the total debt incurred in the war of \(157,000,000,000\) marks, or about \(\$ 39,250,000,000\) at par of exehange.

Economists have noted also that Germany met the major part of her war needs by issuing evidences of indebtedness and by inflation of eredit, taxation devoted to earing for current interest being only about heavy enough to pay that.

Since the armistice, inflation of the eireulating medium has been enormous, so much as \(3,000,000\),000 marks being printed per day in one certain week, and for many wecks \(1,000,000,000\) a day. The result of these various operations, with credit in outsjde countries falling constantly, has been that so late as mid-November, 1922, it was estimated that debt and excess circulating medium combined totalled about \(750,000,000,000\) marks, whieh at gold par, were such a thing conceivable, would equal par, were such

The pre-war debt was \(4,504,000,000\) marks, or about \(\$ 1,126,000,000\) at par of exchange.

In 1920 the German states surrendered to the Berlin Cential Government the right to eontrol direct taxes, hitherto held jealously by the several states. Increases of the direct tax rates followed, income taxes rising 50 per cent.

The stabilizing of German finances and fiseal policies and the ereation of a meaningful budget system is rendered more or less impossible by the utter instability of the mark, and its constant tendency to fall in exchange value. Each year that which was to be a' "balanced budget" was drafted early in the year, only to appear absurd in midyear, and not to be recognized when the autumn came.
Late in 1922, it was cabled from Berlin that the prospects for considerable trade and activity by Germans in Russia had been destroyed by the instabillty and lack of organization in that country, the Krupps and Hugo Stinnes laving witlidrawn from Russla. After Nov. 1, 1922, the tentative proposal emerged froin France that both German marks and Russian rubles be abolished, that Germany be declared bankrupt, and that there be then a building up again froin the bottom, with gold as the basis of whatever eirculation was to be permitted after the reorganization plan had been formed.

Gerinany has freedom of religious worship, and there is no state church. Protestants in 1910 numbered \(39.991,421\), mostly Lutherans; Catlolles,

23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, unclassed, 214,152 .

Instruction is widespread and comp:ulsory. The 1911 census indicated more than \(10,000,000\) in the lower schools, about 23,000 in the technical sehools, and about 80,000 students in universities, some of which are celebrated and ancient. The University of Berlin, although only sllghtly. over 100 years old, led with 11,807.

Imports in 1920 were \(99,077,000,000\) marks in value, and exports \(69,420,100,000\) marks.

Vessels entering German ports in 1919 numbered 39,420 , of \(7,718,780\) tonnage.

The railway mileage of Germany totalled in 1920 35,919, of which 34,689 miles are government owned.

Trade with the United Ştates was:
Imports, 1920-21
. \(\$ 381,869,349\)
Exports
19210-21
350,442,438
1921-22
90,773,014

\section*{GREECE, KINGDOM OF.}

AREA, 41,933 square square miles of old Greece; 6,919 square miles of the newer territory; total, 48,852-the new territory being Macedonia, Epirus, and the Aegean Islands.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,4,777,380\); divided, old Greece, 2,800,164: newer territories, \(1,977,216\) -Macedonia, 1,144,310; Epirus, 213,276; Crete and six other Aegean islands, 619,630.
CAPITAL, Athens; population, 1920, 300,701; other eities, Salonica, 170,195; Piræus, 133,482; Patras, 52,133 ; and 27 of more than 4,500 population.
King. George II., born July 19, 1890; married on Feb. 27, 1921, to Ellzabeth, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania; succeeded his father, King Constantine, who abdicated for the second time, 1922. Constantine who succeeded his father George I., assassinated March 19, 1913, had abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, on June 11, 1917, but had been recalled to the throne by a plebiscite following the death of King Alexander, Oct. 25, 1920.
Premier, M. Krokidas (Interior.)
Minister to the United States, Lambros A. Coromilas Consuls in the United States, at New York, George Dracopoulos; at Boston, Leonidas Mateis; at Chicago, Panayiotis Armyriotis: at New Orleans, Leonidas Crysanthopoulis; at St. Louis, Hector M. Pesmazoglou; at San Francisco, C. Panagopoulos.
United States Minister, vacant.
United States Consul General, at Athens, Will,L. Lowrie. Consuls, at Patras, George K. Stiles; at Salonica, Leland B. Morris.
By the Treaty of Sevres, 1920, Greece obtained western and eastern Thrace, which stretched along the north shore of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora as far as tne Bosporus, Turkey being expelled from ali except Constantinople and a triangular district about 30 by 40 miles. The Straits were placed under Allied control,' the European shore to be under Greek sovereignty, but a neutral zone being established nine miles inland. Thrace, however, has reverted to Turkey by agrecment between Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and Greece, following the defeat in September. 1922, of the Greek Army in Anatolia by the Turkish Nationalist Army under Mustapha Kemal Pasha. (See Turkey.)
Part of the west coast of Asia Minor, of which Smyrna was the chief city and port, aiso given by the treaty to Greece for administration, though under Turkish sovernignty, was lost in this campaign and reverted to Turkey. Greece also recelved the whole coastline of the Acgean Sea and the land back to the crest of the mountains from Bulgaria. Greece's net gain in territory from the war was part of Macedonia, Epirus and six Aegean islands. Crete (Candia) had been annexed in 1913.

In 1912 and 1913 Greece warred with Turkey, and with Bulgaria in 1913, and added to the Grecian area 16,919 square miles of territory, Macedonia Epirus, the Aegean Islands, and Thrace, which the Treaty of Sevres, as heretofore shown, confirmed to Greece as her permanent territory.

Greere occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretehing down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea in the west, and the Aegean Sea in the east. On the northwest lies Albania, on the north Jugo-Slavia and Bulgarla, and on the northeast corner Turkey, the exact boundary being as yet undetermined. It is about, the slze of the State of New York. The Indus Mountains, with many spurs, a contilluation of the Balkans, runs tinough the country from north to south. Gulfs and bays are many; the Gulf of Corinth, connected by an 18-nile canal with the Gulf of Aegina, prac-
tically cuts off Sparta from Africa and the northern part of the country.

The authentic history of Greece begins in \(776 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}\). and it obtained its greatest glory and power in the anth century B. C. It became a province of the Roman Empire in 46 B . C., of the Byzantine Empire 395 A. D., and conquered by the Turks in 1456. Greece won its war of independence in 1821-29 and became a kingdom under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia.
Greece proper is chicfly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Oniy one-fifth of the total area is arable, \(12,350,000\) of the total of \(16,074,000\) acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been seriously destroyed, but efforts are making to reforest. About \(1,300,000\) short tons of crops were taken in 1919 from \(2,500,000\) acres, of which wheat was the chiel crop, at 290,000 tons from 373,400 acres. Currants are largely cultivated: 149,000 tons were produced in 1919 and 95,000 tons in 1920. Also barley, oats, corn, tobacco, cotton and wine are produced. Olives abound on about 117,000 acres, and nuts, figs, rice and fruits are produced. Dairy products are of value. Mineral wealth, naturally great, is being rapidly developed, the 1920 output being 155,000 tons. The minerals are lead, magnesia, nickel, zinc, salt, iron pyrites, manganese, iron, emery and chromite, and lignite coal.

The 1917 industriai census showed 2,313 factories, employing 36,124 persons, the output being valued at \(260,363,000\) drachmas. Cotton mills employed 10,875 persons working 168,000 spindles.

Railway mileage is about 1,470 , mostly state owned. There are about 50,000 miles of highways.

The merchant marine in 1921 had 1,192 salling vessels of 113.726 tonnage, and 408 steamers oí 402,221 tonnage. In 1920, there were 2,936 steam vessels entered Grecian ports, of a total tonnage oi \(3,640,017\) tonnage, and 2,600 sailing vesseis of 62,083 tonnage.

The Greek Orthodox Church claims the great majority of the people, that being the state religion.

Instruction between ages of 6 and 12 is compulsory, but the law is not weil enforced in rural regions.

The unit of the currency is the drachma, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange Nov. 1, 1922, was 4.03 .

Imports in 1920 were \(2,131,038,321\) drachmas; exports, 664,112.647.
The budget of 1921 showed receipts of \(1,298,759,-\) 754 drachmas, with expenditures the same. No budget was submitted for 1921-22.

The public debt, March, 1921, was 4,200,000,000 drachmas.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$37,804,642
1921-22
11,066,880
Exports,
1921-22
24,331,162

\section*{CUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 47,500 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, \(2,000,000\).
CAPITAL, Guatemala, pop. estd. in 1910, 90,000. It was completely destroyed by earthquakes Jan. 3 and 4, 1917, and rebuilding has bcen very slow. No estimate is available of its present population.
President, Gen. Jose Maria Orellana, 1922-26.
Premier, Sr. Aldrian Recinos (Foreign).
Minister to the United Staies, Sr. Don Francisco Sanchez Latour.
Consuls General in the U.S., at New York, vacant; at Jersey City, Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta; at Chicago, Julio J. Brower: at Boston, A. C. Garcia; at New Orleans, vacant. Consuls, at San Francisco, Gregorio Cordoza; at Mobile, Guillermo Valenzuela; at Providence, Eduardo G. Kelton. United. States Minister, Roy T. Davis (also accredited to Costa Rica).
Untted States Consul, at Guatemala, Arthur C. Frost.
Guatemala, the northern state of Central America, lias Mexico for its neighbor on the north and west, British Honduras on the east, Honduras and Salvador on the east and south and the Pacific on the southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is . Well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part of the republic.

The broad eastern slope is sparsely settled and its chief commercial importance is the production of bananas and timber and chicle (gum) in the Peten district. Coffcc and sugar are the chief crops. Stock raising is an important industry. Though rich in mineral resources little is mined owing to lack of transport. Tcxtlies, machinery, etc., and foodstuffs are the chiel imports.

Guatemala has about 612 miles of railroads, privatefy owned but subsidized by the Government. Good roads are few. In 1919 there entered her ports 601 ships of 695,835 tonnage.
Guatemala has a Constitution proclaimed in Dccember, 1879, modified on four occasions, that now provides for universal suffrage, a President elected for six years, a National Assembly, elected for four vears and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partiy appointed by the President. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. Therc is complete freedom of worship. Education is free and nominally compulsory. About 60 per cent. of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder are half castes. Many are held on plantations under a system of peonage. The army numbers 6,200 , With a reserve of 126,000 .

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled the country as a dictator for 22 years. He was turned out in April, 1920, by a revolution which put Carlos Herrcra in the President's chair. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat Dec. 6, 1921, and Gen. Orellana made Provisional President, being inaugurated for a six-year term, Maich, 1922.

Guatemala is a member of the League of Nations.
Guatemala is on a silver basis; the peso is 25 grammes in weight, 900 fine. Its value varies, therefore, according to the price of silver. No silver is In circulation. Nominally, silver peso \(=50.7\) cents. Impolts, 1921. Exports, 1921.

12,140,826
Budget-Receipts
6,739,288
Debt-Internal..
External, stering. . . . . . . . . No figures available
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$7,550,297
Exports, \(1920-21\). 5,646.907


\section*{HAPTI, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 10,204 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.
CAPITAI, Port-au-Prince, pop. (estd.), 120,000. President, Louis Borno, 1922-26.
Premier, Leon Dejean (Foreign and Worship).
Minister to the United States, Albert Blanchet.
Consul General, at New York, Andre Faubert; Consuls, at Boston, B. Preston Clark; at New Orleans, Emile Marcelin; at Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.
United States Minister, Arthur Bailly-Blanchard.
United States Consul, at Port-au-Prince, vacant; at Cape Haiten, Damon C. Woods.
Haiti occupies the western portion of the Island of San Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Repubilc to the east is 193 miles long. The island is the most fertile of the West Indies. The mountains are covered with rich forest and can be cultivated to the top. Prospecting indicates great mineral wealth, wholly undeveloped, Stock raising is negiected. Coffee is the most im portant crop and the production of logwood, sugar, cocoa and cotton is increasing.

The majority of the population are Negroes, the rest mostly mulattos descended from the former French settlers. There are about 5,000 foreigners, of which 10 per cent. are white. The Roman Catholic religion prevalls. Education is nominally compulsory, but the system is poor and very lax. French ts the language of the country.

Flaiti, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence in 1803 following the revolution headed by Toussaint l'Ouverture in 1791. Its history has been a series of political disturbances and bloodshed. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven Presidents; the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915; took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915 , whife 200 political prisoners were massacred in jali, and at the funeral of the victims he himself was dragged out and killed. Two hours later a United States cruiser arrived at Port-au-Prince and landed marines. Unlted States forces occupied the country and restored order.

Sudre Dartiguenave was elcrted President on Aug 12, 1915, by the Nationai Assembly which in November ratified a treaty with the United States (which ratlfied it Feb. 28, 1916), establishing a political and fiscal protectorate by the United States over Haiti for a period of 20 years. The treaty provides that the President of Haiti dppoints on nomlnation by the President of the Unlted States a general recelver of customs to take charge of the custom houses; a inancial adviser; American officers (drawn
from the U.S. M. C.) to organlze a Haitian constabulary to replace the armed forces, and engineers to supervlse publle works and sanitation. Haiti agreed not to increase the public debt without consent of the United States. The United States undertook to intervene when necessary for the preservation of Haitlan independence and the maintenance of a stable and efiective government. The armed constabulary now numbers 2,644 men and order has been maintained. The reserve numbers 20,000 . Several hundred miles of roads have been built and a rallroad from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien, 169 miles distant, \({ }^{\text {P }}\) is under construction. In 1919 there entered the ports 1,469 ships with tonnage of 91,489 .

The Constitution of 1918 provides for a Senate of 15 members for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of about 40 members for 2 years, all elected by popular vote, and a President elected for 4 years by the Natlonal Assembly in joint session. The division of authority between the Constitutional Government, the treaty officials and the military occupation has been the cause of much friction, and a delegation visited the United States in 1921 to urge a rearrangement. In September, 1922, Haiti floated a \(\$ 16,-\) 000,0006 per cent. 30-year loan in New York, belng part of the \(\$ 40,000,000\) loan provided for in the protocol betwcen Haiti and the United States, concluded Oct. 3, 1919. It is secured by the customs and internal revenues. The average annual income of Haiti for the past six years has been \(\$ 4,776,448\), ?nd the revenues for the first eight months of the iscal year, 1921-22, amounted to \(\$ 3,922,558\).
Following the floatlng of a Haltian loan of \$16,000,000 30-year 6 per cent. bonds in New York, for the refunding of the two outstanding French loans, John A. McIlhenny resigned as financial adviser to the Haitian Government and was succeeded by John S. Hord.

Haiti is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, gourde..................... 20 cents Imports, 1921
\$11,957,205 Exports, 1921 4,953,570 Budget-Receipts

Expenditures
Debt-Internal. \(\qquad\) 4,669,053 4,669,053

External, U ......... gold 3,275,380

Trade with the United States was:
30,373,000

\section*{Imports 1920-21.}

Exports
1920-21
\(\$ 10,380,819\)
8,562,823
1921-22.
1,147,090

\section*{HEJAZ, KINGDOM OF THE.}
(See under Arabia.)

\section*{HOLLAND.}
(See Netherlands, the).

\section*{HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF}

AREA, 44,275 square miles.
POPULATION, Jan. i, 1921, 637,114.
CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa, pop., 1921, 38,950.
President, Sr. Don S. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, 19201924.

Premier, Sr. Don Gullen Velez (Interior and Justice). Minister to the United States, vacant.
Consuls Gencral, at New York, Armando Lopęz Ulloa; at New Orieans, Eusebio Toledo Lopez; at St. Louis, Rafael Martincz (in charge); at San Irancisco, Marial Lagos. Consuls, at Mobile,
Benj. Urbizo Vega; at Los Angeles, Manuel \(F\). Rodriguez.
United States Minister, Franklin E. Morales.
United States Consuls, at Teguclgalpa, Gcorge K.
Donald; at Ceiba, Aiexander K. Sloan.
Honduras is an agricultural and eattle raising state of Central America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east and south by Nlcaragua, on the south and west by Salvador and on the west by Guatemala. The latter boundary is now being determined by a scientific party administered by the Amerlcan Geographical Soclety. The coast line on the Caribbean is 400 miles long, the ehief ports being Truxillo, Tela Puerto Cortez, Omon, Roatai and La Ceiba. On the Pasific side it has a corst llne of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca with a port, Amapala, on Tiger Island, three hours by motor boat from San Lorenzo on the mainland, connected with the capital, 82 miles, by a good automoblle road. The country is mountalnous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests.

Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped. The chief export is bananas, grown on the Carribhean coast \(11,524,149\) bunches belng exporter in 1920; exports of cocoanuts that year beinis 12,64.7,508. Cattle and hides are also exported. Trans-
port is very backward but is being improved. The country has 463 miles of railroads, laid mostly to provide for the fruit trade. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood.

The country is governed under - a Constitution, adopted Sept. 2, 1904, which provides for the direct election by the people of a President for a six year term and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members, chosen for four years. The President appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. Education is free and compulsory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is a university at the capital. Military service is compulsory, with 2,900 in the regular arny and 43,577 in the first line of the reserve. Of the export and import trade 95 per cent. is with the United States.

The five Central American republics proclaimed their independence as a confederation, July 1, 1823. This confederation soon broke down but renewed efforts were made again and again to re-establish it. The last attempt was made on Sept. 15, 1921 when Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador signed the Constitution of the Federation of Central America. This was to come into effect on Feb. 1, 1922, but collapsed after the Herrera administration in Guatemala was overthrown.

In 1907 representatives of the five Central American states, Mexico and the United States, met in Washington and agreed to adjust any differences that might arise \(\ln\) a Central American Court of Justice. whieh trlbunal was later set up at Cartago, Costa Rica, composed of five Judges. one from each state. On Aug. 20, 1922, on board the U. S. S. Tacoma, In neutral waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador signed a treaty renewing the treaty of 1907 and extending its scope especially to make impossible the fomenting of revolutions from the territories of neighboring states. The Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica were lnvited to adhere to this agreement and a commercial and economic conference was called. Guatemala declined.

Honduras ls a member of the League of Nations.
Honduras is on a silver basis. The peso nominally is equal to 50.7 cents, but fluctuates with the value of silver
Imports, 1921
\$16.722,700
Exports, 1921
5,428,587
Budget-Receipts.
7,611,933
Expenditures
7,684,370
Debt-Internal-No figures availabie
External, sterling
.£28,188,047
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\$14,637,695

Exports
1921-22.
5,181,943

\section*{HUNGARY.}

AREA, 35,654 square miles. (Some boundaries to be determined).
POPULATION, census of \(1921,7,840,832\).
CAPITAL, Budapest, census of 1921, population, 1,184,616; other cities, Szegal, 109,896; Debreczen, 103.228; Kecskemet, 72,76S; and eight others from 40,000 to 60.000 .
Regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, born 1867; elected March 1, 1920.
Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen (April 14, 1921). Minister to the Unitrd States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi. Consul General, at New York, Charles Winter.
United States Minister, Theodore Brentano.
United States Consul, at Budapest, Edwin Carl Kemp.
Hungary for a thousand years has been the abode of the Magyars. Formerly a klngdom forming an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, becoming an independent republic after the war. it was much reduced in slze by the Treaty of the Trianon, June 4, 1920, losing Transylvanla to Roumania, Croatla and Slavonla to Jugo-Slavia. Pre-war, it had \(25,000,000\) population on 125,608 square miles of territory, or about the size of the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessce; now it is slightly smalier than Indiana, wlth \(7,840,832\) population on 35.654 sq . mles. Hungary is now a flat plain with insufficient fuel, no watcrpower and a scarclty of raw materials. The Jugo-Slavia and Roumanla boundaries are to be determined by a mixed commlsslon. The subtraction of territory took away from the country \(21,841,143\) domestlc animals, \(7,821,362\) for Roumania, \(3,239,164\) for Czecho-slovakia, 2 439,066 for Jugo-Slavia and 325.687 for German Austria, leaving Hungary 6,432,744.

Agricuiture is the chief activity, with great varlety. The soli is fertile; in 1920 , from \(3,700,000\) acres Hungary produced \(10,600,000\) qulntais o wheat, barley, rye, and oats. From the 533.000 acres of vineyards excellent wine is produced.

Forests cover \(1,357,433\) of the total of \(22,784.000\) acres of the country. Coal production in 1920 was \(4,458,694\), plus brown coal and lignite. There were 4,372 miles of railroads in 1921, of which 1.858 were state owned. Hungary now has no seaport. She has 687 miles of navigable rivers.

On the breakup of the Dual Empire, Oct. 31, 1918, a revolution began the movement for a republic, King Charles abdicating Nov. 13. Three days later the republic was proclaimed with Count Michael Karolyi as Provislonal President. Disorder followed; a Bolshevik government with Bela Kun dominant was set up March 22, 1919, but was swept away with asslstance of the Roumanian army. A national government was re-established on Aug. 7, 1919. Electlons, with universai suffrage, were held in January and February, 1920, a bloc of parties of the Rlght succeeding to controi of a Provisional National Assembly which elected a Regent offcially styied "Protector of the Magyar Republic." On March 23, 1920, a Government order declared Hungary a monarchy. However, two attempts of the late King-Emperor Charies to regain the throne in 1921 falled dismally.
Freedom of religion is a fundamental tenet of the new state, wlth equality between the many divergent sects. Four state universities have 4,750 students. The national army under the treaty is limited to 35,000 men and officers, all volunteers; other forces numbering 31,500 being police, gendarmerie and customs guards. Hungary has no air force.
Hungary became a member of the League of Natlons in Septembcr, 1922.

The crown is the unit of currency, goid par of exchange being 20.26 cents (exchange, Oct. 15, 1922, being .0415 eents). Imports in 1916, last reliable figures, \(3,250,000,000\) crowns; exports, \(2,650,000,000\). Buđget 1922
Receipts,
Expenditures
Deflcit. \(\qquad\)
crowns \(20,294,193,738\) crowns, 26,762,508,209
The public debt is 54,453 erowns, \(6,468,314,471\) which \(8,287,835,000\) is pre-war, \(32,631,056,000\) ncurred in the war, and \(13,534,150,000\) since the armistice.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
1,521,581
180,329
Exports, 1920-21
262,410


\section*{ICELAND, KINCDOM OF.}

AREA, 39,799 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,94,690\).
CAPITAL, Reykjavik; population, 17,976; other towns, Akrureyri, 2,700; Vestmannaeyjar, 2,519; Hafnarfjordur, 2,310; Isafjordur, 2,175.
King, Charles X. (See Denmark).
President of the Council, Siggudur Eggers (Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs).
Iceland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean wlth an area nearly equai to that of Kentucky. It is of voicanic origin and has many geysers and hot springs. It is treeless. Agriculture engages 43,411 ot the people, who produce hay, potatoes and turnips mostly. Domestlc animals number 651,000 , including 579,000 sheep (census of 1918) and furnish five-slxths of the exports. The fisheries output in 1918 was valued at \(22,600,000\) kroner. Imports include all necessaries. There are no railways, but 320 miles of roads. In 1917, 178 vessels with tonnage of 61,432 entered the ports.

Iceland was an independent republic from 903 to 1263, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark. In 1918 Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, united with Denmark oniy in that the Danish King, Christian X., was also to be King of Iceland. Its permanent neutrality was guaranteed. Provislonally untii 1940 Denmark has charge of its foreign affairs, and a joint committee of six reviews bllls of importance to both states.
Iceland has evolved strange social customs and traditions; is admitted to have attained approximately to absolute justice of the sterner sort, and in its constltutional monarchy to have developed an excellent democracy

Leif Erlcsson, the Norseman, sailcd from Iceland in the year 1000 and discovered the American mainland, starting a colony calied Vinland, probabiy at New Bedford, Mass.
Trade of Tceland and the Faroe Islands (Danish), whlch 'ie between'Iceland and the Shetland Islands (British), with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$619,149
Exports, 1920-21
371,882
107,376
1921-22
165,335

\section*{IRAQ, KINCDOM OF THE.}

MESOPOTAMIA.
(British Mandate.)
AREA, 143,250 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,2,849,282\); divided, Sunni Mohammedans, 1,146,685; Shi'ah Mohammedans, 1,494,015; Jews, 87,488; Chrlatlans, 78,792 ; of other reiligions, 42,302.
CAPITAL, Bagdad, population, 1920, 170,000; port, Basra, population, 85,600 ; Mosui (on the site of Nineveh), 90,000
King, Feisal, third son of Ei Husein ibn Ali, King of the Hejas, crowned Aug. 23, 1921.
Premier, The Naqib of Bagdad.
High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, Sir P. Z. Cox.
U. S. Consul, at Bagdad, Thomas R. Owens.

Mesopotamia (in classical days "the country from Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris to the borders of Syria") is the name now appiled to the whole Euphrates country in southwest Asia-the former Turkish Villayets of Basra, Bagdad and Mosul. The Arab name for this territory is Iraq. It is bounded on the north by Kurdistan; on the east by Persia; on the south by the Persian Guif and Kuwait and on the west by the Arabian and Syrian deserts. The boundary ines are indeterminate. It is as large as the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio

The country is a great ailuviai plain stretching from the Persian Gulf 400 miles north, rising in roliing hills in Mosul and beyond to the limestone mountains of Kurdistan. The climate is subtropical and the rainfall (all in the winter months) is scanty, Bagdad averaging 6.64 inches in 29 years. The temperature varies widely; 120 in the shade is not uncommon, and severe frosts in the winter. The country is unhealthy, demanding extreme care. Mosquitoes and sand flies are pests, and maiaria and "Bagdad boils". are common. Dysentery and fever are prevalent; cholera, the bubonic plague and typhus fever have frequently. scourged the country.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility and engineers estimate that the Tigris-Euphrates Fivers couid irrigate \(7,000,000\) acres in winter and \(3,000,000\) of varied crops in summer. Half of this area, the report of Sir William Willcocks further declares couid be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canais and drains were restored. Oniy regulatory work is attempted at present and about \(1.500,000\) are under water and improvements in methods of cultivation are urged. Wheat, bariey, rice and millet are the chief crops with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Cotton is being grown and large yields are possible. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the shatt el Arab and the hundred mlles from Fao to Qurna on both sldes of the river is a continuous date grove Dates are a staple food of the Arabs and in \(1919 £ 1,470,000\) worth were exported. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north and wool and skins form a considerable export. Industries, weaving, silk spinning, leather working, etc., are for the iocal market only.

The chief port is Basra, 70 miles up the shatt el Arab from the Persian Gulf. A raiiroad runs from Kalat just south of Mosul to Bagdad (designed to be part of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad) and the English have connected Bagdad and Basra by rail (opened Jan. 13, 1920).

The great value of the country to Great Britain is its petroieum. In southeastern Mesopotamia, Great Britain has built great refineries to handle the product of the country and of Persia which is now comparativeiy small but the reserve is great The mandate under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, 1920, for Mesopotamia as an independent state, was lntrusted to Great Britain by the Allies, British and Indian forces having conquered the country durlng the World War, occupying Basra on Nov. 22, 1914 and Bagdad March 11, 1917. A Britisll High Commissioner set up a provisionai Arab Government with the Naqlb of Bagdad at the head, in November, 1920. Emlr Felsal, thlrd son of the Grand Snerif of Mecca, now King of the Hejas, who made a notable reputation as a soidier during the war and as a diplomat at the Paris Peace Conference, presented himsclf as a candidate for the throne. He was chosen ruler by acclamatlon as a constitutlonai democratic sovereign, a choice subsequently ratifled by a rcferendum, and was crowned at Bagdad Aug. 23, 1921. Since then the British garrison has been gradualiy reduced.

A treaty of ailiance between Iraq and Great Britain was signed on Oct. 10, 1922. Under it King Feisal agrees to be guided by the advice of King Gcorge on International and financial obligations and interests for the whole period-twenty years-of the treaty. Great Britain agrees to give
such support and assistance to the armed forces of the Klng of Iraq as may be necessary Budget, 1919-20-Receipts
£3,437,000
Expenditures
£3,692.000
The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and the Iraq with the United States in 1921-22 was: Imports, \(\$ 291,229\); exports, \(\$ 734,523\)

\section*{ITALY, KINCDOM OF.}

AREA, Prewar Italy, 110,632 square miles; terrltory added by the war, Alto Adige, 618 square miles; Carinzia, 113; Carniola, 782; Gorizia and Gradlsca, 1,138; Triest, 37; Istria, 2,035; Trentino and Ampezzano, 2,627; total, 7,350. Grand total, 117,982. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, 45,435 square mlles; Somalliand, 139,430; Llbya, estimated (southern boundaries undetermlned), 406,000 ; total, 590,865 .
POPULATION, Prewar Italy, census December 1921, \(37,270,493\); population added by the war, Alto Adige, 24, 345; Carlnzia, 7,667; Carniola, 88,505; Gorizia and Gradisca, 260,749; Triest, 229,510; Istria, 404,309; Trentlno and Ampezzano, 393,111; Zara, 32,551; total, 1,564,691; grand total, \(38,835,184\). Colonial possessions, Erltrea, pop. census of 1920, 402,893; Somaliiand, estimated, 650,000 ; Libya, estimated, \(1,000,000\) total, 2,052,893.
CAPITAL, Rome, pop. 1920, 650,000; other eltics, Naples, pop. 723,208; Milan, 663,059; Turin, 451,994; Palermo, 345,891; Genoa, 300,139; Florence, 242,147; Catania, 217,389; Bologna, 189,770; Venlce, 168,038; Messina (1921), 126,557; Bari, 109,218; Leghorn, 108,585; Padera, 105,135; Ferrara, 102,550; Brcslre, 89,622; Verona, \(86,448\).
King, Victor Emmanuel III., born Nov. 11, 1869, succeeded his fatber, King Humbert I., July 29, 1900; married Helena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, Oct. 24, 1896; children, Crown Prince Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902; Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907; and Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914.
Premier, Benito Mussolini (Interior and Foreign Affairs)
Ambassador to the United States, Prince Gelesio Caetari.
Consul General in the United States, at New York, Tenistode Bernardi; Consuls, at Boston, Marouis Agostino Terronte di Ruffano; at Philadelphia, Chevaiier Luigi Stillitti; at New Orleans, Count Guglielmo Silenzi; at Washington, Salvatore Floria; at Chic:ago, Count Giuiio Bolognesi; at San Francisco, Vincenzo Fileti; at Denver, vacant. There are consular agents at many other cities. United States Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child.
United States Consuls General, at Rome, Francis B. Keene; at Genoa, John Ball Osborne. Consul., at Catania, Carl I. Loop; at Florence, W. Roderick Dorsey; at Leghorn, Lucien Memminger; at Messina, Benjamin F. Chase: at Miian, Clarence Carrigan; at Napies, Homer M. Byington; at Palermo, Edward L. Nathan; at Triest, Joseph F. Haven; at 'Turin, Dana C. Sycks; at Venice, James B. Young.
The Klngdom of Itaiy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smailer ones. On the east is the Adriatic Sea which it dominates, on the south, the Mediterrancan, on the west between the malnland, Sicily and Sardinla is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and further north the Ligurian Sea. The marltime Aips on the west separate it from France, the Swiss Alps in the north from Switzeriand, and the Dolomites Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the cast from Jugo-siavla. The great piain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apcnnines, and watered by the Po ( 220 miles long) and the Adlge, shared by the provinces of Pledmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, stretches across the top from the Maritime Aips to the head of the Adrlatic. Its maximum length is 360 mlles. The Ligurian Mountains circling the Gulf of Genoa run down the middle of the penlnsuia as the Apennines, with many summits ilke Monte Cimonc Gran Sasso d'Italia ( 0,560 1cet) In Centrai Italy, ncaring the western coastline in Campagna and running down (with altitudes of about 6,000 feet), through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cap Spartivento. Across the narrow stralt of Messina the mountalg range
continues theough the Isiand of Siclly with its
famous voicano Mt. Etna (altitude 10.755 feet). The active voicano Mt. Vesuvius rises to an altitude of about 4,000 feet on the Bay of Naples, and north of the Strait of Messina is the isiand volcano of Stromboli (3,040 feet).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exeeeds 150 miles and does not generaliy measure more than 100 miles. Italy is about equal in area to New England and New York together, and has morc than twice their population.

Two rivers, having the greatest historlc importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea-the Tiber, whieh flows through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Fiorentine plain. The rlvers in the south are unimportant. Between the spurs of the Aips lie seven beautiful Itaiian lakes, especialiy noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Magglore and Garda, the last being the largast and the last two over 30 miles long. All are of great depth.

The Adriatic coastline from Rimlni to Otranto is fiat with but one indentation, and with no harbors worthy of the name save Brindisi. The siit brought down by the Po, the Adige and the eastern streams, also rising in the Alps, have built out the iand from Ravenna to the Gulf of Triest, with marshes and lagoons so marked a peature of the mouths of the Po and of Venlce. Triest on the western side of the Istrian peninsula, and Fiume on the eastern side, were Austro-Hungary's seaports on the Adrlatic. Triest has been joined to Italy as a prize of war, and Fiume, after a bitter quarrel, oecupation by d'Annunzio's troops, and mueh negotiation, has been ereated by the Italian-JugoSlavian treaty (Nov. 12, 1920) a free city. Itailans who have not acquiesced in this settiement (the Fascisti) have tried during 1922 to upset this verdict (see Fiume; also chronology of the year for later developments).

The elimate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarcly scen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, sugar cans, cotton and pomegranates flourish in Calabria. The soil is fertile and the peopie industrious and frugal. Italy, through drained before the war by emigration, is one of the most densely populated states in Europe.

The population is unusually homogeneous. In prewar Italy there were about 85,000 of Freneh origin, 10,000 Teutonic \(\ln\) the Val d'Aosta, 81,000 Albanian in Calabria and Sicily, 29,000 Greek, 43,000 Siav, mostly \(\ln\) Civldale, and 12,000 Spanish (Catalang) in Sardinia. In the "redeemed" provinces, formerly Austrian, annexed after the war, there are 215,345 Germans in Alto Adige and 13,920 in the Trentino; 326,715 Slovenes in the northeastern distriets, and 141,663 Croats in Istria. The religion of the great majority is Roman Catholie, the census reporting 123,253 Protestants; 34,324 Jews; and 847,532 of no religion. Emigra tion has been very heavy. The United States census of 1920 reported \(1,610,109\) Italian-born in the United States alone. In the decade before the war about 650,000 immigrants left Italy annually, and about 500,000 returned each year, being a net loss to Italy of \(1,500,000\) in that pcriod. It was estimated that the emigrants sent or brought home some \(500,000,000\) iire a year. In 1914 there were about \(1,500,000\) residing in Brazll, 1,000,000 1n Argentina, 450,000 In France, 220,000 in Switzerland, 120,000 in Germany, and 150,000 in Northern Africa. The war ehecked emigration greatiy, but it reached 230,000 in 1919 and 365,000 in 1920.

Agriculture is the ehief lndustry. Of a total of \(71,692,592\) acres \(65,995,000\) are under crops The number of peasant proprietors is large, es pecially in Northern Italy. The census of 1921 returned \(3,796,561\) as proprletors of lands, build ings or both. The wheat acreage in 1921 was 11,927,000 ; sugar bect, 125,000 . There are \(5,735,500\) acres given over to ollves and \(10,590,000\) to vineyards. The sugar output in 1921 was 170,466 tons Silk culture flourishes. Dairy farming and checse making is important in Northern Italy. Italy has suffered greatly from deforestation, but a determlned effort has of late been made to reafforest the country. The chestnut crop is of great value There are about 30,000 vessels and boats and about 110,000 men engaged in fishing

Italy is not rlch in mineral deposits and is especially lacklng in coal. Much hydroelectric power is going to waste in the mountains, but the work of harnessing the water is going on. In 1919 Itaily lmported \(6,220,000\) tons of coal, of which \(1,160,000\) were from the United States. The amount dropped in 1920, and about 1,200,000 tons of lignite were mined in lier 200 mines. Italy is almost the worid's laryest produccr of sulphur, chlefly in the volcanic reglons of Slclly, the amount in 1920 being 296,099 metric tolls. Poor in iroll. she produced 389,876 metric tons from 529 mines in 1920. The productlon
of zinc was 95,985 metric tons, and of lead 40,634 metric tons. The possession of the quicksilver mines of Idria in the territory taken from Austria, north of Fiume, makes Italy the foremost producer in the world, the output boing about 1,700 metric tons in 1919, and 1,400 in 1920 . The quarry metric tons in 1919, and

Italy's industrial development since 1880 has been great. The chlef industries have been stecl product-3, textiles, chemlcals, paper, etc. The difficulty of obtaining coal during and after the war, and the fall ln exchange, depressed all lndustry; unemployment was widespread, and strikes and in some clties the seizure of the plants by the working torces disarrangcd all industry.

Italy in 1920 had \(S, 761\) miles of state railroads operating under a heavy deficit, and 950 mlles of privately owned lines; the state had electrifled 639 miles by June 30, 1921, and will electrlfy about 4,000 miles in all. The number of shlps entering Italian ports in 1919 were: Italian. 93.397 , of 15,164,409 tons: foreign, 4,792 of \(8,929,230\) tons. The chief ports in order of tonnage entered were Gonoa, Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Venice, Messina and Catania. in her 129903 tons In in 1922 were 825 steamers of \(3,129,903\) tons. In this vear the amount of ship subsidies granted was estimated as \(300,002,0\) ) 0 lire, the subsidy poilcy having begun in 1877 when \(9,000,000\) Was given.

Italy, divided, dismembered even for centuries, began to take shape as a unlty when, following the war of 18.59 , Lombardy, by the peace of Zurich, came under the crown of Klng Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebisclte In 1560 Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany jolned, to be followed at once by Sicily and Naples, and by The Marches and Umbria. The first Itallan Parllament assembled in February, 1861, and on March 17, 1861, declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866, an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Itailan troops on Sept. 20, 1870, after the twithdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war (see Rome, See of), and by plebisclte on Oct. 2 were annexed to the kingdom, thereby rounding out United Italy. Italy suffered heavily in the World War, hor northeast provinces having been overrun by the Austrians and Germans after a crusbing defeat at Caporetto. Her loss in men was 650,000 killed and misslng. and the cost to the kingdom was 48,000,000,000 lire. The increase in territory that followed the war ls glven in detail above.

The country is governed under an expansion of the Constitution granted to Sardinia in 1848. The executive authority is exercised by the Kiag, acting through a Minister. The legislative power rests with the King and a Parliament of two Houses. The Sente is composed of nine Princes of the Blood and eminent men nominated for life by the King; the number in 1920 was 368 . The Lower House consists of 535 Deputies ( 1 to every 71,000 of the population) elected by districts directly. The electoral law of 1920 provldes for universal sutfrage of all men and women 21 years old, and the electoral reform of 1919 provided for proportional representation. The complexion of the House elected in May, 1921, was: Constitutlonalists, 275 ; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16 ; Republicans, 7 ; Germans, 4 ; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of Parliament is 5 years, but the King has power to dissolve the Lower House at any tlme; a new election must follow within four months. All money bills must originate in the Lower House.

The army on a peace basis numbers 250,000 men, with \(2,350,000\) in the reserve. Service is compulsory and universal. The navy has two strongly fortlfied naval bases, Pola and Spezia. Many of its prewar units have been discarded. (For present condition see Washington Arms Conference.)

Italy is a member of the League of Nations.
The percentage of illiteracy has been high in Italy, especiaily in Calabria, and the other southern proyinces, but in the last decade much progress has baen made in correcting it. Lower. grade education is compuisory. Italy has ten universities dating from the thirteenth. century or the first years of the fourteenth. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1200), with 3,031 Students; Genoa (1243), 2,459 students; Naples (1224), 9,266 students; Padua (1222), 2,082 students; P3via (1300), 1,512 students; Pisa (1338), 1,729 students; and Rome (1303), 5,178 students. The total number of students at the 21 universities in 1919 was \(37,768\).

The lira ls the unit of currency. At par of exchange, lira \(=19.3\) cents; exchange rate on Oct. 15 , 1922, was 4.23 .
Imports, 1921, lire
\(3,842,425,000\)
Exports, 1921
2,120,000,000

Budget, 1922-23-Receipts, lire
Expenditures Deffcit
Debt, 1920 Capltal (nominai)
Rentes, interests, etc. Sinking fund. Floating debt
Trade with the United States was
Imports, 1920-21.
Exports,
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(138,174,639\)

1921-22.
59,096,514

\section*{Italian Colonial Possessions.}

ERITREA.

\section*{AREA, 45,435 square miles.}

POPULATION, census of \(1920,405,681\), of which 2,435 are Italians.
CAPITAL, Asmara; population, 14,711
Governor, Marquis G. Ceirina Ferani; appointed 1919.
Italy's colonial venture in Arrlca began in 1870 When the port of Assab ln the extreme southern part of Eritrea was purchased. Lagging interest was revived in 1985 when the colonial project was vigorousiy pushed. An effort to establish a protectorate over Aby ssinia was made in 1889 but was upset by King Menelek who with an army of 80,000 annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1896. Fritrea was constituted a colony in 1890.

Eritrea stretches for 620 miles along the Afrlcan coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumeireh. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan and on the south by Abyssinia. The lowlands along the coast are very hot but the uplands are cool, sometimes cold. Irrigation is necessary to supplement rainfall for the crops and the soli is poor. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa (population, 2,275) with the capital, Asmara (altitude 7,765 feet), which is being extended via Keren to Agordat ( 109 miles) to open ut a cotton-growing district. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petr leum is found, but there has been as yet no development.

Efforts to settle large numbers of Italians in the uplands, the only part of the eountry where Europeans can live permanently, have been abandoned.

The budget for 1921-22 balances at 25,044,000 lire, but this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 6,650,000 lire.

The imports, 1920, were \(39,969,000\) lire, and exports, \(31,126,555\) lire.

\section*{ITALIAN SOMALILAND.}

AREA, 139,430 square miles.
POPULATION, about 650,000.
CAPITAL and port, Mogadishu; population, estimated, 14,000
Governor, Carlo Riveri.
Italy's African coxony, the Italian Somaliland, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River. The coast line runs in a north-east-southwest direction, is \(1,100 \mathrm{~m}^{i}\) les long with no indentation of importance. Jubaland, the valley of the Juba River. Was taken from Kenya (German East Africa) and added to the eolony to balance British and French acqulsitions of 1ormer German possessions. Agrlculture and cattle and camel ralsing are the chief induatries. In 1920, 619 steamers of 161,481 tons, entered the ports.
The budget for 1921-22 balances at 12,992,000 lire; this includes a state contrlbution to the receipts of 5,593.000 iire.

The imports for 1920 were 28,44\%,389 lire and exports \(17,623,109\) lire.

TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA. (Italian Libya.)

\section*{AREA, 406,000 square miles.}

POPULATION, estimated, \(1,000,000\) (30 per cent. Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, 7 per cent. Euroneans)
CAPITAL, Trlpoli, population, estimated, 73,000. and Benghazl, population, 35,000 .
Governor of Trinolitanta, Guiseppe Volpi, appointed 1921.

Governor of Cirenaica, Luigi Pirtor, appolnted 1922. Trlpolitanla and Cyrenaica, or Itallan Libya, in North Afrlca, extend along the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt on the east to Tunis (French) on the west. On the south they extend lnto the desert, the boundary line being unmarked though settled by treaty with France Sept. 12, 1919.

Tripoli, formerly one of the Barbary States and independent slnce 1714. was reconquered by Turkey
in 1835. During the Turko-Itailan war of 1911-12 Italy proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli, which was recognized in the Treaty of Ouchy, Oct. 18, 1912.

The terrltory was divided Into two independent districts for administrative purposes May \(17,1919\). In both provinces natives have equal rights with itaiians and there is a certain amount of local autonomy by elected locai Farliaments.

The prevaillng religion is Mohammedan and Arabic is generally spoken.

The country is rather barren but has date palm orchards, ollve groves, lemon, almond and fig trees, and vineyards. Some cereals. chiefly barley, are grown. Pasturage is abundant In Cyrenaica. Sponge flshing is important: the value of the product in 1920-21 was \(16,424,250\) lire. There is considerabie caravan trade to the south. The total railroad mileage is 163

The budget for \(1921-22\) balanced at \(176,752,200\) lire. This Includes a state contribution to the recelpts of \(86,821,100\) lire

The imports for 1920 were \(196,176,950\) lire and exports 62,897,225 lire

Trade with the United States was:
Imports 1920-21
212,758
1921-22
101,203

\section*{Exports}

1920-21
332,666

\section*{JAPAN, EMPIRE OF.}

AREA, Japan proper, 148.756 square miles. Korea (Chosen), 84,738 square miles; Formosa (Taiwan), 13,944 square miles; Pescadores (Hokoto), 47 square miles; Japanese Sakhalin (Karatuto), 13,253 square mlles. Total 260,738 square miles. POPULATION, Japan proper census of Oct. 1, 1920, 55,961.140; Korea, 17,284,207: Formosa, 3,654,398; Sakhailn, 105,765; total, 77,005,510. CAPITAL, Tokio, (Greater) population, 1922, \(5,164,300\); other cities with over 100,000; Osaka, 1,252,972; Kobe, 608,628; Kyoto, 591,305; Nagoya, 429,990; Yokohama, 422,942; Nagasaki, 176,554; Hiroshima, 160,504; Hakodate, 144,740: Kure, 130,354; Kanazawa, 129,320; Sendal, 118,978; Otaru, 108,113; Sapporo, 102,571; Kagoshima, 102,396 ; Yawata, 100,227 ; and 59 other cities with more than 30,000 Inhabitants.
Emperor, Yoshihito, born Aug. 31. 1879, succeeded his father, Mutsuhlto Juiy 30, 1912, married Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900; four sons.
Regent, Crown Prlnce Hírohito, born April 21, 1901, constituted Regent because of his father's Ill health, Nov. 25, 1921; betrothed to Princess Nagako Kuni.
Premier, Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato (Marine), born 1859, assumed office June 11, 1922.
Ambassador to the United States, Baron Kijuro ShIdehara.
Consuls General, at New York, Kyo Kumazaki; at San Francisco, Shichitaro Yada. Consuls, at Seattie, Hiroshi Saito; at Los Angeles, Ujiro Oyama; at Chicago, Kadzue Kuwashima; at Portiand, Ore., vacant.
Uniled States Ambassador, Charles Beecher Warren. United States Consuls General, at Yokohama, George H. Scidmore; at Seoul, Korea, Ransford S. Miller; Consuls, at Kobe, Erle R. Dickover; at Nagasaki, Henry B. HItcheock; at Nagoya, Harry F. Hawley; at Taikoku, Formosa, Harvey T. Goodier.
The island empire of Japan lies in the north Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia from the \(22^{\circ}\) north latitude, the southern point of Formosa (Taiwan) due east of Hongkong, to the \(51^{\circ}\) of north latitude, the last of the Kurile Islands, a few miles south of Kamchatka. It includes also the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, and the ancient Kingdom of Korea, annexed May 25, 1915, on the mainland. Japan also hoids the Kwangtung peninsula (Port Arthur and Dairen) on a 99-year lease, and has the mandate for the Marshall, Caroilne, Ladrone and Pciew Islands, former German possessions in the Pacific.

The southernmost island is subtropicai; the northernmost subarctic. Were the empire stretched out in the A tiantic off the eoast of the United States at the same latitudes Formosa would lie across Cuba and Southern Fiorlda. Tokio would be due east of Norfoik, Hakodate due east of New York, and Sakhaiin would ile athwart Newfoundiand with the northernmost isiand, Paramushir, off
Labrador. In area Japan proper is about the size of New York, New Jersey, Yennsylvanía and Ohio combined.

Japan proper, the ancient empire, bears a strong likeness to the British Isies, similarly separated from the continent of Europe; its 148,756 square miles compares with Great Britain and Ireland's 121,633 and its \(55,961,140\) inhabitants with the United Kingdom's 47,307,601. The Japanese coast is even more deeply indented, its coast line measur-
ing 17,150 miles. Few piaces in Japan are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Yezo and the mainland. The continuatlon of the Kuentun mountain range of China appears in the zouthern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainiand from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises the group of voicanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the majestic sacred mountain Fujisan lifting its whlte cone 60 miles west of Toklo to an altitude of 12,425 feet. The earthquake zone -where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with very serious ones only every six or seven years-has its greatest centre along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokio.

The Pacifie Ocean here on the eastern coast of Japan is very deep. Soundings show 4,655 fathoms in what is known as the Tuscarora Deep (named after the United States man-o-war which made the survey). Many of the earthquakes with accompanying tidal waves seem to have their origin here and the configuration suggests a subraarine crater.
Separating the isiands of Shikoku and Kiushiu from the mainland is the wonderfully beautiful Inland sea opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coast line of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 square miles.

Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the Japan Sea slopes of the mountalns of Yezo, while the Pacific side, by which flows the Japan current, enjoys delightful winter weather. There is an abundant ralnfall. The streams are short, swift and often unruly, of little value for transportation, but offering a vast but as yet little developed supply of hydroelectric power. Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the wonderfully beautiful scenery. The "Splendor of the Sun"' at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet. There are a thousand mineral springs.

Three-fourths of the mountain land is uncultivable, and the soil of the rest is only moderately fertile, yet by intenzive cuitivation, hard work and great frugality more than half the people wrest their living from the land. There is a rich supply of fish of many kinds in the sea and fish is a staple diet, so a hardy, daring, seli-reliant race of fishermen has been developed.

About three-fifths of the arable land is owned by small peasant proprietors, with holdings of an acre more or less, each. The rest is mostly worked by tenant farmers. More than half the land is used for growing rice, the staple food of the country. The number of acres planted in 1919 was \(7.761,527\); about \(300,000,000\) bushels is produced annually, the crop in 1920 reaching \(450,000,000\). Large crops are raised of wheat, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, malze, beans and potatocs, also tobacco and tea. Mulberry trees are widely grown and in 1919 the number of families engaged In sllz culture was \(1,940,000 ; 6,294.736\) cocoon egg-cards were hatched, providing \(35,387,751\) bushels of cocoons. There were 3,848 factories engaged ln the slik Industry, employing 64,188 men and 430.110 women.

Forests cover \(36,000,000\) acres, about \(17,000,000\) belonging to the state and to the imperial household. Much cablnet wood is produced: the lacquer tree is largely cultivated in the north and the camphor tree furnishes much of the wealth of Formosa.

In the decade 1908-18 the number of industrial establishments doubied, increasing from 11,390 to 22,391 , with horsepower increased from 379,556 to 2,006,098; men operatives increased from 248,751 to 646,115 , and Fomen operatives from 400,925 to 763,081 . Government factories in the same decade decreased in number from 196 to 161 but doubled in power and jncreased somewhat in number of operatives, the figures for 1918 being men, 123,087 and women, 36,349 .

The cotton mills aiso prospered greatly during the War, the capital was increased 288 per cent. by June, 1920, over the pre-war figure, with 3, ©89,000 spindles as compared with \(2,409.900\) in 1914 . At the end of 1918 there were 6,710 factories with 65,316 men and 218.041 women operatives.

Japan has become a heavy producer of coal, \(31,271,000\) metric tons were mined in 1919, valued at \(442,540,941\) yen. The value of petroleum produced was \(42,562,023\) yen. Copper, \(67,581,475\) yen: of silver, 11,131,055 yen; and of gold, \(9,681,494\) yen. The difficulty of getting iron during the war compclicd Japan to lncrease its foundrips from 20 to 250 , and in 1919 these produced 613,000 tons of pig iron and 553,000 tons of steei. About 2,700 factorles were engaged in machine making, etc.

Shipbuilding enjoyed an enormous boom during the war. The number of shipyards increased from 6 to 57, with over six times the amount of capital and in 1914-18 the twelve leading yards built 233 steamers of a gross tonnage of 972,807 .

JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Gold. & Silver. & Copper. & Lead. & Plg Iron. & Coal. & Petroleum. \\
\hline 1906 & Yen.
\[
3,572,940
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Yen. \\
3,351,453
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Yen. \\
\(29,236,853\)
\end{tabular} & Yen.
\[
496,909
\] & Yen.
\[
2,042,913
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yen. } \\
& 3,144,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
502
\] \\
\hline 1907 & 3,868,755 & 4,040,431 & 32,467,871 & 568,636 & 2,089,586 & 59,144, 264 & 5,145,502 \\
\hline 1908 & 4,457,430 & 4,362,740 & 22,409,424 & 405,123 & 1,736,734 & 63,623,773 & 6,520,871 \\
\hline 1909 & 5,077,058 & 4,261,481 & 24,536,150 & 428,204 & 2,025,235 & 58,213,680 & 0,428,514 \\
\hline 1910 & 5,671,806 & 4,896,188 & 25,819,259 & 488,828 & 2,197,169 & 51,076,398 & 6,880,471 \\
\hline 1911 & 6,059,497 & 4,761,652 & 27,133,448 & 506,604 & 1,964,649 & 55,006,501 & 6,733,514 \\
\hline 1912 & 6,799,072 & 5,896,084 & 40,252,061 & 531,282 & 2,304,614 & 61,412,837 & 8,377,073 \\
\hline 1913 & 7,252,000 & 5,635,124 & 42,012,126 & 617,866 & 2,552,245 & 70,956,121 & 12,498,506 \\
\hline 1914 & 9,398,449 & 5,370,278 & 39,067,387 & 827,282 & 2,742,223 & 80,350,387 & 9,430,505 \\
\hline 1915 & 10,804,546 & 5,287,624 & 53,731,798 & 976,389 & 2,497,130 & 65,068,894 & 9,873,413 \\
\hline 1916 & 10,417,459 & 7,135,060 & 109,812,610 & 3,755,933 & 4,084,633 & 80,625,582 & 14,996,695 \\
\hline 191 & 9,398,512 & 11,946,403 & 118,692,244 & 5,661,020 & 11,475,250 & 140,009,591 & 19,003,950 \\
\hline 19 & 10,252,085 & 12,622,005 & 90,390,232 & 4,152,991 & 37,778,788 & 286,032,498 & 30,417,097 \\
\hline 19 & 9,729,123 & 11,131,055 & 67,581,475 & 1,592,483 & 38,810,554 & 442,540,941 & 42,562,023 \\
\hline 1920 & 10.352,701 & 9,865,435 & 47,577,402 & 1,384,172 & 20,384,123 & 418,073,754 & 35,356,655 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total value of all mineral production, in yen (1917), 442,516,068; (1918), 621,413,403; (1919), 710,520,488.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.
(From data furnished by Akira Den, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR. & Exports. & Imports. & Total. & YEAR. & Exports. & Imports. & Total. \\
\hline & Yen. & Yen. & Yon: & & & & \\
\hline 1869 & 12,908,978 & 20,783,633 & 33,692,611 & 1896 & 117,S42,761 & 171,674.474 & 289,517,235 \\
\hline 1870 & 14,543,013 & 33,741,637 & 48,184,650 & \[
1897
\] & 163,135,077 & 219,300,772 & 382,435,849 \\
\hline 1872 & 17,968,609 & 21,916,728 & 39,885,336 & \[
1898
\] & 165,753,753 & 277,502,157 & 443,255,910 \\
\hline 1872 & 17,026,647 & 26,174,815 & 43,201,462 & 1899 & 214,929,894 & 220,401,926 & 435,331,820 \\
\hline 187 & \(21,635,441\)
\(19,317,306\) & 28,107,390 & \(49,742,831\)
\(42,779,120\) & \[
190
\] & \(204,429,994\)
\(252,349,543\) & 287,261,846 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
491,691,840
\] \\
508,166,188
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1875 & 18,611,111 & 29,975,628 & 48,586,739 & 1902 & 258,303,065 & 271,731,259 & 530,034,324 \\
\hline 1876 & 27,711,528 & 23,064,679 & 51,676.207 & 1903 & 289,502,442 & 317,135,518 & 606,637,960 \\
\hline 1877 & 23,348,521 & 27,420,903 & 50,769,424 & 19 & 319,260,896 & 371,360,738 & 690,621:634 \\
\hline 187 & 25,988,140 & 32,874,834 & 85,862,974 & 1905 & 321,553,610 & 488,538,017 & 810,071,627 \\
\hline 187 & 28,175,770 & 32,953,002 & 61,128,772 & 1906 & 423,754,892 & 418,784,108 & 842,539,000 \\
\hline 1880 & 28,395,387 & 36,626,601 & 65,021,488 & 1907 & - 432,412,873 & 494, 467,346 & 926,880,219 \\
\hline 1881 & 31,058,888 & 31,191,246 & 62,250,134 & 1908 & 378,245,673 & 436,257,462 & 814,503,135 \\
\hline 1882 & 37,721,751 & 29,446,594 & 67,168,345 & 1909 & 413,112,511 & 394,198,843 & 807,311,354 \\
\hline 1883 & 36,268,020. & 28,444,842 & 61,712,862 & 1910 & 458,428,996 & 464,233;808 & 922,662,804 \\
\hline 188 & 33,871,466 & 29,672,647 & 63,544,113 & 1911 & 447,433,888 & 513,805,705 & 961,239,593 \\
\hline 188 & 37,146,691 & 29,356,968 & 66,503,659 & 1912 & 526,981,842 & 618,992,277 & 1,145,974,119 \\
\hline 1886 & 48,576,313 & 32,168,432 & 81,044,745 & 191 & 632,460,213 & 729,431,644 & 1,361,891,857 \\
\hline 1887 & 52,407,681 & 44,304,252 & 96,711,933 & 191 & 591,101,461 & 595,735,725 & 1,186,837,186 \\
\hline 188 & 65,705,510 & 65,455,234 & 131,160,744 & 1915 & 708,306,997 & 532,449,938 & 1,240,756,935 \\
\hline 188 & 70,060,706 & 66,103,767 & 136,164,473 & 1916 & 1,127,468,118 & 756,427,910 & 1,883,896,028 \\
\hline 1890 & 56,603,506 & 81,725,581 & 138,332,087 & 1917 & 1,603,005,033 & 1,035,792,443 & 2,638,797,476 \\
\hline 1891 & 79,527,272 & 62,927,268 & 142,454,540 & 1918 & 1,962,100,668 & 1,668, 143,833 & 3,630,244,501 \\
\hline 1892 & 91,102,754 & 71,326,080 & 162,428,834 & 1919 & 2,098,872,617 & 2,173,459,880 & 4,272,332,497 \\
\hline 18 & 89,712,865 & 88,257,172 & 177,970,037 & 1920 & 1,948,394,611 & 2,336,174,781 & 4,284,569,392 \\
\hline 189 & 113,246,086 & 117,481,955 & 230,728,04 & 1921 & 1,252,837,715 & 1,614,154,832 & 2,866,992,547 \\
\hline 1895 & 136,112,178 & 129,260,578 & 265,372,756 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Divide yen by 2 for dollars. . Trade of Chosen and Talwan not included in the table.
The chief exports are raw silk, silk waste and silk tissues, cotton yarns and tissue, coal, earthenware and glassware, matches, refined sugar, machinery, copper, tea, toys and camphor. The chlef
imports are raw cotton and textiles, machinery and iron products, oilcake, wool and woollen tissues, sugar, rice, beans and peas, petroleum, crude rubber, coal, flax, hemp and dyes.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAR (Cal'dar) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Exports } \\
\text { U. S. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Imports From U. S. & Year (Cal'dar) & Exports to & Imports From U.S. & (Cal'dar) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Exports } \\
\text { U. S. }
\end{gathered}
\] & From U. \\
\hline 1891 & 27, Yen. \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) & Y, Yen. & 1902 & Yen.
\(80,232,805\) & Yen. & 1913 & Yen.
\[
184,473,382
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
Y e n . \\
122,408,361
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 1892 & 38,674,771 & 5,988,053 & 1903 & 82,723,986 & 46,273,871 & 1914 & 196,539,008 & 96,771,077 \\
\hline 1893 & 27,739,45S & 6,090,408 & 1904 & 101,250,773 & 58,116,344 & 1915 & 204,141.844 & 102,534,279 \\
\hline 1894 & 43,323,557 & 10,982,558 & 1905 & 94,009,072 & 104,286,528 & 1916 & 340,244,817 & 204,078,950 \\
\hline 1895 & 54,028,950 & 9,276.360 & 1906 & 125,964,408 & 69,948,681 & 1917 & 478,536,845 & 359,707,858 \\
\hline 1896 & 31,532,341 & 16,373,420 & 1907 & 131,101,015 & 80,697,362 & 1918 & 530,129,393 & 626,025,530 \\
\hline \[
1897
\] & 52,436,404 & 27,030,538 & 1908 & 121,996,586 & 77,636,556 & 1919 & 828,097,621 & 766,381,438 \\
\hline \[
1898
\] & 47,311,155 & 40,001,098 & 1909 & 131,547,139 & 54,043,172 & 1920 & 565,017,126 & 873,182,251 \\
\hline \[
1899
\] & 63,919,270 & \[
38,215,894
\] & 1210 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 143,702,249 \\
& 142,725,642
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \[
54,699,166
\]
\[
81,250.909
\] & 1921 & 496,283,879 & 574,400,915 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1900 \\
& 1901
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|l}
\(52,566,395\) \\
\(72.309,359\)
\end{tabular} & \(62,761,196\)
\(42.769,430\) & 1911 & 142,725,642 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
\(81,250,909\) \\
\(127,015,757\)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21...

\section*{1921-22.}

1921-22
\(\$ 189,181,585\) 248,716,339 253,217,835 307,514,995
Japan in 1920 had 6,202 miles of state owned railroads and 2,005 privately owned, a total of 8,207. Announcement has been made of plans to make the standard gauge 4.55 feet and to complete the work of rebuilding in 20 years. Comprchensive plans-have been made for the electrification of the Goverument railroads, the first snction to be the Takaido line, 408 miles, from Tollo to Kobe. A railway tunnel 7 miles long is under construction between the islands of Fiishu and Honshu under the Moji Shemonoseki Straits.

The Government subsidizes five shlpping companies for the foreign trade. The merchant navy in 1920 consisted of 3,031 steamers of \(3,011,634\) gross tons, 14,415 sailing vessels of 976,286 tons.

There entered the Japanese ports in 1920 11,948 steamers of \(25,239,591\) tonnage. Of these, 804 of \(3,148,126\) tons were American; 1,121 of \(4,781,888\) tons, British; and 9,802 of 16,756,868 tons, Japanese.

There are 60 harbors open to foreign trade, the most important being Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the main island, and Nilgata on the Japan Sea coast, the port of transshipment for Vladivostok. Nagasaki, on IFyushu Island, Tamsul, in Formosa, and Fusan, in Korea, are the important ports.

The Japanese in continental United States, by the census of 1920 , numbered 111,010 (in 1910 there were 72,157). Of these there were 11,952 in California (an increase of 30,000 ), 17,387 in Washington, 4,151 in Oregon, and 2,686 in New York. In Hawail they number 100,274 of which about 17,000 in Honolulu are tradesmen and the rest labor on the sugar and pineapple plantations or are farmers. In the Philipnines there are 10,000 . There are abou?

16,000 in Canada, 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, \(\mid\) according to offcial reports, there were 181,206 in 30,000 in Brazil, 3,000 in Argentina. 18,000 in 1919, and in China proper, 31,987. The forelgn Malaysia, and 12,000 in Austraiasia. In Manchuria, \(/\) visitors to Japan number about 30,000 yearly.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline YEAI & Revenue. & ture & & Revenue. & Expenditure. & EAR. & Revenue. & Expenditure. \\
\hline & \[
52,338,133
\] & \[
48,428,324
\] & & 113,769,381 & & & 794,937,260 & \\
\hline 1878-79. & 62,443,749 & \(48,428,324\)
\(60,941,336\) & 1893-94 & \(113,769,381\)
\(98,170,028\) & 84,581,872 & 1908-09. & \(794,937,260\)
\(677,546,278\) & \[
636,361,093
\] \\
\hline 1879-80 & 62,151,752 & 60,317,578 & 1895-96. & 118,432,721 & 85,317,179 & 1910-11. & 672,873,778 & \\
\hline 1880-81 & -3,367,254 & 63,140,897 & 1896-97. & 187,019,423 & 168,856,509 & 1911-12. & 567,192,221 & \\
\hline 1881-82 & 71,489,880 & 71,460,321 & 1897-98. & 226,390,123 & & 1912-13. & 687,392,480 & 445 \\
\hline 1882-83. & 73,508,427 & 73,480,667 & 1898-99 . & 220,054,127 & 219,757,569 & 1913-14. & 721,975,484 & 573,633,925 \\
\hline 1883-84 & 83,106,859 & 83,106,859 & 1899-00. & 254,254,524 & & 1914-15. & 734,648,055 & 648,420,409 \\
\hline 1884-85 & 76,669,654 & 76,663,108 & 1900-01. & 295,854,868 & 292,750,059 & 1915-16. & 708,615,882 & \\
\hline 1885-86 & 62,156,835 & 61,115,313 & 1901-02. & 274,359,049 & 266,856,824 & 1916-17. & 813,308,614 & \\
\hline 1886-87 & 85,326,144 & 83,223,960 & 1902-03. & 297,341,424 & 289,226,731 & 1917-18. & 1,084,958,388 & 735,024,252 \\
\hline 1887-88 & 88,161,074 & 79,453,036 & 1903-04. & 260,220,758 & 249,596,131 & 1918-19. & 1,479,115,804 & 1,017,035,558 \\
\hline 1888-89 & 92,956,933 & 81,504,024 & 1904-05. & 327,466,936 & 277,055,682 & 1919-20. & 1,808,633,184 & 1,172,328,292 \\
\hline 1889-90 & 96,687,979 & 79,713,672 & 1905-06 & 535,256,392 & 420,741,205 & 1920-21 & 2,000,524,614 & 1,359,978,247 \\
\hline 1890-91 & 106,469,354 & 82,125,403 & 1906-07 & 530,447,807 & 464,275,583 & 1921-22 & 1,584,750,485 & 1,584,224.790 \\
\hline 1891-92 & 103,231,489 & 83,555,891 & 1907-08 & 857,083,817 & 602,400,959 & 1922-23 & 1,466,056,902 & 1,466,056,902 \\
\hline 1892-93 & 101,461,911 & 76,734, 740 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures 1922-23 are budget estimates.
The financial years from 1877-78 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30 ; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31 ; and those subsequent to \(1886-87\) inclusive consist of 12 months each,

The Japanese fix 660 B. C. as the date of the accession of their first Emperor, Jimmu' Tenno, and count the present Emperor the 122 d of that dynasty. Ethnologists trace the origin of the Japanese people to Chinese, Korean, Mongol and Malayan sources, a stock mixture that has become thoroughly amalgamated. The hairy Ainus, now surviving in meagre numbers in the island of Yezo, are believed to be the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants.

For eenturies closed to foreign influence or even contact the nation developed a high civilization and a wonderful body of art.. Efforts to penetrate the island empire by Dutch traders and by missionaries were equally barren of results. The United States expedition, commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., which arrived in Yokohama in 1853, broke through the reserve and the treaty he sought of amity and the opening of the port to trade was signed in March, 1854 . This treaty was followed by a much broader one negotiated by Townsend Harris, the United States Minister, in June, 1857. In Japan then the ruling power was that of the Shogunate, whieh had been in control since the twelfth eentury. In 1868, however, the de jure Emperor Mutsuhito (ruled 1867-1912 and pos thumously styled Meiji) overthrew the Shogun after a short war and by 1872 had entirely suppressed the feudal system. The change and modification of Japan's soclal, industrial and political instltutions that followed has been the most eomplete and radical in history.

Able men visited foreign countries and adapted ideas and methods they found there to the needs of their country. The first railroad was begun in 1870. Compulsory military service was made obligatory in 1872, and army training and development on European llnes followed. In 1875 Japan got the Kurlle Islands from Russia, rounding off hrr empire to the north. In exchange she relinquished her claim to Sakhalin, the southern half she recovered in 1905 as spolis of the Russo-Japanese War. In 1876 she seized the Liukiu Islands, extending southward to Formosa and In the Chino-Japanese War of 1895 that great island, Formosa (13,944 square miles), larger than the State of Maryland, with a population of \(3,654,398\) and great potential wealth, was with the Pescadores her prize of War, and eompleted the southern half of lier territory. In that year of her first great mliitary success Japan drove the Chinese out of Korea, Southern Manehuria, and the Liaotung peninsula. Diplomatle pressure from Russia, France and Germany forced Japan to give up Port Arthur and withdraw from Korea, while Russia then obtained for herself from China a 25-year lease of the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur and Dalny the lee free seaport terminus, via the Manchurian railroad. of her Trans-Siberian railroad. Germany also to avenge two murdered missionarles compelled China to glve her a 99-year lease of Klaochow and 254 square miles of hinterland in Shantung.

In 1902 Japan made a defenslve alilance wlth Great Brltain whieh protected her from European interference when she fought Russla from February, 1904, to September, 1005. By the Treaty of \({ }_{1}\) Portsmouth Japan obtalned the recognition of her Lparamount rights in Korea (though that country reismained Independent), aiso the Russian lease of the
from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1919-20 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1920-21 the actual account on October 31, 1916
National debt (Feb. 28, 1922) yen \(3,524,336,596\)

Liaotung peninsula (later to be extended by China to 99 years), and also the southern half of the Island of Sakhalin. Moreover, Russia evacuated Manchuria, the development of which Japan coveted. In 1910 she annexed Korea.

Japan came into the World War under the treaty with Great Britain and drove the Germans out of Kiaochow and took the Marshall and Caroline Islands, former German possesslons. She took occasion to press her claims for control in China by presenting, on Jan. 18, 1915, the "twenty-one demands." To this China was then unable to reslst. By these Japan was to acquire all German rights in Shantung and no part of that province was to be leased to a third power. She also was to receive valuable railroad concessions there and in Southern Manchuria, commercial ports, special trading privileges and mining rights in Southern Manchuria and Mongolia: China also agreed to employ influential Japanese advisers in political, financial, military and police development. In fact, it was a virtual surrender of Chlna to Japan. In July, 1916, Japan and Russia slgned a treaty, practicaily an alliance, whereby Russia recognized Japan's special interests in China and recelved recognition of her special interests in Mongolia and Turkestan.

Japan announced on Oct. 10, that the former German leasehold of Kiaochow In Shantung, which was captured during the World War, would be restored to China nn Dec. 2, 1922, in carrylng out restored to chins of the treaty signed at Washington on the terms of the treaty signed at washington on
Feb. 4,1922 . On that date the official announcement of the Japanese members of the Shantung commission said, "the Japanese troops will wlthdraw, civil and military authority will be handed over and the Chinese flag will be hoisted for the first time since Germany acquired the territory in 18.8."

The last troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Siberia left Vladivostok on October 25. The stores of arms and munitions, amountling to 300,000 tons, stored near that port belonging to the Allies and the United States were handed over to the "Red" army before their departure

Japan has announeed her determination to hold the northern half of Sakhalin Island untll her demands for reparation for the Nikolaievsk affair, where 600 Japanese were killed in 1920, have been satisfled.

Japan, previously an absolute monarchy, is now governed under a constltutlon promulgated Feb. 11. 1889. The Emperor, who is declared to be "sacred and inviolable," exereises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and asslstance of the Cabinet Ministers, whom he appoints and who are responsible to him. He deelares war, makes peaee and eoncludes treatles; he "exereises the legislative powers with the consent of the Imperial Diet;" he has supreme command of the army and navy; and he "determines the organlzation and peace standing of the army and navy". The Emperor has a privy councll to consult with on important affairs of state and which interprets the Constitution.

Every law requlres the consent of the Imperial Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The House of Peers numbers (1921) 394 members, 16 Prinees of the Biood, 13 Princes, 43 Marqulses, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 20 Barons, 120 Iniperial nominees, and 45 representatives of the largest taxpayers,

The Hoise of Representatives has 464 members, elected for four years by \(2,800,000\) voters, who must be maies over 25 paying a direct national tax of not less than three yen. There has been much agitation for universal suffrage. The Cabinet has an entirely free hand to formulate polfcies of state quite independent of the political parties and of the House, and is often organized independent of it. When it can't control the House it dissolves the Diet. Every law requires consent of the Diet.

The power of the Diet is growing steadily and it has now become an absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority of the Diet, for without its approval no important matter of state can be carried out. The power and influence of the military men, it is said, are declining.

An extra-constitutional but hitherto most influential body is the Genro or Elder Statesmen, consulted on grave matters of policy by the Emperor. Death has reduced their number to four-Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Kiyoura, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, all men who have played a distinguished part in public affairs. In Japan the outgoing Premier does not always recommend his successor, for the Ministry is not responsible to the Diet. In such instances the Emperor depends on the decision of the Genro.

Governors and sheriffs of prefectures are appointed by the Government. The Mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who obtains the Emperor's approval. The elected Chief Magistrates of towns and villages must obtain the Governor's approval.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither has state support, Elementary education is compulsory. In 1919 there were 612 kindergartens with 51,834 pupils, and 25,625 elementary schools with 172,979 teachers and \(8,137,347\) pupils. Japan had in 1920 five imperial unjversities, and 11 other institutions of university rank; the total number of teachers was 1,868 and 32,434 students. The most influential is the Tokio Imperial University established in 1877, which has 417 teachers and 5,283 students.

Japan has twelve sects of Buddhism, 71,750 Buddhist temples, 181,100 Buddhist priests and \(51,511,100\) believers. The thirteen sects of Shintoism, which originated in the combined spirit of Japanese ancestor worship and Imperial veneration, centre in the shrines which number 171,725 , but the Shinto priests number only 14,900. There are twelve forms of Christianity in the empire. The Greek communicants number 65.615 , with 131 churches; the Roman Catholics, 14,200 with 189 churches; the Anglican and American Episcopalian Mission, 16,215 with 213 churches; the Methodist Mission, 13,356 with 181 churches, and the Congregational Mission, 15,847, with 151 churches.
Service in the army is universal and compulsory; actual service begins at 20 and lasts two years in the ranks for all arms. The peace strength of the active army is 300,000 men with a reserve of 2,350 ,000 . (For detailed figures of the navy see the special article on the Washington Arms Conference.)

\section*{KOREA (CHOSEN).}

AREA, 85,229 square miles (including islands)
POPULATION, 1920, 17,284,207, including about 337,000 Japanese and about 23,000 foreigners.
CAPITAL, Seoul; population, 1919, 250,942 (Koreans. 182,207; Japanese, 66,943); other cities, Fusan, population, 1919, 63,567: Pingyang, 62,775; Taiku. 40,065; Kaisong, 39,855; Chemuipo, 29,989 .
Governor-General, Admiral Baron gaito.
United. States Consul General, at Seoul, Ransford S. Miller.
Korea is an ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the twelfth century B. C. but during recent centuries the "Hermit Kingdom." It occupies a peninsula in northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tamean River. The mainland is as large as the State of Minnesota. Its coastline is over 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, a scant 100 miled from Vladivostok, in the extreme northeast. Situated between that Russian port and Port Arthur, then a Russian leasehold and subject to diplomatic control and penetration by Russia, Korea became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart"-the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Jananese War of 19041905. Atter this war the "complete independence" of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty followling the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 (Which also was for the control of Korea), gave way to a recognition by Russia ot Japan's paramount interest
in Korea. Japan continued her military occupation of the country, and in 1910 annexed Korea outright

The administration of the country has been in the hands of a military governor of high rank directly responsible only 10 the throne. The first was Gen. Terauchi, who on becoming Premier of Japan relinquished the office to Gen. Count Hasegowa.

Recent reforms, following nationalist disturbances make the Governor General responsibie to the Premier of Japan, open the office to clvilians, and promise steadily increasing measures of local autonomy and reduction of military rule.

The former Emperor of Korea is now known as H. I. H. Prince Yi Wang; he receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood in Japan and enjoys an annual grant of \(1,500,000\) yen; the same as before annexation

Korea had no system of education when brought under Japanesc control, only about 10 per cent. of the children of school age, and these all of the upper classes, attended school where they learned something of the Chinese class es. At the end of 1918 , 462 public common schools had been established, attended by 76,898 boys and 10,481 girls. In addition there were 809 private schools of Which 323 were connected with foreign missions. There were also 380 purely Japanese elementary schools with 42,811 pupils. Secondary and technical schools in that year numbered 109.

Confucianism and Buddhism are the chief religions and Christianity has galned a great vogue among all classes. The mission force numbere about 2,500 with about 300,000 Korean converts.

The country is mountainous, especially in the north where the forests are of great value, and there is much mineral wealth awaiting development. There are extensive fertile plains well watered by good rivers in the south and west where are he five excellent harbors of Fusan, Mokpo, Chemulpo and Chinnampo. The larger rivers in the west can at full tide float boats far up the streams.. At Ninsen is a tide of 33 feet.

The climate is dry and bracing. The mulberry tree thrives, 60,000 acres being planted with them. Silk worm culture has been much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Some 400,000 families are engaged in the industry. The cultivation of tobacco is also fostered. Stock raising is everywhere an important industry. Af. forestation and irrigation are being systematicaliy carried on by the Government.
Mining concessions covering 270,000 acres,
nostly gold-bearing, which had been in the harids of mostly gold-bearing, which had been in the hands of about fifteen foreign corporations (four American) and individuals (four Americans) before annexation are respected, but a new law (April 1, 1916) prohibits foreigners from acquiring mining rights. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, anthracite coal and kaolin are present. In 1919 the value of gold produced was 25,314,500 yen. The output of Pyongyang coal, anthracite (Government owned), in 1919. was 128,274 tons.

The trade of Korea is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, who also have provided 85 per cent. of the capital for the 1,500 factories already established.
The mileage of the Government owned railroads in 1921 was 1,603 . The chief line is the transpeninsula line ( 585 miles), from Fusan, where the Fusan-Shiminoscki ferry service connects with the Imperiai Japanese railroads, to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu River across the Manchurian boundary where it connects with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchurian Raliway, thus forming part of the two international through traffic lines-Japan to China, and Japan to Furope via the TransSiberian Railway. The total investments in the Government railroads amount to over \(130,000,000\) yen, and the profts in 1920 and 1921 were 3,874,000 and \(6,627,000\) yen, respectively. There are 230 miles of privately owned railroads.

The unit of currency is the yen- 49.8 at par of exchange.

Korea was a drain on the Japanese Imperial Government until 1919 when the administration became for the first time financially independent. The budget for 1921-22 is balanced at 156,942,000 yen. Debt, Oct., 1920.

119,358,000
Imports, 1920, yen
191,158,000

Imports with the United Etates was:
1921-22
\$2,417,677
Exports, 1920-21
2,858,032
1921-22
2,471,677

\section*{KWANGTUNG.}
\[
\text { (Leased for } 99 \text { years from China.) }
\]

AREA. 1,300 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1919, 600,644 (534,849 Chinese and 65,692 Japanese)
CAPITAL, Dairen (formerly called Dalny) ; population, 1919, 108,228.

Civil Governor, I. Yamagata.
United States Consul, at Dairen, (vacant).
Kwangtung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, which has the Bay of Korea on the east, the Yellow Sea to the south and the Llaotung Gulf on the west. Japan had taken it as spoils of war from China by the Treaty of Shiminoseki but was forced to turn it back by diplomatic pressure from Russia. Germany and France. Russia then leased it for 25 years from China, and constructed the strongly fortified clty of Port Arthur and the nearby commerclal port of Dalny (now Dairen).

Japan took Port Arthur by seige ending with a brilliant assault in 1905 and at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. In May. 1915, the lease was extended to 99 years by China. Kwangtung by Imperial Ordinance of April 12, 1919, was given a civil government superseding the former military government.

Dairen is a free port, the chlef seaport of Manchuria and the southern terminus of the South Manchurian railrcad which connects with the Peking and Korean Ilnes at Mukden and, with the TransSiberlan at Changchun. It is a well-bullt, wellgoverned modern city with varied industries.

The number of vessels that entered the port in 1920 was 2,142 with a tonnage of \(4,864,904\); of this tonnage \(3,408,369\) was Japanese; 483,073 Chinese; 421,028 Britlsh; 381,729 American; 34,146 Russian; French, 18,277, and Norwegian, 11,618. Beans ( 567,129 tons), bean cake ( \(1,131,208\) tons), and cereals ( 707,237 , tons) furnished the bulk of the exports. The value of the foreign trade was:
Imports, 1920
. . . . . . . . . \(\$ 207,913,839\)
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
221,517,637
. \(\$ 6,403,561\)
Exports, 1920-21
5,862,221
1921-22
5,724,131

\section*{JUCO-SLAVIA.}
(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovencs, Kingdom of.)

\section*{LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 25,000 square miles.

\section*{POPULATION, 1921, 1,813,000.}

CAPITAL, Riga; population, 1920, 185,137; other cities, Libau, population, 51,583 ; and six with more than 10,000 .
President, Jan Chakste.
Premier, Zigfrld Meierovics.
Minister to United States, vacant; C. Louis Seya, Charge d'Affaires.
Consul, at New York, Arthur B. Lule.
United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Lithuania.
United States Consul, at Riga, Daniel B. MacGowan. Latvia, formerly a Russian province, became a republic Nov. 17, 1917, final elections being held on April 17, 1920, and the Legislative Asscmbly meeting first on May 1, 1920. It ls bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and Esthonla, on the east by Russia, on the south by Lithuania and Poland, and on the west by the Baltic Sea. It is one of the three Baltlc states of North Central Europe. It is about the slze of the State of West Virglnla and has a little larger population.

About half the people engage in agriculture, dairying, llvestock and other food producing industries. Flax ls the important product. Pre-war flax acreage was 275,000 , and anmual crops were 30,000 tons of flbre and 25,000 tons of seed, exported mostly to Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. War devastation reduced the flax acrcage to 70,000, and another cause was the flight of 500,000 farmers as refugces. Wheat, rye and potatoes are also produced.
The last census figures showed in 1913 there were 297,645 horses, 940,319 cattle, \(1,100,481\) sheep, and 538,920 swlne- \(2,877,365\) head in all, or one and twothirds hearl per capita.

Forests cover \(3,775,000\) acres of the total ln the country of \(16,000,000\), so that exportation of tlmber will be important, whlle scicntifie prescrvation of the forests will be obscrved.

Jidustry is beglining to count in the national wealth, the paper, match, wood distilleries and woorlwork output having already attained large proportions for so small a country.

Other industries-metals, chemicals, textiles, and scattering-produce annually about \(\$ 113,500,000\) worth.

Latvia's Importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the natural routc for through internatlonal trade between Russia and western nations. Prewar, 20.6 per cent. of all Russian imports and 28 per cent. of all exports passed through Latvian territory. Excellent harbors at Riga, Liepaja and Ventspils made this possible, and three Russian main railway lines converge at Riga, Windau and Libau, all ports of Latvla. In 1920, there entered the ports 1,679 vessels of 479,801 tons. The coast line is 340 miles long. The railway mileage is 1,829 miles.

Latvia ls Protestant by 76.54 per cent., Roman Catholic by 18.49 per cent., and there are Baptists, Moravians and other faiths.

In 1910 only 3.2 per cent. of the people were illiterate, and the native Letts form 80.41 per cent. of the total population.

Latvia Is a member of the League of Nations.
Trade wlth the United States in the fiscal year 1921-22 was: Imports, \(\$ 6,660,589\); Exports, \(\$ 275\),432.

\section*{LIEERIA; REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, estimated, 40,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.
CAPITAL, Monrovia, population, estimated, 1920, 4,000.
President, Charles D. S. King, 1920-24.
Consuls in the U. S., at New York, Edward G. Merrill; at Philadelphia, Thomas Hunt; at St. Louis, Hutehins Inge; at Mobile, George W. Lovejoy; at Galveston, J. R. Gibson; at San Francisco. Oscar Hudson.
United States Minister and Consul General, Solomon Porter Hood.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (designated by the United States Government), H. F. Worley.
Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Afrlca between Sierra Leone (British) on the west and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland about 200 miles. Beyond 25 miles there is no civilized settlement. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in transportation. There ls one motor road, 20 miles long. The Government is trying to float a loan of \(\$ 5,000\),000, based on custom recelpts, with the United States Government, with the proceeds of which it will build roads to open the hinterland to commerce. The House has acted favorably on the resolution, which was waiting action in the Senate at its adjournment in Sentember. The country has now a bonded indebtedness of \(\$ 1,700,000\) floated by New York bankers in 1912, with an internal floating debt of about \(\$ 500,000\).

The population ls entirely of the African race; about 100,000 of the dwellers along the coast may be considered clvilized. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 12000 . Liberia was founded in 1822 , when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro frcedmen from the Unitcd States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a free and independent republlc on July 26, 1847. Its Constltution is modelled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro blood and owners of land. The Government rests with a President, elected for four years, a Senate, elected for slx years, and a House of Representatives, elected for four years.

The control of customs since 1912 has been in the hands of a General Receiver and Financlal Advlser, deslgnated by the Unlted States.
Government schools are supplemented by mission schools, mostly of Protcstant denomination. The Methodists maintaln a college at Monrovia. There Is an organized ml itia of 650 men, wlth rescrves of 2,500.

Liberia was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty and is a member of the Leaguc of Nations.

Coffce, rubber, oll nuts, raffla, lvory and glnger arc the chief exports and textiles, hardware, glass and earthenware, tobacco, spirlts, rice alld foodstuffs are the princlpal imports. In 1920 there entered at Monrovla 446 vessels of 525,314 tonnage. Customs duties in 1918 were \(\$ 162,120 ; 1919, \$ 226,-\) 720 ; in 1920, \(\$ 314,690\).

Trade with the Unlted States was:
Imports, 1920-21
. 189,002
Exports, 1920-21 .178,048 178,048 \(.3,532\)

\section*{LIECHTENSTEIN.}
(Princlpality).
AREA, 65 square miles.
POPULATION, \(1912,10,716\).
CAPITAL, Vaduz; population, 1,376 .
Prince, John II., born Oct. 5, 1840; succeeded his father Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, appointed by the Prince, Joseph Ospelt.
Liechtenstein is on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was a member of the German Confederation until 1866 . Since that time it had practically been a dependency of Austria, but on Nov. 7, 1918, the Diet declared its complete independence. By treaty With Switzerland in 1921 that country administers its posts and telegraphs. The population is agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution, October, 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The budget for 1922 balanced at 384,500 francs.

\section*{LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 33,000 square miles.
POPULATION, \(4,500,000\), of which 70 per cent. are Lithuanians, 13 per cent. Jewish, 8 per cent. Polish or Polanized Lithuanians.
CAPITAL, Kovno, temporarily; population, 190,000. President, Alexsandras Stulginskis.
Premier, E. Galvanauskas.
Minister to the United States, vacant; Voldemar Carneskis, Charge d'Affaires.
Consul, at New York, Dr. J. J. Bielskis (acting).
United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Latvia.
United States Consul, at Kovno, Clement S. Edwards. Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the north by Latvia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Poland, and on the west by Poland and the Baltic Sea. It is about the size of the State of Maine.

Lithuania was a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, having shared the fate of Poland. After the Bolshevists captured the Russian Government, the republic proclaimed its independence on Feb. 16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers and by Russia in the Treaty of Moscow, July 12, 1920. The dispute with Poland, relative to whether or not certain Lithuanian areas were to be left as a part of the country or become part of Poland has been constant since 1918.
The League of Nations has had the matter in hand. On Oct. 9, 1920, General Zeligowski, with 15,000 Polish troops, occupied Vilna, historic Lithuanian capital, and declared it annexed to Poland. The Polish Government proclaimed Zeligowski a rebel, but he remained there many months. Vilna has beer lately claimed as a part of Poland, but the Lithuanians refuse to consent and late in 1922 the matter was in status quo, with proposals afoot that it be referred to the International Court of the League of Nations, Poland not consenting. Lithuania is a member of the League of Nations.

Legislative power is vested in a constituent Assembly of 112 members, elected directly on a basis of proportional representation by universal equal suffrage. The Assembly elects the President.

Eighty per cent. of the people engage in agriculture, there being in all the country \(21,120,000\) acres, of which \(5,638,426\) are arable, 1921 production being 530,000 tons of rye, 145,350 of barley, 77,300 of Wheat, 263,500 of oats, \(1,386,000\) of potatoes, 23,100 of flaxseed and 18,800 of flax fibre.

Agriculture was close enough to making the people seli-supporting to enable export in the crop year of 1920-1921 of 10 per cent. of the rye, barley and wheat, half the flax and much of other products.

Forest wealth also gives export of timber. Forests cover a fourth of the total area, pine, fir and hardwood.

Livestock is abundant, in 1921 there being 370,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, \(1,262,000\) swine and \(1,036,000\) sheep. This was a gain of 50 per cent. over the 1920 figures.

The industries employed, in \(1922,42,000\) persons, and concerned utilization of the country's products.

Exports are of the country produce, plus the output from textile mills, and imports are manufactures. The total in 1921 was \(631,964,148\) marks. Imports totalled \(876,874,930\) marks.

Memal, chiel port, is under Allied control; there are 1,800 miles of railway.

Lithuania is on the through railway route from Paris, Berlin, Warsaw to Riga, Dvinsk and Petrograd, and regards the international rail traffic as
one of its principal points of importance, it beling the intention to develop facilities for its proper care. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholic, 12 per cent. Jewish, 9 per cent. Greek Catholic and 4 per cent. Protestants.
Pre-war there were 871 schools with 40,330 pupils. In 1922 there were 1,801 schools with 177,379 puplls. A state university was opened in Kovno Feb. 16, 1922. The old university at Vilna was declared Polish by President Pilsudski soon after Poland was made a republic, and along with Vilna and adjacent territory remains in question as to control.
Trade with the United States in the fiscal year
1921-22 was: imports, \(\$ 63,968\); exports, \(\$ 62,850\).

\section*{LUXEMEURG, CRAND DUCHY OF:}

AREA, 999 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1916, 263,824.
CAPITAL. Luxemburg, population, 1921, \(45,986\).
Grand Duchess. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896; succeeded on the abdication of her sister, Marie Adelaide. Jan. 9, 1919; married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on Nov. 6, 1919; Heit, their son. Prince Jean, born Jan. 6, 1921.
President of Government, Emile Reuter.
Minister to the United Statcs, vacant.
Consuls, at Chicago, Plerre Kransz; at Minneapolis, Emile Ferrant.
United Slaits Minister, vacant. (Diplomatic matters cared for by the legation at The Hague, Netherlands.)
Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy fourfifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany on the east, Belgium on the west, and France on the south. Its integrity and neutrality were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously, since 1815, a part of the Germanic Confederation. It, however, remained in the German Customs Union, formed in 1842. German capital built its railroads and its iron and steel furnished material before and during the war to the Germans, who occupied the country throughout the war:

A referendum (under universal suffrage) taken Sept. 28,1919 , to settle some of the problems brought to the front by the World War resulted in the following vote out of a total of 90,984: For the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811 ; for a continuation of the dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286 ; 1or another dynasty, 889; for a republic, 16,885 ; lor an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. France declined the union in favor of Belgium. A treaty was then negotiated between Luxemburg and Belgium eliminating the customs barrier and providing for the use of Belgian money in the Grand Duchy. The agreement came in force April 1, 1922, and is for 50 vears.
The Grand Duchy is governed under the Constitution of 1868 as amended in 1919. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of 48 Deputles, elected by universal suffrage (men and women over 21). Executive power rests with a Minister of State and President of Gorernment and a Cabinet of four DlrectorsGeneral. The population is almost entirely Catholic. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen.

Agriculture gives occupation to 90,000 of the population, but mining is the chief industry. The production in 1920 was: Iron, \(3,704,390\) tons; steel, 732,457 tons. There were in 1920,330 miles of railroads.
Par of exchange, franc.
19.3 cents

Rate of exchange Nov. 1,19222
6.57 cents

Budget-Receints francs
\(56,388,147\)
Expenditures, francs............... 156,569,044

\section*{MESOPOTAMIA.}
(See the Kingdom of the Iraq.)

\section*{MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, estimated, 767,198 squarc miles.
POPULATION, estimater, \(15,800,000\).
CAPITAL, Mexico City, population estimated, 1920, \(1,080,000\); chief citles, Guadalajara, pop. 119,468; Puebla, 95,121 ; Vera Cruz, 48,633 ; Tampico 16,313; San Luis Potosi, 85,000; and Monterey', 85,000.
President, Gen. Alvaro Obregon. 1920-24, inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920.
Ambassador to the United States, vacant; Sr. Salvad or Diego-Fernandez, Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d Affaires ad interim; Dr. Manuel C. Tellez, Secretary of the Embassy.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York Gumaro Villabos; at New Orleans, Arturo M Elias; at San Francisco, Jose Garza Zertuche; at Laredo, Enrique D. Ruiz. Consuls, at Mobile, Pablo Tamayo; at Los Angeles, Gustavo Luders; at Boise, Miguel Angel Rico; at Baltimore, Roberto Garcia; at Boston, Rafael Calvo y Arias; at Kansas City, Luis Villalpando; at Cincinnati, Raoul G. Dominguez; at Norfolk, Jose Antonio Valenzuela; at Clifton, M. A. Limon; at Phoenix, Manuel Esparza; at Calexico, Manuel G. Paredes; at Corpus Christi, Lisandro Pena; at Dallas, Bengno Cantu V.; at El Paso, Hermenegildo Valdez; at Galveston, German Meade y Fierro: at Hidalgo, Francesco Perez; at Port Arthur, Guillermo Prieto Laurens; at Presidio, Cosme Benegoecha; at Rio Grande, Renato Cantu Lara. There are also consulates (vacant) at Naco, Nogales, Tucson, Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Houston, San Antonio, Seattle, Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Salt Lake, Portland, Ore., and Philadelphia.
United States Ambassador, vacant; George T. Summerlin, counselior of Embassy, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
United States Consul General, at Mexico City, Claude I. Dawson; Consuls, at Vera Cruz, John Q. Wood; at Monterey, Paul H. Foster; at Acapulco, George A. Bucklin; at Ciudad Juarez, John W. Dye; at Matamoros, Gilbert R. Willson; at Mazatlan, William E. Chapman; at Mexicali, Walter F. Boyle; at Progreso, O. Gaylord Marsh; at Nogales, Francis J. Dyer; at Tampico, vacant at Frontera, Robert L. Rankin.
Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the United States (Texas), the Rio Grande forming the boundary line, and the Gulf of Mexico: on the south by Guatemala and on the southwest and west by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California, 739 miles long with a maximum width of 190 miles, makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow mountainous sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the east the province of Yucatan juto out into the Gulf of Mexico, conneeted with the main territory of the country by a narrow strip northwest of the Guatemala frontier. The coast line on the Pacific is 4,574 miles long and 1,727 on the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre range runs north and south near the western coast turning near Colima and continuing nearly due east paralleling the coast into Central American countries. Near the Guif Coast a range of mountains-a continuation of the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains-runs down nearly to Vera Cruz. Loftiest of the extinct volcanoes are Popocatepetl, altitude, 17,888 feet, Ixlaccihuatl, altitude, 17,343 feet, and Orizaba, altitude, 18,209 feet.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate (like New York in September) and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to sub-troplcal in the foothills: hot, and unhealthy with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed and natural streams from the mountains are put to use with increasing zeal.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. The country is marvellously rich, but the land is barely scratched except on the larger ranches; primitive methods of cultivation prevall. The cultivated lands amount to about \(30,000,000\) acres (of which \(20,000,000\) require lirigation) the grazing lands \(120,500,000\) acres and forests \(44,000,000\) acres, of which \(25,000,000\) are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal), wheat, coffee, beans, tobacco, sugar and molasses. In 1920 there were 2,162,984 cattle, 929,385 horses, 354,331 mules, \(1,089,976\) sheep 1,987,869.goats, and 1,654,089 pigs. Cattle, hides and tallow were among the chlef exports.

Next to agriculture, the chlef wealth of Mexico is in its minerais, and mlning has been the most hlghly developed of her industries since the days of the Spanish conquest. The total value of siliver mined from the first year of the Spanlsh conquest (1521) to January, 1922 , was \(\$ 3,000,000,000\), somewhat more than 155,000 tons in welght, according to figures complled by the Bureau of Mlnes of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry, belng two-thirds of the world's silver production for the last 400 years. About \(\$ 500,000,000\) Amerlcan capital is invested in mining. Mexico now yleids
over one-third of the world's production of silver and about 5 per cent. of its gold

Mexico has an abundance of low grade coal, much like that of Texas, with \(300,000,000\) tons in sight.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.
The petroleum industry in Mexico, which, in 1920 , produced 23.5 per cent. of the world's output, became a commercial factor in 1910. The total production from 1901 to 1920 has been \(563,524,000\) barrels, or \(80,470,000\) metric tons. Oil had been discovered in 1901 in the Tampico district. In 1910 the famous Juan Casiano No. 7 well was drilled, and the equally famous Potrero del Llano No. 4, came in later with an initial flow of 10,000 barrels daily, increasing to 160,000 barrels, establishing itself as the largest producer up to that time. These were in the southern part of the Tampico district

In January, 1914, in the Panuco pool, a well with a flow of 100,000 barrels daily was brought in. On Feb. 10,.1916, the Cerro Azul No. 4 well, in the southern district, was completed and on the 19 th flowed 260,858 barrels, being estimated the largest producer ever drllled. In 1921 it was still continuing its steady yield.

Plenty of wells with large initial capacity have been completed in the Casiano pools. The Alamo pool, the southernmost producing area in the Tam-pico-Tuxpam region, came into prominence ln October, 1914, when the famous Alamo No. 2 well began to flow. It is estlmated to have produced by May, 1921, 27,000,000 barrels of oil.

In 1919 and 1920 large gushers came in in the Naranjas pool in the southern field which produced about \(90,000,000\) barrels in 1920 , considered to be the largest output in history.

The Potrero del Llano No. 4 well suddenly went to salt water in December, 1918, after producing up to that time about \(100,000,000\) barrels of oil. The Juan Casiano No. 7 well went to salt water in November, 1919, after producing about 80,000,000 barrels of oll. Many of the large welis in the Tepetate pool and the Panuco field were affected by salt water in 1919 and 1920. There are important wells in the Toteco district, and in 1920 it was estimated this field produced 120,000,000 barrels, all in a strip of land 42 miles long and less than 1 mile wide.

The petroleum production of Mexico, from 1908 to 1920 is estimated:
1908
1909
1910.
1911.
1912.
1913.
1914.
1915.
1916.
1918.
1919.
1920.
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920 to supply home consumption 140 with 762,200 spindles, and 27,100 looms) and woolen mills have been established under a high protective tariff. There are about 1,500 tobacco factories. Some smelters, paper mills, flour mills, saw mllls, sugar mills, and reñeries and breweries are also in operation.

Mexico had in 1918 15,942 miles of railroads. In 1909 the main lines were united in one Govern-ment-controlled corporation-the National Railways of Mexico, the operation of which, with virtually all the private lines, was taken over in 1914 and operated by the Government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The Natlonal Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of treck and control 1,220 more; the Mexican Railroad has 520 miles of track; the Tehuantepec, 184; the Mexico Northwestern, 512; the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico about 1,000 ; and the United Railroads of Yucatan about 500. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanilia and Acapulco, are the chief ports.

CIVIL WARS AND INSURRECTIONS.
Mexico has been much torn by civil war and Insurrections since achieving its lndependence from Spaln (proclalmed Sept. 15, 1810, and effected in 1821). Conditlons resultling almost in a state of war with the United States followed the coup d'etat by which, in February, 1913, Gen. Victoriano Huerta replaced Franclsco I. Madero (murdered Feb. 22, 1913) in the Presidency. The United States did not recognlze his Government (he resigned July 15, 1914), but on Oct. 19, 1915, dld recognize that of Gen. Carranza who had driven Huerta's successor Carbajal from the capitai, and assumed executlve power, Aug. 20, 1915. Carranza
held power until May, 1920, when he fled from the capltal before an uprising, and was killed trying to reach Vera Cruz. Adolfo de la Huerta, then Governor of Sonora and now Secretary of the Treasury, was made Provisional Presldent in May, 1920, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen President at a general election in September, being inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920. The United States has not yet recognized his Government, no common ground having been found following the suggestions of Secretary of State Hughes, presented May 27, 1921, suggesting the preliminary signing of a convention covering boundary dlsputes, claims, and the stipulation that Article 27 of the new Constitution (1917) is not to be interpreted retroactively.

Article 27 affirmed that the title to mineral and other subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico, and stipulated that only Mexicans and Mcxican companies had the right to acquire concessions to develop mineral fucl in the republic. A foreigner might secure that right only if he renounced the privilege of recourse to his Government for redress through diplomatic channcls. The intent to safeguard future concessions in the interest of the commonweal ls clear, but whether or not the article is retroactlve has been the subject of much debate.

However, following decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court to that effect, President Obregon in September, 1922, declared Árticle 27 to be nonretroactive. Foreign corporations holding concesslons, however, hold that the intent under the article and the manner of its interpretation by the Mexican authorities was confiscation. President Carranza had on Feb. 10, 1918, issued a decree imposing heavy taxes on petroleum land and on contracts and royalties and exacted license fees for new drilling and exploratlons. Other provisions in decrees at various times have aimed to bring the cntire oil industry under the Federal Government. Citizens of the Unlted States and the United Kingdom appealed to their Governments for' protection against what they asserted to be threatened confiscation, A new source of trouble is the asserting of an independent right to tax oil production recently made by some of the tax oil production
individual states.

\section*{AGREEMENT ON THE DEBT.}

The Secretary of Finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signcd an agreement in New York, June 16, 1922, with the International Committee of Bankers, deslgned to settle the eight-year-old question involving the Mexican external and internal debt. This agreement was approved by both Houses of the Mexican Congress and has been signed by President Obregon.

The plan of adjustment relates to all external Mexican Government debts, direct or guaranteed, the National Rallways dcbt and certain so-called Internal Government debts largely hcld outside Mexico; the total face value of the securities covered being over \(\$ 500,000,000\) gold, on which the interest in arrears amounts to approximately \(\$ 200,000,000\).

This \(\$ 700,000,000\) includes Mexlco's direct debt and guaranteed rallroad bonds, totalling approximately \(\$ 322,000,000\) gold; the railroad debt, not guaranteed, amounting to about \(\$ 230,000,000\) back intercst on bonds, and railroad debt amountling to about \(\$ 115,000,000\); sinking fund dcfaults amounting to about \(\$ 28,000,000\).

As to current interest, cash payments, in varying proportions among the different bond issues, are to be begun after Jan. 2, 1923, out of a special fund as provided for in the agreement; the schedule of disbursements in general to be based on the relative values and prioritles of the different issues of bonds. For such part of current intcrest as is not in cash, scrip will be lssued and redeemed in due course, certain bonds being made available for this urpose.

The special fund for current interest will be increascd each year until Jan. 1, 1928, when full service of the debt, will be resumed. The oil export taxes and a surcharge of 10 per cent. on railway gross recelpts will be paid into this special fund.

As to back interest, all cash payments are to be waived. The matter will be arranged by the deposit of overdue coupons with a trustce. Against these coupons receipts will be issued to be amortized without interest over a pcriod of time. This arrangement is, in effect, equivalent to cancellation of a part of the back interest.

As to the railways, they are to bc operated by private management as before the revolution. The Government will assume by indorsement all rallway debts not prevlously guaranteed. The rlghts of foreclosure hitherto held by the bonds will be suspended so long as the plan is being carried out, thereby protccting both the stock ownership of the Mexican Government and other shareholders, as well as the ultimate rights of the bondholders.

In general, in order to give time for full resumption of all cash obllgations, all classes of bondholders are to agree to temporary suspension of sinking fund rights during a five-year period, after which all contract clauses will again become effective.

\section*{THE NEW CONSTITUTION.}

Mexico is now governed under a new Constitution promulgated Feb. 5, 1917, replacing the Constitution of 1857. By it Mexlco is declared to be a federated republlc of 28 states, each with a large measure of home rule and with Governor, Legislature and Judiciary elected by popular vote; two territories and a Federal District whose Governors are appointed by the President. Interstate customs duties are not permitted. The legislative power rests in a. Congress consisting of a Chamber of Deputies, and a Senate of 58 members, two for each state, all elected for two years by universal suffrage. The President is elected for 4 years by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected. He appoints a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. Article 33 confers on the President the right to expel from Mexico without "judlcial process" any foreigner whosc presence he might deem "inexpedient." The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic but the new Constitution provides for the separation of church and state, and all religions are tolerated

Education is under Federal control and is free and compulsory from 6 to 16 . The percentage of llllteracy among the peons is very high, and therc are many Indian tribes, about 20 per cent. of the population, quite uncivilized. The present administration is making every effort to extend elementary education to all classes of the people; 2,000 volunteer teachers of illiterates were enrolled in 1921. The appropriation by the Government for schools in 1922 was \(\$ 49,826,716\); number of schools supported was 8,388 . Vocational education, particularly in agriculture, is belng promoted. There are normal schools for both sexes throughout the country and some hundred technical sohools. The Natlonal Unlversity of Mexico, founded in 1553, is famous among Latln-American unlverslties, and in the capltal are many higher Instltutions of learning and culture and scientlic institutions and societles.

The army numbers 68,316 men, with a reserve of 833,000 . Military education is compulsory in the schools.

Mexico is not a member of the League of Nations. Par of exchange, peso........... . . 49.8 cents Rate of exchange, Oct. \(15,1922 . .\). . . . . . . 48.3 cents Imports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 178,775,221\) Exports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(203,273,450\) Budget-Receipts.. 83,504,250

\section*{Expenditures.}

106,625,059
The debt of Mexico, which is covered in the agreement between the International Commlttee of Bankers in Mexico and the Mexican Government, is as follows:

\section*{INTERNAL DEBT.}

Consolidated 3\% internal debt, 1886 . . . \(\$ 21,191,925\)
\(5 \%\) internal redeemable bonds, 1894 46,455,850
State loans guaranteed by Mexican Govt. 1,750,000

Total
69,397,775
EXTERNAL DEBT.
Customs secured Government loans.....
\(128,080,837\) loans.

31,719,675
Unsecured Government loans. . . . . . . . . . . . 37,037,500
Railway loans. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(241,894,778\)
Total.
438,732,790
Grand total
\(508,130,565\)
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21 . . .\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 267,169,762\)
Exports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(154,993,154\)
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 122,956,524

\section*{MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF:}

\section*{AREA, 8 square miles.}

POPULATION, 1913, 22,956.
CAPITAL, Monaco, population, 1913, 2,247; other towns, La Condaminc, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.
Prince, Louis, born July 12, IS70, succeeded his father, the late Prince Albert, June 26, 1922.
Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean surrounded by the French department of the Alpes Maritimes. An indcpendent Principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the Frcnch Revolution. Tlie linc was re-cstablished in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 King Charles III. ceded his rights to France. The Prince of Monaco

Was an absolute ruler until Jan. 7, 1911, when a Constitution was promulgated which provides for a National Council of 21 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables of the Casino at Monte Carlo. The annual grant for the concession was \(£ 80.000\) in 1917: in 1927 it will be \(£ 90.000\). and in \(1937, £ 100,000\). The yearly average of visitors is over \(1,500,000\). The late Prince established an important oceanographic museum and laboratory at Monaco.

\section*{MONTENECRO.}
(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.)

\section*{MOROCCO, SULTANATE OF.}

\section*{(French and Spanish Protectorates.)}

AREA, about 231.500 square miles; viz., French Protectorate, 220.400: Spanish Protectorate, 10,960; Tangier (internationalized), 140.
POPULATION, estimated. 1921, French zone, \(5,400,000\) : Spanish zone, 550,000 ; Tangier zone, 52.000 .

CAPITAL. Fez, population, census of 1920. 62,693; Seat of government French zone, Rabat, population, 29,559; residence of French Resident General. Seat of government Spanish zone, Tetuan, population, 30,000 ; administrative headquarters of the Calipba and the Spanish High Commissioner. Other cities, Marrakesh or Morocco, population, 1920, 102,170; Casablanca, 101,690 (39,283 European); Tangier, 50,000; Meknes, 36,592; Mazagan, 21,630; Mogador, 20,309; Sale, 24,202; Safi, 26,396, and Melilla, 42,590.
Sultan, Mulal Yusef, proclaimed on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd-el-Hafid, Aug. 18, 1912.
French Resident General. Marshal Hubert Lyautey, appointed (second term) April 7, 1917.
Spanish High Commissioner, Gen. Domaso Berengues, appointed Jan. 25, 1919.
United States Consul General, at Tangier, Joseph M. Denning: at Casablanca, Robert R. Bradiord.
Morocco of to-day is the remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arab invaders who carried the crescent of Islam west at the close of the seventh century and ruled all northwestern Africa and most of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded on the east by Algeria, on the north by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta, a city which, with its four-mile-long peninsula (dominated by Jebel Musa, one of the Pillars of Hercules), has belonged to Spain since the close of the sixteenth century. This narrow northern strip, about 60 miles wide, from the Atlantic nearly to the Algerian border, is one of the Spanish zones.

On the west is the Atlantie Oeean and on the south Rio de Oro (Spanish) and the Sahara Desert. The extreme southern end forms a second Spanish zone, and a strip 50 miles long by 15 deep on the Atlantic eoast, inclosing the town of Ifni, the third.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Rif hills, still unexplored.. Through the country from northeast to southwest run the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to an altitude of 12,000 feet ( M t. Ayashiu, altitude 14,150 feet). Between these ranges lie fertile, well-watered plains, and the northern slopes of the mountains are well wooded. Irrigation is much used, though all agricultural methods and implements are primitive.
The climate is good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region. Tangier is a recognized health resort, also Mogador, where the temperature never rises above \(80^{\circ}\) or falis beiow \(40^{\circ}\).
The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbcrs, mountain dwellers, whose foremaintained the independence of their country. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture, of the two races, known to foreigners as "Moors." The latter are also town dweliers. The third race is Jewish, in two sections, one settled there from time immemoriai, gnd the other driven from Europe in comparatively modern times, who live near the ports, are progressive and have much of the forelgn
trade. The European popuiation in 1921 numbered about 100,000 , oi which two-thirds are French.
The peopie are agricultural and pastoral. Eggs and pouitry have become the chief articles of export, reaching even to Engiand. In 1919 the value of eggs
exported was \(44,948,779\) francs. and in 1920, 29.910,442 francs. Other important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, bariey, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles. sugar, tea, machinery and hardware. candles and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Under proper cultivation Morocco should become a rich, cereal-producing country. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures, chiefly for domestic consumption. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but much copper, lead and tin are known to exist. An oil field extends from Fez to Laraish. Phosphate exists in great abundance, estimated at \(100.000,000\) metric tons with a yield of 65 per cent., and a decree of 1920 reserves to the Sultan's Government the right of exploitation.

The country had no roads or bridges, transportation being by mule and camel back, but the French have built about 3,000 kilometres and have more surveyed; the most important being from Tangier to Fez . Little has been done in the Spanish zone. In the French zone, in 1920, there were 610 miles of railroads, those of narrow gauge being rebuilt at standard gauge. The Spaniards have a narrow gauge road from Ceuta to Tetuan Is Rio Martin. The French use aeroplanes for mail, martin. The French use aeroplanes for mail, 845,708 tonnage entered the ports of French Morocco.

French interests in Morocco had been steadily growing because of its proximity to Algeria for years and had been recognized in the agreements of 1906 and 1909. A general rising of the tribes in October, 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez called out a French expedition of pacification which occupied Fez in 1911. The need of this had been notíeed to the powers, but was resented by Spain, Who in June suddenly occupied two towns, and by Germany, who on July 1, 1911, sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, a seaport on the Atlantic, ostensibly to safeguard German subjects in the Sus, but really to challenge the extension of French influence. The crisis became acute and war seemed inevitable. Great Britain, however, stood by the Entente and made formal objection to Germany's acquiring territorial influence in Morocco. Diplomatic conversations followed, which resulted in the FrancoGerman treaty of Nov. 4, 1911, by which France ceded to Germany some territory in French equatorial Africa on the southern and eastern borders, the Cameroons, in return for recognition of her political protectorate over Morocco. A treaty with Spain adjusted the limits of their respective spheres. On March 30, 1912, the Sultan Mulai Hafd signed a treaty with France accepting the protectorate, which was recognized by the powers who withdrew their dipiomatic representatives. Gen. Lyautey was appointed Resident General and his advice the Sultan, an absolute despot, and his six viziers have to follow. Risings occurred later in the year and Mulai Hafid abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen made much trouble and were stirred up to more by the Germans during the World War. The last outbreak, in October, 1920, was crushed by the French capture of Wazzan, who thus consolidated their rule in most of the districts.
A severe outbreak near Melilla in July, 1921, seriously thrcatened the Spanish rule in its protectorate and has but recently been suppressed by a vigorous military expedition. The notorious brigand, Raisuli, now dead, was probably the directing spirit.

Gen. Lyautey's wise administration of the protectorate, to which he returned in 1917, after service in 1916 as Minister of War in Paris, has been one of peaceful penetration, extension of railroads and roads, public worlss and social welfare. Agricultural and industrial enterprises have been fostered, public health and education improved. The country lias become safe and orderiy. Able army offlcers and civilians have assisted him. Colonization is encouraged. Economic opportunity, the "open door' is guaranteed to all.

Tangier, a seaport of 52,000 inhabitants, including 11,700 Europeans and 12.000 Jews, which occupies the extreme northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, was temporarily internationalized in the negotiations of 1911-12, with a hinteriand of about 100 square miles. It is administered by the resident diplomatic corps, which does not make for economic progress. Both France and Spain desire eomplete possession, but no agreement has been reached.

The revenue and expenditures of the French protectorate are estimated for the year 1921 at about \(£ 10,750,000\) each. The Moroccan debt (three French loans) amounted in 1921 to \(£ 16,224,960\).

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\)
. 22,717,303
Exports,
\(1920-21\).
\(1920-21\).
1921-22
\(.522,516\)
\(.205,913\)

\section*{NEPAL, KINGDOM OF.}

AREA, estimated, 54,000 square miles.
POPULATION, 5,639,092.
CAPITAL, Kathmandu, population, 60,000
Sovercign, Maharajah Tribhubana Bir Bikram, born
June 3, 1906, succeeded his father Dec. 11, 1911.
Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, appointed June 26, 1901 ;
he holds the rank of General in the British Army Nepal is an independent state on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded by Thibet on the north, by Sikkim and Bengal on the cast and by Bengal and the United Provinces of British India on the south and west. Though friendiy, a policy of seclusion is followed and travel discouragen. The Ghurkas, whose Aryan ancestors from Rajputana mixed with the Mongolic aborigines, overran the country in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and are the dominant race. From their ranks the British Indian Government recruits regiments of most valuable soldlers. The kingdom maintains a well-drilled and effcient army of 32,000 infantry and 2,500 artillery. There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes of the bleak and lotty mountains (which include Mt. Everest, altitude 29,141 feet), and its territory runs into the Terai on the plains of India. It has rich forests. Nepal exports rice, grain, hides and cattle, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc. The capital is in a most fertile valley cultivated from end to end, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 300,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art Paton is the largest city and Pashpoti a holy centre or pilgrims. In 1920-21 its exp.rts to India were \(£ 4,112,000\) and imports \(£ 1,913,000\).

\section*{THE NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF. HOLLAND}

AREA, 12,582 square miles. Colonial possessions Dutch East Indies, 683,000 square miles; Dutch Guiana, 46,060 square milcs; Curacao Islands, 403 square miles; total, 742,045. Grand total 756,627.
POPULATION, census of 1920, 6,841,155. Collonial, Dutch East Indies, 49,161,047; Dutch Gulana (1921), 113,181; Curaca, 53,702 . Grand total, \(56,169,085\).
CAPI'TAL, The Hague, population (1920), 353,286; other cities, Amsterdam, population, 642,162; Rotterdam, 510,538; Utrecht, 140,189: Groningen, 89,895 ; Haarlem, 76,858 and 24 others from 25,000 to 70,000 .
Queen, Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded; on the death of her father, Willem III., Nov. 23, 1890; crowned Sept. 6, 1898. Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Prince Consort), Feb. 7, 1901. Heir, her only daughter, Princess Juliana, born, April 30, 1909.
Premier, Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Interior), born Dec. 1, 1873, appointed Sept. 9, 1918.
Minister to the United States, Dr. J. C. A. Evelwijn. Consuls General in the United States, at New York, D. J. Steyn Parve; at San Francisco, H. A. van Coenen Torchiana; at Chicago, J. Vennema; Consuls, at Boston, J. H. Reurs; at Philadelphia, A. P. van der Burch; at Baltimore, R. H. Mottu; at Norfolk, J. P. A. Mottu; at Charleston, J. L. C. Diemes: at New Orleans, W. J. Hammond; at St. Louis, W. A. J. M. van Watcrschoot van der Gracht; at Kansas City, H. Visscher; at Mobile Palmer Pillans; at Galveston, O. S. Flint; at Grand Rapids, J. Steketee; at Cleveland, P. Plantings; at Seattle, J. C. J. Kempees; at Port Arthur, L. F. J. Wilking.

United States Minister, vacant.
United States Consul General, at Rotterdam, George E. Anderson. Consuls, at Amsterdam, Frank W Mahin; at Curacao, W. I., Bradstreet S. Rairden; at Batavia, Jova, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya Java, Parker W. Buhrman; at Medan, Sumatra, Carl O. Spamer.
The Netheriands (Holland) a kingdom in northwestern Europe, 196 miles long by 109 miles wide, is bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west and north. Its surface is flat with an average height above sea level of 37 feet and with about one-fourth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dikes, of which there are 1,500 miles. A plan to drain hall of the shallow Zuyder Zee has been prepared by enginecrs designed to add 817 square milies to the cultivable land (polders), adopted June 14, 1918, but not yct begun. The work is
expected to take 15 years, the first outlay to cost \(\$ 26,500,000\). Of the country's \(8,052,480\) acres. \(6,089,200\) are cultivated intensiveiy and 615,165 given over to forests equally well cared for. Great crops of cereals, potatoes, etc., are raised. Dairy products are an important industry, her cheese products being famous, and her cattle high grade; tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown and exported extensiveiy. In \(1920,1,965,552\) tons of sugar beets were raised on 158,675 acres. Fisheries engage about 6,500 vessels and 18,000 men, and the product of the herring fisherles alone is about \(\$ 3,750,000\).

Shipbuilding and sugar refining are important industries, also brewing and distilling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond eutting. Coal is found in Limburg where \(2,168,590\) tons were mined from privately, owned mines and \(1,772,210\) from state mincs, total \(3,940,590\)

Canals, of which there are 2,000 miles, are most important in internal communication; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine and the Sohcldt reach the sea through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic. There are 3,000 miles of roads, 1,830 miles of tramways and 2,377 miles of railroads. Holland's merchant marine in 1921 numbered 1,069 vessels of a total gross tonnage 226,318 . In 1921 there entered the ports of the Netherlands 14,074 vessels with a tonnage of \(8,051,114\).

The first Constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised in 1815, after the addition of the Belglan provinces, and again in 1840 , 1848, 1887 and 1917. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusivcly in the sovereign, legislative power in the soverelgn and the States-Gencral of two ChambersFirst Chamber, 50 members, elected for 9 years (one-third each third year) by the provincial states, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 25 years of age and proportional reprcsentation is in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Councii of 14 members, named by the sovereign of which she is President, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters

The kingdom has a unique system of frontier defcnse, besides the fortresses, inasmuch as twothirds of the total arca is surrounded by the sea, with dikes to hold back the waters, an advance by an enemy may be stopped by inundating the lands. Army service is partly compulsory and partly voluntary: Every Dutchman is liable for service from ages nineteen to forty. Actual service may be by lot, substitution being prohibited. Annually 25,500 are recruited, with 600 for sea service. The reserve numbers 450,000 .

Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guarantecd. The royal family belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. The state budget containg allowances for different churches, Protestant, 1,388,000 guilders; Roman Catholic, 2,053,000; Jewish, 14,000.

Education is obligatory from ages six to thirteen. Intelligence is most widely diffused. Conscripts called in 1913 showed only six-tenths of 1 per cent. unable to read. There are universitles at Amstcrdam, Utrecht, Leyden, Delft and Groningen. The Netherlands is a member of the League of Nations.

The guilder (or florin), is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents. Rate of exchange, Nov. 1, 1922, 39.05 cents.

The budget voted for 1921 and estimates for 1922 were:

Gn:ilders
1922
Guliders
Budget-Recelpts.. .... 552
606,590,233
Expenditures. . . . . . . . . . 934,245,953 938,139,598
The udget for the colonial possessions in the East Indies for 1922 is:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Mother & \\
\hline & Country & Colonies \\
\hline & Guilders & Guilders \\
\hline Budget-Reccipts & 44,038,070 & 600,453,771 \\
\hline Expenditures. & 214,378,361 & 710,339,019 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Expenditures. . . . . . . . \(214,378,361 . \quad 710,339,019\)
The budget for 1922 shows the national funded debt to be \(2,502,150,000\) gullders. with an unnual intercst and sinking fund charge of \(170,318,096\) guilders.

The imports for 1921 were 2,288,503,000 gullders; exports, \(1,471,564,000\) guilders.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$25C,818,059
1921-22.
129,789,054
Exports, 1920-21.
61,315,284
53,120,972

\section*{DUTCH EAST INDIES.}

AREA, 683,000 square miles; viz. Borneo, 212,737 ; Molucca Isiands, 144,620; Celebes Islands, 72,070; Java and Madura, 50,557; Sumatra, 159,739; Timor Archipelagó, 17,698; Rian-Lingga, Archipelago, 16,301; New Guinea and others.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,49,161,047\). Java, \(35,017,204\); Borneo, 1,625,453; Sumatra, 5,848,868, etc. (No figures available for New Guinea.)
CAPITALS, Batavia, Java, population, 234,697; Banjermasin, Borneo, 52,000.
Governor General, Dr. D. Foek.
Uniced States Consuls, at Batavia, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, Parker W. Buhrman; at Medan, Sumatra, Carl O. Spamer.
The colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies consist of great islands and archipelagoes lying along the Equator irom about \(6^{\circ}\) north latitude to \(10^{\circ}\) south latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. They form the bulk of Malaysia. The census of 1920 gave the native Malay population as \(48,112,706\) : Europeans, 169,355 and Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs, 878,986 . Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world. The great majority of the natives are Mohammedans. Much attention is given to edueation.

The islands are luxuriant, even for the Tropics, of enormous natural and annually produetive wealth. Dense forests abound in valuable timber. Besides raising sufficient food for the dense population, there is produced for export in Java and Madura alone, sugar ( \(1,480,346\) tons in 1926), coffee, tea, eocoa, indigo, spices, einchona, tobacco, rubber, copra, tin and petroleum. Of coal the mines of Java, Sumatra and Borneo produced, in \(192 \mathrm{G}, 1,055,-\) 832 tons.

There are 3,923 miles of railroads, 3,130 in Java and 793 in Sumatra. In 1920, 12,167 vessels of \(5,106,156\) tonnage entered the ports. The Colonial army numbers 40,000, about one-quarter European, with 20,000 in the reserve.

The guilder with native coin is legal eurrency, guilder gold par being 40.2 cents. Imports were \(1,310,823,000\) guilders; exports, 2,267,871,000. Receipts, budget of 1922 were: \(734,491,841\) guilders; expenditures, \(924,717,380\); deficit, \(190,225,539\). Debt, \(446,868,584\) guilders.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\(. \$ 61,180,547\) 7,767,816
Exports, 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13,907
1921-22.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27.794,652

\section*{DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam).}

AREA, 46,060 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 113,181, exclusive of Negroes and forest Imtians.
CAPITAL, Paramaribo, population, 1920, 50,560. Governor, Baron von Heemstra.

Dutch Guiana (about the size of the State of Mississippi) is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west; inaccessible forests and savannas on the south streteh to the Tumuc Humae Mountains. The ehief products are sugar ( 10.091 metric tons in 1920), eaeao eoffee, bananas and rum. Placer mines produced in 1920 gold to the amount of 13,110 ounces. In 1920, 214 vessels of 409,878 tonnage entered its ports.
The Dutch by sthe Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherlands (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The guilder is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents. Imports in 1920 were \(13,718,000\) guilders; exports, 7,477,512. Recelpts, 1921, were \(6,440,000\) guilders, expenditures, \(8,193,000\).

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 2,056,133\)
Exports 1921-22. 977,549

1920-21
470,296
1921-22
\(\mathbf{9 2 5 , 2 9 2}\)

\section*{CURACAO-(Dutch West Indtes).}

AREA, 403 square miles.
POPULATION, 1920, 53,702.
CAPITAL, Willemstad, population, 12,500.
A group of six isiands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, constitute the coiony.

Products are maizc, puise, cattle, salt and phosphates; chief industry is the refining of oil.

In 1920, 3,144 vesscls of 2,654,000 tonnage entered the ports.

Inports, 1920, were 7,307,000 guilders; exports,

Budget of 1922-Receipts, 1,302,000 guiiders; expenditures, \(2,723,000\) guilders.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\(\$ 3,173,607\)
Exports, 1920-21
2,592,962
1921-22
1,735,227

\section*{NICARACUA, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 51,700 square miles.
POPULATION, census of \(1920,638,119\).
CAPITAL, Managua, population, 1920, 60,342; other cities, Leon, population, 47,234; Granada, 21,925; Matagalpa, 32,271.
President, Sr. Don Diego Manuel Chamorro (192125), inaugurated Jan. 1, 1921.

Premier, Engineer Adolfo Cardenas, Acting Minister (Foreigni).
Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Emiliano Chamorro.
Consuls Gentral, at New York, Toribio Tegerino; at San Francisco, Fernando Champrro Chamorro; at New Orleans, Agustin Bolonos Chamorro; at Kansas City, Kan., Edwin R. Heath; at Chicago Berthold Singer: at Philadelphia, Lorenzo Guerrero Potter: at St. Louis, Rodolfo Jose Gutievres. Consuls, at Boston, David Sequeira; at Calexico Arturo Paliais; at Minneapolis, F. Stewart; at Kansas City, Mo.. Willis Wood; at Fort Worth John E. Petrilli; at Houston, James P. Williams; at Norfolk, Charles M. Barnett; at Seattle, W. L Kennedy. Consul Generat at Panama for the Canal Zone, Mareo E. Velasquez.
United States Minister, John E. Ramer.
United States Consul, at Corinto, Harold Playter at Bluefielis, William H. Heard.
Nicaragua lies between the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 280 miles, and the Pacific ( 200 miles), with Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on the south. In area it is a little larger than the State of New York. The Cordillera range of mountains including many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country. Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the west, lies Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Niearagua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country; and with the San Juan River on the Costa Riean boundary, the latter forms the route for a trans-isthmian ship eanal planned to conneet the Atlantic, and Paeific. The right to construct a canal over this route for 99 years, together with a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Paciftc and Corn Island in the Caribbean was aequired for \(\$ 3,000,000\) by the United States in a treaty ratified Feb. 18, 1916; the United States was to supervise the expenditure of that money. The Paeifie Raliroad running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada ( 171 miles), the only one in the country, was Government-owned, but 51 per cent. of the stock was sold to New York bankers who also hoid the rest of the stock in escrow for a loan of \(\$ 1,060,000\).

The eountry has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is esscntially an agrieultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains of the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, bananas, timber and hides. Textiles, maehinery, etc., chemicals and flour are the chief imports

In 1920, 779 ships with a tonnage of 463,925 entered her ports.

The Constitution of March 12, 1912, amended in 1913, provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate of 13 members electcd ior six years, and a House of 40 Deputies elected for four ycars by univarsal suffrage. The President is appointed for four years and has a Council of five Ministers. The Roman Catholic is the prevalling religion. The army numbers 2,000 men, selected by conscription. Nicaragua is a member of the League of Nations. (For part in Federation of Centrai America, see Honduras.)
Par of exchange.
cordoba \(=\$ 1.00\)
Imports, 1921..
\(\$ 5,309,902\)
Exports, 1921
,070,949
Budget-Receipts
3,388,828
Debt-Internal.
External.
vo tigures avaiiable
Trade with the United States was
Imports, 1920-21
\$6,133,302
Exports, \({ }_{6}^{1920-21}\)
3,385,030
. \(6.477,186\)
.3,504,591

\section*{NORWAY, KINCDOM OF,}

AREA, 124,964 square mlles (exclusive of Spitzbergen, estimated, 25,000 ).
POPULATION, census of \(1920,2,646,306\).
CAPITAL, Christiania, population, 258,520 ; Bergen, 91,081; .Trondhjem, 54,520; Stavanger, 43,883; Drammen, 26,174 , and twelve others above 10,000 . Ǩing, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, second son of Frederlck VIII., King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storthing Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22,1906; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain. Heir, Crown Princee Olaf, born July 2, 1903.
Premier, Otto Albert Blehr (Flnance).
Minister to the United States, H. H. Bryn
Consul General, at New York, Hans Heinrich Theo-
dor Fay; Consuls, at Chicago, Olaf Bernts; at St.
Paul, Engebreth Hagbarth Hobe; at San Francisco, Nils Voll.
United States Minister, Laurits S. Swenson.
United States Consul Ceneral, at Christiania, Alban G. Sllyder; Consuls, at Bergen, George N. Ifft; at Stavanger, Rabert S. S. Bergh.
Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrack, which, separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the east it meets Lapland and Finland. The Kjolen Mountains, which separate Norway from Sweden to the east, give to Norway in the northern part but a narrow fringe of country washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur. The climate is mild and moist, like Engiand's, on the west coast, but cold and dry in the interior and in the north and east sections. Norway has but 4,400. square miles of land under cultivation; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000 , and forests 25,000: three-fourths of the land is unproductive. Norway is essentially a maritime country. Her merchant fleet, though neutral, suffered heavily in the World War by sinking and torpedoing, the total loss being 831 vessels with a total of \(1,238,300\) registered tons, and 1,200 men killed. She dropped from fourth place to sixth in mercantile tonnage. Norway's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1921, was 3.828 vessels of \(1,528,104\) net tons. Her sailors are known the world over. Fisheries constitute a leading industry and provide a large part of the exports. In 1921 more than \(112,000,17\) per cent. of the entire male wage earning population ( 600,000 ), earned their living directly or indirectly by the sea.

The forests have an estimaied value of a billon kronen (approximately \(\$ 250,000,000\) ) and about three-fifths of the acreage is covered with pine and fir trees. The export of timber and wood pulp in 1919 .was valued at \(113,048,100\) kronen; and in 1920 at \(226,669,000\). The Norwegian Afforestation Association has planted since 1906 between ten and fifteen million new trees annually. Agriculture is limited and the country imports much food supply.

The country lacks coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing by electrical transmission its greatest natural asset-water power, which is estimated to amount to \(15,000,000\) horsenower day and night. Of this the Government owns \(2,000,000\), and has developed 75,000 . Private enterprise has developed about \(1,200,000\) horsepower. Engineering plans are under way to transmit hydro-electric power to. Central Europe. Already Norway is feellng the impulse on its industries which, on Jan. 1, 1921, numbered 8,069 establishments, giving employment to 158,259 workers; and which have been developing on an export basis.

The chief mineral products are pyrites, copper ore, iron ore, nickel ore, silver and feldspar.

Norway, in 1921, had 2,139 miles of railroads, of which 1,771 are state owned; the work of convertling these to electrical power is golng on rapidly. The number of ships entering Norwegian ports in 1920 was 8,031 with a net tonnage of \(4,402,277\).

The population of Norway is singularly homogeneous, there being numbered of non-Norweglans only about 1 per cent., 20,000 Lapps or Finns and 8,000 Quains, both of Mongollan ancestry. This excludes about 50,000 forelgn-born residents of the country beiore the war, many of whom returned to their native countries. Norwegians have emlgrated in great numbers, chiefly to the United States and Canada. The United States Census of 1920 returned 363,862 residents of the United Staters as born in Norway.

Norway under Its Constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centurles. Norway entered into a union with the Kingdom of Denmark in 1381. By treaty of Jan. 14, 1814, the King of Denmark ceded Norivay to Sweden, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected a

Danish Prince as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognize thls election: as a result a convention on Aug. 14 proclaimed the independence of Norway in union with Sweden, and on Nov. 4 elected Charles XIII. of Sweden King of Norway. This union lasted until 1905. Disagreements having arisen, culminating in Norway's claiming the rlght to maintain its own consular service, Norway declared the union dissolved on June 7 , and after negotiations a rcpeal of the union by mutual agreement was signed Oct. 26, 1905. After a plebiscite Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King and ascended the throne, taking the name of Haakon VII. A treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed in October, 1907, by Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

The legislative power is vested in the Storthing, the members numbering 150 , elected for three years by direct vote on universal suffrage of citizens, both male and female, of 23 years of age. The Storthing divides itself into two sections, one-fourth of the membership forming the Lagthing, and three-fourths the Odelsthing, which consider the legislation separately, sitting in joint session on failure to agree separately, when decision is made by a two-thirds majority. The King may exercise the veto twice, but if the same bill is passed a third time it becomes law. The King appoints an executive Cabinet of at least eight Ministers, who may speak in the Storthing, but have no vote. There is a large measure of holne rule throughout the country through local governing bodies elected by universal suffrage.

The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education is compulsory from seven to fourteen, and the school system is highly organized. There is. So to speak, no illiteracy. The University at Christiania, founded 1811, has 1,500 students and is subsidlzed by the state.

The army is a national militia with universal and eompulsory service. The peace strength is 40,000 men, with a reserve of 315,000 . The navy is designed for coast defense only and numbers about 1,200 officers and men. with all seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 enrolled on the active list and liable to conscription.

The Norweglan Meteorological Serviee established in October, 1922, a station at Mygbugten, in eastern Greenland, and weather reports are now being transmitted daily by radio-telegraphy. Greenland is one of the "factories" of polar air.

Norway in the reaction from the World War found herself in the grip of hard times in the year 1921, and her industries and commerce have suffered heavily. The unit of eurrency, the kroner (par of exchange, 26.8 cents), being quoted in October, 1921, at 8.45 to the dollar. Great recovery has been made during 1922, and the dollar now (Oct. 15, 1922), equals 5.40 kroner. Norway's: commerce was:
Imports, 1920, calendar year ...kronen, 3,029,900,000 1921, calendar year...kronen, \(1,460,000,000\) Exports, 1920, calendar year. . .kronen, 1,241,800,000 1921, calendar year. . .kronen, \(576,000,000\) Norway's trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21, fiscal year . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 57,920,018\) Erp 1921-22, fiscal year. . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 29,789,272\)
Exports, \(1920-21\), fiscal year................ \(\$ 181,739,624\) Budget-Receints, \(1920-21\). ................. \(81,820,229,181\) Expenses, 1920-21..... Kronen, \(903,350,065\) Debt-Internal, June 30, 1921...kronen, 782,249,095 External, June 30, 1921.. kronen, 433,710,634 SPITZBERGEN.
AREA, about 25,000 square miles.
POPULATION, \(1921,1,503\).
Spitzbergen, a mountainous group of islands in the Arctle Ocean between \(76^{\circ} 26^{\prime}\) and \(80^{\circ} 50^{\prime}\) north latitude and \(10^{\circ} 20^{\prime}\) and \(32^{\circ} 40^{\prime}\) east longltude, the largest being West Spitzbergen \((12,000\) square miles), lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents in 1596 the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Ever since 1261 Norway has periodicaliy asserted her claims to the islands, and from 1870 the demand became more insistent, increasing as Norwegian exploration discovered. rich outeropping seams of coal-a necessity which Norway lacks. International conferences were held without result, the islands remaining a No Man's Land. The war put an end to negotiations, but following action by the Peace Conference in 1919, a treaty was signed in Paris Feb. 9, 1921, by the United States, Great Britain. Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, which put Spitzbergen under the flag of Norway. but not with unlimited sovereignty, as they set certain specified guarantees

Foreign Countries-Palestine; Panama; Paraguay.
signatories to enjoy hunting and fishing privileges there; and equal treatment must be shown to all.

The development of the coal fields has proceeded rapidly. Norwegians own the two largest mining companies. The coal exported has been good steam coal; the output in 1919 was. 90,000 tons, and in 1921, 172,500 tons, practically all of which went to Norwegian ports. There are large deposits of lowgrade iron ore and gypsum, and signs of oll have been reported.

\section*{PALESTINE.}
(British Mandate)
AREA, estimated, 9,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, July 1, 1921, 770,000;
divided 600,000 Mohammedans, 80,000 Jews,
84,500 Christians, 5,700 Druses, 170 Samaritans. CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population, estimated, 64,000. British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert L. Samuei. United States Consul, at Jerusalcm, vacant.

Palestine, the Holy Land, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, was formerly a villayet of the Turkish province of Syria. It was conquered during the World War by British troops under General, now Field Marshal, Viscount Ailenby, Jerusalem being surrendered Dec. 9, 1917. Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244, had been conquered and reconquered in the crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turk since 1517. It remained under British Military Administration untll July 1, 1920, when Sir Herbert L. Samuel was appolnted High Commissioner and a civil government set up. The announced policy of Great Britaln is to accord equal treatment to the people and to provide a national home for the Jews, permitting them to return to Palestine only as the development of that country guarantees the normal absorptlon of immigrants for rising industries and reclalmed agricultural lands. There were about 60 colonies in 1921 with about 17,000 colonists living on 163,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. Jews maintaln an agricultural experimental station in Haifa.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, is visited annually by large pilgrimages of Orthodox Greek Christians. The Mosque of Omar occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. It contains the sacrificial stone of Abraham and a relic of Mahomet. Bethlehem is also visited, the Church of the Nativity being reputed the oldest Christian church in existence.

Palcstine proper is about the size of the State of Vermont wlth twice as many inhabitants. On the west is the coastal plaln a hundred miles long and fifteen wide, fertile and well watered. In the centre is the plateau of Judea. The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valiey of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,292 feet below sea level. The country ls capable of great agricultural development, dependent on irrigation. Oiives, figs and grapes are grown in large quantities; also cereals. There are large flocks of sheep and goats. The Government is making an effort to reforest the country. Rice, sugar, petroleum and cotton textiles are the chlef imports.
There were 625 miles of railroads in 1921; and for the year ending March \(30,1921,603\) steamers of 779.521 tons, and 2,688 saillng vessels of 29,578 tons entered the seaports-Jaffa, population, 45,000 ; Halfa, 26,000 ; Acre, 6,500 ; and Gaza, 15.000 .

Transjordania, an ill defined tarrltory of Arabia east of the Jordan, has been set up a an Emirate by the Brltish Government with Abduliah, the second son of the King of the Hejaz and brother of the King of the Iraq, as its Emir. The seat of Government is at Amman.

\section*{PANAMA REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 31,890 square mlies
POPULATION, 1920, 401,428, excluding the Canal Zonc.
CAPITAL; Panama, population, 1917, 61,369; Colon, 26,076.
President, Dr. Beilsario Porras, 1920-24.
Premier, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari (Interior and Justice). Minister to the United Staies, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro. Consuls General, at New York, Belisario Porras, Jr.; at New Oricans, vacant; Consuls, at Boston, Mrivin Maynard Johnson; at San Francisco, Francisco Jimenez; at Atianta, John Ashicy Jones; at Kansas Clty, Loren O. Booram; at St. Louls, vacant; at Fort Worth, L. T. Rogers; at Galveston, A. A. Van Alstync.
United States Minister, John Glover Smlth.
United States Consuls, at Panama, George Orr; at Colon, Julium D. Dreher.

United States Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A., appointed March 28, 1921.

The Republic of Panama, formerly a department of Colombia, deciared its independence Nov. 3, 1903, and was rccognized Nov. 13 by the United States. It occupies the entlre isthmus of that name connecting North and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north and the Pacific on the south. The Costa Rican boundary line on the west has been a matter of dispute (see Costa Rica). The Colombian boundary line to the east was determined in 1921 by the ThompsonUrrutla Treaty.

By treaty Nov. 18, 1903, ratified Feb. 23, 1904, and with a supplemental (Taft) agreement of 1904 , the United States acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal across the Isthmus, a strip (the Canal Zone) extending for five miles on each side of the Canal, the terminal cities of Cristobal adjacent to Colon, and Balboa adjacent to Panama, and islands for defensive purposes ln the bay, in perpetuity and exclusive control for police, judiclal. sanitary and other purposes. The United States also has complete jurisdiction over sanitary and quarantlne matters in the two Cities of Colon and Panama and owns and operates the Panama Railroad, 47 miles long, connecting these cities. In return the United States paid Panama \(\$ 10,000,000\), and \(\$ 250,000\) a year, beginning after nine years
President Harding recommended to Congress on Sept. 5, 1922, the negotiation of a new treaty with Panama to superspde the 1903 treaty with the Taft agreement under which the Canal was constructed. The Panaman Government is anxious to have clarified the provision regarding the right recognized for the Government of the United States to intervene in behalf of peace and order in Panama; also that relating to relations with the Canal authorities; and also that on land valuations.

The civil population of the Canal Zone by census of June 30, 1921, was 23,757 , of whom 8,158 were Americans, and 2,825 American men and 323 Amcrican women were employed by the Panama Canal and Rallroad. The other employees numpered 5,168 , chiefly British West Indian Negroes.

The Canal Zone is a mllitary regervation and is administcred by the War Department. No private individuals are permitted to acquire land. (For statistics of the Panama Canal see page 720).

The soul of Panama is very fertile, but of the whoie area more than half is wholly uncultivated. Immigration is encouraged. The forest resources are great. Stock raising is extensively carrjed on. The chief exports are bananas (from Almirante) cocoanuts, balata, hides, gum and tortoise shell.

The Constitution, adopted Feb. 13, 1904, and amended Dec. 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputles of 33 members (election to be held every four years beginnlng with 1924) and a President also elccted by direct vote for a four-year term and not ellgible for re-election. He appolnts a Cablnct of five Ministers. There are clght provinces each under a Governor elected by popular vote The Roman Cathoilc religion prevails, but rellgious freedom is guaranteed. Primary education is free and compulsory. A university has bcen opened There ls no army; the national pollce numbers 69 officers and 750 men. The finances of the republle have been reorganized by a fiscal agent of the United States.

Panama ls a member of the League of Natlons Par of exchange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . baiboa \(=\$ 1.00\) Irnports, 1921.
Imports, 1921
. \(\$ 11,660,769\)
Budgct-Receipts.
\(2,495,407\)
\(6,408,880\)
\(6,408,880\)
\(3,989,968\)
Dcbt-Internai
Externai, U. S. gold . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,101,000
Trade wlth the United States was:
Imports, \(1920-21\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$32,179,004
Exports,
14,662,814
1920-21... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 .581,781
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(3,535,566\)

\section*{PARACUAY, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, estlmated, 75,673 square miles.
POPULATION, estlmated, 700,000.
CAPITAL, Asuncion, populatlon, 1920, 99,836.
President, Dr. Euscbio Ayala, 1920-24, assumed offlce, Oct. 29, 1921.
Premier, Sr. Rogeiio Ibarra (Interior)
Minister to the United States, none; legation in charge of the Consui Gencral.
Consuls General, at New York, Whiliam Wallace White; at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker Consuls, at Norfolk, Carlos Barrett; at New Orieans, James Lloveras; at Chicago, Alberto W. Holmes; at Seattle, Erastus Braincrd.

United States Minister, William J. O'roole. United States Consul; at Asuncion, Harry Campbell. Paraguay is an lnland agricultural and pastoral country of South Ainerica, communlcating with the South Atlantlc by the Paraguay River, a tributary of the River Plata, and navigable by vessels of llght draft up to Asuncion. A railroad, British owned, 232 miles long, connects the capital with the Argentlne raliroad system. It ls bounded on the north by Bollvla and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, on the south by Argentina, and on the west by Argentina and Bolivia. In area it is about the size of Ncbraska. The high plateaus are sultable for cattle raising. The chief exports are hides, timber, cattle, yerba (mate) and tobacco.

The Constitution of 1870 is modelled on that of the United States, but more centralized. The history of Paraguay since its declaration of independence from Spain in 1811 has been one of constant dissensions, dictatorships, revolutions and wars. The Roman Catholic religion is established but others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The university at Asuncion had 247 students in 1919.

Paraguay is a member of the League of Nations. She has a standing army of 1,900 and a reserve of 100,000 .
Par of exchange . . . . Argentine gold peso \(=96.5\) cents Imports, 1921. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$8,108,154 Exports, 1921.
Exports, 1921 Recipts
Expenditures
8,988,450
\(8,988,450\)
\(3,519,878\)
\(3,519,878\)
\(3,985,042\)
Debt-Internal
External, sterling ........................59.510
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\$980,357
1921-22
262,531
Exports, 1920-21.
1,207,791

\section*{PERSIA, KINCDOM OF.}

AREA, 628,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.
CAPITAL, Tcheran, populatlon estimated, 280,000; other citles, Tabriz, 200,000; Ispahan, 100,000; Meshad, 80,000, and 42 cities of above 10,000 .
Shah, Ahnied Mirza, born June 29, 1898, succeeded his father, Mohammed Ali (who abdlcated), July 16, 1909, crowned July 21, 1914; heir, his brother Mohammed Hassan Mirza, born Feb. 19, 1899. Premier, Mushlr-ed-Dowleh (Interior).
Admintstrator General of Finance, Dr. Arthur C Milispaugh of the Unlted States, appolnted September, 1922.
Minister io the United States, Hurza Hussein Khan Alai
Consu! General-at New York, H. H. Topakyan. Consul, at San Franclsco, vacant
United Siates Minister, Joseph Saul Kornfeld.
Uniled States Consul, ät Teheran, Gordon Paddock.
Persia (Iran) is an ancient kingdom occupying the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau, between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the north by Transcaucasia (Russla), the Caspian Sea and Turkestan; on the east by Alghanistan and Beluchistan (British India); on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the southwest by Mesopotamla (the Klingdom of Irag); and on the west by Armenia. The boundaries are indeterminate-a causc of much friction. In size it equals the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico combined. It is described as a "vast and miserably poor country with scanty population." The people are Moslems, mostly of the Shi'a sect, and education is largcly llmited to reading the Koran.

Across thls plateau, which lles at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 feet, in the north central part, from northwest to southeast, stretches a dcsert, 800 mlies long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 feet high. Flne forests cover the maritime plains and mountaln slopes. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but known to be considerable. Turquolse mincs are worked crudely in Nishapur. Oil is produced near Ahwaz in Karun Valley, at the head of the Perslar Gulf. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds the concession, covering nearly 500,000 squarc miles, and has large refineries at Abadan \(\ln\) the Shatt el Arab on the Persian side of the Tigris bclow Basra. The British. Government bought control in this company in 1914 and lncreased its holdings ln 1917 to \(\$ 25,000,000\). Prospccting is vlgorousiy pushed.

Agrlculture is the chief industry, wheat, barlcy, rice, frults, gums, drugs, wool and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are lamous. Persian
carpets, all madc on hand looms, are produced in Tabrlz; Sultanabad and Kerman. The chief exports in 1920 were petroleum, cottons, carpets, fruits, oplum and rice; the chlef imports. were textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals. The Britlsh Emplre, Fiussia, Egypt and Turkey are the best customers. There are fifteen regular trade routes along which goods are carried by caravans. Persla has but 350 miles of railroads. At the southern ports, all small, there entered in 1919-20 vessels of a total tonnage of 1,551,129, nearly all British; and at the Caspian ports 808,921 , all Russian.

Persia has been in political turmoil for twenty years. A Constitution was forced from the Shah in 1906 which provides for a National Assembly, which has been convencd three times. Government is in the hands of a Cabinet. In 1907, Great Brltain and Russla, by a convention, while mutually engaging to respect the integrlty and independence of Persia, marked off special "spheres of influence" for each, Russia taking about two-fifths of her territory in the north and Great Britaln about one-quarter in the South, the remainder belng a buffer zone. Persia, though a neutral in the World War, was constantly fought over, suffered heavily and the northwest provinces brought nearly to tamine. The province of Azerbaijan, peopled by Tatars, In the extreme northwest, adjoining Armenla and Transcaucasia with Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian as lts capital, declared is independence in 1917 after the Russian debacle, and later became a Sovlet republic.

On Aug. 9, 1919, Great Brltaln and Persia signed a treaty by which the former agreed to furnish expert advis 3 rs, military officers, munitlons and modern military equipment, a loan of \(\$ 10,000,000\) to be secured by customs dutles, and to build certain rallroads. This agreement was never put in force and was denounced by Persia wlth the consent of Great Britain ln February, 1921. Immediately (in March) Persla signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic as a substltute for all previous Russo-Persian treatles, which establlshed diplomatic relations, restored Firuzeh and Ashurada to Persia, annulled all concesslons prevlously granted to Russians in Persia, turned over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Perslan Government, cancclled all Persian debts to Russia and abolished the capltulations.

Persia sent a delegatlon to Paris ln 1919 to lay its clalms before the Peace Conference, but was denied a hearing Persia is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1,762,667\)
Exports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.309169
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(3,139,514\)

\section*{PERU, REPUBLIC OF.}

AREA, 722,461 square milcs.
POPULATION, estlmated, \(3.500,000\), besides unenumerated savage tribes.
CAPITAL, Lima, population, 1920, 176,467; chief port, Callao, populatlon, 52,843 . Other citics are Quipa, population, estimated, 35,000, Cuzco; 12,000.
President, Dr. Augusto B: Leguia, 1919-1923, by coup d'etat July 4, 1919, legalized by Congress; he took the oath Oct. 15, 1919, for fuil term of five years.
Premier, Dr. Alberto Salomon (Foreign):
Ambassador to the United States, Federico Alfonso Pezct.
Consuls General, at New York, Edwardo Higginson; at New Orleans, Victor Pezet; Consuls, at Boston, A. G. Riveros; at Baltimore, Carlos Alberto Oyague y Pflucker; at Philadelphia. Edwardo Espantoso y Cosio; at San Francisco, Santiago Llosa Arguelles; at Los Angeles, Alexandro de la Puente y Ganoza; at St. Louis, vacant; at Portland, Ore., M. D. Derteano; at Charlcston, vacant; at Norfolk, vacant; at Seattle, J. M. Macedo. Consul General at Panama for the Canal Zone, Guillermo Espantoso.
United States Ambassador, varant.
United States. Consuí, at Caliao-Lima, Claude E. Guyant.
Peru is situated on the Pacific Coast of Soutl America, bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the cast by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chilc. In arca it almost equais the comblned area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. The territory 11 the northeast corner in the Amazon basin is in dispute betwecn Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, and the possesslon of the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, containlng the very vaiuable nitrate deposits, whlch were retalned by Chile on defeating Peru in
the war of the Pacifie, 1879-82, has been long in dispute and is now the subjeet of diplomatic negotlations with the United States as mediator. The Protocol and Complementary Aet, signed at the Washington Conferenee, was ratified by the Peruvian Congress on Sept. 12 by a vote of 94 to 3 .

The Andes reach their highest altitudes in Peru, whlleh contains seven peaks tower'ng about 19,000 feet, of which Huasaran (altitude 22.050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa or Misti ( 20,013 feet) and Hualcan ( 20,000 feet) are the loftlest. The thirty mile wide strip of land along the Pacifie is a desert except as it is lrrigated from streams from the inountains; the uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, whieh is covered with forests. The mountalns are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. Peru produces 95 per cent. of the world's vanadium. Sugar, cotton, copper. silver, vanadium, guano, petroleum and wool (both alpaca and sheep), are the prineipal exports, and textiles, wheat lumber and coal the ehief lmports.

There were in 1920, 1.984 miles of railroads, 1,385 being state railroads under control of the Peruvlan Corporation. At Callao in 1920 in the forelgn trade there entered 721 steamers of \(1,767,032\) tons, of these 194 were British, 192 Ameriean, 135 Peruvian, 131 Chilean, and 11 Japanese.

Under the new Constitution, Jan. 18, 1920, the Government is highly centralized. The President, the Senate ( 35 members) and the House of Representatives are all elected for five years. Absolute political and religious freedom is guaranteed. The Catholic relision is the state religion. The law of Feb. 5, 1921, makes elementary edueation compulsory and free. At Lima s the Univers ty (w th, in 1920, 1,308 students) founded by Charles V. in 1551. Over 50 per cent. of the population are full-blooded Indians, ineluding many uneivilized and unenumerated tribes, 40 per eent. are Mestizos, or of other mixed blood, and bat 2 per cent. entirely of Caueasian blood. The lot of the Indians has been very bad. President Legula put in motion an elaborate series of reforms to modernize the country, including the sanitation of 31 Peruvian cities, the reorganizatlon of the army and navy, the reconstruction of the educational system, huge irrigation works, and the stamping out of yellow fever
Mllitary service is compulsory; the standing army numbers 7,500 , with 99,000 in the reserves. The navy is small. Peru is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, libra.
and Prussia. It is about the size of the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Poland is bounded by Germany on the nortli and west; Latavia and Lithuania, north; Czeehoslovakl: and Roumania, south; Ukraine and Russia, east. Of the population about \(18,000,000\) are Catholie Poles and Slavs; \(3,000,000\) Jews; the others are Ruthellians, Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, etc. Fifty elties have over 25.000 .
Poland is, except in the extreme south, an unbroken plain, aeross which three glacial movement; have swept; average elevation, 480 feet; averagi rainfall, 21 to 23 inches; snowfall, 10 to 20 per cent of total precipitation lasting 40 to 100 days.

Access to Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), formerly of German Empire, port on Baltic Sea, was granted by Treaty of Versailles. Poland also has developed lts own Baltie port, Gdania, on Pollsh soil, tho "corridor"' granted her just west of Danzig
The Vistula River gives navigation from Danzig south through. Poland. A trans-European trade route is projected by eanalizing the Vistula, eutting a canal to the Dneiper, and eanalizing that river to the Black Sea at Odessa.
Fifty-one per cent. of the population engage in agrieulture. There are approximately \(45,000,000\) aeres arable; \(13,000,000\) pastures; \(23,153,000\) forests \(9,000,000\) gardens and other uses. Heavy wal losses have been recouped to within approximately 80 per cent. of normal agrieultural produetivity Normal cereal crops run about \(60,000,000\) bushel of wheat; \(185,000,000\) rye; \(124,00 \mathrm{C}, 000\) oats; \(60,-\) 000,000 barley; \(800,000,000\) bushels potatoes; sugar beets, \(4,828,000\) tons; more than \(1.000,000\) tons of elover. Domestic animals normaliy number 17,000,000 ; distillerles, 2,000 , with an output of 40,000 ,000 gallons; 422 breweries, \(75,000,000\) gallons; normal sugar produetion, 600,000 tons.
In Galicla there are large deposits of petroleum. Operations are closely controlled by the Government, but French and English capital for 25 years has been predominant and is permitted to retain their interests. The oil measures are estlmated at several bllion tons. Ore production has ranked Galicia eighth in the world. The output in 1921 was 790 , 478 short tons, less than half that of 1909 , which was the highest ever known, \(2,309,793\) tons. The market is mainly in Poland, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakla, Germany, Austria and the Baltic states.

Forests cover 23 per cent. of area; totai, \(22,153,000\) aeres; state-owned, 29.5 per cent.; private, 70.5 per eent. Conlferous trees predominate, mostly Seotch "pine, spruce, fir, lareh; deciduous trees beeeh, oak, alder, bireh, elm, aspen, ete. Woodworking industries are important. Annual regrowth is estimated at \(9,000,000,000\) feet board measure, permitting exportation of about \(5,500,000\) tons or about \(8,000,000,000\) feet, with constant detons

In Upper Silesia, Poland aequlred 1,300 square miles of 4,100 involved. Most of mineral and industrial values were in Polish-aequired territory, which contains enough coal to mine annually 50 ,000.000 tons for 300 years. The normal coal production in Poland proper, Dumbrowa district, is \(10,000,000\) tons. Poland acquired virtually all the zine mines, whenee anntally 180,000 tons are taken -18 per cent. of world's zinc; most of iron industry 22 out of 36 blast furnaces. Railways, which are natlonalized, are to remain undivided for 15 years, with Pollsh-German commission to supervise them and industries. The major part of steel industry remains German
Commercial treaties exist with all neighboring natlons, espeelally close political and eeonomic relations with France. Polish exports run at about 650,000 tons; imports, exeluding coal, 850,000 tons. Poland is self-supportlng, foodwise, produeing normal fond surplus more than enough to pay for necessary foorl imports. Exports include live animalz, fond, raw inaterials, manufactures and semi-manufactures. Upper Sileslan coal acquisitlons will glve Poland large surplus for exportation. Heavy trade with Russla is antielpated. Trade with others is approacling normality by removal of lampering post-war restrietlons. Imports from Unlted States, raw cotton, automobiles, tires, machinery, locomotlves (of whlch \(\$ 7,500,000\) worth was bought ill 1919), foodstuffs up to 1920 , when they practically ceased.
Poland is governed under a Constltution adopted March 17, 1921, which ealls for a two-chamber leglslatlve body, Senate and House, elected by universal suffrage. Freedoin of press, religion, etc.. is guaranteed. The Presldent of the republie is to be chosen by Parllament for a seven-year tellure, and appoints a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to Parilament. There are slx political parties.

The Pollish Army, which numbered more than \(1,000,000\) during Soviet-Pollsh war of 1920 , was re-
duced to 230,000 by Sept. 1, 1922, and it is announced will be reduced by January, 1923, to \(200.0 \cup 4\) Four universities and two polytechnics have 17,000 students; public schools, 2,000,000.

Poland is a member of the League of Nations Par of exchange is mark.
Exchange rate, Nov. 1, 1922.
23.8 cents
... 0072 cents 138,000000 marks pus 18,96 debt, \(732,138,000,000\) marks, plus \(\$ 18,969,120\) bond exchange rate, about \(\$ 10\) per capita; total all debts, \(\$ 15\) per capita.

The budget for 1922 shows a deficit at exchange rate of about \(\$ 50,000,000\). The estimates are: Budget-Receipts, marks. . . . . . . . . .459,000,000,000

Trade of Poland and Danzig with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
1921-22
1921-22
\$37,520,659
9,475,560
962,129

\section*{PORTUCAL, REPUBLIC OF:}

AREA, 35,490 square miles; which includes tlie Azores, 922 square miles, and Madeira, 314, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean. Colonial possessions in Africa-Cape Ver de Islands, 1,480 square miles; Guinea, 13,940; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 360; Angola, 484,800; Mozambique, 426,712; total Africa, 927,292 ; in AsiaGoa, India, 1,469; Damao, India, 169; Timor, Malaysia, 7,330; Macao, China, 4; total Asia, 8,972. Grand total, 965,754 .
POPULATION, census of \(1911,5,960,056\). Colonial possessions-Africa, 7,734,701; Asia, 1,001,153; total colonial possessions, 8,735,854. Grand total, 14,695,910.
CAPITAL, Lisbon, population, 1920, 500,276. Other cities, Oporto, population, 1920, 215,981; Setubas, 30,346; Funchal (Madeira) 24,687.
President, Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, born 1866, elected Aug. 6, 1919.
Prime Minister, Antonio Maria Silva (Interior), appointed Feb. 9. 1922.
Minister to the Unired Siates Viscount d'Alte.
Consuls General in the U.S., at New York, Jorge da Silveira Duarte d'Almeida; at Chicago, S. Chapman Simms; at Boston, Eduardo Rodrigues de Carvalho; at New Orleans, Luiz da Costa Carvalho; at San Francisco, Mario do Nascimento. Consul, at Panama for the Canal Zone, Jose Augustin Arango.
United States Minister, Fred Morris Dearing.
United States Consul General, at Lisbon, W. Stanley Hollis; Consuls, at Loanda, Angola, Reed Paige Clark; at Oporto, Samuel H. Wiley; at Funchal, Madeira, Stillman W. Eells; at St. Michaels, the Azores, Drew Linard; at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, Cecil M. P. Cross.
Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, being bounded on the north and east by Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 34,254 square mlles, a little larger than the State of Maine. The Azores and Madeira, Islands in the North Atlantlc, are politically an integral part of the republic. \({ }^{-}\)The country is mountainous and well watered to the north. About onethird of the land is cultivated. Vineyards abound, and wincs, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Winc-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19 per cent. of the country, and cork, of which \(175,000,000\) pounds are produced annually, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth, but is undeveloped because of a scarclty of coal and poor transportation. The sardine fisheries are important. Hides and wool are also exported.

Portugal had in 19202.128 mlles of railroads, of which 733 were state owned. The merchant marine in 1917 numbered 206 vessels, with tonnage of 122,726 ; in \(1918,5,566\) vessels of \(3,284,995\) tonnage entered the ports.

Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until Oct. 5, 1910, when a revolution drove King Manuel II. from the throne and procialmed a republlc. It is governed under a Constitution, adopted Aug. 20 , 1911, whlch provides for a National Council of 164 members, elected by direct vote of three years, and an Upper Chamber of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils, half renewable every three years. The President is elected by both Chambers for a four-year term; he appoints the Ministers, who are responslble to the Chamber. Voters must be able to read and write (1919). The army is ralsed by conscription and numbers 33,000 . with reserves of 620,000 . The navy personnel is 6,000 .

The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there
ls freedom of worship. Primary education is irce
and nominally compulsory; the republic has been showing increascd interest in education, but t.1s percentage - of illiteracy is about 75 . There are three universities.

Portugal is a member of the League of INations.
The escudo is the unit of currency, gold par belng
\(\$ 1.0805\). Exchange, Oct. 15, 1922, \$0.0655.
Imports in 1919 were \(52,110,675\) escudo; exports, \(24,874,600\).
Budget, 1921-Receipts, escudos
134,565,000 Expenditures, escudos. . \(264,010,000\)
Debt, 1921-Internal, escudos. . . . . . . 1, 862,815,897 Foreign, escudos . . . . . . . \(1,173,264,43\)
Trade of Portugal with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 14,773,549\)
Exports \(1920-21\) 7,219,158
Exports
\(1920-21\)
\(1921-22\)
.4,368,174
Trade of the Azores and Madeira Islands with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1,726,524\)
Exports 1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 897,555

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. Asiatic.
Portuguese India includes Goa (capital, Panju), on the Malabar coast; Damao, near Bombay; and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damao; area 1,638 square milcs; population, 548,472 . Salt is produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese near Mormugao, where there are 20 mines. Manganese is imported into the Unlted States for steel-making as an essential. The 1921 estimated revenue of this group was 1,651,000 escudos; expenditures, 2,086,000; imports, 4,751,000; exports, chiefly cocoanuts, copra, fish, spices and salt, 1,401,000.

Macao, China, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River; it has 74,866 population (1910); 2,171 of. which were Portuguese. the rest Chinese; a military force of 488 natives; and had (budget of 1922) a revenue of \(2,665,000\) escudos, and expenditures of \(2,519,000\). Wlth imports in 1920 of \(9,519,000\) escudos, and exports of \(7,016,000\). The trade is mostly transit.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the north coast of Australia, Holland having the western part. The population in 1915 was 377,815 . Tile. 1922 budget estimate shows revenues 378,125 e cudos, expenditures the same -a balanced budg? ; imports, 1919 814,612 escudos; exports, coffee, sa dalwood, siandal root, copra and wax, \(365,595\).

\section*{PORTUGUESE AFRICAN FOSSESSIONS.}

The Cape Verde Islands, in the North Atlantic, longitude \(25^{\circ}\), latitude \(15^{\circ}\), 14 in number, Prala. capital, had a population of 149,793 in 1912, of which 4,799 were white. Chlef products are coffee, medlcinal products, hides and. millet. Receipts, budget of \(1922,2,783,000\) escudos; expenditures, the same-a balanced budget.
Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia, chief port Bissau, has a populatlon estlmated at 289,000 . In 1920 imports were \(15,659,000\) escudos; exports, chiefly rubber, wax, oils, ivory and hides, 9,540,000

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,000-mlle coast line stretching south from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a High Commissioner, who resides in Loanda, with large powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area covers 484,800 square miles.

The native population in 1914 was estimated at \(2,124,000\). There were 52 Government schools, witn 2,400 pupils. The budget cstlmatred revenues and expenditures for 1922 were \(53,507,000\) escudos.

Chicf products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oll seeds, cocoanuts, lvory, cattle, fish, tobacco for local use, cotton, petrolcum and asphalt. There are large deposits of malachite, copper, iron and salt, and gold has been found. Railway mlleage is 818 .

Mozambique, Portuguese East Afrlca, extends from Cape Delgado ( \(10^{\circ} 40^{\prime}\) couth latitude) to the Unlon of South Africa just below the capital, Lourenco Marquez. To the west lles the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the north is Tanganyika, formerly German East Afrlca, but surrendered to the British November, 1918; over 400 square miles of that territory, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique \(\ln 1919\).

Mozambique has 428,132 square miles, and an estimated population of \(3,150,000\) natives and \(10,-\) 500 whites. The budget estimates for receipts and expenditures for 1922 were \(13,749,000\) escudos. Chief products are sugar, cocoanuis, beeswax and mining products. Gold has been discovered and coal dcposits exlst. It has vast natural resources practically untouched. The princlpal ports are Mozambique, population in \(1910,363,000\) (lncluding

472 Europeans) ; Ibo, Quliame, Chinda and Beira In 1919 imports were \(27,923,000\) escudos; exports 11,730,000, re-exports and transits, 66,463,958

Raiiroads are being pushed. the most important line being the Deiagoa Bay to Pretoria, 347 miles.

The isiands of St. Thomas and Principe, 125 miles off the coast of Airica in the Guif of Guinea, were discovered in 1471. The popuiation in 1914 was 63,500. Chief products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. The 1921 estimated budgct, revenues and expenditures, were \(1,718,000\) escudos. Imports in 1920 were 12,398,000 eseudos; exports, \(17,490,000\)

Trade of Portuguese Africa with the United States was:

ROME, THE SEE AND CHURCH OF. Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI. (Achilles Ratti), born at Desio, May 30, 1857, created Archbishop of Milan, September, 1921, Cardinai, June 13, 1921, eiected Pope (261st) in succession to Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922.

Secretary of State, Cardinai Gasparri.
(For members of the Coilege of Gardinals consuit the index).
Apostolic Delegate to the Unted States, Arehbishop Bonzano.
The Popes for many centuries, with some slight breaks, heid temporal sovereignty over mid-rtaiy (the so-called Papal states), extending from sea to sea. comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles with a popuiation in the nineteenth century of over \(3,000,000\). This territory in tne retgn of Pius IX. was incorporated in the Kingdom of Itaiy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the paiaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandoifo by the Itallan law of May 13, 1871; this law aiso guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yeariy indemnity of \(3,225,000\) iire ( \(\$ 622,425\) at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remains unciaimed and unpaid.

The centrai administration of the Roman Cathoiic Chureh is carried on by eleven committees cailed Sacred Congregations, viz: Holy Offce, Consistorial Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Reilgious, Propaganda. Fide. Under Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecciesiastical Affalrs, Seminaries and Universities, Tribunals and various offices.

The Holy See maintains diplomatic reiations with Austria, Bavarla, Beigium, Czechosiovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, JugoSiavia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spaln, together with the most of the American repubiles except the United States and Mexico.

\section*{ROUMANIA, KINCDOM OF.}

AREA, 122,282 square miles; divided, Old Roumania, 53,489; additions confirmed by the 1919 peace treaties, Bessarabia, 17,146; Bukovina, 4,030; Transylvania, 22,312; Crisana, 8,038; Maramuresh, 6,258: Banat, 11,009.
POPULATION, 17,393,149; divided, Old Roumania, 7,904,104; Bessarabia (joined March, 1918), 2.344,800; Bukovina (joined November, 1918), 800,098; Transyivania (joined December, 1918), 2,678,367; Crisana, 1,316,981; Maramuresh, 766,666; Banat, 1,582,133 (Census of 1917).
CAPITAL, Bucharest; popuiation, 345,666; other cities. Chisinau, popuiatlon, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128: Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; and 20 others from 25,000 to 75,000
King, Ferdinand I., born Aug. 24,1865 ; succeeded his uncic King Caroi, Oct. 11, 1914: married Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxc-Coburg and Gotha, granddanghter of Qucen Vietoria. Heir, Crown Prince Caroi, born Oct. 15, 1893, married March 10, 1921, Princess Heien of Grecce; one son Michei.
prime Minisler. Jon Bratiano (War)
Minister to the United States, Prince A. Bibesco. Consul General in the United States, at New York, T Tileston Weils; Consuls, at Chicago. Ivan C. Popovici; at Pittsburgh, Samuei A. MeCiung. United States Minister to Roumanta, Peter Augustus Jay
Untterl States Consuls, at Bucharest. Ely E. Palmer; at Constanzia, Richard B. Haven. Roumania, whose history began as a Roman coiony, was formed within furkey in-Europe by
and Moldavia, in 1861; proclaimed its independence May 21, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish war: and was so confirmed by the Treaty of Beriin in 1878 losing Bessarabia, however, to Russia. The Worid War resuited in the return of Bessarabia, the addition of Transyivania from Hungary and of Bukovina with part of the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, based on ethnoiogical grounds. The country. is now lounded on the north by Hungary, Czechosiovakia and Poiand, on the east by the Ukraine (Russia) and tile Black Sea, on the south by Bulgaria and Serbia, and on the west by Jugo-Siavia and Hungary It is equai in size to the State of New Mexico. For about 300 miles the Danube forms its southeri boundary: the iast 250 miles of its course (from Oitenitza to the Black Sea) it flows through Roumania. The Dniester forms its northeast boundary for 300 miles. The Carpathian Mountains extend irom north to south to the middie of the country, whence the Transyivanian Alps extend 200 miles due west. .These mountains formed the oid western boundary.

The forests are extensive (18,750,000 acres) and the timber industry important. The soil is very fertile, making the country a granary of Europe. Four-fifths of the population engages \(\ln\) agriculture and stock raislng. The production of wheat in 1919 was \(1,320,000\) tons and \(\ln 1920640,000\) tons: other cereals, \(3,148,000\) and \(2.710,000\) tons respectlvely The tobacco crop in 1920 was 5,000 tons. About 50,000 are empioyed in the oil fields, the iargest industry, and \(1,160,885\) metric tons of petroieum was produced in 1920 . Salt mining in the lower Carpathians is a state monopoly.

Roumania had in \(1920 \quad 7.240\) miles of ratiroads, with a navigation servlce in the Black Sea and the Danube River, ail state operated. t The merchant marine has 158 vesseis of 71,158 tonnage. In 1919 there entered Roumanlan ports 10,546 vessels of 2,991,000 tonnage. The European Commission of the Danube, establlshed in 1856, wlth sovereign powers over the navigation of that river, has its seat at Galatz.

A Constituent Assembiy was eiected in May and June, 1920, by universal, direct and secret suffrage. Work is in progress on harmonization of the Constitutions of the several countrles which before had Constitutlons-Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukovina. The Constitution of Oll Roumania was adopted in 1866, and amended in 1879 and 1894. It provided for two legisiative chambers. The Senate now consists of 170 members, 82 for Oid Roumania, 45 for Transyivania, 24 for Bessarabla, 19 for Buikovina, four for the universities, and 19 blshops. The Chamber of Deputies now consists of 347 members, 168 for Old Roumania, 112 for Transyivania, 51 for Bessarabia, 16 for Bukovina. The King has veto power over the acts of the Assembiy. Executive power is vested in a Councii of twelve Ministers. Milltary service is compulsory. On Jan. 1, 1922, the effective strength was 230,000 men, there having been disorders in 1918 which cailed 400,000 men to the coiors. Further reduetions are in progress.

The navy consists of a smail crulser, slx destroyers two scout boats, and four gunboats, with a special Danube Rlver naval force of 12 gunboats, nine sioops, four river monitors, eight destroyers and seven torpedo boats. The navai base is at Suiina, on the Biack Sea, chief port.

Of the population in 1918 there were \(9,695,000\) of the Orthodox Greek Church, 1,456,000 of the Greek Cathoiic Church, 1,483,000 of the Roman Cathoile Church, 1,334,000 Protestants, 17,000 Armenians, 834,000 Jcws and 44,000 Mohammedans. Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox ciergy are pald by the state, other cicrgy being subventloned. Instruction is frec and compuisory, "wherever there are schoois." Inteiligence is spreading, but in 1909 , by a speciai census, 60.16 per cent. ot the population over seven years of age was iliterate Roumania is a member of the League of Nations

The leu is the unit of currency, goid par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Nov. 1, 1922. was 63 cents. Imports in 1919 were \(3,575,000,000\) ici; exports. 102,\(875 ; 000\). The ton heavy adverse trade baiance caused Roumania to defauit the interest of her two-year treasury notes eariy in 1922. Nationalization of minerai resources is serlousiy proposed.

Budget, 1922-23-Receipts, 10,250,000,000 iel; expenditures, theoreticaliy equai.

The public ciebt on April 1, 1921, was 20,311.293,312 iei, besides the portions of the diebts of Austria-Hungary and Russia wbich have been assumed by Roumania, \(10,000,000,000\) lel.

Trade with the Unlted States was:
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Imports, 1920-21

## RUSSIA.

(Russlan Soclalist Federal Sovlet Republlc.)
AREA, $8,166,130$ square milcs; dependencies (Khiva, estimated, 24,000 square miles, and Bokhara, estimated, 83,000 ), 107,000 square miles; grand total, $8,273,130$ square miles.
甲OPULATION, estlmated, 1922, 131,546,065; dependencies, Khiva, estimated, 646,000; Bokhara, estimated, $1,250,000$; total 1,896,000; grand totai, 133,442,065.
CAPITAL, Moscow, succeeding Petrograd (St. Petersburg) as capital of Soviet Russia: population, 1920 census, 1,050,011; other principal citles, Petrograd, population, 1915, 2,318,645; popuiation, estimated, 1922, 700,000; Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine, population, 1913, 258,360; Odessa, port on the Black Sea, population, 1912, 631,000; Kazan, 1913, 195,300.
Council of People's Commissaries (as of Aprll, 1922): President, of Council, Vladimir Ilich Ulianov-Lenin, born April 23, 1870.
Minister of Foreign Adfairs, Georges Chicherin.
War and Marine, Leon Trotzky; Finance, Krestinsky; Healt?, Semashko; Posts and Telegraphs, Dovgalevsky; Ways and Communications, Dzerzhinsky; Supreme Economic Council, Bogdanov; Agriculture, Yakovenko; Food, Brlvkhanov; Justice, ture, Yakovenko; Food, Brivkhanov; Justice,
Kursky; Social Welfare, Vinckurov; Labor, Schmidt; Education, Lunacharsky; Nationalities. Stalin; 'Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Stalin; Home Affairs, Dzerzhinsky; Foreign Trade, Krassln.
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, Kainin (eiected by the All-Russian Congress for period of one year).
Ambassador to the United States, no diplomatic relatlons with the Soviet Government. The United States State Department still recognized (May, 1922) Boris Bakhmeteff, appointed July 5,1917 , by the Kerensky Government, as Ambassador from Russia.
Consuls General in the United States, at New. York, Michel Ostinow; at Seattie, Wash., Nikolai Bogoyavlensky (also for Nome, Alaska); at Chicago, Antoine Volkoff. Consuls, at Boston, Joseph A. Conroy; at Philadelphia, William Tucker; at Pittsburgh, Georges Tchirkow; at San Francisco, George Romanovsky.
United States Ambassador to Russia, vaeant.
United States Consuls, at Vladivostok, Siberia, S. Pinckney Tuck.

Russia stretches across two continents from the North Pacific to the Baltic. It occuples the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On March 12, 1917, the day of the revolution that destroyed Czardom, Imperial Russia comprised $8.764,586$ square miles of territory, $\mathbf{F}^{-i}$ ith $182,182,600$ (official "revision" estimate of 1915) of population; this included 131,796,800 ln European Russia; $13,229,100$ in the Caucasus, $10,377,900$ in Siberia, and $11,254,100$ in the Central Asiatic provinces. The population analyzed $100,331,516$ Aryans, the several branches of the Siavs forming 92 per cent. thereof, with half a dozen other races represented. The changes wrought by the world war, the revolutionary movements in minor regions, treaty decrees of the Allied and Associated Governments, and negotiations of the Russian Sociaiist Federal Soviet Republic as to political and economle relations, brought dismemberment to the old empire and great modifications of terrltory and reiationship toward the new federations (R.S. F. S. R.) of many of the old distrlcts and provlnces. Five independent states have rlsen in the west. In 1920 the Russian Soviet Government concluded treatles of peace with each, Esthonia, Feb. 2; Lithuania, Juiy 12; Latvia, Aug. 11; Poland, Oct. 12; and Finland, Oct. 14; which recognized the territoriai limitations of each or provlded for further settlement. That same year agreement was reached by the Allied Powers whereby Rumania received Bessarabia, taken from her ln 1878, subject to later discussion by Russia. The former Turkish province of Kars, also taken in 1878, was renounced by the Soviet in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918 . The area and population lost were:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Square } \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Poland (lndependent) | 43,804 |
| Finland (lndependent) | 125,689 |
| Esthonla (independent) | 16,000 |
| Latvia (lndependent) | 27,000 |
| Lithuania (independent) | 22,890 |
| Bessarabia (to Roumania) | 17,330 |
| Kars Area (semi-autonomou | 7,780 |

Total.
260,493

The Ukralne, nine provinces, 174,510 square miles (about the size of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), with $26,001,802$ of population, was, by the Treaty of Riga, 1921, technieaily left as an independent state, so recognized by Sovlet Russia and Poiand. The subsequent establishment of a Soviet form of government, under direct Soviet lnfluence, placed Ukrainia virtuaily in Russian territory, and it appears now to be regarded by practically all authorities as properly inclusive in the areas and population of the R. S. F. S. R. These are the statistics given out March 1, 1922, by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs.

## RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS:

|  | Square |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles | Population |
| Sovlet Russia Proper. | 1,290,440 | 65,751,898 |
| Ukraine. . . . . . . | 174,510 | 26,001,802 |
| White Russia | 23,290 | 1,634,223 |
| Azerbaljan | 33,970 | 2,096,973 |
| Armenia | 15,240 | 1,214,391 |
| Georgia | 25,760 | 2,372,403 |
| Far Eastern Republlc | 652,740 | 1,811,725 |
| Siberia. . . . . . . . | 4,210,420 | 9,257,825 |

A UTONOMOUS REPUBLICS:

| Bashkir | 40,420 | 1,268,132 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tartar. | 25,960 | 2,852,135 |
| Crimea | 15,060 | 761,600 |
| Mountain Repubiics | 17,420 | 808,480 |
| Daghestan. | 13,730 | 798,181 |
| Kirghiz. | 843,640 | 5,058,553 |
| Turkestan | 577,400 | 7,201,551 |
| A UTONOMOUS AREAS: |  |  |
| Votiak | 11,300 | 686,049 |
| Zyrian | 107,060 | 186,878 |
| Kalmyk | 38,440 | 126,256 |
| Mari (Cheremiss) | 6,040 | 300,069 |
| Chuvash | 6,720 | 758,161 |
| LABOR COMMUNES: |  |  |
| Karelia. | 28,890 | 144,392 |
| German Volga Commune. | 7,680 | 454,368 |
| Total. | ,166,130 | 1,546,045 |

Because of permanent agreement the Aslatic states of Khiva and Bokhara should be considered as dependencies of the R. S. F. S. R. Their statistics are:

Of the group under the heading Independent Rcpubiics, the Ukraine is the southwestern division of European Russia. (See following.)
White Russia iies along the Polish frontier with Mlnsk as its chiel city.

Azerbaijan (the size of the State of Maine), has the southern half of the Caspian Sea shore line for its eastern boundary with Persia on the soutli.

Armenia (the size of Massachusetts, Connectlcut and Rhode Island), also of the independent rcpublic group, on the south and west. and Georgia (the size of West Virginia), another on the north and Daghestan (the size of Maryland), classed as an autonomous republic, along the Caspian, on the north; Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian is lts chief city. Armenia has Persia on the south, Turkey on the west and Georgia on the north. Erivan is lts chief city.

Georgia also has Turkey as lts neighbor on the south and Daghestan on the northeast. On the west lt lies along the Black Sea with Tiflis as lts capitai and Batum as lts port.

North of Georgia and west of Daghestan, with Russia on the north and the Black Sea on the west are the mountain republics of the autonomous group-four of them-(about the slze of Vermont and New Hampshire). These five divisions are a rearrangement of the former Transcaucasia:

Of the other autonomous republics, the Crimea (about the size of Maryland and Delaware) occupies the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. Sebastopoi ls its chief city and seaport. Turkestan (twice the size of Texas) lies ln Asia east of the south half of the Caspian Sea. North of lt In Asia and enclosing the north side of the Caspian Sea so that the westcrn portion lies along the European side of the Ural River is Kirgiz (as large as the eight mountain states of the Unlted States), and still north of that, in European Russia, Bashklr (a province as large as Kentucky), Tartar (the size of West Virglnia), lies further to the west on both
sides of the Volga with the so-called autonomous area Votiak as its nelghbor on the north, and Marl and Chuvash as neighbors on the west. Kazan is its ehlef city. These three neighbors together are about equal in slze to Tartar. Further to the north Zyrlan stretches up to the Arctic Ocean with the Ural Mountalns as its northeast frontier. In territory it equals Nevada, with nearly twice its populatlon. Kalmyk has the Caspian Sea on the southeast and the Volga runs along its northeast frontier. It is about the slze of Indiana. Astrakhan is the chief city

The so-called Labor Commune, Karelia, lles along the Finnlsh. frontler, to the north, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega and the Arctic Circle wlth the White Sea on the northeast. Beyond is the Murman coast. The other Labor Commune, the German Volga Commune, is an irregular group like lslands on both sides of the Volga east and south of Saratov, and is somewhat smailer than the State of New Hampshire with about the same number of inhabitants.

## DECLINE OF POPULATION.

M. W. Mlkhallovsky, director of the Central Statistlcal Offce at Moscow, in an article on the third Russian census, as quoted in a bulletin of the health sectlon of the League of Natlons, September, 1922, gives these figures on the decline of population in Russla. He bases his study on data for European Russia, Northern Caucasus, Siberia up to the Baikal Sea, the Kirghiz Republic and two governments of the Ukraine. He finds that in this area the population has declined from 102,793,000 in which was then estimated at $3,000,000$ men), a decrease, including the army, of nearly 10 per cent. Instead of this decrease of $9,000,000$ lnhabitants, there would have been an increase of about $12,000,000$, it is stated, if the rate of naturai increase obtaining before the war had continued.

European Russia is said to have been the principal sufferer, whereas the population has diminished only slightly in the far-away Asiatic territories. The percentages of decrease given by M. Mikhailovsky are 14 per cent. for Northern Caucasus, 3 per eent. for Siberia, and 4 per cent. for the Klrghiz Republlc.

The decline in populatlon is given as due to the followlng causes: (1) Emigration foliowing the eivil war, which is estinated as high as 2,000,000; (2) milltary losses in the World War, $2,500,000$; (3) loss of life ln the civil war, estimated at not less than $1,000,000$; and (4) excess mortality, largely due to the great epidemles, about $3,500,000$. The latter figure is stated as being probably an underestimate.

The census of Russia was taken in August, 1920, it should be noted, and since that time the famine has occurred whlch overshadows all previous scourges of this klnd from which the country has suffered, and the loss of lives from whlch is estimated in mllilons.

The disproportion of the sexes, especially in the rural districts, is highly significant. The sex distribution ls given as follows:

|  |  | Female. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban. | 9,788,000 | 10,904,000 | 20,692,000 |
| Rural | 51,241,000 | 59,613,000 | 110,854,000 |
|  |  | 70,517,000 |  |

The blrth rate in Russla, stated to have been extremely high before the war, averaging about 45 per 1,000 . population, is said to have declined by more than 40 per cent.

The London Times, on Sept. 1, 1922, printed a despatch from Riga, saying that according to officlal Bolshevist flgures the Cheka executed $1,766,118$ persons before being renamed the supreme political adminlstration last February. The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 355,250 other intelicctuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 260,000 soldlers, 59,000 policemen, 12,950 landowners, 192,350 workmen and 815,100 peasants.

## RESOURCES OF RUSSIA

The political home of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is in Eastern Europe; centrallzed in fact, in Moscow, the ancient capital.

The russian domains comprehend every phase of climate except the dlatinctly tropical, and have varied topography. It has vast plains, some virtually desert, some fictualiy or potentially productive; many high mountain ranges, and a distinctlve geologle Peature is the Russian steppes-broad plains of shifting sandy formatlon.
in the main, however, Russia proper beglns in the centro with a serles of low tablelands, and slopes in the dircction of the Baltic, Black and Casplan Seas, and toward the White Sea and the Arctic Occan to the north.

The Ural Mountains form tho boundary between.

Russla proper and the main body of Asia; the Caucaslan Mountains aré on the soutliern line, between the Black Sea and the Casplan. Extensive forests occupy much of the central portions, total forest area being about 500,000 square miles.

The rivers are important as actual or potential channels of commerce-the Dnieper and Dniester, flowing into the Black Sea, the Dnieper being part of the proposed trans-European waterway from the Black Sea at Odessa to the Baltic Sea at Danzig the Volga and Ural flowing into the Casilian Sea; the Neva flowlng into the Gulf of Flnland; and the Petciora flowing into the Arctic Occan. There are 42,091 miles of rivers, lakes and canals navigable for steamers.

The areas controlled by Russia compreliend nearly every materlal natural resource of modern civilization-minerals of all kinds, base and precious; every variety of timber, excepting tropical, every character of cereals, vegetable and fruit lands; being as near to self-contained, economically, as any other, ower, exceptlng the British Empire.

The clief lnterest is in agriculture, the other physical resources -not yet being well developed. The oil measures, however, have bcen quite well developed, there being petroleum in large quantity ln the Baku region, in the Caspian ficlds, with considerable pre-war production, and production now being resumed in small measure; and in several other parts petroleum exists in large measure. Several working concessions have lately been reported as granted by the - Sovict Government to American and British oil interests, but no development has been unciertaken as yet.

Russia is normally the world's greatest source of platinum, the Russian share $\ln 1912$ and 1913 being from 250,000 to 300,000 troy ounces of the world total of 267,000 to 313,000 .

Unmined iron ore is estimated at nearly 1,000,000,000 tons, considerable of it being in the Ukraine, economically convenient to transport to the Black sea.

There ale very large mineral resources in the Ural Mountains. Gold and silver are mined there and in many other localities, also coal, salt, zinc and copper.

Before the war, Russia was a heavy exporter of foodstuffs; since the war, Russia has had to call on other countries, chiefly the United States, for food to feed miliions who were starving. (See special article elsewhere in The ALMANAC on the Russian famine and the work of the American Relief Administratlon.)

The cotton crop of 1917 was reported as about $526,000,000$ pounds, or about $1,000,000$ bales, around one-eighth to one-tenth of the crop of the United States.

Approximately $500,000,000$ acres of forested areas are to a large degree potentially agricultural when the tlmber lias been removed. The by and large estimate is that under development such as has been attained in other civilizer countries Russia would have close to $700,000,000$ acres of cultivable lands, or the equivalent of more than $1,000,000$ square miles of actualiy tllled lands, whlch is more than like areas in the United States

Industry is not well advanced, although in some of the western portions there has been considerable progress in iron, steel and tin maklng, with rather heavy productlon of sugar from the beet.

Railway mileage is relatively small, the figures for lines actually operated in 1921 being 29,909 mlies, with about 130,000 miles of telcphone lines ln 1913. On the vast plains area and in the more settled areas in the west there were enormous totals of domestle animals, the 1914 figures showing 33,875,000 horses, mostly the smaller Russian type; 50,038,000 cattie; $14,543,000$ swine and $71,708,000$ goats.

Development of industry has run coincidentally with the freeing of the seris 60 years ago, and the further progress toward modern conditions up to the time of the late troubles. Industrial employment was about $2,000,000$ when the war began, In about 15,000 factories. The cotton industry normally is lmportant. In 1916 , Russia had $8,000,000$ splndles, produced nearly $700,000,000$ pounas of yarn, and wove nearly $750,000,000$ pounds of cotton cloth. Russian flax and linen also were extensively produced.

Since the 1917 revolutlon, industry has been much upset. Reliabie flgures are not casily obtalned. The no mal Russia imported much machinery from England and Germany, and agricultural machines from the Unlted States; raw cotton from Egypt, and $1 r o n$ and coal from England.

PRODUC'ION OF PRE-WAR RUSSIA.
What Russia was capabie of producing before the war and the 13olshevil: revolution is indleated by these offclal statistics of the former empire; tbe cultivable areas ln acres were as follows:

European Russia, cereal crons, 196.997.000 acres:
potatoes, 8.059,000: flax and hemp, 4.733,000: totai, 209.789,000: meadows. 61.330.000 acres. Poland, ccreal crops, 11,377,000: potatoes. 2,586.000: flax and hemp. 110.000; total, 14,073,000: meadows, 2,280,000 acres.

Caucasia. cereal crops, 22,073,000: potatoes, 247,000 : hemp and flax. 292,000; total. $22,612,000$; meadows. 5,676,000 acres.

Siberia. cereal crops, 14.925,000; potatoes, 292,000: hemp and fax, 147,000: total, 15,364,000; meadows. 17.132,000 acres.

Central Asia. cereal crops, 11,458,000; potatoes, $67.000^{\circ}$ hemp and flax, 236,000: total, 11,751,000 acres. meadows, $9.338,000$ acres.

Acreage totals, cereals, 256,830,000; potatoes, 11.251.000 hemp and flax. 5.518,000; total, 273,599.000 acres: meadows, $95,756.000$ acres. The grand totai of cultivable and meadow lands was. therefore 369.628.500 acres.
In round numbers, tbe crops produced in 1913, in Russia. exclusive of Finland, were:

Winter wbeat. $20,800,000$ tons, or about 624,400.000 bushels: spring wheat, $9,900,000$ tons, or about 297,600,000 busheis.

Winter rye, $27,600,000$ tons, or about $827,800,000$ busheis; spring rye, 634,000 tons, or about 19,000,000 bushels.

Oats. 19,900,000 tons, or about 598,400,000 bushels. Other cereals, 8,677,000 tons.
Total cereais, $45,092,800$ tons, or about $3.000,000-$ 000 bushels.

Potatoes. $39,400,000$ tons, or about $1,183,300,000$ bushels. Hay, $58,400,000$ tons. Tobacco produced in 1913 was about $200,000,000$ pounds.

Russia in 1914 had the return from 34.973,000 horses; $52.053,000$ cattle; 72,273,000 sheep and goats; 14.995,000 pigs.

Cotton production in Ferghana, Samarkand, Bokhara, Transcaspia, Khiva, Syr-Daria, (not including Amu-Daria,) Erivan, Elizavetpol, Baku, Tiflis and Kutais, in 1915 was $1,125,675$ of 500 pound bales. Russia imported considerable cotton from Egypt and other countries, raw cotton consumption being larger than production, and using 416.274 spindles.

The forests netted annually about $\$ 30,000,000$ profit.

In 1912, mineral production was given as 58,462 kilograms of gold, 5,525 kilograms of platinum 18,018 kilograms of silver, 1,699 metric tons of lead, 11,708 metric tons of zinc. 33,531 metric tons of copper, $4,198,000$ metric tons of pig iron, $3,727,000$ metric tons of iron and steel, 30,910 metric tons of coal, $9,260,000$ metric tons of naphtha, and 1,906,000 metric tons of salt.

Oil production in 1915 was $9,152,000$ short tons, four-fifths of it coming from the Baku region; aicohol, $60,812,000$ gallons; sugar, $1,697,760$ short tons from 1,888,136 acres; the 1914 cat.ch of the fisheries being $996,500,000$ pounds, or 33 per cent. less than former years, with $35,051,000$ rubles paid for imported fish, and about $7,300,000$ rubles for fish and caviar exported.

Total Imperial Russian imports in 1915 were given as $1,114,000,000$ gold rubies (par of exchange in 1914. 51.5 cents) and exports $397,000,000$ rubles; but up to 1913, exports exceeded imports, figures tor that year by the Russian Government being imports, 1,374,000,000 rubles, and exports, 1,520,000,000 rubies.

The export in 1913 of $807,183,000$ rubles of food, more than hall of all exports, indicate to what extent Imperial Russia helped to feed the world, much of the Russian export food going to Great Britain and to Germany, both of which returned in exchange largely manufactures, machinery, woolens, and coal, and raw cotton came from the United States and Egypt. A study of the forelgn trade of Imperial Russia for some years before the war proves that the balance between imports and exports, exports being always in excess, was close enough to be economically healthy.

## BOLSHEVIST CONTROL.

Cataclysmic events took place when Imperial Russia fcli on March 12, 1917, and revolutionary forces took over the Government, Czar Nicholas II. abdicating. A provisional government was set up by the Duma, Russia's national legislative body, with Prince George Lvoff as the head, Alexander Kerensky becoming Premier on Aug. 6, 1917. The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants Deputies finally seized the power in a revolutionary movement on Nov. 7, 1917, the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet of Petrograd having wrested the government away from Kercnsky. Lenin and Trotzky were leaders.

The official name of the Government bccame the Russian Socialist Federai Soviet Republic, and it was offilally announced that this Communism was fashioned on the Karl Marxian social and economic theories. The basic demand was that only actual
workers. laborers, should have part in government. The dictatorship of the proletariat was set up.

Russia withdrew from her alliance with the Allied and Associatcd Governments in the World War and signed the Brest-1,itovsk Treaty of Peace with Germany. March 3. 1918.

All right of private property was abolished. The Government took over all transport, communication, industry, food, money, the productive processes of all activities. title to lands, stocks of goods, and assumed disposition of the products of industry and the produce of agriculture.

By the end of December, 1917, the theories of nationalization were in almost absolutely complete operation. confiscation haying proceeded without limitation. Private capital was no longer permissible.

## CAPITAL EXPROPRIATED.

Disregarding the comparatively small number of private estates and residences in Russia, practically all the foreign capital in that country was represented by investments in banking, industrial, and trading establishments. According to the data of the Petrograd Institute of Economic Research (published in the Soviet paper. Izvestiya, of June 24,1922 ), the aggregate capitalization of these investments in January, 1917, amounted to $2,242,-$ 974,000 gold rubles, made up of stock and share capital to the extent of $1,986,772,000$ rubles and bonds to the amount of $256,202,000$ rubles (the gold ruble equals $\$ 0.5146$ ).
These investments were distributed among the following classes of commercial enterprises:
ENTERPRISE.

Gold Rubles.
Mining industry.
834.320.100

Metallurgical industry
Urban real estate.
392,709,600 Credit institutions. 259.430,900 Textile industry... 237,200,000 Cextile industry. Trading establishments Foodstuffs manufacture 192,494,000 Paper and printing arts $80,715,200$ $80,715,200$
$37,330,500$ Transports roads and 31,404,800 26,650,000 and roling stock 25,736,500 Sawmills and woodworking industry Mineral-working industry.
Animal-products industry 18,239,300 Animal-pro

14,450,000

Total.
2,242,974,100
The foreign investments were distributed as follows:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NATION- } \\ & \text { ALITY. } \end{aligned}$ | Invested in all Russia. | Per cent. | Expropriated by Soviet Russia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French | Gold Rubles. 731,746,600 | 32.6 | old Rubles. |
| British |  |  |  |
| German | 441,593,200 | 19.7 |  |
| Belgian | 321,602,500 | 14.3 | 317,475,500 |
| Americai | 117,750 | 5 | 311,812,400 |
| Dutch | 115,456 |  | 117,750,000 |
| Swiss | 32,479 |  | 36,456,700 |
| Swedish | 23,772,300 | 1.1 | 16,646,700 |
| Danish | 14,737,700 | 0.7 | 14,537,700 |
| Austrian | 7,550,000 | 0.4 | 5,900,000 |
| Italian | 2,506,200 | 0.1 | 2,106,200 |
| Norwegia | 2,300,000 | 0.1 | 2,300,000 |
| Finnish. | 2,000,000 | 0.1 | 2,000,000 |
| Total | 2,242,974,100 |  | 2,007,305,300 |

The investments included in the first column and not expropriated are those in territories like Latvia, Poland, etc., now beyond the boundaries of Soviet Russia.

Various counter-revolutions broke forth against the Soviet Government, which consisted of government by group representation in the hands of the Bolshevist Party, so that the admittedly correct definition was that Russia's government was administered by the Bolshevist Party by means of the Soviet method.

The Soviets held the control, and finally removed the capital to Moscow, further from the western frontier, for greater safety.

For various reasons, the Soviets at last decided to modify materially the degree to which Communism nationalization and the prohibition of private capital was to be enforced, there being yieiding to the extent that private capital was permitted in some instances, official promulgation by the Government of the new economic policies (so-calied "Ncp.") in March, 1921, being that for the present the continuance of absolutc Communism would not be insisted on.
This change found expression in various permis-
sions for private capital to operate in industry, and for the individual citizen of the Russian Socialist

Federal Soviet Repubiic to possess eertain kinds of property.

## ALTERATION OF POLICY.

A fundamental alteration of Soviet Russian poliey, as analyzed by the United States Department of Commerce in October, 1922, was a "reversion from the land policy of striet socialization to the plan of peasant possession, peasants being ailowed to aequire actual nossesslon, though teehnically ownershlp remains with the state.'

The new status was further accentuated at various times by such concessions as were reported to have been granted in 1920 to Washington D. Vanderlip of Los Angeles, an American, in Siberia, the present status of which is indeterminate; and the reported giving back in 1922 to Leslie Urquhart; ehairman of the Russia Asiatie Corporation, Ltd.. Urquhart to have a 99 -year lease on properties, and to pay the Government 6 per eent. of the output. Validation of this transaction was later refused by the Soviet Government.
London and Berlin cablegrams to American newspapess outlined this situation at varlous times, it belng regarded as a fundamental test of alteration of Soviet poliey.

Also, the status of the Baku oll fieids was reported often to have undergone changes, by concessions by the Soviets, which were to permit private operation of the wells.

Careful correspondence from London to The New York World in Oetober, 1922, indicated that Lenin, President of the Council of the People's Commisiarles, R.S. F. S. R., in a speech on Oct. 17 , declared "that his hearers could not but remark the sudden change in the economle poilcy of the Sovietg, which now included more elements of the old economle system than had hitherto been the ease"

The United States, having withheld indorsement of American participation in Russian economic operations, finally considered sending a commission to study economic conditions in Russia, but failed to reach an acceptable agreement.

Cables to American newspapers on Sept. 21 1922, reported that the Soviets had granted a concession to the American Internationai Barnsdall Corporation to certain oil working rights; thls being foliowed two days later with cablegrams to The New York World, intimating that the conditions governing the concession were not so favorabie as had been thought at first.

Summing up all reports, the consensus appears to be that the initlal degree of nationailzation had been fundamentally altered, and that the Soviets had decided to retrace somewhat their long step toward complete Communlsm.

The British Government, in 1919 and 1920, negotiated a trade agreement with Russia, M. Krassin, Mlnister of Foreign Trade, belng the Soviet representative, who went to London for the purpose, and remained there for many weeks, going occasionally back to Moseow. The agreement, although signed de facto by the British Government, had not, at last reports, been made de jure by the Parliament at London.

The signing of a separate treaty between Russla and Germany by their delegates at the Genoa Conference is referred to elsewhere in Thir Almanac; but one of the international questions which has been raised has been whether the two mentioned natlons were in a rapprochement whieh would unite Russia's large natural resources and German organizing and sclentific skill in some ciose working agreement. Also late in 1922 the report was that China was about to reeognize the Soviet Russian Government.
The United States remalned in a non-committal attltude regarding America's part in Russian trade. Russia was understood to back the Turlss in the dispute over the Straits of the Dardanelles. Russia and Jrpan were in a deadiock over the dispositlon of the northern part of Sakhalin Island in the Pacinc, which had been occupled by Japan. Russia was belleved by many to aspire to lead ail Asiatlc people, among whom already she had a footing in her Centrai Asiatic provinces.

Since the revolution of 1917, the chief military aetivity of the Russian Socialist Federai Soviet Republic has been against the Poles, in the SovietPolish war. It found its culmination in 1920, when Marshal Pilsudski of Warsaw, with more than a million men in the Polish Army, invaded the Ukraine, reaching Kiev, its capital, and 100 kilometres beyond toward the Black Sea, and then was huried baek to ciose to Warsaw. French Gencrals Weygand and Menry, aldes to Marshal Foch, alded in reorganlzation of the Polish forccs, and the Soviets were driven out from Poland. The Treaty of Riga in 1921 ended hostilities, reparations in gold and
jewel, being pledged by the Soviets, the values paid over later forming the first gold reserve established by the Warsaw Government as the basis of the new currency.

Military service is eompulsory under Bolshevist Sovietism, actual bearing of arms having been reserved solely for the actual workmon, soldiers, sailors and peasants, others doing non-combat service. In the Soviet-Polish war, numbers of Mongolians were utllized by Russia. The army numbers $1,300,000$ with a reserve of $3,500,000$.

Trotzky, the Commissar ior War, however, in an interview on Aug. 26, 1922, told the Assoclated Press: "Our fighting forces have been reducer from $5,500,000$ to 800,000 " and he pralsed the work of the new Black Sea Navy.

Russia is not a member of the League of $\mathrm{Na}-$ tions.

The state religion of Russia is Greek Orthodox, the church being thrown somewhat into confusion by the changed attitude of the Sovlets toward religious establishment. But there are many Mohammedans in technical Russlan territory, and also in much of the area of the autonomous and semiautonomous Sovlet republics in the south. It has been claimed that the Soviet Government, during the immediately post-revolutionary action kllled a majority of the Russian intallectuals. Reliable figures are not available.
OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE R. S. F.S. R. AT THE HAGUE.
In 1914 Imperial Russia, as reported by the officials thereof, had in clrculation paper currency totalling $1,775,000,000$ rubles, the gold ruble being worth 51.46 American cents. It was based on a gold guarantee fund of $1,695,000,000$ rubles.

Under the Soviet reglme its financiai conditions have not been easily ascertainable. Reports vary widely. However, resorting to the ciaims of the R:S. F. S. R., put forward by its delegation at the Hague Conference in July, 1922, the following is a condensation of the fiscal facts as set forth at that time by them;
pAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.
(In Billions of Rubles.)


Paper monev clrculating Juiy 1, 1922, totalied $271,236,000,000,000$ of rubies.

1913 BUDGET OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA. Ordinary Revenues.

Taxes, direct, rubies
Goid
Rubles.
Taxes, indirect. 249,865,738
Taxes, indirect 249,
$6565,424,738$
218,250 Per

Taxes, customs. $657,424,200$
$218,257,160$ $218,257,160$
$925,303,075$ 986,849,769 Cent.

Imperial duties
Imperial revenues.
31.1

Property taken from the domalns.
$1,625,680$. 05
909,700
.03
$113,115,772$
15,791,734
3.6
.06
$\frac{.06}{86}$
Total
$3,169,142,828$

## Extraordinary Resources.

Permanent deposits in the
Russian Imperial Bank .
$2,000,000$
.01
Returned to the Treasury from capltal set apart for food and seed in the Empire
$8,000,000$
Total.
$10,000,000$
Total ordinary and extra-
ordinary revenues.
3,179.142,828
Cash in the Treasury
29,264,133
Grand total . .. .......... $3,208,406,961 \quad 100.00$

## Foreign Countries-Russia.

## 1913 BUDGET OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA. Ordinary Expenses.

Gold Rubles. Pct.
Ministers of the Court
Higher Institutions of the Empire.
Holy Synod
Ministry of the Interior....
Ministry of the Finance... .
Ministry of Justice.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Pubiic Instruction.

16,359,595
9,213,214
44,219,759
182,303,677 453,699,561
89,460,491
7,279,295
$136,734,476$

Ministry of Ways and Com-
munication
649,609.650
20.27

Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

59,539,776
.28
1.38
5.68
14.15
2.78
.22

Ministry of Agricuiture
Direction of Breeding Stud
Ministry of War.
Ministry of Navy
Control of the Empire
Carrying of the Public Debt
Expenses extraordinary, divers

Total.

> .................. . . 135,813,118
2,593,450 545,581,753
230,374,400
12,094,904
402,907,086
10,000,000
2,987,784,205
$181,358,623$
Expenses.

## Extronses. <br> Extraordinary

Continued liquidation of the cost of the RussoJapanese war
Active expense of war ....
Construction of railways... count.
Construction of new ports and improvement of existing ports.............
Total extraordinary .....
Grand total..

101,950
90,112,569
110,775,137

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1922, JAN. TO SEPT.,
Revenues.
In Gold Rubles as of Apr. 18, 1922
Taxes, direct ..
$39,000,000$
$80,076,900$
Customs
Transport, Posts, Tele-
phones and Telegraphs.
Commerce of the State
Food, things of first necessiby and basic materials. .
Nationaiized Industry
Reimbursement of advances
made by the State
Sundry
Total.

## Deficit.

5,908,000
295,876,725
$\begin{array}{rr}319,277,043 & 32.2 \\ 66,500,000 & 6.7\end{array}$

Surpius expenses over receipts $138,552,041$ rubles.
The Soviet also iisted as sources of revenue $15,000,000$ rubies from purchase of gold and piatinum, and $78,446,907$ from the reserve of gold held by the R. S. F. S. R.

Expenses.
Generai Executive Com. .
Council of the People's
Lommissaries and
Com of Foreign Affairs
Com. of the Interior.
Com. of the Nationaiities
Com. of Justice.
Com. of Public Instruction.
Com. of Public Hygiene..
Com. of Labor
Com. of Sociai Weifare....
Bureau of Statisties ...
Peasants.

| In Gold Rubles | Pct. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $3,884,859$ | 0.3 |
|  |  |
| 967,851 | 0.1 |
| $1,684,261$ | 0.1 |
| $36,149,433$ | 3.2 |
| 633,306 | 0.06 |
| $4,885,340$ | 0.4 |
| $37,871,855$ | 3.4 |
| $25,084,928$ | 2.3 |
| $2,393,270$ | 0.2 |
| 404,291 | 0.04 |
| $4,036,278$ | 0.4 |
| $2,704,190$ | 0.2 |
| $105,978,196$ | 9.4 |
| $37,172,624$ | 3.3 |
| $188,440,875$ | 16.6 |
| $94,694,064$ | 8.4 |
| $4,578,088$ | 0.4 |
| $259,401,538$ | 22.9 |
| $23,624,868$ | 2.1 |
| $185,690,610$ | 16.4 |
| $26,327,310$ | 2.3 |
| $85,411,156$ | 7.5 |
| $1,132,025,109$ | 100.00 |

Com. of Finance. . . . . . . . . . . .
Com. of Agricuirure.
Com. of Provisions.

## Superior Council of

Economics
Com. of Foreign Trade
Com. of Ways and Communication.
Com. of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs.
Com. of War.
Com. of Navy
Alied and autonomous Republics
culotal.
1,132,025,109
29.8
3.5

Pct.
3.8
. 8

| $\begin{gathered} \text { IN } \\ \text { CASH. } \end{gathered}$ | In RUBLEs, 1922 Moder. |  | Discountable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | InterestBearing. | Non-InterestBearing. |  |
| Jan. | 134,894,800 | 74,807,700 | 321,800 |
| Feb | 261,550,100 | 40,294,700 | 504,800 |
| Mar | 360,699,300 | 22,114,200 | 775,000 |
| Apr | 542,644,800 | 16,146,600 | 159,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { IN FIXED } \\ \text { FORM. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Jan.... | 220,325,100 | 4,277,600 | 402,300 |
| Feb | 295,300,200 | 25,122,400 | 833,800 |
| Mar | 360,512,000 | 20,298,300 | 167,400 |
| Apr..... | 565,341,100 | 12,234,300 | 152,400 |

The working credits of the State Bank as of May 1, 1922, in millions of rubies, model of 1922 were:

|  | Demand. | Time. | Industrial. | Discount. | Mer-chandise. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enterprises of the State. | 837.6 | 603.9 | 266.2 | 35.2 | 302.4 |
| Co-operative enterprises. | 440.2 | I88.4 | 54.4 | 93.5 | 0.9 |
| Private enterprises. | 27.9 | 21.0 | . 10 | 4.4 | 16.1 |
| Totals. . | 1305.7 | 813.3 | 310.7 | 133.1 | 369.4 |

## CURRENT COSTS OF LIVING.

The Soviet report to The Hague showing the rise of the cost of living in Russia is here reproduced. It was based on 100 as the 1913 value standard, as set forth in the report:

| Date. | Average for the Principal Piaces. | Ave. Russia, Except Mascow and Petrograd. | Average for All Russia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1921. |  |  |  |
| Sept. | 6,308,426 | 6,051,760 | 6,285,305 |
| Oct | 6,668,948 | 6,310,099 | 5.412,091 |
| Nov | 8,262,078 | 8,093,839 | 8,842,092 |
| Dec. . | 9,771,205 | 9,998,023 | 10,277,122 |
| Jan. | 18,275,835 | 18,275,340 |  |
| Feb | 46,698,217 | 44,770,192 | 44,804,306 |
| Mar | 87,783,002 | 83,473,948 | 89,414,312 |
| A pr | 1,193,775,387 | 185,253,297 | 194, 551,133 |
| May | 10.263.714,167 | 267,319,959 | 257,394,138 |

## THE ECONOMIC STATUS QUO.

Apart from the foregoing official statement by the representatives of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Ropublic at. The Hague Conference in July, 1922, not much information may be obtained as to economic conditions at the present, other than unofficial figures and estimates by authorities outside of Russia. One comparison of products was made in thousands of poods weight-a thousand poods being equai to about 16 short tons:

Coai fell from 1,728,000 poods in 1913 to 466,499 in 1920; oil from 564,300 to 233,900 ; ores from 638,000 to 10,400 ; cast iron from 257,400 to 6,330 ; electrical machines from 678,000 to 36,700 ; brick from 2,000,000 to 43,000 ; sulphurie acid from 7,688,128 to 691,387; cotton yarn from 16,000 to 825 ; hides from 16,000 to 825 ; sugar from 82,806 to 5,542 . and so on through a long list

Other unofficial estimates were that the number of iivestock had deereased approximately 35 to 40 per cent. up to 1921 from 1913 figures, and tilied acreage about 40 to 50 per cent.

The United States Department of Commerce, late in 1922, issued a review of Russian economic activities for 1921, on the basis of comparison between 1913 and 1921 , and, while finding gradual increase of industrial and commercial movement during the year, estimated that "at pre-war prices the foreign trade for 1921 amounted to $268,700,000$ gold rubles (51.46 American cents), of which $248,500,000$ represented imports, and $20,200,000$ exports. The combined exports and imports were 9.6 per cent. of the former normal trade. By weight, the total trade amounted to $68,200,000$ poods ( 1,006 poods equal to about 16 short tons), of which $55,300,000$ poods ( 892,000 long tons), represented imports, and $12,-$ 900,000 (208,000 long tons), exports, being only 2.8 per cent. of the trade for 1913, reckoned by weight. Imports from the United States inereased somewhat during the last quarter of the year. In December, they amounted to 610,000 poods ( 9,839 long tons), of which 300,000 poods ( 4,839 long tons), consisted of goods for famine relief. From the United States, Russia obtained coal, foodstuffs, shoes and drugs.

The department also stated that exports of manufactures were only three-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total, or 2.5 per cent. of the total value in rubles; and that the chief export markets for Russia were Great Britain, Latvia and Germany.

It was accepted generally throughout the economic world that the industrial life in Russia was disorganized more seriously than in most countries.

In 1913 exports totalled $\$ 782,243,460$, and imports $\$ 707,060,400$. Later events completely overturned that healthy balance between income and outgo. This disparity is seen in the figures of United States exports to Russia of $\$ 26,000,000$ in 1913 , and of more than $\$ 315,000,000$ in 1917.

Present imports and exports into and from the United States are negligible. Trade with the United States as reported by the Department of Commerce was:

## Russia in Europe.

Imports $1920-21$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $17,11,830,070$
Imports 1920-21
Exports 1920-21
1,055,146

The Ukraine.
Imports 1921-22
$\$ 5,915,811$
Exports 1921-2
47.398

## Armenia and Kurdistan.

Imports 1921-22
\$526,081 3,163

## Russia in Asia.

Imports 1920-21.
1921-22
Exports $1920-21$
$\$ 979,245$
863,622
3,564,488
327,019

## T'HE UKRAINE

(Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Repubiic.)
AREA, 174,510 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 26,001,802.
CAPITAI, Kharkov, population, 1913, 258,360 chief citles, Odessa, population, 1912, 631,040; Klev, popuiation, 1913, 610,190; Ekaterinoslav, population, 1914, 180,000; Zhitomir, population, 1914, 80,000.
The Ukraine, the richest and most densely populated part of Russia, consists of the nine provinces In the southwestern part of European Russia borderling on the Biack Sea. It formeriy included Bessarabia, a strip taken from Roumania by Russia after its victory over Turkey in 1878 , but restored to that country by the Aliies in the Treaty of Peace. The Dniester River forms its boundary with Roumania on the soutinwest, and on the west it is bounded by Poland. The black soil is the richest in Russia; it is the great wheat growing district and Odessa,
its great port on the Black Sea, has large elevators
and in pre-war days was a most important grain shipping port.

There are large deposits of coal and iron ore.
The peopie belong to the Little Russian branch of the Slavs. Their independence, encouraged by Germany, was declared Nov. 21, 1917, but it was despoiled by Germany and iater overrun by the Bolshevists. Soviet Russia admitted its independence even so late as Mareh 19, 1921, in the Treaty of Riga with Poland, but the Ukraine's efforts at compiete independence have been frustrated by the R. S. F. S. R., to which its economic adherence is vitai. The two Soviet Governments of Russia and the Ukraine on Dee. 28, 1920 , signed a military and economic allialce which established Joint Peopie's Commissariats for Industry, Forelgn Trade, Transport, Finance, Labor, War, and Posts and Telegraphs.

## ARMENIA.

(Sociallstic Soviet Republic of Armenia.)
AREA, 15,240 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,214,391.
CAPITAL, Erivan, population, 90,000
Armenia, first winning recognition of independence from Turkey and Germany, joined with the Georgians and the Tartars, to form a federal republic in 1918. It was overthrown in five weeks, Georgia and Armenia declaring their independence. Armenia's independence was recognized by the Allies in 1920. On April 2, 1921, Armenia beeame a Soviet repubiic, and has therefore such relations with the R. S. F.
S. R. as classes it in a measure as Russian territory.

It lies at the southeastern frontier of TransCaucasia, and was a part of Imperial Russia, being now classed as one of the several autonomous repubilics which have sprung up in that region.

GEORGIA
(The Fraternal Soviet Republic of Georgia.) AREA, 25,760 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 2,372,403.
CAPITAL, Tiflis; population, 1915, 446,766
Georgia, situate in Trans-Caucasia, between the Black and Caspian Seas, is bounded on the north by the Caucasus, on the east by Azerbaijan, and on the south by Armenia.

Georgia joined the federal republic which was set up by Georgia, Armenia and Tartary in 1918, in March of the following year, Georgia becoming independent. Tumult followed, until, in 1921, Russian Soviet armies oceupied the land. The country is now governed by a revolutionary committee fashioned after Soviet Russia, which claims the dominant power in thiat area.

The people are Christians. Ninety per cent. of the population engage in agriculture, with tillage most erude. Corn, wine, fruits, silk, lioney, cattle and minerals are the chief interests. The produetion of manganese ore around Tchiaturi is important.

There are railways, and 1919 exports were $257,-$ 559,000 rubles, and imports, $366,897,167$ rubles. Batum, population, $1915,25,020$, is Its important port on the Biack Sea.

## AZERBAIJAN. <br> (Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic.)

AREA, 33,970 square miles
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 2,096,973.
CAPITAL, Baku; popuiation, 250,000.
Baku, the eapital, is the centre of the extensive oil industry and perliaps the most important of the several autonomous states in Trans-Caucasia tor that reasoll.

Azerbijan joined with Georgia and Armenia in 1917 to form a federal republic, but Azerbaijan declared its complete independence on May 28 , 1918, a Soviet government being formed, which was recognized by Great Britain in January, 1920. In April, the Bolshevists overthrew that government and declared alignment with Soviet Russia. In September, 1920, a politicai and economic treaty was signed between Azerbaijan and the R. S. F. S. R.

The people are Mohammedans. Besides oil, other interests are cotton, fisheries, cereals and cattic.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLTC.
(Far Eastern Democratic Republic.)
AREA, estimated, 652,740 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,811,725.
CAPITAL, Chita.
The "Far Eastern Democratic Republic," to give it, its fuil title, is the southern part of Siberia from Lake IBaikal east to the Sea of Okhotsk and the Japan Sea. It includes Transbalkalia, Anur, and the Maritime Province (capital and seaport Viadivostok). The יpper laall of the Isiand of Sakhaiin, now heid by the Japancse as security for claim for the Nikolaievsk aftair, norinally belongs witil it. In the south are Mongolia and Manchuria.

That part of Siberia which lies to the north is a waste. Of its $1,800,000$ inhabitants spread out over a territory as large as Texas, New Mexlco, Arizona and California, $80 \%$ are peasants. $15 \%$ are in the Government service and $5 \%$ are in private industry.

The people have suffered terribly in the three years of civil war that has devastated the land and bcggared the people. The forests are enormous and the country rich in gold and coal, but wholly undeveloped. The Trans-siberian Railroad is its artery of life.
"The Government" is a commisslon of seven elected by the National Assembly of about 400, which itself is elected by direct vote with proportlonal reprcsentation on a basis of unlversal suffrage of all men and women above 18 years of age. Liberty of speech, the press, assembly and religion are guaranteed. Education is free and compulsory. Bodily and capital punishment are abolished. There is a system of pcople's commlssars and a secret political police as under the Moscow government.

## Russian Dependencies. <br> BOKHARA.

(Bokharan People's Soviet Republic.)
AREA, 83,000 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,250,000. CAPITAL, Bokhara, population about 75,000 .

Bokhara is a vassal state in Central Asia, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of SyrDaria and Samarkand; on the east by the province of Fcrghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the southwest by the Russian provinces of TransCaspia and Khiva. A treaty, political and economic, was signed with the R.S. F. S. R., by virtue of which it remains as recognized Russian territory, one feature being that none may be admitted into Bokhara without a Russian passport. The new government ls Soviet. No duty may be levied on Russian goods imported.

The religion is Mohammedan, and the products are corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, hemp, sheep, goats, horses, camels, gold, silver, alum and sulphur.
There is navigation for steamers on the Oxus River, and railway lines operate to close to the capital.

## KHIVA.

(Khorasmian People's Soviet Republic.) AREA, 24,000 square miles. POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 646,000. CAPITAL, Khiva, population about 5,000.

Khlva is a vassal state of Russia, bounded on the north by the Aral Sea; on the east by the Oxus River; on the south and west by the Russian TransCaspian province.

It has a Soviet government, and has signed a treaty, political and economlc. with the Russlan Soviets, which lists Khiva as virtual Russian territory. The people are Mohammedans, and their products are chiefly cotton and silk.

## SALVADOR REPUBLIC OF.

AREA, 7,225 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1922, 1,500,000. CAPITAL, San Salvador, population 80,756. Other cities: Santa Ana, 60,679: San Miguel, 30,406; Nueva San Salvador, 23,291; San Vicente, 26,881 . President, Sr. Don Jorge Melendez, 1919-23.
Premier, Dr. Arturo Romez Arias (Foreign, Public Instruction, Justice, and Charitles). Minister to the United States, Sr. Salvador Sol M. Consul General, at New York, Trinidad Roniero. Consuls, at New Orleans, Leonilo Montalvo; at St. Louis, Rafael Garcia Escobar; at San Francisco, Pio Romero Bosquc, Jr.
United States Minister, Montgomery Schuyler
United States Vice-Consul, at San Salvador, Lynn W. Franklin.
Salvador lies along the Pacific Ocean wlth Honduras as its northcast boundary, and Guatemala on the northwest. Its coast line is 160 miles long and its average breadth 60 miles. It is about the size of the State of New Jcrsey. Along the sea is a narrow low alluvial plain and the lnterior is a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea level, containing a number of volcanic concs. Earthquakes are frequent; that of June 8, 1917, destroyed much of the capital and three other towns; even greater damage was done the capital on April 28, 1919. It lias luxuriant forests and abundant mineral dcposits which are undeveloped. The leading products are coffee, of which $60,000,000$ pounds was produced in 1921, and sugar, $40,000,000$ pounds. Cacao, indigo,
cotton, tobacco, balsam, hemp, hides, rubber, and bananas are also exported. Mestizos and Indians form two-thlrds of the population.

Under the Constitution of 1824, modified last in 1886, a president for four years and a single chamber of 70 . deputles for a year are elected by universal suffragc. The President appoints a ministry of four members. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The army numbers 7,500 , with reserves of 25,000 . There are 213 miles of narrow gauge railroads. In 1920, 520 steamers, tonnage 657,396 , entered its ports. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.
(For part in federation of Central America see Honduras.)
Par of exchange, colon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 cents Imports, 1920. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 12,628,370$ Exports, 1920.
\$17,943,827
Budget-Receipts.
\$7,316.141
Expenditures
\$6,687,987
Debt-Internal, colones . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15,593,913
External, colones . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $13,438,400$
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
. $\$ 6,205,186$ 1921-22. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4,4,614,934$
Exports, 1920-21-22
,980,175

## SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF:

AREA, 38 square miles.
POPULATION, census of June, 1920, 12,027.
San Marino, situated in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. Its treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy, concluded June 28, 1907, was revised in 1921. It has an extradition treaty with the United States and other countries. Agriculture and stock ralsing are practically the only industries. It is governed by a Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executlve power for a term of six months. It maintains a mllitary force of 39 offlcers and 950 men. Revenue for 1920-21 was $2,000,000$ lire and expenditures $2,150,000$ lire.

## SANTO DOMINCO.

(Sec Dominican Republic.)

## SERES, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINCDOM OF THE.

JUGO-SLAVIA.
AREA, approximately 86.878 square miles.
POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 11,600,000.
CAPITAL, Belgrade, population, 1919, 120,000
King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Alexander I., born Dec. 17, 1888, Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to Aug. 16, 1921, when his father, King Peter I., died; married June 8, 1922 at Belgrade, Princess Elizabeth of Roumania.
Prime Minister, N, Pashitch (Radical).
Minister to the United States, Dr. Anton TresicPavicic.
Consuls General in the United States, New York, Pavle Karovitch; Chicago, Branko Lazarevitch; Consul, San Francisco, Bozidar Puritch.
United States Minister at Belgrade; H. Percival Dodge.
United States Consuls, Belgrade, Kenneth S. Patton; at Zagreb, Joseph F. McGurk.
Representation of the Klngdom of Montenegro is maintained in New York City by Luigi Criscuolo as Delegate Plenipotentiary "with particular duties refcring to Montenegrins in the United States who have not become, and have no desire to become, citizens of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." The State Department at Washington has revoked the exequatur of the former Montenegrin Consul General.

Serbia, whlch had slnce the Battle of Kossovo in 1389 been a vassal principality of Tưrkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. By the Balkan wars of 1913 her boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia. The government of Austria-Hungary laid the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) to a Serbian plot and by lnvasion following her ultimatum brought on the World War of 1914-18. Serbia was overrun and suffered enormously, but in October, 1918 , her army again occupled Nish and on Nov. 3,1918 rcoccupied the capital, Belgrade. At the dissolution of the Austrlan-Hungarian Empire, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slovania proclaimed their independence and a National Councll was established to ence and a National Councli was established to
which representatives of other Slav states of the
old empire inoluding Bosnia and Herzegovina were admitted and union with Serbia os the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia) became effective on Dec. 29, 1918, when a ministry was formed.

On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Parliament of Montenegro, which had been recognized as an illdependent state by the Treaty of Berlin in 1870, deposed King Nicholas who was born in exile and decided to unite with Serbia. This union became a fact on the death of King Nicholas, March 1, 1921 , and Montenegro officially disappeared from the map of Europe on July 13, 1922, when the Council of Ambassadors sitting in Paris to ratily the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia and Albania recognized the fact that its union was an accomplished fact. The dispute over the allotment of Flume to Jugo-Slavia under the Treaty of Versailles rendered acute by the d'Annunzio raid of September, 1919, was composed by an agreement with Italy in 1921, in the Treaty of Rapalio, when the buffer atate of Fiume-Istria-Dalmitia was set up in which Fiume has a special status, being administered by a committee of flve members, two Italians, two JugoSlavs and one eitizen of Fiume.

Jugo-Slavia is bounded by this buffer state and the Adriatic Sea on the east, by Austria and Hungary on the north, by Bulgaria and Greece on the east, and by Albania and Greece on the south. Its arca and by Albania and Greece on the south. Its arca
and population by provinces is approximately as follows:

Aceording to nationality there are approximately 9,730,000 Slavs, 500,000 Germans, 490,000 Hungarians, 480,000 Albanians, 180,000 Roumanians, and 10,000 Italians. According to religion there are approximately $5,460,000$ Greek Orthodox (the state religion), 4,475,000 Roman Catholics, 345,000 Mohammedans and 750,000 of other religions. Under a coneordat with the Vatican a Roman Catholic Archbishop or Belgrade is to be established.

The Constitution, adopted June 28, 1921, provides for a single Legislative Chamber of $\not 19$ members elected for four years, one Jeputy to ezery 40,000 inhabitants. The present Chamber is made up as foliows: 96 Radicals, 49 Dcmocrats, 54 Communists, 49 Croatian Agrarlans, 30 Serb Agrarians, 27 Molammedans, 2.5 Catholic People's Party, and 43 scattering.

Elementary edueation is nominaily compulsory and is free. There are three universities, Belgrade with 7,668 students in 1921; Zagreb, 3,249; and Ljubliana. 769.

The army has been reorganized on a nominal peace strength of 150,000 but (in 1921) about 250,000 are with the colors. Compulsory service is in lorce.

The principal exports are grain, cattle, timber and prunes; imports, agricuitural and animal products, machinery and chemicals. Serbia is an agricultural country of small peasant holdings. Over one-third of Its area is covered with forests. Tliere are valuable coal and iron mines and some lead and copper. The State owns 5,175 of the 5,684 miles of railroads. The river navigation of the Danube and the Save is important. Access to seaports, Fiume and Salonica, is guaranteed by treaty.

The unit of currency is the dinar or crown: par of exchange, 20.3 cents, exchange, Nov. 1, 1922, . 42 cents.
Imports, 1920, dinars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3,487,996,150$

1,320,905,955
Expendltures, theorctically equal.
The total debt was $3,564,240,897$ dinars.
Trade with the United States, including that of Fiume was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$1,326,528
1921-22............................................. 1,831,187
Exports, $1920-21$
72,956
155,920
SIAM, KINGDOM OF.
AREA, 198,000 square miles, of which about 45,000 is in the Malay Peninsula.
POPULATION, census of 1911-12, last avallable, 8,266,408. Official estimate, 1920, 9,022,000.
CAPITAL, Bangkok, population, 541,000.
King. Rama VI. (Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh) ; born Jan. 1, 1881; succceded on Oct. 23, 1910, on the death of his father, King Chulalongkorn $I$.
Minister to the Untted States, Phya Prabha Karavongse.
Consuls in the United States, at New York, F. Warren Sumner: at Chicaro, Mliward Adams; at San Francisco, Henry G. W. Dinkenspiei.
Unted States Minister, Wlilam H. Ioenibrook.
United States Consul, at Bangkok, Maurice P. Dunlap.
ma (British India) on the northwest and west and French Indo-China on the northeast and east, and the Gull of Slam, which makes on the Pacifle Ocean on the south and east. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federated Malay States (British). It is of rolling topography, with large areas susceptible to irrigation, of which about 300,000 acres were brought under water in 1922.

There are many large foresta, teakwood being an important article of export. Labor is higher than in almost any other Oriental country. The chiet product is rice, the national lood, and heavily exported, with $6,150,000$ aeres of it under cultivation in 1920, and an average of 1,700.000 tons exported annually. There are 80 rice mills in the Bangkok district. Livestock in 1920 was 6,294 elephants, 132,675 horses and ponles, 2,620,682 bullocks, and $2,508,164$ buffaloes, all of which are used as beasts of burden. Annual exports of teak average about 70,000 tons, worth about $\$ 6,000,000$.

Mineral resources are extensive and varied, including tungsten, wolfram, eoal, iron, manganese, antimony, and quicksilver. Tin also is abundant, exports having been 6,183 tons in 1921 , and normally in previous years up to 8,800 tons.
In 1920 there were 1,376 miles of state rallways. In 1921, 571 vessels entered the port of Bangkok, of 492,812 tonnage, mostly of British registry, with some fying the flags of France, Norway. Japan and other countries.

Executive power vests ln the King, who is advised by a Cabinet. Formerly there was a Council of State, which has been succeeded by the Legislitive Councll of Ministers and others, not less than twelve, appointed by the King. Present membership is forty. It supervises the legislation of the Kingdom, being charged with the task of perlecting the statutes. Laws must be signed by the King.
Buddhism is the prevailing religion. In 1919 there were 13,616 temples, with 87,538 pricsts. Schools are controlled by the Minister of Edueation, excepting those for military, naval and legal training. and some which are under royal patronage In 1919 there were 402 Government schools, with 1,026 teachers and 35,945 pupils, 2,416 ndj-Government primary schools with 2.819 teachers and 113.793 pupils. About 11 per cent. of the people were literate in the last census.

Every able-bodied man serves in the army. The navy has 5,000 active and 20,000 rescrve men In 1920 there were over 15,000 Boy Scouts. Siam is a member of the League of Nations.
The tical is the unit of the currency, its gold par being 37.69 cents. Imports in 1921 were 230, 685,000 ticals; exports, $103,546,400$ tieals. Principal revenues are from opium, land capitation, excise, rallways, mines, forests, and customs; total 99, 811,000 ticals in 1920. The national debt was $99,509,000$ ticals in 1920.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21
\$2,442,756
Exports,
1921-22
820,148
1921-22.
138,607

## THE SOUDAN.

## (Anglo-Egyptian.)

AREA, 1,014,600 square miles
POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 4,000,000.
CAPITAL, Khartoum, includlng Khartoum North; on the Bluc Nile, population, 1921, 39,056. Below on the White Nile, Omdurman, the old Dervish capital, population, 50,429 .
Governor Gencral of Soudan, Major Gen. Sir Lee O. F. Stack, appointed 1919.

The Soudan is bounded by Egypt on the north, the line being the $22^{\circ}$ north latitude; the Red Sea and Erltrea (Italian) and Abyssinia on the east; Uganda (British). and the Belgian Congo on the south, and French Equatorial Africa on the west. Its greatest length north and south is 1,650 miles, and its greatest breadth east and west is about 1,200 miles. The northern zonc consists of the Libyan desert, on the west, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sca on the east, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central zone has large arcas of fertility, ipefuding the rainlands of Kassala and Tokar, the Gerira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soll is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The Whlte Nile flows nortll through the midale of the country, the Blue Nle rising 111 the mountains of Abyssinia, flows northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge $S$ curve to enter Egypt at Halia.

Two large dams for limpounding the waters, one the Makwar dam in the Blue Nile, for irrigation
of the Gerira country between the rivers, and the other at Gebel Aulia in the Whlte Nile, 24 miles south of Khartoum, to hold up double the quantity of water stored by the Aswan dam for the benefit of Egypt, are under way after being suspended by the war. The Governor-General has authorized (1922) a loan of $£ 7,000,000$ to facilitate the completlon of thesc works; it must be approved by the British Government.

The population, which was estimated at $9,000,000$ In 1884, decrcased to $2,000,000$ under Dervish misrule through war, famine and disease. The inhabitants are partly Arabs, partly Negroes and partly Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are all Mohammedans. The Mahdist rebellion in 1884, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon Jan. 26, 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw irom the Soudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontler ports. The Dervishes were overthrown by Lord Kitchener with the Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898. On the reconquest of the Soudan an agreement was signed Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain which fixed the boundary, provided for the administration of the territory by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt wlth the consent of Great Britain (aided since 1910 by a council) who should make laws by proclamation, and providing that the British and Egyptian flags should fly together. Free trade with Egypt was provided for also and the import and export of slaves was forbidden together with the import of arms, ammunitlon and spirits. The civll and crlminal codes are based on those of Egypt and India.

The country has prospered under the AngloEgyptian rulc though suffering agriculturally during seasons of low water in the Nile, and by depression consequent on the past years of the war when the exports of grain and cattle almost entircly ceased. Cotton can be grown successfully with increased irrigation and transportation facilities. Rich forests are of great extent and the Soudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, the exports being 12,109 tons valued at $£ \mathrm{E} 566,925$, in 1920. Of ivory, 45 tons, valued at $£ E 78,819$ were exported in 1920.

The Soudan railroad reached Khartoum in 1899. A line from Atbara across the Arabian desert to Port Soudan and Suakin on the Red Sea was opened in 1906. A bridge has been built over the Blue Nile at Khartoum and another over the White Nile near Hillet Abbas. The total length of railroads is about 1500 miles

A fleet of Government passenger and freight stoamers is maintained on the Nile and its tributaries with a schedulcd service covering over 2,500 miles.

The future control of the Soudan has not been settled. Egypt claims it as an integral part and is making possession of it a basic part of its projected new Constitution. However, Lord Allenby, when in the Soudan (1922), informed the native lcaders that Great Britain does not intend to abandon the Soudan.

The revenue of the Soudan for 1920 was $£ E 4,425,-$ 340 and the expenditures $£ E 3,564,848$. The budget estlmate for 1921 balanced at $£ \mathrm{E} 4,026,000$.

## SPAIN, KINCDOM OF

AREA, including the Balearic and the Canary Islands, 194,783 square miles; Spanish Colonies in Africa, including Spanish Morocco, 128,149; total 320,932.
POPULATION, estimated, in $1920,20,783,844$ in Spain proper; Cunary Islands, 506,414 ; Colonies, estimated, 844,339; total, 21,134,597.
CAPITAL, Madrld; population, 1918, estimated, 608,793; other cities, Barcelona, 582,240 ; Valencia, 236,477; Seville, 150,631; Malaga, 136,364; Murcia, 123,936; Zaragoza, 117,742; Cartagena, 102,542; and 28 of more than 30,000
King, Alfonso XIII.; born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, King Alfonso XII.; succeeding on birth; married. May 31, 1906, Prlncess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Princc Henry of Battenberg and Prlncess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britaln; Heir, his eldest son, Prince Alfonso, born May 10, 1907. There are three other sons and two daughters. President of the Council, Sanchez Guerra.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fernandez Prlda.
Ambassador to the United States, Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayongos.
Consul General in the United States, at New York, Alexandro Berca y Rodrigo; Consuls, at Philadelphia, Emillo de Motta y Ortiz; at New Orleans, Jose Maria Sempere y Oiivares; at Galveston, Andreas Igleslas y Vclayos; at San Francisco, Jose Jimeno Aznar; at St. Louis, vacant.

United States Ambassador to Spain, Cyrus E. Woods. United States Consuls, at Barcelona, Raiph J. Totten; at Madrid, Keith Mcrrill; at Bilbao, Henry M. Wolcott; at Cadiz, Lucien N. Suliivan; at Seville, Robert Harnden; at Malaga, Gaston Smith; at Valencia, Henry C. A. Damm; at Tencriffe, Canary Islands, Frank Anderson Henry; at Corunna, Fred C. Slater; at Huelva, Horace Remillard; at Santander, Leonard G. Dawson; at Vigo, Henry T. Wilcox.
Spaln is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Atlantic and by France, on the east and south by the Medlterrean Sea, the Brltish fortiffed station Gibraltar belng at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Isiands in the Mediterranean (capital Palma, area 1,935 square miles, population, 331,195 ) and the Canary Islands (area 3,342 square miles, population 506,414 ) in the Atlantic (capltal Santa Cruz, area 2,807 square miles, population 520,516 ) are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar, (area 5 square miles, population 23,907 ) is part of the Province of Cadiz

Spain occupies the entire.Iberian peninsula wlth the exception of Portugal. The lofty Pyrenees separate it from France. The interior is a high inclosed platcau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and dcficient in rainfall. However, 88.45 per cent. of the soil ls regarded as productive or potentially so, crops and fruit being gathered from more than one-third of the productive area, and a quarter of it is glven over to grazing. Crops in 1921 trom about $20,000,000$ acres were $8,600,000$ tons, including practically all of the farm products of the temperate and south temperate zones. Grapes in 1920 amounted to $9,576,528,864$ pounds, yielding $706,756,116$ gallons of wines, much of which was exported. Other products are olives, which yielded $1,662,384$ tons, from which 316,963 tons of oll were made, flax, hemp oranges and nuts. Sllk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia and other localitics. There are 73 sugar factories, 1920 production being about 237,000 short tons.

Domestic anlmals in 1921, estimated, were 722,183 horses, $1,294,912$ mules, $1,137,980$ asses, 3,718 .189 cows, $20,521,677$ sheep, $4,298,056$ goats, $5,151,988$ swine. 4,268 camels (in the Canary Islands), and $25,102,973$ poultry
pain has large mineral wealth. Iron abounds, with coal, lead, copper, asphalt, tin, wolfram, manganese, quicksilver, silver, sulphate of soda, salt, sulphur, and phosphorus. Platinum has lately been discovered. Mining industries employed in 1920 104,918 men, 2,152 women, and 17,970 boys and girls under 18 years of age. The 1920 mineral output was valued at $500,984,695$ pesetas. Coal represented $328,000,000$ pesetas, copper, 14,000,000 , and lead, $59,808,000$.
Cotton and woolen goods for domestic use are manufactured to a considerable amount, the normal employment of cotton spindles being $2,614,000$, and woolen spindles 662,000 .

Paper making and glass works are important.
Fisherles in 1918 employed 24,907 boats and 104,999 men, the catch being valued at 228,832 ,842 pesetas, the most important products being sardines, tuna fish and cod.

Railway mileage in 1919 was 9,436 , privately owned, but subsidized by. the Government, Highway mlleagé in 1917 was 45,972 .

The merchant marine in 1922 was composed of 621 steamships of 912,817 nct tons, and 581 salling vessels of 101,285 net tons. Bilbao and Barcelona are the principal ports. In 1920 vessels entering numbered 14,609 of $12,995.625$ tonnage, of Which 9,519 of $5,426,611$ were of Spanish reglatry

Spain was once overrun by the Moors, who swept across the Mediterranean and went, even into France. They were expelled from Europe In 1609, having entered Europe in 711, and for those centurles dominated that part of the European Contincnt, leaving many marks in customs and habits impresscd to this day on the Spanish people. Howcver, the language remalns in general Castilian, with variations in each separate region. Spain's coionlal period was brilliant and extended to the Amerlcas and the Philippines. She lost Mexlco and her Central and South American colonies by revolution a hundred years ago, and in 1898 Cuba securcd her Independence, and she lost the Phllippines, Guam and Porto Rico to the United States as a result of the Spanlsh-American War. Now her colonlal possessions are confined to Morocco in North Africa, Spanlsh Guinea and a few islands along the Guinean coast. In the north there arc 400,000 Basques, of a dlstinctly different racc and language; and there are 50,000 gypsles.

The Government ls that of a constitutional mon-
archy, the Constitution dating from 1876. It provldes for a soverelgn and the Cortes composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress, equal in authority, 360 Senators and 417 Deputies ln the Congress. Election requirements are complicated. The last twenty years has seen a very marked tendency toward democracy, numerous disturbances having occurred, with Socialists as the moving force. Spain has moved towards modernization and has made good economle progress.

The Roman Catholic is the national religion, all the people adliering excepting about 30,000 Protestants, Jews and others. The Constlitution requires state support of the church.

There is a heavy percentage of illiteracy, the 1910 census showing that only 38.59 per cent. could read and write. Although there has been a compulsory education law since 1857, it has not been rigidly enforced. There are 2;604,000 pupils in the publle schools, with about 50,000 ln secondary institutions. Spain has 11 universities, which attain high culture.

Military servlce is compulsory, the peace establishment being set at about 300,000 , with re serves in addition

The navy has nine vessels of from 2,134 to 15,700 tons, and 51 auxiliaries. A building programme for six years from 1915 called for 59 additional vesscls, but the work was delayed

Spain was neutral in the Great War, and is a member of the League of Nations.

Tlie unit of the currency is the peseta, its gold par being 19.3 cents; rate of exchange on Nov. 1 , 1922, was 15.27 .

Imports in 1921 were $1,261,390,000$ pesetas; exports, $812,440,000$

Budget, 1921-22, receipts, pesetas, 1,976,663,-
000 ; expenditures, pesetas, $2,550,794,000$. The public debt on Jan. 1, 1922, was $11,963,084,-$ 525 pesetas, of which $910,761,400$ was external.

Trade of Spain with the Unlted States was:
Imports, 1920-21,
\$118,578,676
66,408,756
Exports, 1920-21,
32,154,558
Trade of the Canary Islands With the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3,335,505$
Fxports $1921-22$.
1,905,926
Exports, $1920-21$.
208,573
SPANISH, COLONIES IN AFRICA
AREA, 128,149 square miles; divided, Rio de Oro and Adrar, 109,200; Ifni, 965; Spanish Guinea, 9,470; Fernando Po and others near Guinea, 814; and Spanish Morocco, 7,700.
POPULATION, 844,339; Morocco, 600,000; others near Gulnea, 244,339.
The colonies of Spain are now relatively unlmportant, in sharp contrast with those which she held in the sixteenth, seventecnth and elghteenth centuries. The Guinean lands are undeveloped, and smali values are taken therefrom. All figures are mere estimates.

Moroceo, over a part of which spain exercises a protectorate and where she has lately had military operations, is less developed than the French Algerian and other African possessions.

Exports to Spain irom Fernando Po, in 1917, were $6,261,379$ pesctas; imports from Spain, 3,137.750.

Trade with the United Statos was:

Exports, 1920-21

## SWEDEP, KINGDOM OF.

AREA, 173,035 square miles.
POPULATION, census of $1920,5,903,762$.
CAPITAL, Stockholm, population, 1921, 419,429; other cities, Goteborg, 202,366; Malmo, 113,558; Norrkoping, 58,101 ; and 29 with more than 10,000 popuiation.
King, Gustaf V.; borı Junc 16, 1858; succeeded on the death of his father, Oscar II., on Dec. 8, 1907; married, Sept. 20, 1881, Princess Victoria, claughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden. Heir, Crown Prince Gustal Adolf, bor'n Nov, 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905. Princess Margaret (dled May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and grand-dnugliter of Queen Victorla; llas five sons and one daughter.
Premicr, Hjaimar Brautlng (Forelgis).
Mintster to the Untted Slates, Capt. Axel Wallenberg.
Conssul General in the Untted States, at New York,
Olaf Merman Lamm; Consuls, it Boston, Carl Wilhelm Emanuel Andre Jolianson; at Chleago, Cari Otto David von Dardel; at San Iranclsco,
Carl Edward Wallerstedt.

United States Mintster to Sweden, Ira Nelson Morlls.
United States Consul General, at Stockholm, Dominic I. Murphy; Consul, at Malmo, Gerhard H. Krogh; at Goteborg, Walter H. Sholes.
Sweden occupies the castern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in northwest Europe. The Kjolen mountain range separates it from Norway in the west, and the Gulf of Bothnia and the Tornea River from Finland on the east. The Baltic Sea separates it from the Baitic States and Germany on the southeast and south and the Cattegat from Denmark on the southwest

Although of broken, mountainous topography, it contalns much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attalned high efficiency in agriculture. In 1910, 45.8 per cent. of the people were engaged in agriculture, the remainder being industrial and commercial. Sweden's total area divldes 9.4 per cent. arable, 2.3 per cent. meadows, 59.4 per cent. forests which are largely susceptible of cultivation after removal of the trees and which yield large annual timber cuts.

The crops in 1921 were valued at $1,384,000,000$ kroner, and live-stock in 1919 was horses, 715,681 ; cattle, $2,550,828$; sheep. $1,563,654$; swlne, $716,783$. In 1921, cercal crops of $2,700,000$ tons were taken from about $3,000,000$ acres, and $1,804,974$ tons of potatoes from 350,000 acres

In 1920 were produced $4,519,112$ tons of iron ore, of which $3,736,329$ were exported, and 2,901 tons of silver and lead ore, 1,136 of copper ore, 47,674 of zine ore, 14,926 of manganese ore, and 107,326 of sulphur pyrites, and 439,584 of coal. Iron ore mining ls most extensive north from the Arctle Circle. The iron and steel industricsSwedlsh steel being of especial value for tool mak-ing-is mostly in the central part. Much machinery is manufactured, with considerable porcelain production. In 1919, the value of the industrial output was about $2,900,000,000$ kroner, with 291,777 men, 54,744 women, 34,611 boys and 11,779 girls under 18 years of age employed in factories.

On Jan. 1, 1922, Sweden's merchant marlneships of over 100 tons-was 1,310 vessels of $1,090,000$ tonnage. Goteborg was the most important port in 1920, with 394,771 of ship tonnage; Stockholm next with 278,216 . In 1919 there entered Swedish ports 23,300 vessels of $8,521,385$ tonnage. In 1919 149,657 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

In 1920 Swedish railways were of 9,420 miles, of which 3,459 were state-owned.

The Government is a constitutlonal monarchy, executive power belng vested in the King, advised by a Councll of State, headed by the Minister of State or Premier. The Legisiature has two Chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. Suffrage is universal for all over 25 years of age of both sexes.
A plebiscite was taken in Sweden, Sunday, Aug. 27,1922 , on a consultative referendum on prohibition. The official result of the vote was 930,655 against prohibition, 901,053 for, a majority of 29,602 out of $1,831,708$ votes cast. Fifty-threc per cent. of the Stockholm vote was cast by women. Of this 53 per cent. 44 was against and 9 in favor of prohibition. At Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, 23,355 women voted against prohibition and 11,904 in favor. In Malmo, the third city, 15,141 women voted against and 4,511 for.

The present system of restricted liquor traffe, devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt, was put into effect in 1914, replacing the Gothenburg system, which abolished the saloon and established certain hours when liquor could be sold.

Briefly, the Bratt system is this: All. Wine and spirits in Sweden containing over 3.6 per cent. aleohol are sold through the Wlne and Spirits Central, the only organization in Sweden havlng the right to manufacture and to sell liquor wholesale. Thls organization sells to 120 local compantes in as many local districts throughout Sweden, and these in turn supply indlviduals as well as hotels and restaurants Individual buying is controlled by the "motbok," a booklet with detachable sllps on which its owner must sign his name every time he buys strong liquor. The "motbok" entltles its owner to four litres of spirits a month, although in some parts of Sweden, such as the northern provinces, where the prohibition forces are strong, the quantity is two litres. Applying for a "motbok" is like applying for a pass. port. Usually oniy one niember of a family may have one of these books, exeeption being made In the case of sons who liave reached the age of 25.

In public places, such as hotels and eafes, the amonnt of aplrits to be sold is based on the amount of food consumed, with a certalin maximum quiritity permitted.

The Wine and Splrita Central has bouglit out all the private wine merchants in Sweden sind the
shareholders of lt and of the local companies which it serves are entitled to only 5 per cent. on their money. The balance of the profits go to the Government. Three maln ideas run tlirough the Bratt system: Reduction of the general ration of distilled and spirltuous liquors through a central control, denial of liquor to alcoholics and persons who are known to abuse drink, and elimination of all private interest in the liquor traffic. Under this law Sweden now derives a revenue of $110,000,000$ crowns from the liquor traffic.

In 1913, before the present restrictive measures went into effect, the total Swedish consumption of distilled and spirituous liquors was 38.7 millions of litres. In 1921 the total consumption was 28.4 millions of litres, a reduction of 27 per cent. But even these figures are far too modest, for in 1913 distllled liquors were sold by scores of private dealers, the figures for which are lacking. Arrests for drunkenness in Sweden have gone down 49 per cent. In 1913 there were 58,909 arrests for drunkenness in the kingdom. In 1921 there were 30,081 . The Katarina Hospltal in Stockholm, which ls the central receiving hospital for cases of the kind, reports a reduction of 61 per cent. in chronic alcohollsm. In 1913 lt had 584 cases; in $1921,228$.

The population is very homogeneous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family, except about 30,000 Flnns and 10,000 Lapps. Emigration has sent about 2,200,000 Swedes abroad, of whom $1,500,000$ are in America and 370,000 in Finland. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which ls the state religion, but complete freedom of worship exists. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and besides the many higher institutions of learning (including two unlversities) which attain great culture, schooling is so general that army recruits in 1910 were only 0.16 per cent. illiterate.

Compulsory military service is required, with volunteering permitted, 655,000 men being on the army rolls, with 400,000 reserves. The navy has 13 vessels of from 3,600 to 7,180 tons, with 10 destroyers, 4 torpedo gunboats, 27 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. For the 1922-24 programme and 14 Submarines. For the $1922-24$ programme marines.
The unlt of the currency is the krona, its gold par being 26.8 cents. Rate of exchange, Nov. 1 , 1922 , was 26.75 .
mports ln 1921. Were $1,266,237,485$ kroner; exports, 1,097,273,992.
Budget, 1922-Receipts, kroner . . . . . . . . 795,990,900
Expenditures, kroner
$795,990,900$
Extraordinary expenditures, kroner $795,990,900$
$143,933,887$
The public debt on Jan. 1, 1922, was $1,423,464,853$ kroner, contracted mostly for productive purposes, therefore representing, not net liability but investment, the interest on state investments covered by this debt being more than the interest thereon.

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\$76,615,673
Exports, $1920-21$
30,082,053

23,203,575

## SWITZERLAND, CONFEDERATION OF.

AREA, 15,976 square miles.
POPULATION, census of $1920,3,880,320$.
CAPITAL, Berne, population, 104,626; other cities, Zurich, populatlon, 207,161; Basel, 135,976; Geneva, 135,059; St. Gall, 70,437; Lausanne, 68,583 and 19 above 10,000 populatlon.
President, for 1922. Dr. Robert Haab, born 1865; Vice-President, Charles Scheurer.
Minister to the United States, Marc Peter.
Consuls in the United States, at New York, Louls H. Junod; at Philadelphia, Charles Vuilleumier; at New Orleans, Paul U. Thalman; at Chicago, Ernest Buhler; at San Franclsco. John Freuler; at Denver, Paul Weiss; at St. Paul, Alfred Karlan; at Galveston, Rene J. Mueller.
United States Minister to Switzerland, Joseph C. Grew.
United States Consul General, at Zurich, George H. Murphy; Consuls, at Berne, Thornwell Haynes; at Geneva, Lewis W. Haskell; at Basle, Philllp Holland; at St. Gall, Gebhard Willrich.
Switzerland is bounded on the west by France, the north by Germany, the east by Austrla and Italy and the south by Italy. It $\cdot$ ls mostly mountalnous, havlng many high peaks of the Swiss Alps, wlth many fertile and productive valleys between, in which dairying flourishes, and much foodstuff is procured. The German language is spoken by a majority of the people $\ln 19$ of the 25 cantons, French ln five, and Italian in one. In 1920, there were 412,306 foreigners in the country, and ln 1910

German was spoken by $2,594,298$ persons, French by 793,264 , Italian by 302,578 ; Romansch by 40,122 ; and 23,031 other languages. There are estlmated to be about 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area, 28.4 per cent. is unproductive. Of the productlve area, 35.8 per cent. is devoted to meadows, 29 per cent. to forests; 18.7 per cent. to fruits, and 16.4 per cent. to crops and gardens. In 1921 there were 97,282 tons of wheat produced from 111,275 acres, 39,599 tons of rye from 50,000 acres, 44,063 tons of oats from 53,075 acres, with large quantitles of potatoes. Dairy products are the chief agricultural interest, vast quantities of condensed milk and of various forms of chocolate being produced. Wine and tobacco also are produced. In the last census, 1920, there were 129,269 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, $2,112,115$ cattle, 242.553 sheep, 546,112 swine, and 333,852 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has enacted that the forest area, 3,290 square miles, or $2,105,214$ acres, shall never be reduced, the law applying to national, cantonal and private forests, re-planting being provided for. In 1920, there were planted 16,466,785 trees, chiefly coniferous.

There were, in 1920, 208 establishments for fish culture.

Switzerland has important clock and watch works, 1,859 embroidery works, and employed in manufacturing in $1918,381,170$ persons, with $526,-$ 098 horse power for motive power.

Railway mileage ln 1920 was 3,881 State owned, and 34 miles of foreign lines, the cost of construction up to 1918 having becn $2,476,247,157$ francs.

The Government is a confederation of the 25 cantons, which are joined under a, Federal Constitution (that of May 29, 1874, being now in force), with large powers of local control retalned by each canton. The natlonal authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "Standerat" or State Council, and a "Nationalrat" or National Council, the frst of 44 members, the second of 189 members. There is universal suffrage, and in many cantons the people meet in popular assemblies to vote directly under absolute democratic methods. Switzerland has maintained its unity since the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwald formed a defensive league in 1291, and became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

There is complete freedom of worship. In 1920, there were $2,218,589$ Protestants, $1,586,826$ Roman Catholics, and 20,955 Jews. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10.

Instruction is obligatory, about 600,000 pupils being taught in the lower schools, with many technical schools and seven universities with about 7,000 students.

The national defense depends on the National Mllitia, with compulsory servlce. Fortifications defend the St. Gothard Pass on the south and the Rhone Rlver valley. The army always has been efficient and for many generations has been constantly in effective conditlon.

Switzerland was neutral in the great war and is a member of the Ieague of Natlons, of which Geneva is the seat.
The unit of the currency is the franc, its gold par being 19.3 cents. . Rate of exchange on Nov. 1, 1922, was 18.05.

Imports in 1921 were $2,298,288$ francs; exports, 2,140,135.

Swiss export trade fell off $2,000,000,000$ francs from 1920 to 1921 , owing ln large part to the high international exchange value of the Swiss franc maklng it difficult for countrles with depreclated currencies to buy Swiss goods. Budget-Receipts, 1922.
francs 422,170.000
Expenditures. . . . . . . . . . francs 528,570,000
The public debt, in 1921 , excluslve of the rallway debt, was 1,605,859,100 francs, with about $250,000,000$ francs of floating debt.
Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
$\$ 25,632,565$
Exports, 1920-21... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $46,767,410$

SYRIA.
(French Mandate.)
AREA, estimated, 60,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estlmated, $3,000,000$.
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, Beirut, population 160,000. Chief clties, Damascus, population, estlmated, 300,$000 ;$ Aleppo, 250,000; Homs, 70,000; Hama, 60,000; Adana, 45,000; Marash, 50,000; Alexandretta, chief port, 10,000.
French High Commissioner, Gen. Henrl Gouraud.
United States Consuls, at Aleppo, Jesse B. Jackson; at Beirut, Paul Knabenshue; at Damascus, Charles F. Allen.

Syria is a former province of Turkey lying south of Anatolia witn Mesopotamia on the east, the

Arablan desert and Palestinc on the south and the Medlterranean on the west. It is about the size of the State of Georgia. It was made an lndependent state by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and the mandate given to France by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. Palcstine, which formed a vilayet of the old provinee, was given separate independence and placed under a British mandate (see Palestine). The boundary line on the north has been readjusted by a treaty between France and the Nationalist Government of Turkey, and the Palestlne boundary by Franeo-Brltish agreement, Dec. 23, 1920.

The French develooment of Syria provides for a federative state of four provinees, Aleppo (the district around Latakia), Alaouite, Damascus and Great Lebanon. The latter was proclaimed a state Sept 1, 1920, with Beirut as its cepital and given a flag, the French tricolor with a cedar on the white ground. The greater part of the population is of the orthodox Mohammedan faith.

The eastern part of the eountry is dry, being eut off from the sea moisture-laden winds by mountains. Irrigation is essential to eultivation. Tolacco. wheat, fruit, wine and silk are the chief products. Mineral wealth is unimportant. Great Lebanon; which extends along the Mediterranean for 120 miles, with an average width of 30 miles, produees olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees, and also supports much llvestock.

Importint railroad lines are Beirut to Damaseus, with connections at Royak to Horns, Homa and Aleppo and from Tripoll, a promising seaport, to Aleppo, where connection is made with the Bagdad railroad., Damaseus, wlth "the Street called Straight," famous ln the time of the Apostles, is one of the oldest eities in the world, and 35 miles northwest of it are the magnificent ruins of Heliopolis. Beirut ls the seat 01 the Syrian Protestant College founded by the Rev. Dr. Danlel Bllss in 1864, whlch shares with Robert College in Constantinople American edueational honors in the Levant.

Trade of Syrla and Palestine with the United States in 1921-22 was;
Imports.
. $\$ 3,167,822$


## TURKEY.

(The Ottoman Emplre.)
AREA, approximately 247,650 square miles, but boundarles are indetermlnate.
POPULATION, approxlmately, 13,302,300.
CAPITALS, Constantinople, population approximateiy 1,000,000; Natlonalist capital in Anatolla, Angora.
Commander-in-Chtef, Mustapha Kemal Pasha.
Grand National Assembly at Angora asserts its eomplete control of the Ottoman Empire and has sent Rafet Pasha to take charge of Constantinople. The Assembly on Nov. 2,1922 , deelared that $1 t$ is invested with sovereign rights, that the Sultanate is abolished, that. the present. Sultan is deposed as Caliph (spiritual head of Islam); and that a suitable member of the house of Osman will be appolnted to that place. Tre Sultan on Nov. 17 boarded the Britlsh battlest.p Malaya and was taken to Malta. On the 18 th the National Assembly eleeted to the Caliphate the heir to the Sultanate. Abdul Medid Effendi, (born May 25, 1868), the cousin of Sultan Mohammed VI. (See Chronology for developments.)
Diplomatic and Consular InterGsts of Turkey ln the United States are eared for by Spain (which see). Untted States High Commissioner, at Constantinople, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol. U. S. N.
Up to the beginning of the Worid war, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia. Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdiatan, aiso groups of isiands in the Acgean Sea.

So late as 1916, the areas of the Turkish Fimpire totalled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 of population. Cyprus and Egypt had passed to. Brltish domination-Cyprus annexed, and Egypt under a protectorate. There remained, therefore, in the Turkish Empire, 10,882 square miles of area with $1,891,000$ of population In and around Constantinople and Adrianople on the worth of the Straits; In Asia Minor, Incliding Ismind Kastamuni Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas and Kastamuni, Angora, Konia, Adana, sivas and of population; Armenia and Kurdlistan, 71,900 square miles, with $2,000,000$ of popuiation; MOSOpotimia, 143,250 square miles, with $2,000,000$ of popuiation; Syria, 114,530 square miles, with 3,675.-

Arabia, 170,300 square miles, wlth $1,050,000$ of population; a total of 710,224 square mlies, with $21,273,900$ of population.

In Asia, Armenia has in part adopted a Soviet government and is at least in harmonious ag eement With Soviet Russia. Syria has passed under the mandate oi France, Mesopotamia has been created the dependent kingdom of the Iraq (which see), under the mandate of Great Britain; and Arabla (whieh see) has assertcd lts independence as the Kingdom of the Hejaz, the Imamate of Yemen and other dlvisions.

There remained to the Turkish Emplre under the treaty then Constantinople and Its hinterland, about 800 square miles, with about $1,000,000$ population, and Anatolia with about 236,852 square miles, and about $11,632,300$ population. If to these figures is added Thrace, transferred from Greece to Turkey by agreement of the powers following the suecessful campaign of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist learter (of which later), wlth its 10,000 square miles and 670,000 population, the total wili be approximately 247,652 square mlies and $13,302,300$ population. This total included Smyrna, population 350,000 , the most important city and port in Anatolia, and its hinterland, which, while retaining Turkish sovereignty, had been turned over by the treaty to Greece for administration with military control, and with the promise that a plebiscite might be granted in 1925 to decide under which rule it should continue. Turkey now, therefore, ls not quite as large as Texas, but has three tlmes its population.

## CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

European Turkey before the war, included Constantlnople and Thrace on the northwest side of the waters which connect the Medlterranean Sea with the Black Sea-so that Turkey controlled the Straits of the Dardanelles-historie vantage polnt, poiitically, economically and diplomatleally, of events touehing the Near East, with deep signifieance also regarding far Easteln interests.

The Ottoman Empire was at that time under German domination, wlth German offcers training the Turklsh army, and Berlin more or less influencing the poliey of the Sultan at Constantlnople. Turkey was a unit of the Central Power's' military and geographieal resources in the World War, and, defeated, was dismembered by the conquerors.

The Balkan wars of 1913 had reduced the European area dominated by Turkey, leavlng her only that part of Thraee from Adrianople east to the Blaek Sea, and south to Enos on the Aegean; but it left her completely the mistress of the Straits of the Dardanclles.
The Treaty of Sevres (Paris), following the World War, further diminlshed Turkish territory, giving all Thrace to Greece exeept a triangle 30 mlles by 40 , eontaining a neutral zone, along the immediate border of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on both the European and the Aslatic sides, to seeure equal passage rights to all nations. All fortifications were to be demolished. The Straits were to remain open in peace and $\ln$ war for all eraft and to be neutral ln time of war. They were not to be subjeet to blockade or other hostile aets.
A Commission of the Straits was named, to have complete control of the navigation of the Straits, on whieh sit representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Greeee, and, if and when joining the League of Natlons, of Russia and Bulgaria. The United States was offered a seat. After final peace settlements had been effected, Constantinople was to return to Turkish administration.
The Allied occupation of Constantinople became complete on March 16, 1920, with the Allied High Commission controliing affairs the power of the Sultan and his Minlsters is nullifed and almost entireiy nominal.
The real power in the Turkish. Fmpire (Nov. 1, 1922) rests in the National Assembly and responsible Ministry set up by the Nationailsts at Angora in Anatolia which was the most genulnely Turkish section of the oid Ottoman Emplre. This rests on universal suffrage without religious or race distinction, recognizes the right of minorities to free dom and proteetion, and has a programme of social reform lald out. This Assembly has offered the dictatorship to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the soldier and able dlplomatist who brought it about. He had served well in Gailipoli under Gen. Liman von Sanders and found the nucieus of the Nationallst movement in his own troops after the war. The movement was spurred on by the Treaty of Sevres which dismembered the Turkish Empire but has not been ratified.

## RISE OF KEMAL PASHA.

Nominally regarded by the Sultan as in rebellion, Kemai cstabllshed a goverument at Angora, entered into alliance, with Soviet Russia regarding the
division of the Caucasus and control of the Black Sea, arranged the Syrian boundaries with France, the mandatory power, saw that Pan-Islamism was preached, organized hls army, drove the Greeks back from the Bagdad rallroad in 1921 and $\ln$ September, 1922, hurled a well organized, well disciplined force upon them and drove them back to the Aegean Sea, capturing Smyrna, which was devastated by fire. Followlng that victory he pushed on to the Dardanelles, refusing to recognlze the neutral zone set up. The French and Italian. Governments withdrew their troops, but the British rcinforced and strengthened their garrison at Chanak, on the Asiatic side, backing it up with warships. As the two forces faced each other, the situation yielded to diplomatic treatment. Kemal's demand that Greece give up Thrace to Turkey, as well as yielding its claims to Smyrna and the Aidin district, was assented to by military representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and Greece, at a conference in Mudania in October. An agreement was reached for a later peace conference to attempt permanently to settle all questions, the Allies meanwhile to continue as arranged in control of the waterways and land neutral areas, under existing general terms.

On Sept. 26 Secretary Hughes indorsed the Allies peace note and declared that the United States was in accord regarding the effective freedom of the Straits and the protection of racial and religious minoritics. Soviet Russia, which had not been invited to the conference, in a note to the powers on the same date, protested against the exclusion from the conference of countries directly interested in the freedom of the Dardanelles and declared Russia would refuse to recognize any decision unless she were a party to the agreement.

The conference of the Allied Powers with Turkey was called to mect in Lausanne in November; the peace conference proper to be participated in by France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece; and at the second conference dealing with the Straits representatives of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Bulgarla were to have seats. The fourteen main points brought forward by the Turks were:

1. The Dardanelles and the Bosporus.
2. Constantinople.
3. The abolition of the capitulations.
4. Exchange of minority populations between Greece and Turkey.
5. Kurdish territories of Iraq.
6. The complete independence of Arab States.
7. The Bagdad Railroad.
8. An autonomy for Macedonia, with a free port for Serbia and autonomy or annexation of Western Thrace, with Dedeaghatch a Bulgarian free port.
9. The question of Demotika and Dedeaghatch as part of Eastern Thrace.

10 . The islands off the coast of Anatolia, including the Dodecanese.
11. Control of the public debt.
12. Reparations.
13. The Caliphate.
14. The return of the three Turkish dreadnoughts which were acquired by England before Turkey entered the war.
(Developments in the Near East sltuation will be found in the Chronology of the Year elsewhere in this Almanac.)

Mohammedans form the vast majority of the people of Anatolia, and about half the population of Constantinople. Mohammedism is the state religion. The Sultan, as Caliph, is the supreme head. The laws of the empire rest on the Koran. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheik ul Islam. Whose functions are chiefly judicial and legal, and who is a member of the Cabinet. Turkey denounced the capitulations providing for ex-territorial privileges for foreigners of certain powers in 1914 befor? entering the war. This, however, was not assented to by any of the powers, and the treaty rlghts were reasserted for all nations in the Treaty of Sevres, but with provision for readjustment.

Agrlculture is the chief industry of the Turks, products belng tobacco, whlch goes to almost all worid marts, cereals, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, oplum, and gums, Asiatic Turkey was estlmated to have about $16,567,000$ acres under cultivation, of which about $13,689,000$ was in cereals, 473,000 in fruit and vegetables, 779,000 in cotton and flax, and $1,213,000$ in vineyards. The approximate productlon of cotton in 1912 was 200,000 bales, or about $10 \mathrm{C}, 000,000$ pounds.
Turkey has large mineral resources, not yet developed, chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emcry, asphalt, meerschaum, some coal and lignite, salt, some gold and silver, and petroleum on lands bordering the Marmora Sea.

Turkish fisherles are regarded as important, but manufactures are small and methods crude.
Imports were reported as about $\$ 195,000,000$ in

1912, and exports about $\$ 105,000,000$. In 1921 imports were reported as about $\$ 365,000,000$ and exports about $\$ 95,000,000$

The external debt of Turkey on Aug. 31, 1921, was placed at 171,527,034 pounds Turkish (the pound Turkish at par of exchange \$4.35).

Trade with the United States as reported by the Unlted States Department of Commerce was:

TURKEY IN EUROPE.
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19,791,911$
Exports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4, . 327,237
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,627,489
TURKEY IN ASIA.
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 9,843,255$
1921-22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .


## THE UKRAINE.

(See under Russia.)

## URUCUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

AREA, 72,153 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 1,494,953.
CAPITAL, Montevideo; population; 1920, 361,950.
There are three cities between 20,000 and 30,000 . President, Dr. Baltasar Brum, 1919-23, inaugurated March 1, 1919.
President of the Administrative Council, Jose Batlle y Ordonez.
Premier, Dr. Gabriel Terra (Interior).
Minister to the United States, Dr. Jacobo Varela.
Consul General, at New York, Jose Richling; Consuls, at Chicago, Rodolfo Carlos Lebret; at Boston, Willam H. Mossman; at Baltimore, A. F. Pablo du Pont; at Philadelphla, Rodman Wanamaker; at San Francisco, O. W. Goldaracena; at Savannah, Ramon Estreve; at New Orleans, Henry L. Lange; at Portland, Me., James E. Marret; at St. Louis, F. Ernest Cramer.

United States Minister, Hoffman Philip.
United States Consul, at Montevideo, David J. D. Myers.
Uruguay, the smallest republic in South America, is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plate, and on the west by Argentlna, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plate to Salto, 200 miles north. In area it is slightly larger than the combined States or New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connectlcut. Lving between latitudes $30^{\circ}$ and $35^{\circ}$ south and consisting of rolling grassy plalns, it enjoys an extraordinary healthy climate with a uniform temperature. It is agricultural and pastoral. Large herds of cattle and sheep are raised. The chief exports are wool and hides. In 1920 there were entered in its ports 5,731 steamers, tonnage $8,355,932$, and 3.996 sailing vessels, tonnage 513,986 .

Uruguay declared her independence of Spain Aug. 25, 1825. The present Constitution, as amended, came into force March 1, 1919. It provldes for universal franchise for males over 18 and for proportional representation. The President is elected for four years by direct vote. He shares executive power, with the National Administrative Council, which consists of nlne members, six of the majority party and three of the largest minorlty-three retiring every two years-all elected by direct popular vote. The President appolnts the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior and has supreme control of these departments. The Council appoints the Ministers of Finance, Public Congress has two Houses-the Senate of 19 members, chosen for six years by an electoral college, onethird retiring every two years; and a House of Representatives of 90 members, chosen for three years by direct vote. There are 19 departments whlch have ample home rule.

Church and State are separated and there is complete rellgious toleratlon. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. Primary education is compulsory and free. The educational system is highly progressive. The university at Montevideo had 4,165 students in 1920 . Schools and hospltals are plentiful, and the prison at Montevideo is a model penal instltution. The death penalty was abolished in 1907.

Uruguay has (June 30,1921 ) 1,625 mlles of rallroads, mostly Britlsh owned, of which 1,060 miles are under state guarantee. The Bank of the Republic has a paid-up capital of $\$ 20,335,955$. Its
president and directors are appointed by the Government. It has the exclusive right to issue notes. The Government in 1912 created a National Insurance Bank and gave it a monopoly of issuing insurance. The standing army, in which service is voluntary, numbers 18,500 , with a reserve of 157 ,439 In the National Guard service, which is compulsory.

Uruguay has made great advances in social welfare legislation and administration during the last 12 years. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange. ...................... (paper) $=\$ 1.0342$ Rate of exchange $\dot{N} \circ \mathbf{v} .1,1922 . . . . . . . . .78$ cents Imports, 1921

71,964,654

## Exports, 1921

Budget-Receipts
Expenditures.
73,075,862

Internal
37,317,186

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 27,960,135$
Exports, 1921-22
.9,702,557
1920-21
17,564.731

## VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

AREA, яpproximately, 363,728 square miles. POPULATION, census of $1920,2,411,952$. CAPITAL, Caraeas: population, 1920, 92,212. Chief cities, Maracaibo, population, 46,706; Valencia, 29,466 ; Barquisimeto, 23,943 ; chlef port, La Guaira.
President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, 1922-29.
Premier, Dr. F. Baptista Gallndo (Interior).
Minister to the United Strates, Dr. Fedro Manuel Arcaya.
Consuls General, at New York, Pedro Rafarl Rincones; at New Orleans, Alfredo Olavarria. Consuls, at Boston, Ernesto Hurtado; at St. Louis, Alivio Parra Marquez.
United States Minister, Willis C. Cook
United States Consuls, at Caracas, Thomas W. Voetter at Maracaibo, John O. Sanders; at Puerto Cabelio, Wm. P. Garrety; at La Guaira, vacant. Venezuela is the northernmost state of South Amerlca and ls bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil and Colombia and on the west by Colombia. It stretches from $12^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ north to within two degrees of the Equator. The climate is troplcal, hot and unhealthy in the coastal and river regions. In area it is as large as the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. The spurs of the Fastern Andes and the foothills re covered with dense forest, and the hlgli plateaus provide excellent grazing. The River Orinoco (over 1,500 miles in length) flows through many stretches of level prairies (ilanos) and is navigable for 700 miles for largo steamers and for 200 miles further for smaller vessels. A natural river or canal, the Casiqulare, unites its upper reaches wlth the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon. The island of Margarita (area of 400 square miles), noted for its pearl fishing, with Tortuga and some 70 other islands, belongs to Venezuela, but Trinidad, at the mouth of the Orinoco, ls Brltish and Curacao and others off the coast are Dutch.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries and the chief exports are coffec, cacao, balata, hides, gold, rubber and asphalt, Imports are chlefly textiles, machinery and hardware. The country is rich in metais, but is mostiy undeveloped, and petroleum is found in the Lake Maracaibo district.

The production of petroleum for the year 1921 was 215,000 metric tons; for $1920,19,000$; for 1919, 45.000. The law concerning hydrocarbons, promulgated June 30,1920 , states clearly the rights and privileges of foreigners in the development of nil lands. Both British and American oil interests have secured possessions in the Maracaibo district.

There are (1921) 644 miles of railroads, Caracas (altitude 4,017 feet), the capital, being connected with its seaport, La Guaira, by a railroad 22 miles long which is famous for its magnificent views. The roade of the country have been greatiy improved of late years.

In $1920,1,120$ vessels of 1124261 tonnage entered Venezuelan ports.

Venezucla was the first of the Spanish colonies in South America to formally deciare her independence (July 5, 1811), following the disturbing eondltions in Spain caused by Napoleon. After severe fighting, the Republic of Colombia, of which the present states of Colombia, Venezuela and Eeuador formed the three departments, was established Dec. 17, 1819, under the presidency of the liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar. In May, 1830, a convention recreated the Republic of Venezuela and adopted a constitution. Separation from Colombia was amicable, but the boundary separating the two republics has never been determined. Both agreed in 1881 to submit the question to the arbitration of the King of Spain. His award, made in 1891, did not satisfy and on one occasion the two countries were on the verge of war. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland in 1915 and Swiss engineers will lay out the line. The territory in dispute is an almost uninhabited tract of the head waters of the Orinoco.

For 60 years the Brazil boundary line was in dispute, but that was settled in 1905. In the dispute with Great Britain over the boundary of Brltish Guiana, Venezuela, on the refusal of her request for arbitratlon, broke off diplomatie relations and appealed to the United States for aid. This President Cleveland gave in 1895, taking a strong, even belligerent, attitude, based on the Monroe Doctrine. Following diplomatlc negotiations, a board awardcd the major portion of the territory to Great Britain and gave Venezuela title to valuable territory at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Venezuela has had many revolutions and many revisions of its Constitution sinee the first was adopted in 1819. That now in force was adopted June 13, 1914. It provides for a Fresident elected by Congress for seven years, a Senate of 40 members elected for three years, and a House of Deputles of about 77 members elected for three years. There are twenty autonomous states, a federai district and two territories. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but religious liberty is guaranteed. Primary educatlon is free and nominaily compulsory. Higher education has been much improved under recent administrations. By a law promuigated in June, 1919, military service was made compulsory. A standlng army of $8,000 \mathrm{ls}$ maintalned, with 87,000 in the reserve. Venezuela is a member of the League of Natlons
Par of exchange

bolivar $=19.3$ cents
Imports, 1921 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 18,433,113$

Budget-Reccipts. Expenditures
Debt-Internai .25,775,299
12,204,162
-12,204,162
External bolivars, 46,580,105

Trade with the United States was:
Imports, 1920-21.
\$17,459,628
7,585,267
Exports, 1920-21
$12,312,183$
$12,409,533$

## ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES AND DEGREES.

A. R. A.-Associate of the Royal Acadcmy.
B. A.-Bachelor of Arts.

Bart.-Baronet.
13. D.-Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.-Bacheior of Science.
C. B.-Companion of the Bath.
C. E. $\mathbf{\text { I. E Clil Engineer }}$

## Indian Empire.

## C. J.-Chlef Justice.

C. M. G.-Companion of Order of St. Michaci and St. George.
C. V. O.-Companion of Victorian Order.
D. Sc-Doctor of Divinity
D. S. O.-Distinguislied service Order.
F. R. G. S.-Feliow of the Royal Geographical Soclety.
F. R. S.-Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.-Justice of the Peace.
K. C.-King's Counsel.
K. C. B.-Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.-Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
IK. C. V. O.-Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.-Knight of tile Garter.
I.: II. D.-Doctor of Humanities.

LL. B.- Bacheior of Laws.
LI. D. - Doctor of Laws.

Litt. D.-Doctor of Litcrature.
M. A.-Master of Arts.
M. C.-Member of Congress.
M. D.-Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.-Member of Parilament.
M. V. O.-Mernber of the Victorian Order.
N. A.-National Academician.
O. M.- Order of Merit.
$\underset{P}{P}$ C-Prlvy Councillor.
Ph. D.-Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.-Royai Academictan.
S. J.-Society of Jesus.
T. D.-Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.-United States Army.
U. S. N.-United States Navy.
V. C.-Victoria Cross.

## RULERS OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parentheses.
COUNTKY.

Abyssinia.
Afgnanistan
Albania.
Argentina
Australia
Austria.
Belgium
Bhutan (Br. Protectorate)
Bolivia
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Cambodia
Canada.
Chile.
Chile.
Colombia.
Costa Rica
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia
Danzig
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador.
Egypt
Esthonia
Finland.
Fiume.
France
Germany
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hejaz, The
Honduras.
Hungary
Iceland.
India (British)
Irish Free State
Italy
Japan
Jugo-slàia
Latvia.
Liberia.
Liechtenstein.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg
Mesopotamia (The Iraq)
Mexico.
Monaco.
Moroceo.
Nepal.
Netherlands.
Newfoundland
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway
Oman.
Palestine
Panama.
Paraguay
Persia
Peru.
Poland
Portugal
Prussia.
Rome, see and Church of
Roumania
Russia.
Salvador
Serbs, Croats and slovenes, Kingdom of.
Siam.
South Africa, Union of Spain.
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria (French Mandate)
Tunis.
Turkey.
..............................

Ukrainia.
United Kingdom.
United States.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Zanzibar.

Name of Ruler, Etc.
Access'n
Waizeru Zauditu (1876), Empress, daughter of Menelek.
Amanullah Khan (1892), Amir, son of Habibullah.
Provisional government, under the Allies.
Marcelo T. de Alvear, President, term, six years.
Lord Forster, Governor General.
Dr. Michael Hainisch, President National Assembly
Albert (1875), King, nephew of Leopold II.
Sir Ugyen Wangchuck, Maharajah.
Dr. Bautista Saavedra, Provisional President; term, four years
Arturo Bernades, President; term, four years.
Boris III. (1894), Czar, son of Ferdinand.
Sisowath, King (French protectorate)
Gen. Lord Byng, Governor General; Mackenzit King, Premier
Arturo Alessandri, President; term, five years.
Hsu Shi Chang (1853), President.
Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, Presideni; term, four years
Julio Acosta Garcia, President; term, four years.
Dr. Alfredo Zayas, President; term, four years.
Thomas G. Masaryk (1850), President.
Gen. Sir Richard Haking, High Commissioner
Christian X. (1870), King, son of Frederik VIII.
Juan Bautista y Burgos, Provisional President.
Dr. Jose Tamayo, President; term, four years.
Fuad I. (1868), King (formerly Sultan)
Konstantin Pats. State Head.
Dr. K. J. Stahiberg (1865), President; term, six years.
Prof. Riccardo Zanelia, President.
Alexandre Millerand (1859), President; term, seven years
Friedrich Ebert (1870), President; term expires June 30, 1925.

## George II., King.

Gen. Jose M. Orellana, President; term, six years.
Louis Borno, President (under American quasi protectorate)
Husein Ibn Ali, King
Gen. R. L. Gutierrez, President; term, four years
Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, Regent.
Christian X . (1870).
The Earl of Reading, Vicerouy
William T. Cosgrave, Presideni of Dail Eireann.
Victor Emmanuel III. (1869), King, son of Humbert I
Yoshihito (1879), Emperor; Crown Prince Hirohito, Regent
(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of)
Jan Chakste, President.
Charles D. B. King, President; term, four years
John II. (1840), Prince.
Charlotte (1896), Grand Duchess.
Feisal I., King
Gen. Alvaro Ohregon, President; term, iour years.
Louis (1870), Prince, son of Albert
Mulai Yusef, Sultan, son of Mulai Hässan
Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), Shah
Wilhelmina (1880), Quєen, daughter of William III.
Sir C. A. Harris, Governor; M. P. Cashin. Prime Minister
Viscount Jellicoe, Governor General; W. F. Massey, Premier
Gen. Emiliano Chamorra, President: term, four years
Haakon VII. (1872), King, son of Frederik VIII. of Denmark.
Seyvid Talmur, Sulian. son of Seyvid Feysil.
Sir Herbert L. Samuel, British High Commissioner
Dr. Belisario Porras, President; term, four years
Dr. Eusebio Ayala, President; term, four years.
Ahmed Mirza (1898), Shah, son of Mohammed Ali
Augusto B. Leguia, President; term, four years
Joseph Pilsudski (1867), President.
Dr. Antonio J. d'Almeida (1865), President; term, four years.
Herr Otto Braun, Premier.
Pius XI. (1857)
Ferdinand I. (1865), King, nephew of late King Carol
Governed by Soviet Commissaries headed by Lenin.
Jorge Melendez, President: term, four years.
Alexander, King, son of King Peter
Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (1881), King, son of Chulalongkorn I
Prince Arthur of Connaught, Governor General; J. C. Smuts, Premier
Alfonso XIII. (1886), King, son of Alfonso XII
Gustaf V. (1858), King, son of Oscar II.
The republic chooses a President each year.
Gen. Henri Gouraud, High Commissioner.
Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, Bey
Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Grand National A Assembly
Abdul Medjid Bey (1868), Caliph
 Warren G. Harding, President; term, four years.
Dr. Baltasar Brum, President term, four years.
Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President term, four years.
Seyvid Khalifabin Harub (1879), Sultan..

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BIRTH STONES.

January-Garnet. February-Amethyst. March May-Emerald. June-Pearl and moonstone. July-Ruby. August-Sardonyx and peridot.

September-Sapphire. October-Opal and tourmaline. November-Topaz. quoise and lapis-lazuli.

## ENGLISH RULERS.

| YEAR |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ACCES. | ENGLISH |
| A. D. |  |
| 51 | Caractacus (taken prisoner to Rome). |
| 61 | Boadicea (deleated the Romans). |
| 451 | Hengist and Horsa (Saxons). |
| 470 | Aelia (Saxon), King of Sussex. |
| 515 | Arthur, King of the Britons. |
| 686 | Ceadwalla, Klng of Wassex. |
| 827 | Egbert (unltes Saxons in Heptarchy). |
| 838 | Ethelwolf, son of Egbert. |
| 857 | Ethelbold, his son. |
| 866 | Ethelred, hls brother. |
| 872 | Alfred the Great. |
| 901 | Edward the Elder. |
| 925 | Athelstan, eidest son of Edward. |


| $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathrm{YEAR} \\ \mathrm{ACCES} \end{array}\right\|$ | Name. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. ${ }^{\text {D }}$. |  |
| 948 | Edred, his brother. |
| 955 | Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I. |
| 959 | Edgar the Peaceable. |
| 976 | Edward II, the Martyr. |
| 978 | Etheired II., his haif brother. |
| 1016 | Hdmund (Ironsides). |
| 1017 | Canute, the Dane. |
| 1036 | Haroid (Harefoot), son of Canute. |
| 1039 | Canute II. (Hardicanute). |
| 1041 | Edward the Confessor. |
| 1066 | Harold II., son of Earl Godwin. |

## The House of Normandy.

Wililiam I..

## William I

Stephen.

Henry II.
Rlchard I .
John..
Henry iíi. Edward I. Edward III. Richard II...

## Henry IV..

 Henry V... Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III.
## Henry VII.

Henry VIII Edward VI
Mary I. . .
Eiizabeth..
James I.
Charles I. .
Cromwells.

Charles II
James II.
Willlam III.
and Mary İ.
Anne.
George I.....
George II. George III.. Willam IV Victoria.

Edward VII. George V....

Obtained Crown by conquest.
Third son of William I.
Youngest son of Wiillam $\dot{I}$
Third son of Stephen, Count of Biols, by Adela, fourth daughter of Wiiliam I.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.
Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matiida, oniy daughter of Henry I.
Eldest surviving son of Henry II
Sixtli and youngest son of Henry ii
Eldest son of John.
Eidest son of Henry III
Eldest surviving son of Edward I.
Eldest son of Edward II
The House of of Edward III.
The House of Lancaster.
Son of John of Gaunt, 4 th son of Edward III.
Eidest son of Henry IV
(deposed 1461 ).
THE HOUSE OF YORK.
His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5 th son of Edward III., and his grandmotiker, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.
Eldest son of Edward IV.
Younger brother of Edward IV. ......................
Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt
Oniy survlving son of Henry Vií.
Son of Henry VIII , by Jane Seymour
Daughter of Henry VIII ., by Catharine of Aragon.
Daughter of Henry VII ., by Anne Boieyn.
THE HOUSE OF STUART.
Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.

Oliver Cromweil, Lord Protector............... 1 May $2 \dot{5}, 1659$. The House of Stuart (Restored).
Eidest son of Charles I
Second son of Charies I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum De. il 11 , 1688 , to Feb. 13, 1689)
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Son of Wiliam Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Cinarles } \overline{\mathrm{I}} \text {. }\} \\ \text { Eldest daughter of }\end{array}\right.$ Eldest daughter of James II.
Second daughter of James II.
The House of Hanover.
Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Ellzabeth daughter of James I
Only son of George I.
Grandson of George II
Eidest son of George III
Third son of George III.
Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III
The HoUse of Saxe-Coburg.
THe HOUSE OF WINDSOR.
rd VII. .
RULERS OF SCOTLAND
(The date is that of accession.)

| A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 330 | Fergus I. | 684 | Eugenlus V. | 893 | Donald VI. | 1165 | Wliliam. |
| 357 | Eugenius 1. | 686 | Eugenius VI | 904 | Constantlne III. | 1214 | Alexander II. |
| 404 | Fergus II. | 698 | A mberkeietus. | 944 | Maicolm I. | 1249 | Alexander III. |
| 420 | Eugenlus II. | 699 | Eugenius VII. | 953 | Indulfus. | 1286 | Margaret (Norway) |
| 451 | Dongardus. | 715 | Mordachus. | 961 | Duff. | 1292 | Join Balloi. |
| 457 | Constantine I. | 730 | Etfinus. | 965 | Cuilen. | 1298 | Sir W. Wallace, Reg. |
| 479 | Congallus I. | 761 | Eugenlus VIII. | 970 | Kenneth III. | 1303 | Robert I (Bruce). |
| 501 | Goranus. | 764 | Fergus III. | 994 | Constantine IV. | 1329 | David II. |
| 535 | Eugenlus III. | 767 | Solvathius. | 995 | Kenneth IV. | 1370 | Robert II. |
| 558 | Congallus II. | 787 | Achalus. | 1003 | Malcolm II. | 1390 | Robert III. |
| 569 | Kinnatellus. | 819 | Congallus III. | 1033 | Duncan I. | 1406 | James I. |
| 570 | Aidanus. | 824 | Dongal. | 1040 | Macbeth. | 1437 | James II. |
| 605 | Kenneth. | 831 | Alpine. | 1057 | Malcolm III. | 1460 | James III. |
| 606 621 | Fugentus ${ }^{\text {Ferchard }}$ I. | 834 854 | Kenneth II. Donald V. | 1095 | Duncan II. | 1488 | James IV. |
| 632 | Donald IV. | 858 | Constantlne II. | 1107 | Alexanter 1. | 1542 | Mary. |
| 646 | Ferciard II. | 874 | Eth (Ilghtfoot). | 1124 | David I. | 1567 | James VI (succeeded |
| 661 | Maldiunus. | 876 | Gregory. | 1153 | Malcolm IV. |  | to Eng. throne ln 1603 at the union.) |

## RULERS OF FRANCE.



RULERS OF GERMANY.

| A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 534 | Theodobert (King of Metz). | 1056 |  | 1411 |  |
| 548 540 84 | Theodebald (King of Metz) Lotharius | 1106 | Henry V. | 1438 | Albert II. Frederick IIT |
| 840 | Lowis (of Bavaria). | 1125 | Conrad III. | 1493 | Maximilian I. |
| 855 | Louis II. | 1152 | Frederick I (Barbarossa). | 1519 | Charles V. |
| 875 | Charles (the Bald). | 1190 | Henry VI. | 1556 | Ferdinand I. |
| 877 | Louis (the Stammerer), also | 1208 | Philip O IV. | 1564 | Maximilian II. |
| 880 | Charles (the Gross), also King | 1212 | Frederick II. | 1612 | Matthais. |
|  | of France. | 1251 | Conrad IV. | 1619 | Ferdinand II. |
| 887 | Arnold. | 1273 | Rodolph (of Hapsburg), 1st of | 1637 | Ferdinand III. |
| 900 | Louis IV. |  | Austrian family. | 1658 | Leopold 1. |
| 911 | Conrad (the Fowler). | 1292 | Adolphus (of Nassau.) | 1705 | Joseph I. |
| 962 | Otho (the Great). | 1308 | Henry VII. | 1740 | Maria Theresa. |
| 973 | Otho II. | 1314 | Louis V (of Bavaria). | 1742 | Charles VI |
| 983 | Otho III. | 1347 | Charles IV. | 1745 | Francis I ( of Lorraine). |
| 1002 | Henry II. (the Solic) | 1378 | Wenceslaus. | 1765 | Joseph II. |
| 1024 | Conrad II (the Salic). | 1410 | Josse (Marquis of Branden- burg). | 1790 | Leopold II. |

## RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

| A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. | A. D. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1134 | Albert I (1st Elector of | 1688 | Frederick. | 1797 | Frederick William III. |
|  | Brandenburg). | 1701 | Frederick crowned King of | 1840 | Frederick William IV. |
| 1616 | John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia). | 1713 | Prussia. <br> Frederlck William I. | 1860 1871 | William I. William I (made Ger. Emp) |
| 1619 | George William. | 1740 | Frederick II ('the Great'). | 1888 | Frederick. |
| 1640 | Frederick William ("The Great Elector'). | 1786 | Frederick William II. | 1888 | William II. |

Note to Germany and Prussia-The German Empire was restored on Jan. 1, 1871, and King William I. of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. On his death he was succeeded by King Frederick of Prussia, and the latter in turn by William II.

William II. (Kaiser Wilhelm) abdicated as King of Prussia and German Einperor, as of Nov. 9, 1918, all the rest of the sovereigns of the German states quit too, one by one, and the German Empire became a Republic, under the Presidency of Frederick Ebert. The Constitution was adopted July 31, 1919.

THE POPES.

| Date Elect. or Consc. | Name of Pope. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Date } \\ \text { Elect. } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Consc. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Name of Pope. | Date Elect. or Consc. | Name of Pope. | Date Elect. or Consc. | Name of Pope. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | B. Petrus. | 202 | St. Zephyrinus. | 296 | St. Marcellinus | 422 | St. Codestinus I. |
| 67 | St. Linus. | 218 | St. Calixtus I. | 307 | St. Marcellus. | 432 | St. Sixtus III. |
| 79 | St. Cletus. | 222 | St. Urbanus I. | 309 | St. Eusebius. | 440 | St. Leo I. |
| 91 | St. Clemens I. | 230 | St. Pontianus. | 310 | St. Melchiades. | 461 | St. Hilarus. |
| 100 | St. Evaristus. | 235 | St. Anterus. | 314 | St. Sylvester. | 468 | St. Simplicius. |
| 109 | St. Alexander. | 236 | St. Fabianus. | 336 | St. Marcus. | 483 | St. Felix III. |
| 119 | St. Sixtus. | 251 | St. Cornelius. | 337 | St. Julius I. | 492 | St. Gelasius. |
| 128 | St. Telesphorus. | 253 | St. Lucius. | 352 | St. Liberius. | 496 | St. Anastasius II. |
| 138 | St. Hyginus. | 254 | St. Stephanus I. | 366 | St. Damasus. | 498 | St. Symmachus. |
| 142 | St. Plus. | 257 | St. Sixtus II. | 384 | St. Siricius. | 514 | St. Hormisdas. |
| 157 | St. Anicetus. | 259 | St. Dionysius. | 398 | St. Anastasius I. | 523 | St. Joan - es I. |
| 168 | St. Soter. | 269 | St. Felix I. | 402 | St. Innocentius I. | 526 | St. Felix IV. |
| 177 | St. Eleutherus. | 275 | St. Eutychianus. | 417 | St. Zoismus. | 530 | Bonifacius II. |
| 190 | St. Victor I. | 283 | St. Caius. | 418 | St. Bonifacius I. | 532 | Joannes II. |

THE POPES-Continued.

| Date Elect. Or Consc | Name of Pope. | Date Elect. or Conse. | Name of Pope. | Date <br> Elect. <br> or <br> Consc. | Name of Pope. |  | Name of Pope. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 535 | St. Agapetus I. | 882 | Marinus I. | 1118 | Gelasius II. | 1458 | Pius II. |
| 536 | St. Silverius. | 884 | Hadrianus III. | 1119 | Calixtus II. | $1464$ | Pauius II. |
| 537 | Vlgilus. | 885 | Stephanus VI. | 1124 | Honorius II. | $1471$ | $\text { Sixtus } 1 \mathrm{~V} \text {. }$ |
| 555 | Pelagius. | 891 | Formosus. | 1130 | Innocentius II. | 1484 | Innocentlius VIII. |
| 560 | Joannes III. | 896 | Bonifacius | 1143 | Coeiestinus II. | 1492 | Alexander VI. |
| 574 | Benedletus. | 896 | Stephanus VII. | 1144 | Lucius II. | 1503 | Pius III. |
| 578 | Peiagius II. | 897 | Romanus. | 1145 | Eugenlus III. | 1.03 | Jullus II. |
| 590 | St. Gregorius I. | 897 | Theodorus II. | 1153 | Anastaslus. | 1513 | Leo X. |
| 604 | Sabinianus. | 898 | Joannes IX. | 1154 | Hadrianus IV. | 1522 | Hadriantus VI. |
| 607 | Bonifaclus III. | 900 | Benedlctus IV. | 1159 | Alexander III. | 1523 | Cliemens VII. |
| 608 | St. Bonifacius IV. | 903 | Leo V. | 1181 | Lucius III. | 1534 | Paulus III. |
| 615 | St. Deusdedit. | 903 | Christcph | 1185 | Urbanus III. | 1550 | Jultus III. |
| 619 | Bonlfacius V. | 904 | Sergius II | 1187 | Cregorius VIII. | 1555 | Marceilus II. |
| 625 | Honorlus. | 911 | St. Anastasius III. | 1187 | Clemens III. | 1555 | Pauius IV. |
| 640 | Severlnus. | 913 | Lando. | 1191 | Coelestinus III. | 1559 | Pius IV. |
| 640 | Joannes IV. | 914 | Joannes X. | 1198 | Innocentlus III. | 1565 | St. Pius |
| 642 | Theodorus I. | 928 | Lco VI. | 1216 | Honorius III. | 1572 | Gregorlus XIII. |
| 649 | St. Martinus. | 929 | Stephanus VIII. | 1227 | Gregorius IX. | 1585 | Sixtus V. |
| 654 | St. Eugenius I . | 931 | Joannes XI. | 1241 | Coeiestinus IV. | 1590 | Urbanus VII. |
| 657 | St. Vitallanus. | 936 | Leo VII. | 1243 | Innocentius IV. | 1590 | Gregorius XIV. |
| 672 | Adeodatus. | 939 | Stephanus IX. | 1254 | Alexander IV. | 1591 | Innocentius IX. |
| 676 | Donus. | 942 | Marinus II. | 1261 | Urbanus IV. | 1592 | Clemens VIII. |
| 678 | St. Agatho. | 946 | Agapctus II. | 1265 | Clemens IV. | 1605 | Leo XI. |
| 682 | St. Leo II. | 955 | Joannes XII. | 1271 | Gregorlus X. | 1605 | Paulus V. |
| 684 | St. Benedictus II. | 963 | Leo VIII. | 1276 | Innocentlus V. | 1621 | Gregorius XV. |
| 685 | Joannes V. | 964 | Benedictus V. | 1276 | Hadrianus V. | 1623 | Urbanus VIII. |
| 686 | Canon. | 965 | Joannes XIII. | 1276 | Joannes XXI. | 1644 | Innocentius X. |
| 687 | St. Sergius I. | 973 | Benedictus VI. | 1277 | Nicolaus III. | 1655 | Aiexander VII. |
| 701 | Joannes V | 974 | Benedictus VII. | 1281 | Martinus IV. | 1667 | Clemens IX. |
| 705 | Joannes VII | 983 | Joannes XIV. | 1285 | Honorius IV. | 1670 | Clemens X. |
| 708 | Sisinnius. | 984 | Bonifacius VII. | 1288 | Nicolaus IV. | 1676 | Innocentius XI. |
| 708 | Constantinus I. | 985 | Joannes XV. | 1294 | St. Coelestinus V. | 1689 | A lexander VIII. |
| 715 | St. Gregorius II. | 996 | Gregorius V. | 1294 | Bonifacius VIII. | 1691 | Innocentius XII. |
| 731 | St. Gregorius III. | 999 | Sylvester II. | 1303 | Benedictus XI | 1700 | Clcmens XI. |
| 741 | St. Zacharlas. | 1003 | Joannes XVII. | 1305 | Clemens V. | 1721 | Innocentius XIII. |
| 752 | Stephanus II. | 1003 | Joannes XVIII. | 1316 | Joannes XXII. | 1724 | Benedictus XIII. |
| 752 | Stephanus III. | 1009 | Sergius IV. | 1334 | Benedictus XII. | 1730 | Clemens XII. |
| 757 | St. Pauius I. | 1012 | Benedictus VIII. | 1342 | Clemens VI. | 1740 | Benedictus XIV. |
| 767 | Constantlnus. | 1024 | Joannes XIX. | 1352 | Innocentlus VI. | 1758 | Clemens XIII. |
| 768 | Stephanus IV. | 1033 | Benedictus IX. | 1362 | Urbanus V. | 1769 | Clemens XIV. |
| 772 | Hadrlanus I. | 1045 | Gregorius VI. | 1370 | Gregorius XI. | 1775 | Pius VI. |
| 795 | St. Leo III. | 1046 | Clemens II. | 1378 | Urbanus VI. | 1800 | Plus VII. |
| 816 | Stephanus V | 1048 | Damasus II. | 1378 | Clcmens VII. | 1823 | Leo XII. |
| 817 | St. Paschalis I. | 1049 | St. Leo IX. | 1394 | Benedlctus XIII. | 1829 | Plus VIII |
| 824 | Eugenius II. | 1055 | Vlctor II. | 1389 | Bonifacius IX. | 1831 | Gregorlus XVI. |
| 827 | Valentinus. | 1057 | Stephanus X. | 1404 | Innocentius VII. | 1846 | Pius IX. |
| 827 | Gregorius IV. | 1058 | Benedictus X. | 1406 | Gregorlus XII. | 1877 | Leo XIII. |
| 844 | Sergius II. | 1059 | Nicolaus II. | 1409 | Alexander V | 1903 | Pius X. |
| 847 | St. Leo IV. | 1061 | Alexander II. | 1410 | Joannes XXIII. | 1914 | Benedictus XV. |
| 855 | Benedictus III. | 1073 | St. Gregorius VII. | 1417 | Martinus V. | 1922 | Plus XI. |
| 858 | St. Nicolaus I. | 1086 | Victor III. | 1431 | Eugcnius IV. |  | (Born May 30, |
| 867 | Hadrlanus II. | 1088 | Urbanus II. | 1447 | Nlcolaus V. |  | - 1857,atDesio, |
| 872 | Joannes VIII. | 1099 | Paschails II. | 1455 | Caiixtus III. |  | Italy.) |

ROMAN RULERS.


| A. D. | Ruler. | A. D. | İule. | A. D. | Ruler. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 491 | Anastasius. | 793 | Nicephorus. | 1071 | Michael Ducas. |
| 518 | Justin I. | 811 | Michael (Curopalatts). | 1078 | Nicephorus (Boton). |
| 527 | Justinian I. | 813 | Leo (the Armenian). | 1081 | Alexis I. (Comnenus) |
| 565 | Justin II. | 821 | Michaei (Baibous). | 1118 | John (Comnenus). |
| 578 | Tiberius II. | 829 | Theophilus. | 1143 | Manuei (Comnenus). |
| 582 | Maurice. | 842 | Michael III. | 1180 | Alexius II. (Comnenus) - 1 |
| 611 | Herodius. | 881 | Leo (the Philosopher) | 1185 | Andronicus (Comnenus) <br> Isaac Angelus. |
| 641 | Constantine. | 911 | Constantine IX. | 1195 | Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant). |
| 641 | Herodionas and Tiberius III. | 915 | Constantine and Romanus. | 1203 | Aiexius and Murbzuphius. |
| 642 | Constans. $V$ (Poronatus) | 959 | Romanus II. | 1216 | Peter and John Ducas. |
| 668 | Constantius V. (Pogonatus). | 963 | Nicephorus Phocus. | 1219 | Robert. |
| 685 | Justinian II. | 969 | John Zemisses. | 1283 | Andronicus I. (Palacologus). |
| 695 | Leontius. | 975 | Basilius and Constantine $X$ | 1295 | Michael Andronicus. |
| 697 | Apsimar or Tiberius. | 1028 | Romanus Argyrus. | 1320 | Andronicus II. (Paiaeologus). |
| 711 | Philippicus Bardanes. | 1034 | Michael IV. | 1341 | John V. (Paiaeologus). |
| 713 | Anastasius II. | 1041 | Michaei (Caliphales). | 1391 | Manuei II. (Palaeologus). |
| 714 | Theodosius. | 1042 | Constantine (Monomachus). | 1421 | John VI. (Palaeologus). |
| 716 | Leo (the Isaurian). | 1054 | Theodora (Empress). | 1445 | Constantine (Paiaeologus) |
| 742 | Constantine (Copronymus). Leo IV. | $\begin{aligned} & 1057 \\ & 1059 \end{aligned}$ | Isaac (Comnenus). | 1453 | Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the |
| 781 | Constantine (Porphyrogenitus). | 1068 | Romanus Diogenes. |  | Eastern Empire. |

ANCIENT AUTHORS, GREEK. (B. C. years are in Italics.)

| $B$. | D. | Name. | Subj. | B. | D. | Name | Subj. | B | D. | Name. | Subj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 389 | 314 | Aeschines | Orat. |  | 30 | Dionysius | Hist. | 429 | 347 | Plato | Philos. |
| 515 | 456 | Aeschyius | Dram. |  | 118 | Epictetus. | Stoic. | 49 | 120 | Plutarch | Biog. |
|  | 572 | A esop | Taies | 342 | 270 | Epicurus. | Philos. | 207 | 128 | Poiybius | Hist. |
|  | 559 | Anacreon. | Poet. | 480 | 406 | Euripides. | Dram. | 495 | 405 | Sophocies | Dram. |
| 187 | 212 | Archimedes.. | Physi. |  | 443 | Herodotus | Hist. | 54 | 10 | Strabo. | Geog. |
|  | 427 | Aristophanes | Dram. |  | 850 927 | Hesiod | Poet. | 382 | 287 | Theophrast | Philos. |
| 384 | 194 | Aristotie. A thenaeus | Philos. | 962 | 927 398 | Isomer . | Poet. | 470 | 404 | Thunydides. | Hist |
| 382 | 194 | Athenaeus.. | Antiq. Orat. | 436 342 | 338 | Isocrates. | Orat. Dram. | 443 | 359 | Xenop | Hist. |
| 50 | 13 | Diodorus. | Hist. | 528 | 439 | Pindar... | Dram. |  |  |  |  |

ANCIENT AUTHORS, LATIN. (B. C. years are in Italics.)

|  | D. | Name. | Subj. | B. ${ }^{\text {D. }}$ | Name. | Subj. | B. | D. | Name. | Subj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 390 | Ammianus, M | Hist | 59 | Livy. | Hist. | 86 | 34 | Sailust. | Hist. |
| 110 | 174 | Apuleius. | Satir. | 3865 | Lucan | Poet. | 5 | 65 | Seneca | Moral. |
| 100 | 169 | Auius Geilius | Satir. | 149103 | Lucilius | Satir. | 25 | 100 | Silius, Italic | Poet. |
| 470 | 515 | Boithius. | Philos. | 96 | Lucretius | Philos. | 61 | 96 | Stailus. | Poet. |
| 100 | 44 | Caesar, Julius. | S.-Hist. | - 415 | Macrobius. | Gram. | 72 | 140 | Suetonius | Biog. |
| 232 | 147 | Cato, the Eider | Orat. | 40104 | Martial | Poet. | 55 | 117 | Tacitus. | Hist. |
| ${ }_{107}^{82}$ | 40 | Catullus. | Poet. | 43818 | Ovid. | Poet. | 193 | 139 | Terence. | Dram. |
| 107 | 43 | Cicero | Orat. | 3462 | Persius. | Satir. |  | 18 | Tibuilus | Poet. |
| 365 289 | 169 | Claudian | Poet. | 254 184 | Plautus. | Dram. | 70 | 19 | Virgil. | Poet. |
| $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 120 | Eunenal. | Satir. | 61115 | Pliny Pline Youn'r. | Natur. |  | 27 | Vitruvius. | Arch. |
| 65 | 8 | Horace. | Poet. | 42118 | Quintilian. . . . . . | Critic. |  |  |  |  |

## AUTHORS OF NOTE.

## MODERN AMERICAN.

| Born. | Died. | Name. | Subjecr. | Born. | Died. | Name. | Subject. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1838 | 1918 | Adams, Henry | Hist., Biog. | 1843 | 1916 | James, Henry. | Fiction. |
| 1832 | 1888 | Alcott, Louisa M | Fiction. | 1779 | 1843 | Key, Francis Scott. | Poet. |
| 1836 | 1907 | Aldrich, Thios. B | Fiction. | 1826 | 1894 | Larcom, Lucy | Poet. |
| 1779 | 1843 | Ailston, Wash | Poet. | 1833 | 1888 | Locke, David R | Humor. |
| 1780 | 1851 | Audubon, J. J. | Naturalist. | 1807 | 1882 | Longfellow, Henry W | Poet. |
| 1800 | 1891 | Bancroft, Geor | History. | 1813 | 1891 | Lossing, Benjamin J. | History. |
| 1755 | 1812 | Bariow, Joel | Poet. | 1819 | 1891 | Loweli, Jas. Russeli. | Poet. |
| 1771 | 1810 | Brown, Chas. | Fiction. | 1841 | 1913 | Miller, oaquin. | Poet. |
| 1794 | 1878 | Bryant, Wiliiam | Poet. | 1822 | 1908 | Mitchell, Donaid G | Humor. |
| 1845 | 1912 | Carieton, Wili | Poet. | 1779 | 1863 | Moore, Clement C | Poet. |
| 1802 | 1880 | Child, Lydia M | Misceilaneous. | 1814 | 1877 | Motley, J. L | History. |
| 1835 | 1910 | Clemens, Samuel L. | Humor. | 1850 | 1896 | Nye, Edgar W | Humor. |
| 1789 | 1851 | Cooper, J. Fenimore | Fiction. | 1737 | 1809 | Paine, Thomas | Poilitics. |
| 1812 | 1894 | Curtis, Geo. Tickno | History | 1893 | 1893 | Parkman, Franc | History. |
| 1824 | 1892 | Curtis, Geo. Wm | Editorial. | 1779 | 1860 | Paulding, J. K | Biography. |
| 1787 | 1879 | Dana, R. H. | Poet. | 1785 | 1866 | Pierpont, Rev. Joh | Hymns. |
| 1815 | 1882 | Dana, R. H. jr | Biography. | 1811 | 1849 | Poe, Edgar Allen | Poet. |
| 1795 | 1820 | Drake, Jos. Rodman | Poet. | 1790 | 1859 | Prescott, William | History. |
| 1703 | 1758 | Edwards, Jonathan | Religion. | 1822 | 1872 | Read, Thos. Buch | Poet. |
| 1837 | 1902 | Eggleston, Edw | Fiction. | 1762 | 1824 | Rowson, Susan. | Fiction. |
| 1803 | 1882 | Emerson, Raiph | Essay. | 1816 | 1887 | Saxe, John Godfrey | Poet. |
| 1850 | 1895 | Field, Eugene | Poet. | 1791 | 1865 | Sigourney, Lydia H | Poet. |
| 1817 | 1881 | Fields, Jas. 1 | Biography. | 1806 | 1870 | Simms, W. Gilmore. | Fiction. |
| 1842 | 1901 | Fiske, John. | History | 1833 | 1908 | Stedman, Edw. Ciar | Poet. |
| 1706 | 1790 | Franklin, Benja | Biography. | 1825 | 1903 | Stoddard, Rich. Henry | Poet. |
| 1839 | 1897 | George, Henry . | Politics. | 1812 | 1896 | Stowe, Harriet Beecher. . | Fiction. |
| 1793 | 1863 | Goodrich, Samuel G | Geography. | 1825 | 1878 | Taylor, Bayard. | Travel. |
| 1822 | 1909 | Hale, Edw. Ev. | Essay. | 1836 | 1894 | Thaxter, Celia. | Poet. |
| 1790 | 1867 | Halleck, Fitz-Green | Poet. | 1817 | 1862 | Thoreau, Henry | Philosopher. |
| 1848 | 1908 | Harris, Joel C | Humor. | 1791 | 1871 | Ticknor, George | History. |
| 1839 | 1902 | Hart, Bret. | Fiction. | 1827 | 1905 | Wallace, Lew. . | Fiction. |
| 1804 | 1864 | Hawthorne, Nathani | Flction. | 1834 | 1867 | Ward, Artemus | Humor. |
| 1830 | 1886 | Hayne, Paul. | Poet. | 1829 | 1900 | Warner, Chas. Dudley. | Essay. |
| 1819 | 1881 | Holland, J. G | Poet. | 1758 | 1843 | Webster, Noah. | Dictionary. |
| 1809 | 1894 | Holmes, Oliver | Poet. | 1753 | 1794 | Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd). | Poet. |
| 1770 1819 | 1842 | Hopkinson, Jos... | Songs. | 1819 | 1892 | Whitman, Wait. | Poet. |
| 1819 | 1910 | Howe, Juila Wa | Poet. | 1807 1807 | 1892 | Whittier, John G | Poet. |


| ENGLISH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Born. | Dled. | Name. | Subject. | Born | Died. | Name. | Subject. |
| 1832 | 1904 | Arnold, Edwin. | Poct. | 1806 | 1873 | Mill, J. Stuart. | Economic: |
| 1515 | 1568 | Ascham, Roger | Philosophy. | 1608 | 1674 | Milton, John. | Poet. |
| 1775 | 1817 | Austen, Jane | Flction. | 1779 | 1852 | Moore, Thomas | Poet. |
| 15615 | 1626 | Baconi, Frančls. | Essays. | 1450 | 1535 | More, Sir Thomas | Economics. |
| 1615 | 1691 | Baxter, Rlchard. Beaumont, Francis | Religion. | 1200 | 1259 | Paris (Matthew of') | History. |
| 1748 | 1832 | Bentham, Jeremy. | Politlcal. | 1632 | $\begin{aligned} & 1703 \\ & 1744 \end{aligned}$ | Pepys, Samuel Pope, Alex.... | Blography. Poet. |
| 1723 | 1780 | Blackstone, Will | Law. | 1592 | 1644 | Quarles, Fr | Poet. Poet. |
| 1740 | 1795 | Boswoll, James | Blography. | 1552 | 1618 | Raleiglh, Sir Walter | History. |
| 1820 | 1849 | Brontë, Anne | Fictlon. | 1814 | 1884 | Reade, Cliarles.... | Flction. |
| 1812 | 1889 | Browning, Rob | Post. | 1689 | 1761 | Richardson, Sam | Fictlon. |
| 1628 | 1688 | Bunyan, Johnl. | Reilgion. | 1763 | 1855 | Rogers, Samuel. | Poet. |
| 1730 | 1797 | Burke, Edmund | Essays. | 1828 | 1882 | Rossetti, D. Gab | Poet. |
| 1759 | 1796 | Burns, Robert | Poet. | 1819 | 1900 | Ruskin, John | Art. |
| 1612 | 1680 | Butler, Samuel. | Poet. | 1771 | 1832 | Seott, Slr Wait | Flctlon. |
| 1788 | 1824 | Byron (Geo. Gordon) | Poet. | 1564 | 1616 | Shakespeare, William | Drama. |
| 1795 | 1881 | Carlyle, Thomas | Poftior | 1723 | 1790 | Smith, Adam. | Economics. Essays. |
| 1328 | 1400 | Cha cer, Geoftre | Poet. | 1721 | 1771 | Smollett, Tobias | Fiction. |
| 1772 | 1834 | Colerldge, S. T | Poet. | 1774 | 1843 | Southey, Robert | Poet. |
| 1670 | 1729 | Congreve, Willia | Drama. | 1552 | 1599 | Spenser, Edm. | Poet. |
| 1731 | 1800 | Cowper, Wlliam | Poet. | 1820 | 1903 | Speneer, Herbert | Science. |
| 1803 | 1882 | Darwln, Charles. | Evolution. | 1671 | 1729 | Steele, Richard. | Essays. |
| 1661 | 1731 | De Foe, Daniel | Fiction. | 1713 | 1768 | Sterne, Lawrence | Fiction. |
| 1785 | 1859 | De Quine y, Th | Essays. | 1850 | 1894 | Stevenson, Robert L | Fietion. |
| 1812 | 1872 | Dichens, Charlés | Fletion. | 1796 | 1874 | Strlekland, Agnes. | Hlstory. |
| 1805 | 1881 | D'Israell, Benjam | Fiction. | 1667 | 1745 | Swift, Jonathan. | Fletion. |
| 1631 | 1700 | Dryden, Jolin | Poet. | 1837 | 1909 | Swlnburne, Alg. | Poet. |
| 1819 | 1880 | Eliot, George. | Fiction. | 1613 | 1667 | Taylor, Jere | Religion. |
| 1707 | 1757 | Fielding, Henry | Fietion. | 1809 | 1892 | Tennyson, Alfred. | Poet. |
| 1688 | 1732 | Gay, John. | Fables. | 1811 | 1863 | Thaekeray, W. M | Fletlon. |
| 1737 | 1794 | Gibbon, Edwar | History. | 1700 | -1748 | Thomson, James | Poet. |
| 1728 | 1774 | Goldsmith, Olive | Poet. | 1740 | 1778 | Toplady, A. M. | Hymns. |
| 1716 | 1771 | Gray, Thomas | Poet. | 1815 | 1882 | Trollope, Anthony | Fiction. |
| 1591 | 1674 | Herrick, Rober | Poet. | 1484 | 1536 | Tynda e, Willlam | Religlon. |
| 1798 | 1845 | Hood, Thomas | Poet. | 1820 | 1893 | Tyndall, John | Scientific. |
| 1711 | 1776 | Hume, David | History. | 1593 | 1683 | Walton, Izaak | Angling. |
| 1709 | 1784 | Johnson, Samue | Dictionary. | 1674 | 1748 | Watts, Isaac. | Hymns. |
| 1574 | 1637 | Jonson, Ben | Drama. | 1720 | 1793 | White, Glibert . . . . | Nat. History. |
| $1796$ | 1821 | Keats, John | Poet. | 1095 | 1142 | Whlliain (of Malmesbury) | History. |
| 1491 | 1555 | Latimer, Hugh | Religlon | 1770 | 1850 | W ordsworth, william | Poet. <br> Dram |
| 1632 | 1704 | Locke, John | Phliosophy. | 1324 | 1384 | Wy ckliffe, John. | Religion. |
| 1800 | 1859 | Macaulay, Thomas B | Essays. | 1684 | 1765 | Young, Edw | Poet. |



D 1 VISH.

| Born.1 | Died. | Name. | Subject. | Born. | Dled. | Name. | Subjeet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1805 | 1875 | Andersen, Hans Chr. | 「ales. | 1809 | 1876 | Muller, F. P | Poet. Dram. |
| 1587 | 1837 | Arreboe, Anders..... | Doct. | 1480 | 1551 | Pederson, Chr. | Rellg. |
| 1684 | 17.54 | Holberg Ludwlr .... | Iistory. | 1791 | 1862 | potersen, Nlels | IIIstory. |
|  | 1214 | Irarpestrings, Honry. | Medlcine. | 1756 | 1821 | Pram, Clrr. H... | Tales, Poot. |
| 1789 | 1862 | Ingremann, 3.8 | Flct. Poet. |  | 1607 | Ratich, Mlerony | Drama. |
| 1634 | $\begin{aligned} & 1703 \\ & 1857 \end{aligned}$ | Kingo, Thos. | Poet. Hist. Crit. | 1751 | 1833 | Treschow, Nicis. | Philosopliy. |




## SOME LITERARY PSEUDONYMS.

| Pen Name. | Real Name. | Pen Name. | Real Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deler, | Clark, Charles Heber. | Iron, Ralph | Cronwrlght, Mrs. S. C. |
| Arp, | Smith, Charles H. | "Ivory Blac | Janvier, Thomas A. |
| Ayres, Alfi | Osman, Thomas E. | Johnson, Ben | Riley, James Whitcomb. |
| Beard, Fran | Beard, Thomas Francls. | "Josiah Allen's | Holley, Marietta. |
| Bede, Cuthbe | Bradley, Rev. Edward | June, Jenny | Croly, Mrs. David G. |
| Billings, Josh | Shaw, Henry W. | Kerr, Orpheus | Newell, Robert C. |
| Breitmann, H | Leland, Charles Godfrey. | Kirke, Edmund | Gilmore, James R. |
| Carroll, Lewi | Dodgson, Rev. C. L. | Lee, Vernon Leslie, Amy | Paget, Violet. <br> Brown, Lillie West. |
| Carter, Nick Conway, Hu | Coryell, J. Russel | Leslie, Amy... . Leslie, Mrs. Fra | Brown, Lillie West. Wllde, Mrs. Mirjam F. F. |
| Corelli, Marie | Mackay, Eva Mary. | Logan, Ollve. | Sikes, Mrs. W. Wlrt. |
| Craddock, Charles Egbert | Murfree, Mary N. | L.othrop, Amy | Warner Anna Bartlett. |
| Crlnkle, Nym | Wneeler, Andrew C. | Loti, Plerre | Viaud, L. M. Julien. |
| "Dache, Car | Poire, Emmanuel. Sims, George R. | Lyall, Edna MacLaren, | Bayly, Ada Ellen. Watson, Rev. John |
| Dooley, Mar | Dunne, Finley Peter. | Malet, Luca | Harrison, Mrs. William. |
| "Droch". | Bridges, Robert. | "Maorl"' | Inglis, James. |
| "Duchess, Th | Hungerford, Mrs. | Marlitt, E. | John, Henriette Eugenie. |
| Eliot, George | Evans, Marian. | Marvel, Ik | Mitchell, Donald G. |
| Fane, Violet | Currie, Lady. | Meredith, O | Lytton, Earl of. |
| "Flnn, Mickey | Jarrold, Ernest. | Miller, Joaqui Mulock Miss | Miller, Cincinnatus Heine. |
| "Forrester, Franc | Wallentine, B. B. | Mulock, Miss Nasby.. Petrol | Craï̆, Mrs. G. L. Locke, David. |
| Forrester, Frank | Herbert, Henry William. | Nordau, Max | Sudfeld, Simon |
| "Fra Elbertus". | Hubbard, Elbert. | Optlc, Olive | Adams, Rev. William T. |
| France, Anato | Thibault, Jacques Anatole | O'Relly, Mi | Halpln, Charles G. |
| "Gath' | Townsend, George Alfred. | O'Rell, ,Max | Blouet, Paul. |
| Glyn, Elinor | Glyn, Mrs. Clayton. | "Ouida" | Ramee, Louise de la. |
| Gorki, Maxim | Peshkov, A. Maximovitch | Partington, Mrs. | Shillaber, Benjamin P. |
| Graham, John | Phlllips, Davld Graham. | Perkins, Eli. | Landon, Melvilie D. |
| Grand, Mme. Sarah | McFall, Mrs. | Phœnlx. John | Derby, George H. |
| Green, Anna Katheri | Rohlfs, Mrs. Charles, | "Porte Crayon" | Strother, David H. |
| Greenwood, Grac | Lippincott, Sara Jane. | Prout, Fathe | Mahony, Francls S. |
| Greville, Henrl | Durand, Mme. | Quad, M | Lewis, C. B. |
| "H. H."... | Jackson, Helen Hunt. | "Rita" | Booth, Mrs. E. M. J. von |
| Hallburton, Hug | Robertson, James Logie. | Rives, Ame | Troubetskoi, Princess. |
| Hamllton, G | Dodge, Mary Abigail. | Schrelner, O1 | Cronwrlght. Mrs. S. C. |
| "Hard Pan". ${ }^{\text {Ho }}$ | Bonner, Geraldine. | Sharp, Luke | Barr, Robert. |
| Harland. Marion | Terhune, Mrs. Marv V. | Sylva, Carmen | Ellzabeth, Queen of Rou- |
| Harrod, Frances. Hobbes, John Oli | Forbes-Robertson,Frances Cralgle, Mrs. Pearl. | Thanet, Octave | mania. <br> French, Alice |
| "Holland". | Edwards, E.J. |  | Clemens, Samuel L. |
| Hope, Anthony | Hawklns, Anthony Hope. | Verne, Jule | Olchewltz M. |

## SHAKESPEARIAN TABLE.

| Character. |  | Character. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Lines } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { speak. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Character. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lines } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Speak. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hamlet. | 1,569 | Macbeth. | 705 | Mistress Page. | 361 |
| Rlchard III | 1,161 | Cleopatra | 670 | Vlola , $\cdot$. . . . . | 353 |
| Iago.. | 1,117 | Prospero. | 665 | Julia ("Two Gentlemen"). . | 323 315 |
| Othello... | -888 | Romeo. | 618 | Volumnia | 315 |
| Coriolanus <br> Timon. | 886 | Pctruchio | 585 | Beatrlce. Lady Macbet | 309 |
| Antony (Cleopatra's | 829 | Imogen. | 541 | Katherlne (In" The silirew';) | 220 |
| lear......... | 770 | Helen ("All's Well') |  | Miranda ("Tempest').... | 142 |
| Richard | 755 | Isabella | 426 | Perdlta | 128 |
| Brutus. | 727 | Desdemona | 389 | Cordelia | 115 |

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrinc dates from a declaration of December 2, 1823, by James Monroe, President of the United States, in uls seventh annual message to Congress. Brazil had deciared its independence of Portugal the year before. Troubles in the latter country had caused a modification of the Constitution. In Spain a revolution had occurred, and the dominion of Peru was lost. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening, so it was alleged, to help Spain recover its controi in South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy orer their Pacific Coast boundaries. Mr. Monroe in his message took up the Russian matter first, saying:

In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in whicly the rights and interesis of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be consldered as subjects for future colonlzation by any European powers.'

The President then spoke of Spain and Portugal in this wise:
'Of events in that quarter oi the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happlness of their fcllowinen on that side of the A tlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in inatters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It ls only when our rights arc invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. Witll the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially dlfferent in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respectlve Governments. Ancl to the defence of our own, which has been achicved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by tile wlsdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the anicable relations exlsting between the United States and those powers to declare that we should considier any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.
"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who lave deciared their ndependence and malntained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing thein, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfrlendly light than as tion toward the Unlted States."

## CLEVELAND'S DECLARATION IN 1895.

When President Grover Cleveland, in 1895, urged Great Britaln to arbitrate her dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, he said (December 17) in a message to Congress:
"The doctrine "(Monroe) "upon whlch we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and Is essential to the integrity of our free institutlons and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power Is justly a cause for jeaious anxiety anong the Governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrinc of vital concern to our people and their Government. * * * If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our nelehboring republies agulnst its will and in derogalion of its rights, it is diflenlt to see why to that extent such European bower does not thereby attempt to extendi its system of governmed.t to that
portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. * * * The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those prlnciples of lnternational law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS IN 1915.

President Wilson said of the Monroe Doctrine (December 7,1915 ) in an address to a joint session of Congress: "There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Centrai and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as agalnst any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it lts duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and $I$ think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disintercsted enthusiasin for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested selfgovernment of her independent peoples. But it was arways difficult to maintaln such a rôle without offence to the prlde of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious mlsconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, lnstead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south.
"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of politicai liberty in America. But that purpose ls now better understood so far as it concerns oursclves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing lts politlcal fortunes for our own beneít. All the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genulne equality and unquestioned independence."

## PRESIDENT HARDING'S WORDS IN 1921.

President Harding, April 19, 1921, at the unveiling of the Bolivar Statue, New York City, said:

Having sacrificed in arms to establish the human inheritance belonging to free men, the American republics may well touch elbows to prove their unselfishness and show to mankind that righteous achievement does not mean anybody's destruction, indlvidually or mationally, but that real victory lies in that human progress wherein every contender, individual or national, may share as it is sought to merit it
"The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe, which ever since has been jealously guarded as a fundamentai of our own Republic, maintained that these contlients should not again be regarded as fields for tie colonial enterprises of Old-World powers. There have been times when the meaning of Monrocism was misunderstood by some, perverted by others, and made the subject of distorting propaganda by those who saw in it an obstacle to the realization of their own ambitions. Some have sought to make our adhesion to this doctorine a justification for prejudice against the United States. They have falsely charged that we sought to hold tine nations of the Old World at arm's length, in order that we might monopolize the privilege of exploitation for ourselves.. Others have protested that the doctrine would never be enforced if to enforce it should involve us in actual hostilltics
"The history of the generations since that doctrine was proclaimed inas proved that wo never intended it selfsinly; that we had no dream of exploitation. On tho other side, the history of the last decade cortainly must have conviliced ail the world that we stand willing to fight, if hecessary, to protect these continents, these sturdy, young democracies, from oppression and tyranny:

## geclaxation of furapentence.

## (UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776, AT PHILADELPHIA.)

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them wlth another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving thelr just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dlctate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and translent causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evlls aresufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absoute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in lirect object the establishment of an absolute ryranny over these States. To prove this, let l'acts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most whole some and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of inmediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He hasrefused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Represcntation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together leglslative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Represcntative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislatlve powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for thelr exerclse; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invaslon from without, and convulslons within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditlons of new Appropriations of Lands.

He lias obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judlciary powers.

He lias made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salarics.

He has erected a multitude of New Omces, and
sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our peopl and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standir Armies, without the Consent of our legiglature.

He has affected to render the Military independer of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined wlth others to subject us to jurisrliction foreign to our constitution and una knowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to the Acts of pretended Legislation: For quarterir large bodies of armed troops among us: For pr tecting them by a mock Trial from punishment f any Murders which. they should commit on tr Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off ol Trade with all parts of the world: For imposlr Taxes on us without our Consent: For deprivin us in many cases of the benefits of Trlal by. Jur! For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried fe pretended offences: For abolishing the free Syste of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, estal lishing therein an Arbitrary government, and el larging lts Boundarles so as to render it at once a example and fit instrument for introducing th same absolute rule into these Colonies: For takin away our Charters, abolishing our most valuab Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of ou Governments: For suspending our own Legisl tures, and declaring themselves invested with powt to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declarin us out of his Protection and waging War against ul He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coast burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of ou people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of deatl desolation and tyranny, already begun with circur stances of Cruelty \& perfidy scarcely paralleled i the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy th Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens takè Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against the Country, to become the executioners of their friend and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants our frontiers, the merciless. Indian Savages, whos known rule of warfare is an undistlnguished destruc tion of all ages, sexes and conditions. In ever stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned fo Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeate Petitions have been answered by repeated injury A Prince, whose character is thus marked by over act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be th ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wantin in attentions to our British brethren. We hav warned them from time to time of attempts by the legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdictio over us. We have reminded them of the circum stances of our emlgration and settlement here.
have appealed to their natlve justlce and magna nimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of ou common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably lnterrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf $t$ the voice of justice and of consanguinlty. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which de nounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hol the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peac Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES 0 the UNITED STATES OF America, in GENERA CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Suprem Judge of the world for the rectltude of our intentions do, in the Name, and by authority of the goo People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISE ant dechare, That these United Colonies are, and o Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to thi British Crown, and that all political connectiol between them and the State of Great Britain and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FRE1 AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Powe to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alllances establish Commerce, and io do all other Acts anc Things which INDEPENDENA STATES May of rlgh do. And for the support of thls Declaration, witl a firm reliance on the protcction of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, ou Fortunes, and our sacred Honor,















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## BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

(For explanation of reference marks see third page following. Some authorities say Taylor was born Sept 24, and Fillmore, Feb. 7. The controversy as to which side of the North Carolina-South Carolina line Jackson was born on still goes on, in and out of Congress.)


United States Presidents-Lives in Brief.

| No. | PaEzidint. | Married. | Wife's Name. | Born. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wife } \\ \text { Died. } \end{gathered}$ | Sons. | Dau. | Home When Eiected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Washington. | 1759 | Martha (Dandridge) Cust | 1732. | 1802. |  |  | Mount Vernon, |
| 2 | J. Adams. . | 1764 | Abigail Smith... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1744. | 1818. | 3 | 2 | Quincy, Mass. |
| 3 | Jefferson. | 1772. | Martha (IVayles) Sk | 1748. | 1782. | 1 | 5 | Monticello, Va. |
| 5 | Madison. | 1794. | Dolly (Payne) Todd§ | 1772. | 1849. |  | $\dot{8}$ | Montpeller, Va. |
| 6. | I. Q. Adams | 1797 | Loulisa Catherine Jo | 1775. | 1852. | 3 | 1 | Quincy, Mass. |
| 7 | Jackson. | 1791 | Rachel (Donelson) Robar | 1767. | 1828. |  |  | Hermitage, Tenn. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | Van Buren. | 1507. | Hannah Hoes. | 1783. | 1819. | 4 |  | Kinderhook, N. Y |
| 10. | Tyler | 1813 | Anna Symmes | 1775. | 1864. | 6 | $4$ | North Bend, O. Williamsburg, Va. |
|  |  | 1844 | Julia Gardiner | 1820. | 1889. | 5 | 2 |  |
| 11 | Polk | 1824. | Sarah Childress | 1803. | 1891. |  |  | Nashville, Tenn. |
| 12. | Taylor | 1810. . | Margaret Smith | 1788. | 1852. | 1 | 5 | Baton Rouge, La. |
| 13. | Fillmore | 1826.. | Abigail Powers | 1798. | 1853. | 1 | 1 | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 14 | Pierce. | 183 | Jane Means A | 1806. |  | 3 |  |  |
| 15. | Buchana |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | Wheatland, Pa. |
| 16. | Lincoln | 1842 | Mary Todd | isis. | $1882{ }^{\circ}$ | 4 |  | Springfield, Ill. |
| 17 | Johnson | 1827 | Eliza McCa | 1810. | 1876. | 3 | 2 | Greenville, Tenn. |
| 18 | Grant | 1848 | Julia Dent | 1826. | 1902. | 3 | 1 | Washington, D. C |
| 20. | Garfield | 1858 | Lucretia Rudolp | 1833. | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 . \\ & 1918 . \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 1 | Ie |
| 21. | Arthur | 1859 | Ellen Lewis Hern | 1837. | 1880. | 1 | 1 | New York City: |
| 22,24. | Cleveland... | 1886. | Frances Folsom | 1864. |  | 1 | 3 | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 23. | B. Harrison. | 1853. | Caroline Lavinia Scott. <br> Mary Scott (Lord) Dim | $\begin{aligned} & 1832 . \\ & 1858 . \end{aligned}$ | 1892. | 1 | 1 | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 25. | McKinley | 1896.. | Mary Scott (Lord) Dim | 1858. | 1907. |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Canton, O. |
| 26 | Roosevelt. | 1883. | Alice Lee. |  | 1884. |  | 1 | Oyster Bay, N. Y. |
|  |  | 1886. | Edith Kermit Ca Helen Herron | 1861. 1861. |  | 4 2 | $\frac{1}{1}$ |  |
| 28. | Wilson | 1885. | Ellen Louise Axso | 1860. | 1914. | 2 | 3 | Princeton, N. J. |
| 29. | Harding. | 1915.. | Edith (Bolling) Galt§ <br> Florence Kling...... | 1872. |  |  |  | Washington, D. C. Marion, O. |



| No. | President. | Cause of Death. | Place of Death. | Place of Burial. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Washington. | Larynglti | Mount Vernon, Va.. | Mount Vernon, Va. |
| 2 | J. Adams. . | Deblllty. | Quincy, Mass. . . . . . | Flrst Cong. Church, Qulncy, Mass. |
| 3 | Jefferson. Madlson. | Clironle <br> Debillty. | Montlcello, Va Montpelier, Va | Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va. Montpelier, Orange Co.. Va. |
| 4 | Manroe | Debillt | New York Clty | Hollywood Cemetery, Ṙlchmond. Va. |
| 6 | J. Q. Adams | Paralysls | Washing ton, D. | Flrst Cong. Church, Qulncy, Mass. |
| 8 | Jacksoll. | Consumptio | Hermitage, Tenn. Cindenwold. N. Y | Hermltage, near Nashville, Tenn. Cemetery, Klnderhook, N. Y. |
| 9. | Harrison. | Blilous Pleurlsy | Washington, D. C | North Beid, Hamliton Co., O . |
| 10. | Tyier | Blious Attack | Richmond, Va. | Hollywood, Cemetery, Rlchmond, Va. |
| 11. | Polk | Chronle Dlarrho | Nashvllie, Tenn | Polk Plact, Nashville, Tenn. |
| 12. | Tayior | Bllious Fever | Washington, D. | Springfleld, near Louisvllle, Ky. |
| 13. | Fillmor | Debillty. | Buffalo, N. Y. | Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, NY. |
| 14 | Plerce. | Infammation of Stomach | Concord, N. H | Mlnot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. IL |
| 15 | Buchanan | Rlicumatlc Gout | Wheatiand, Pa. | Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa. |
| 16 | Lincoln | Assassina | Washington, D. C. . | Oak Rldge Cemetery, Sprlngdeld, Iil. |
| 17 | Johnson | Paraiysis | Carter's Depot, Tenn. | Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn. |
| 18. | Grant. | Cancer | Mt. McGregor, N. Y. | Rlverside Park, New York Clty. |
| 19. | Hayes | Paraiysis of the | Fremont, O.. | Prlvate ground, Fremont, O. |
| 20. | Garfleld | Assassination. | Long Branch, N. J. | Lake View Cemetery, Cleveiand, O. |
| 22.21. | Arthur.... . | Brlght's Diseas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New York Clty } \\ & \text { Prlıceton. N. } \end{aligned}$ | Cemetery, 1’rinceton N.J. |
| 22,24.. | Cieveland... | Pneumonla | Indlanapolis, In | Crown Híl Cemn., Indianapolls, Ind. |
| 25. | Mekinley. | Assassinatlo | Buffalo N. Y | Cemetery, Canton, O. |
| 26. | Roosevelt | R.heumatism | Oyster Bay. N. | Cenctery, Oyster 13ay, N. Y. |

## NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS ON FOREGOING PAGES

*Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a
young man, and was afterward, and untll his elceyoung man, and was afterward, and untll his elcchimself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; Jas. Parton has published evidence in a contention that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina linc. $\ddagger$ Or oí departure from college.
§Widows. Their maiden names, are in parentheses. II She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (a) The Democratic Party of to-day clalms lineal descent from the first Republican Party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (b) Political parties werc disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposltion to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.
(c) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christlanity, although not a sectarian. (d) While President Johnson was not a church member, he was a Christian belicver. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second In Philadelphia. Adanas was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidentlal oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jcfferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding these ompes. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Tincoln, Garfleld and McKinley, were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865 , from a plstol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was kllled near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N.. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washlngton, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, whlle in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and dled from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland, aiter taking the oath as President, klssed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii., verses $5-10$, inclusive. Garneld's first act after taklng the oath was to kiss his mother

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday, J. Q. Adams, Plerce and Garneld were inatigurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davls in 1808. Both removed from their native State in chlldhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davls a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began thelr political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Plerce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrlson was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and hls second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wlison's daughters, Jessle (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only chlldren of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. John Tyler was father of the largest family, eight sons and six daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson, were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Taft, were Ohloans by birth.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

|  | NAME. | Birthplace. | Yr. | Residence. | Qu ali fied | Politics. | Place of Death. | Yr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age } \\ & \text { at } \\ & D^{\prime} t h \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | John Adams | Quincy, Ma | 1735 | Mass. | 1789 | Fed... | Quincy, Mas | 1826 | 90 |
|  | Thomas Jefferso | Shadwell, V | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1743 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | Va | $1797 \mid$ | Rep... | Minticello, V | $\begin{aligned} & 1820 \\ & 1826 \end{aligned}$ | 83 |
|  | Aaron Burr.... | Newark, N | 1756 | N. $\mathbf{Y}$.. | 1801 | Rep. | Staten Island | $1836$ | 80 |
| 4 | George Clinto | Ulster Co., | 1739 | N. Y.. | 1805 | Rep. | Washington | 1812 | 73 |
|  | Elbridge Gerry | Marblehea | 1744 | Mass.. | 1813 | Rep. | Washington | 1814 | 70 |
| 6 | Daniel D. Tomplins | Scarsdale. | 1774 | N. Y. | 1817 | Rep. | Staten Island, | 1825 | 51 |
| 7 | John C. Calhoun... | Abboville, | 1782 | S. C . | 1825 | Rep... | Washington, | 1850 | 68 |
|  | Martin Van Buren | Kinderhook | 1782 | N. Y-. | 1833 | Dem. | Kinderhook | 1862 | 79 |
| 9 | Richard M. Johnson. | Louisville, | 1780 | K | 1837 | Dem. | Frankfort, | 1850 | 70 |
|  | John Tyler | Greenway, | 1790 | Va | 1841 | Dem. . | Richmond, V | 1862 | 72 |
| 11 | George M. Dallas | Philadelph | 1792 | $\mathrm{Pa}$ | 1845 | Dem. . | Philadelphia, | 1864 | 72 |
| 12 | Millard Fillmore. | Summerhill | 1800 | N. $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}$. | 1849 | Whig. | Buffalo, N. | 1874 | 74 |
| 13 | William R, King. | Sampson Co. | 1786 | Ala | 1853 | Dem. | Dallas Co., | 1853 | 67 |
| 14 | John C. Breckinridge | Lexington, | 1821 | Ky | $1857$ | Dem. | Lexington, | 1875 | 54 |
| 15 | Hannibal Hamlin. | Paris, Me. | $1809 \mid$ | Me. | $1861$ | Rep... | Bangor, $M$ | 1891 | 81 |
|  | Andrew Johnson | Raleigh, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ C. | $1808$ | Tenn. | $1865$ | Rep... | Carter Co. Te | 1875 | 66 |
|  | Schuyler Colfax | New York City, N. Y. | $1823 \mid$ | Ind. | $1869$ | Rep... | Mankato, Min | 1885 | 62 |
|  | Henry Wlison. | Farmington, N | $\|1812\|$ | Mass. . | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} 1873 \\ 1077 \end{array}\right\|$ | Rep... | Washington, D. | 1875 | 63 |
|  | Willam A. Whoeler | Malone, N. | $\|1819\|$ | N. Y.. | 1877 | Rep... | Malone, N . Y . | 1887 | 68 |
|  | Chester A. Arthur. | Fairneld, Vt. . . . . . | $1830$ | $\mid \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} . . .$ | $1881$ | Rep... | New York City, N | 1886 | 56 |
|  | Thos. A. Hendricks | Muskingum Co., Ohio. | 1819 | Ind. | 1885 | Dem.. | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1885 | 66 |
|  | Levi P. Morton.... | Shoreham, Vt | 1824 | N. | 1889 | Rep... | Rhinebeck, $\mathbf{N}$. | 1920 | 96 |
| 23 | Adiai E. Stevenson Garrett A. Hobart | Christian Co., | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l} 1835 \\ 1844 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 1893 |  | Chicago, III | 1914 | 78 |
| 25 | Theodore Roosevelt. | New York City, N. Y | 1858 | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$ | 1901 | Rep. | Oyster Bay, $\mathbf{N}$. $\dot{Y}$ | 1919 | 61 |
| 26 | Chas. W. Fairbanks. | Unlonville Centre, Ohio | 1852 | Ind | 1905 | Rep. | Indianapolis, In | 1918 | 66 |
| 27 | James S. Sherman. | Utica, N. Y | 1855 | N. Y | 1909 | Rep... | Utica, N. Y | 1912 | 57 |
| 28 | Thos. R. Marsha | No. Manchester, Ind | 1854 | Ind | 1913 | Dem. . |  |  |  |
|  | Calvin Coolidge.. | Plymouth, Vt | 1872 | Mass | 192 | Re |  |  |  |

## JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME OOURT.

(Chief Justices are in italics.)

| Name. | SERVICE. |  | 淢 | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Name. | SERVICE. |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Term. |  |  |  |  | Term. | Yrs |  |  |
| John Jay, N. Y | 1789-1795 | 6 | 1745 | 1829 | Samuel F. Mill | 1862-1890 | 28 | 1816 | 1890 |
| John Rutledge, | 1789-1791 | 2 | 1739 | 1800 | David Davis, Ill | $\|1862-1877\|$ | 15 | $1815$ | $1886$ |
| William Cusling | $\|1789-1810\|$ | 21 | 1733 | 1810 | Stephen J. Field, C | $\|1863-1897\|$ | 34 | $1816$ | 1899 |
| James Wilson, P | $1789-1798$ | 2 | 1742 | 1798 | Salmon P. Chase, O | $\|1864-1873\|$ | 9 | 1808 | 1873 |
| John Blair, Va | $\|1789-1796\|$ | 7 | 1732 | 1800 | William Strong, | $\|1870-1880\|$ | 10 | 1808 | 1895 |
| Robert H. Harrison | $\|1785-1790\|$ | 1 | 1745 | 1790 | Joseph P. Bradl | $\|1870-1892\|$ | $22$ | 1813 | 1892 |
| James Iredell, N. C' | $1790-1799$ | 9 | 1751 | 1799 | Ward Hunt, N. Y. | $\|1872-1882\|$ | 10 | 1811 | 1886 |
| Thomas Johnson, Md | 1791-1793 |  | 1732 | 1819 | Morrison R. Waite, | 1874-1888 | 14 | 1816 | $1888$ |
| William Paterson, N | 1793-1806 | 13 | 1745 | 1806 | John M. Harlan, Ky | 1877-1911 | 34 | 1833 | 1911 |
| John Rutledge, S | 1795-1795\| |  | 1739 | 1800 | William B. Woods, G: | 1880-1887 |  | 1824 | 1887 |
| Samuel Chase, Md. | 1796-1811 | 15 | 1741 | 1811 | Stanley Matthews, | 1881-1889 |  | 1824 | 1889 |
| Oliver Ellsworth, Con | 1796-1800 | 4 | 1745 | 1807 | Horace Gray, Mass | 1881-1902 | 21 | 1828 | 1902 |
| Bushrod Washington, Alfred Moore, N. C... | 1798-1829 | 31 | 1762 | 1829 | Samuel Biatchford, N. Y.. | 1882-1893 | 11 | 1820 | 1893 |
| Alired Moore, N. | 1799-1804 | 5 | 1755 | 1810 | Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss. | 1888-1893 | 5 | 1825 | 1893 |
| John Marshall, V | 1801-1835 | 34 | 1755 | 1835 | Melville W. Fuller, rll. . . . | 1888-1910 | 22 | 1833 | 1910 |
| William Johnson, | 1801-1834 | 30 | 1771 | 1834 | David J. Brewer, | 1889-1910 | 21 | 1837 | 1910 |
| Brock. Livingston | 1806-1823 | 17 | 1757 | 1823 | Henry B. Brown, Mi | $1890-1906$ | 16 | 1836 | 1913 |
| Thomas Todd, K | 1807-1826 | 19 | 1765 | 1826 | George Shiras, Jr., Pa | 1892-1903 | 11 | 1832 |  |
| Josepl Story, M | 1811-1845 | 34 | 1779 | 1845 | Howell E. Jackson, T | 1893-1895 |  | 1832 | 895 |
| Gabriel Duval, Md | 1811-1836 | 25 | 1752 | 1844 | Edward D. White, La | 1894-1910 | 16 | 1845 |  |
| Snuith Thompson, | 1823-1843 | 20 | 1767 | 1843 | Rufus W. Peckham, N. $\dot{Y}^{\text {Y }}$. | 1895-1909 | 14 | 1838 | 1909 |
| Robert Trimble, | $\mid 1826-1828$ | $2$ | 1777 | 1828 | Joseph McKenna, Cal. .... | $\mid 1898-\ldots .$ |  | 1843 |  |
| John McLean, Oh | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1829-1861 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 32 | 1785 | $\mid 1861$ | Oliver W. Holmes, Mass... | $18$ |  | 1841 |  |
| Henry Baldwin, P | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 1830-1846 \end{array}\right\|$ | 16 | 1779 | 1844 | William R. Day, Ohio..... | 1903-1922 |  | 1849 |  |
| James M. Wayn | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1835-1867 \end{array}\right\|$ | 32 | 1790 | 1867 | William H. Moody, Mass... | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1500-1926 \\ & 1906-1910 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $1853$ | 1917 |
| Roger B. Taney, Md | $\mid$ | 2 S | 1777 | $\|1864\|$ | Horace H. Lurton, Tenn... | $\|1909-1914\|$ |  | $1844$ | 1914 |
| Philip P. Barbour, V | $1836-1841$ | 5 | 1783 | 1841 | Charles E. Hughes, N. Y... | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1910-1916 \\ 1910 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1847 \\ & 1862 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| John Catron, Tenn | 1837-1865 | 28 | 1786 | 1865 | Willis Van Devanter, Wyo. | 1910-... |  | 1859 |  |
| John McKinley, Ala | 1837-1852 | 15 | 1780 | 1852 | Joseph R. Lamar, Ga. . . . | 1910-1916 | 6 | 1857 | 1916 |
| Peter V. Daniel, Va | 1841-1860 | 19 | 1785 | 1860 | Edward D. White, La | 1910-1921 | 11 | 1845 | 1921 |
| Samuel Nelson, N. Y | 1845-1872 | 27 | 1792 | 1873 | Manlon Pitney, N. J..... | 1912-. |  | 1858 |  |
| Levi Woodbury, N. H | 1845-1851 | 6 | 1789 | 1851 | Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn. | 1914 |  | 1862 |  |
| Pobert C. Grier, Pa | 1846-1870 | 24 | 1794 | 1870 | Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. . | 1916- |  | 1856 |  |
| Benj. R. Curtis, Ma | 1851-1857 | 6 | 1809 | 1874 | John H. Clarke, Olio. | 1916-1922 |  | 1857 |  |
| John A. Campbell, A | 1853-1861 | 8 | 1811 | 1889 | William H. Taft, Conn. | 1921- |  | 1857 |  |
| Nathan Clifford, Me. | 1858-1881 | 23 | 1803 | 1881 | George Sutherland, Utah. . | 1922 |  | 1862 |  |
| Noah H. Swayne, Ohio. | \|861-1881 |  | 1804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

|  |  | Time. |  |  |  | N |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sch |  |  |
|  |  | 1791-1793 |  | Tenn | 1834-1835 | James G. Biaine.. | Me |  |
| $\mathrm{F}^{\text {F }}$ A M Muhlenburg |  | 1793-1795 | James K. Po | Tenn. | 1835-1839 | Michael C. Kerr | Ind |  |
| Jonathan Dayto |  | 1795-1799 | R. M. T. Hunter. | Va. | 1839-1841 | Samuel J Randall | Pa | 1876-18 |
| Theo. Sedgwic | Mass. | 1799-1801 | John Wh | Ky | 1841-1843 | Joseph W. Keifer. | O | 1881-18 |
| Nathaniel Ma | N. C. | 1801-1807 | John W. Jon | Va | 1843-1845 | John G. Carlisle. | $\mathrm{Ky}$ | 8883-188 |
| Joseph B.Var | Mass. | 1807-1811 | John W. Da | Ind | 1845-1847 | Thomas B. Reed. | $\mathrm{Me}$ | 889-189 |
| Henry Clay |  | 1811-1814 | R. C. Win | Mass. | 1847-1849 | Charies F. Crisp. | Ga | 1891-189 |
| Langdon Ch |  | $1814-1815$ | Howell Cob | Ga | $1849-1851$ | Thomas B. Reed. | Me | 895-189 |
| Henry Clay. | Ky | $\|1815-1820\|$ | Linn Boyd. | Ky... | $1851-1855$ | D. B. Henderson. | Ia. | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ |
| John W. Tay Philip P. Bar | N. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1820-1821 \\ 1821-1823 \end{array}\right\|$ | N. P. Banks | Mass. S. C. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1856-1857 \\ 1857-1859 \end{array}\right\|$ | Joseph G.Cannon Cliamp Clark. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1903-191 \\ & 1911-191 \end{aligned}$ |
| Henry Cla |  |  | m. Penning |  |  | Fred'k H. Gillett. | M | 1911 |
| John W. Tay | N. Y. | 1823-1827 | alusha A. |  |  | , |  |  |

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 23 d ; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of 5 th Congresses, Macon of North Carolina, the 7 th. 8 th and 9 th; Varnum of Massachusetts, 10 th and 11 th; Henry Ciay of Kentucky, 12 th , 13 th , 14 th , 15 th, 16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and Maine, 51 st , 54 th and 55 th; Henderson of Iowa, 56 th and 57 th ; Cannon of Illinois, $58 \mathrm{th}, 59 \mathrm{th}, 60 \mathrm{th}$ and 61st, and Champ Clark of Missouri, 62d, 63d 64th and 65th
19 th; Stephenson of Virginia, $20 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}, 22 \mathrm{~d}$ alld
SECRETARIES OF STATE.

| Presidents. | Cabinet Officers. | Residences. | Date Ap- pointed. | Prestdents. | Cabinet Officers. | Residences. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Ap- } \\ \text { pointed. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | John Jay. | $\mathrm{N} Y .$ |  | Buchanan | Jeremiah S. Black. |  | 1860 |
| Wambio | Thomas Jefferson | Va... | 1789 | Luncoln. | Winllam H. Seward | N. ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 1861 |
| $\because$ | Edmund Randolph. |  | 1794 | Johnson |  |  | $1865$ |
| Adams | Timotliy Pickering. | Mass. . | 1795 1797 | Grant | Flihu B. Washb Hamilton Fish. |  | $1869$ |
| Adam | Jolin Marshall. . . . | Va.... | 1797 | Hayes | Hamilton Fish. . . William M. Evar | $\mathrm{N}_{6} \mathrm{Y}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 1869 \\ & 1877 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jefferson. | James Madison. |  | 1801 | Garneid | James G. Blaino | M | 1881 |
| Madison. | Robert Smlth.. | M | 1809 | Arthur. |  |  | 1881 |
|  | James Mollroe | Va.. | 1811 |  | F. T. Frelinghuysen | N. J... | 1881 |
| Monroe.. | John Qulncy Adams. | Mas | 1817 | Cieveland... | Thomas F. Bayard. | Del... | 1885 |
| J. Q. Adams. | Henry Clay | $\frac{\mathrm{KI}}{\mathrm{~N}} \underset{\mathrm{v}}{ }$ | 1825 | B. Harrison. | James G. Blaine | $\mathrm{Me}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 \\ & 1892 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jackson.... | Martin Van Buren | N. Y.. | 1829 | Clevela | John W. Fostel. . . Walter 0 Greslian | Inc | $\begin{aligned} & 1892 \\ & 1893 \end{aligned}$ |
| ". | Edward Livingston Louis McLane. | La | 1831 | Clevelan | Walter Q. Greslian Richard Olney. | M11. . | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1895 \end{aligned}$ |
| * | Jouis For |  | 1834 | McKln | John Slierman | Ohio. . | 1897 |
| Van Buren.. |  |  | 1837 | , | William R. Da |  | 1898 |
| Harrison.. | Daniel Wcbster | Mas | 1841 |  | John Hay. |  | 1898 |
| Tyler. | Hugh S. Legaré | S. | 1843 | Roosevelt. |  |  | 1901 |
|  | Abel P. Unslıur | Va | 1843 |  | Elihu Root | N. | 1905 |
| . | John C. Cailıoun |  | 1844 |  | Robert Bacon |  | 1909 |
| Polir. | James Buchinnan |  | 1845 | Tait. | Phllander C. Knox |  | 1909 |
| Tayior | John M. Ciayton | Del | 1849 | Wilson | William J. Bryan | Ne | 1913 |
| Fllimore | Danlei Wehster. | Mass. | $1850$ |  | Robert Lansing |  | $1915$ |
|  | Tdward Everett.. William J. Marcy |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1852 \\ & 1853 \end{aligned}$ |  | Balnbrldge Col Charles E. Hug |  | 1920 |
| Pierce. Buchanan | William Jı. Marcy Jewis Cass. . . . | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { N. Y... } \\ & \text { Mich... } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 18.53 | Haraligg | Charles E. Hug |  | 1921 |

Notemohn Jay was Secretary for Forelgn Affals under the Confederation, and continued to act at the recuest of Washington, until Jefferson's arrivai, Marci 21. 1790

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

| PRESIDENTS. | Cabinet Officers. | Residences. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Date } \\ \text { Ap- } \\ \text { pointed. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Presidents. | Cabinet Officers. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Resi- } \\ \text { dences. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Date Appointed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington. | Alexandér Hamilton | N. Y | 1789 | Buchanan | John A. Dix. | N. Y.. | 1861 |
| " | Oliver Wolcott jr. | Ct. | 1795 | Lincoln. | Salmon P. Chase. | Ohlo.. | 1861 |
| Adam |  |  | 1797 |  | William P Fessenden | Med | 1864 |
| Jefferson. | Samuel | Ma | 1801 | Johnson | Hugh McCulloch |  | 1865 |
|  | Albert Gallatin | Pa. | 1801 | Grant.. | George S. Boutwell. | Mass. . | 1869 |
| Madison. | George W Cam |  | 1809 | ". | Wm. A. Richardson.. |  | 1873 |
| "، | George W. Campbel | Tenn | 1814 | " | Benjamin H. Bristow. | Ky | 1874 |
| " | Alcxander J. Dallas. | Pa. | 1814 | H2Ye | Lot M. Morrill | Me. | 1876 |
| Monzoe | William H:, Crawfor | Ga | 1816 | Hayes. | John Sherman | Ohio. | 1877 |
| J. Q. Adains. | Richard Rush |  | 1825 | Garfield | William Windom | Minn.. | 1881 |
| Jackson | Samuel D. Ingha |  | 1829 |  | Charles J. Folger. | N. Y | 1881 |
|  | Louis McLane |  | 1831 | , | Walter Q. Gresham. | Ind | 1884 |
| " | William J. Duan | Pa | 1833 | , ... | Hugh Mc ${ }^{\text {culloch }}$ |  | 1884 |
| " | Roger B. Tancy |  | 1833 | Cleveland. | Daniel Manning. | N: Y. | 1885 |
| Van Buren | Levi Woodbury | N.H.. | 1834 | B. Harrison. | Charles S. Fairch | Minn.. | 1887 |
| Harrison... | Thomas Ewin | Ohio | 1841 | Earrison. | Charles Foster. | Ohio.. | 1891 |
| Tyler. . . |  |  | 1841 | Cleveland. | John G. Carlisle | Kу | 1893 |
|  | Walter For*ward |  | 1841 | McKinley | Lyman J. Gage |  | 1897 |
|  | John C. Spencer | N | 1843 | Roosevelt. |  |  | 1901 |
|  | George M. Bibb. |  | 1844 |  | Leslie M. Shaw |  | 1902 |
| Polk. | Robert J. Walker. | Mis | 1845 | To | George B. Cortelyou. | N. | 1907 |
| Taylor. | William M. Meredith |  | 1849 | Taft. | Franklin MacVeagh. |  | 1909 |
| Fillmore. | Thomas Corwin. | Ohio | 1850 | Wilson | William G. McAdoo. | N. Y | 1913 |
| Pierce. | James Guthrie. | Ky | 1853 |  | Carter Glass. | Va. | 1919 |
| Buchanan. | Howell Cobb. Philip F. Thom | Ga | 1857 | Harding | David F. Houston. Andrew W. Mellon |  | 1920 |

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

| Washington. | Timry Knox. | Mass.. | 1789 1795 | Lincoln. | Simon Cameron. |  | 1861 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Timothy Pickerin James McHenry. | Md | 1795 1795 | Johnson | Edwin M. Stanton.. U. S. Grant (ad. in) |  | 1862 1867 |
| Adams |  |  | 1797 | "" | John M. Schofield |  | 1868 |
| Adis | Samuel Dexter | Mass. | 1800 | Gran | John A. Rawlins. |  | 1869 |
| Jeffersom | Henry Dearborn |  | 1801 |  | William T. Sherman.. | Ohio | 1869 |
| Madison. | William Eustis.. |  | 1809 | " | William W. Belknap.. |  | 1869 |
|  | Armstron | Va. | 1814 |  | Alphonso Taft. |  | 1876 |
|  | IVilliam H. Crawford | G | 1815 | ye | George W. |  | 1876 |
| ro | Geo. Graham (ad. in) |  | 1817 |  | Alexander Ramsey | Min | 1879 |
|  | John C. Calhoun |  | 1817 | Garfiel | Robert T: Li |  | 1881 |
| J. Q. Adams. | James Barbour |  | 1825 | Arthur.. <br> Cleveland |  |  | 1881 |
| ckson... . | Peter B. Por | Nenn | 1828 | Cleveland... | William C. Endico |  | 1885 1889 |
|  | Lewis Cass | Oh | 1831 |  | Stephen B | W. V | 1891 |
|  | Benjamin F. Butler | N. Y.. | 1837 | Cleveland. | Daniel S. Lamont | N. Y. | 1893 |
| Van Buren | Joel R. Poinsett. | S. C.. | 1837 | McKinley. | Russell A. Alger.. |  | 1897 |
| Harriso | John Bcll $\dagger$...... | Tenn.. | 1841 |  | Elihu Roo | $\mathbb{N}_{3} \mathrm{Y}^{\text {Y }}$. | 1899 |
| Tyle | John C. Spencer | N. Y.. | 1841 | Roos | William |  | 1901 |
|  | William Wilkin |  | 1844 | " | Luke E. Wrigh |  | $\begin{array}{r}1904 \\ 1908 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Polk | William L. Marcy | N. Y.. | 1845 | Taft. | Jacob M. Dickinso |  | 1909 |
| Tayloi | George W. Crawior | Ga. | 1849 |  | Henry L. Stimson | N. Y.. | 1911 |
| Filimore | Charles M. Conrad |  | 1850 | Wils | Lindley M. Garriso |  | 1913 |
| Buchaian. | John B. Floyd. |  | 1857 |  |  | Mass. | 1916 |
| Buchanan. | Joseph Holt... . . | Ky.. | 1861 | Harding | John W. Weeks | Mass. . | 1921 |

Stanton continued also in Johnson's Cabinet.
ATTORNEYS-CENERAL.

| Washington. | Edmund Randolph | Va. | 1789 | Buchanan. | Edwin M. Stanton | ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ | 1860 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | William Bradford | Pa | 1794 | Lincolñ.. | Edward Bates. | Mo | 1861 |
| Adams. | Clarles Lee |  | 1795 1797 | Johnson. | James Spe | Ky | 1864 |
| Jefferson. | Levi Linco | Mas | 1801 |  | Henry Stanbe | Ohio.. | 1866 |
|  | John Brecki | Ky | 1805 |  | William M. Eva | N. Y.. | 1868 |
|  | Ciesar A. Rodn | Del | 1807 | Grant. | Ebenezer R. Hoar | Mass.. | 1869 |
| Madison. | William Pink | Md | 1809 |  | Amos T Akerman |  | 1870 |
|  | Richard Rush | Pa | 1814 |  | Edwards Plerrepont | N. |  |
| Monroe. |  |  | 1817 |  | Alphonso Taft. . . . | Ohlo. | 1876 |
| , | William Wirt | Va. | 1817 | Hayes. | Charles Devens | Mass. | 1877 |
| J. Q. Adams. | William Wirt | Va | 1825 | Garfield | Wayne MacVeag | Pa. | 1881 |
| Jackson. | John McP. Ber | Ga | 1829 | Arthu | Benjamin H. Brewster. |  | 1881 |
| " $\quad . .$. . | Benjamin F. But |  | 1833 | Cleveland. | Ausustus H. Gariand. | Ark. | 1885 |
| Van Buren.. |  |  | 1837 | B. Harrison. | William H. H. Miller. | Ind. | 1889 |
|  | Fellx Grund | Tenn | 1838 | Cleveland... | Richard Olney. | Mass.. | 1893 |
|  | Henry D. Gilpin | Pa. | 1840 | - | Judson Harmon. | Ohio.. | 1895 |
| Harrison. | John J. Crittend | Ky | 1841 | McKinley. | Joseph McKenna |  | 1897 |
| Tyler. |  |  | 1841 |  | John W. Griggs | N. | 1898 |
|  | Hugh S. Legare | S. | 1841 |  | Philander C. Kn |  | 1901 |
|  | John Nelson | Md | 1843 | Roosevelt. |  |  | 1901 |
| Pol | John Y. Mason | Va | 1845 |  | William H. Moody | Ma | 1904 |
|  | Nathan Clifford | M | 1846 |  | Charles J. Bonaparte. |  | 1906 |
|  | Isaac Toucey |  |  |  | Geo. W. Wickersham. |  | 1909 |
| Taylor | Reverdy Johns | K | 1850 | Wis | Thomas W. Gregory... | Teun.. | 1913 |
| Plerce. | Caleb Cushing | Mass. | 1853 |  | A. M. Palmer. | Ponn.. | 1919 |
| Buchanan. | Jeremiah S. Black | Pa. | 1857 | Harding. | Harry M. Daugherty . . | Ohlo.. | 1921 |

United States Cabinet Officers, 1789-1922.
POSTMASTERS-CENERAL.

| Presidents. | Cabinet Officers. | Residences. | Date Appointed. | Presidents. | Cabinet Officers. | Resi- dences. | Date Ap- pointed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington. | Samuel Osgood | Mass | 1789 | Johnson | Alexander W. Randall. |  |  |
|  | Timothy Pickering. | Mass | 1791 | Grant. . | Alexander W. Randall. | Wis. . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1866 \\ & 1869 \end{aligned}$ |
| Adams. | Joseph Habersham. | Ga. | 1795 1797 | ، ${ }^{6}$. | James W. Marshall. | Va. | 1874 |
| Jefferson |  |  | 1797 |  | Marshall Jewell. |  | 1874 |
|  | Gideon Grander. |  | 1801 | Haye | David McK. Key | Tenn | 1877 |
| Madiso |  |  | 1809 |  | Horace Maynard. |  | 1880 |
| Monro | Return J. Meigs j | Ohio | 1814 | Garfield | Thomas L. James | N: Y.. | 1881 |
|  | John McLean |  | 1823 |  | Timothy O. Howe. | Wis. . . | 1881 |
| J. Q. Adams. |  |  | 1825 |  | Walter Q. Gresham | Ind... | 1883 |
| Jackson | William T. Ba |  | 1829 |  | Frank Hatton. . . . |  | 1884 |
| Van Buren. | Amos Kendall |  | 1835 | Cleveland. . | William F. Vilas. | Wis. | 1885 |
|  | John M. Niles |  | 1840 | B. Harrison. | John Wanamaker. | Pa. | 1888 |
| Harrison. | Francis Grange | N: | 1841 |  | Wilson S. Bissel. . | N. | 1893 |
| Tyler | Charles A Wi |  | 1841 | " | William L.. Wilson | W. Va. | 1895 |
| Polk | Charles A. Wic Cave Johnson. | Ky... | 1841 | McKinley. | James A. Gary. | Md | 1897 |
| Taylor | Jacob Colla | Venn. | 1845 |  | Charles Emory Smith.. | Pa. | 1898 |
| Fillmore. | Nathan K. Hall. | N. | 1850 | , | Henry C. Payne. | Wis. | 1902 |
|  | Samuel D. Hubbar |  | 1852 |  | Robert J. Wynne. |  | 1904 |
| Pierce. | James Campbell. |  | 1853 |  | George B. Cortelyou. | N. Y.. | 1905 |
| Buchanan | Aaron V. Brown Joseph Holt | Tenn | 1857 |  | George von L. Meyer.. | Mass.. | 1907 |
|  | Joseph Holt. Horatio King | Ky | 1859 | Tait...... | Frank H. Hitchcock. . | " | 1909 |
| Lincol | Horatio King. Montgomery | Me Md | 1861 | Wilson. . . . | Albert S. Burleson.. | Tex | 1913 |
| Lincol | Montgomery Blair William Dennison | Md... Ohio. | 1861 | Harding... . | Will H. Hays. | Ind | 1921 |
| Johnson | Wlliam Dennison.. | Ohio. . | 1865 |  |  |  | 1922 |

The Postmaster General was not considered a Cabinet offcer until 1829.

## SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.



## SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.



SECRETARIES OF ACRICULTURE.


## SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.



Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

## TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The germ of the Treasury Department was pianted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continentai Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. Tine latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas dlscharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Departzant was organized under the act of September 2,1789 . Strictly speaking, it was reorganized,
for the department under various names hád been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the Unlted States April 30, 1789. It whil thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for ncarly flve months after the lnauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organlzed under the Constitutlon.

| Name. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Whence } \\ & \text { App't'd } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Date of Commission. | xpiration of Service. | NAME. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Whence } \\ & \text { App't'd } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Date of Commisslon. | Expiration of Service. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P |  | Sept.11, 1789 | A. U. Wyman.. |  | Apr. 1, 1883 | Apr. 30, 1885 |
| Sam'l Meredith |  | Sept. 11, 1789 | Oct. 31, 1801 | C. N. Jordan. |  | May 1, 1885 | May 23, 1887 |
| T. T. Tucker |  | Dec. 1, 1801 | May 2, 1828 | Jas. W. Hyatt. |  | May 24, 1887 | May 10, 1889 |
| William Clark |  | June 4, 1828 | May 31, 1829 | J. N. Huston. | In | May 11, 1889 | Apr. 24, 1891 |
| John Campbell. |  | May 26, 1829 | July 20,1839 | E. H. Nebeker. |  | Apr. 25, 1891 | May 31, 1893 |
| Wm. Seiden. . |  | July 22, 1839 | Nov. 23, 1850 | D. N. Morgan. |  | June 1, 1893 | June 30, 1897 |
| John Sloane. |  | Nov. 27, 1850 |  | E. H. Roberts. | N | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 1,1897 \end{array}\right.$ | June 30, 1905 |
| Sam'l Casey | Ky | April 4, 1853 | Dec. 22, 1859 | Chas. H. Treat. | N. Y | July 1, 1905 | Oct. 31, 1909 |
| Wm. C. Prí |  | Feb. 28, 1860 | Mar. 21, 1861 | Lee McClung. | Tenn | Nov. 1, 1909 | Nov. 14, 1912 |
| F. E. Spinn |  | Mar. 16, 1861 | June 30, 1875 | C. A. Thompson | Ohio | Nov. 20, 1912 | Mar. 31, 1913 |
| John C. Ne | In | June 30, 1875 | Juiy 1, 1876 | John Burke... | N | Apr. 1, 1913 | Jan. 5, 1921 |
| A. U. Wyman Jas. Giifillan. | Wis. | July 1,1876 | $\begin{aligned} & \left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { June } 30,1877 \\ \text { Mar. } 1,1883 \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}$ | Frank White... | N | A ${ }^{\text {Apr. 18, }} 1921$ |  |

Mr. White assumed duties on May 2, 1921.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

| NAMES. | By whom appointed | dence. | Date of commission. | NAMES. | By whom appointed | Residence. | Date of commission. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edwards, Jam | Jackson | Va | Mar. 3, 1833 | Carke |  |  | Nov.15, 1884 |
| Heath, James | Fillmor |  | Nov. 27, 1850 | Black, John | Cieveland |  | Mar. 19, 1885 |
| Waldo, | Pierce |  | Mar. 17, 1853 | Tanner, Jame | Harrison. |  | Mar. 27, 1889 |
| Minot, Josiah |  |  | Aug. 1, 1855 | Raum, Green B.... |  |  | Oct. 19, 1889 |
| Whitlng, George |  |  | Jan. 19, 1857 | Lochren, William. .. | Cleveland | Minn. | Apr. 13, 1893 |
| Barrett, Joseph H.i | Lincoln. | Ohlo.. | April 15, 1861 | Murphy, Domlnic I. |  | Pa.... | May 28, 1896 |
| Cox, Chrlstopher C.. | Johnson. | $\mathrm{Md}_{\mathrm{ZT}} .$ | $\text { July 28, } 1868$ | Evans, Henry Clay.. | McKinley | Tenn. | Apr. 1, 1897 |
| Van Aernam, Henry. | Grant | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} . .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 1,1869 \\ & \text { Apr. } 20,1871 \end{aligned}$ | Ware, Eugene F. . . . Warner, Vespasian | Roosevelt | Kan.. | May 10, 1902 |
| Baker, James H. ${ }^{\text {Atkinson, Henry }}$ M. |  | Mlnn. <br> Neb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 20,1871 \\ & \text { Mar. } 26,1875 \end{aligned}$ | Warner, Vespasian.. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. 4, } 1905 \\ & \text { Nov. } 26,1909 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atkinson, Henry M.. Gill, Charles R.... | " ${ }^{\text {، }}$ - . . $\cdot$ | Wel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } 26,1875 \\ & \text { Feb. 10, } 1876 \end{aligned}$ | navenport, James Saltzgaber, G. M. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{H} . \\ & \mathrm{Ohlo.} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. 26, } 1909 \\ & \text { May 20, } 1913 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bentley, John A | " .... | Wis | Mar. 28, 1876 | Gardner, Wash'n. | Hardlng. . | Mich. | Mar. 22, 1921 |
| Dudley, William V | arfield | Ind | June 27, 1881 |  | Harding. |  |  |

SUPERINTENDENTS OF U. S. MHLITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

| NAME. | TERM OF SERVICE. |  | NAME. | 1 OF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To |  | From | To |
| Jonathan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonathan Will | April 19, 1805 | July 31, 1812 | Thomas H. Ru | Sept. 1, 1871 | Sept. 1, 1876 |
| Joseph G. Sw | Juiy 31, 1812 | Mar. 24, 1814 | John M. Schonfieid | Sent. 1, 1876 | $\text { Jan. 21, } 1881$ |
| Alden | $\mid \text { Jan. } \quad 3,1815 \mid$ | $\mid \text { July 28, 1817 }$ | Oliver O. Howard | $\mid \text { Jan. 21, } 1881\}$ | Sept. 1, 1882 |
| Sylvanus Thay | $\text { Ju.y } 28,1817$ | $\mid \text { Juiy } 1,1833 \mid$ | Wessley Merrit | Sept. 1, 1882 | $\text { July 1, } 1887$ |
| Rene E. DeRu | July 1, 1833 | Sept. 1, 1838 | John G. Park | Aug. 28, 1887 | June 24, 1889 |
| Richard Delafi | Sept. 1, 1838 | Aug. 15, 1845 | John M. Wils | Aug. 26, 1889 | Mar. 31, 1893 |
| Henry Brew | Aug. 15, 1845 | Sept. 1, 1852 | Oswaid H. Ernst | Mar. 31, 1893 | Aug. 21, 1898 |
| Robert E. I | Sept. 1, 7852 | Mar. 31, 1865 | Albert L. Miils. | Aug. 22, 1898 | Aug. 31, 1906 |
| John G. Barna | Mar. 31, 1855 | Sept. 8, 1856 | Hugh L. Scott. | Aug. 31, 1906 | Aug. 31, 1910 |
| Richard Deiafleld | Sept. 8, 1855 | Jan. 23, 1831 | Thomas H. Barry | Aug. 31, 1910 | Aug. 31, 1912 |
| Peter G.T. Beauregard | Jan. 23, 1861 | $\mid \text { Jan. } 28,1861 \mid$ | Clarence P. Townsl | Aug. 31, 1912 | June 30, 1916 |
| Rlchard Delafield.... | $\text { Jan. 28, } 1861$ | Mar. 1861 | John Biddle | July 1, 1916 | May 31, 1917 |
| Alexander H. Bowman. | Mar. 1, 1861 | $\mid \text { July } \quad 8,1864 \mid$ | Samuel E. Tlilman | June 13, 1917 | June 12, 1919 |
| Zealous B. Tower...... | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 8 \\ \text { On } \end{array} 1854\right\|$ | Sept. 8, 1864 | Douglas Macarthur | June 12, 1919 | June 30, 1922 |
| George W. Cullem... |  |  |  |  |  |

Note-The selection of the Superintendent of the Milltary Academy was conifned to the Corps of Englneers from the establishment of the Institution, March 16, 1902, till the passage of the law of July 13. 1866, which opened it to the entre Army. By the Act of June 12, 1868, the local rank of Colonel was conferred upon the Superlntendent.

Major Williams resigned June 20,1803 , on a point of command, and pendlng lts settlement untli April 19, 1805, when he agaln returned to service as Chlef Englneer, no permanent Superintendent of
the Military Academy was appointed, the command devolving upon the senlor officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

But Major P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Englneers, by order of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, reileved Col. Delafield, Jan. 23,.1851, from the superintendency of the Military Academy, but was hlmself displaced flve days iater, Jan. 28, 1861, by directlon of the succeeding Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, the command again devolving upon Col. Delafleld.

## SUPERINTENDENTS U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

|  |  |  | Nov 13, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commander Georg | Mar. 15, 1847 | Capt. Philip | Nov. 15, |
| Commander Cornel | July 1, 1850 | Rear Admiral Frederick V. | Juy 15, |
| Commander Louis M. Goldsb |  | Commander Rlchard Waln | Mar. 15 |
| Capt. George | Sept. 15, 1857 | Capt. Willard H. B | Nov. 6, |
| Rear Admiral David D. Port | Sept. 9, 1865 | Rear Admiral Jame | July 1, 1905 |
| Commodore John L. Worden Rear Admiral Chris. R. P. R | Dec. 1, 1869 | Capt. Charles J. Ba | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \hline 10,1907 \\ & 10,1909 \end{aligned}$ |
| Commodore Foxhali A. Parker | July 1, 1878 | Capt. John H. Glb | May 15, 1911 |
| Rear Admiral George B. Bal | Aug. 2, 1879 | Capt. William | Feb. 7, 1914 |
| Rear Admiral Chris. R. P. Rodg | June 13, 1881 | Capt. Edward W. E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pt. } 20,195 \\ & \text { b. } 12915 \end{aligned}$ |
| Capt. Francis M. Ramsay. Commander William T. Sa | (Nov. 14, <br> Sept. <br> 9, <br> 18861$\|$ | Capt | $\begin{array}{r} 12,1919 \\ 5,1921 \end{array}$ |

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| President | Representative | State. | Yr | President. | Representative. | State. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington. | Thomas Pinckney | ${ }_{\text {S }} \mathrm{C}$ C. |  |  | Georg |  | 56 |
| John Adams | Rufus King. |  | 1796 1796 | Buchanan <br> Lincoln. |  |  | 1856 |
| Jefferson... | James Monro | Vad | 1803 | Johnson. | Charles Francls Adams. | Mass. | 1861 |
|  | Willam Plnckuey | Md.. | (1806 |  | Reverdy Johnson John Lothrop Mo | Md. Mass. | 1868 |
|  | John Quincy Adams. | Mass. | 1815 | G | Robert C. Schenc | Ohlo. | 1870 |
| Monroe | J. Adams Smlth, eh. |  | 1817 |  | Edwards Pierrep | N. Y. | 1876 |
| J. Q. Adamis | Rlchard Rush |  | 1817 <br> 1825 | Hayes. | John Wels Wm. J. Ho |  | 1877 1879 |
|  | Albert Gall |  | 1826 |  | James | Mass | 1880 |
|  | W. B. Lawrence, |  | 1827 | Garfield | "، ". ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. |  | 1880 |
|  | James Barbour |  | 1828 | Arthur |  |  | 1880 |
| ks | Louis Mclane Wash'g Irving |  | 1831 | Cleveland... | Robe |  |  |
|  | Martln Van Bur |  | 1831 | Cleveland | Thos. F. Bayard, | Del. | 1893 |
| , | A aron Vall, eh. |  | 1832 | McKinley. | John Hay, am | Ohio. | 1897 |
|  | Andrew Stevenso | Va... | 1836 |  | Henry White, | R. I. | 1898 |
| Polk. | Lowis MeLan |  | 1845 | osevelt | Joseph H./ Choate, amb |  | 1899 |
|  | George Bancroft | N. Y . | 1846 |  | Whitelaw Reid, amb |  | 1905 |
| Taylo | J. C. B. Davis, c | Mass. | 1849 | Taft | Whaw "، |  | 1909 |
|  | Abbott Lawr |  | 1849 | W11 | Wal |  | 1913 |
| Perce. | James Buchana |  | 1853 | Hardlng | John W. Davis, amb. | W.Va | $\begin{aligned} & 1918 \\ & 1921 \end{aligned}$ |

Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinckney in 1806.

BRITISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| SOVEREIGN. | Represen | Yr. | SOVEREIGN. | Representative. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George III. | George Hammond . | 1791 | Victoria | John F. T. Crampton, env. \& m | 1852 |
|  | Phlneas Bond, | 1795 | " | Philip Grifflth, ch. d'aff. . . . . | 1853 |
| ", | Robert Llston. <br> Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff | 1796 | "، | John Savllle Lumley, ch. d'a Lord Napier. | $\begin{aligned} & 1855 \\ & 1857 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Anthony Merry | 1803 |  | Lord Lyons. | 1859 |
|  | David M. Erskin | 1806 |  | Jos. Hume Burnley, ch. d'a | 1864 |
| " | Francis James Jackson | 1809 |  | Sir Frederlck W. A. Bruce | 1865 |
| "، | John Phllip Morier, ch. d'aff . . | 1810 |  | Francls Clark Ford, ch. d'aff | 1867 |
| " 6 | Augustus John Foster. Anthony St. J. Baker, ch. d'aff | 1811 | " | Sir Edward Thornton. . Lionel S. Sackville West | 1868 |
|  | Charles Bagot. . . . . . . . . . . | 1816 | " | Sir Julian Pauncefote... | 1889 |
| George IV | Glbbs C. Antrobus, ch. d'aff Slr Stratford Canning | 1819 | Edward VII | "، "، $\quad$ " am | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1893 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Slr Stratiord Canning. Henry U. Addlngton, ch. d'aff | 1820 | Edward VII | Hon. Sir Mlch'l H. Herbert, $\mathrm{ammb}^{\mathrm{b}}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1902 \end{aligned}$ |
| iam | Charles Richard Vaughan....... | 1825 | "، | Sir Henry M. Durand, amb.... | 1903 1907 |
| lam | Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff | 1835 | George V | James Bryce, an | 1907 |
| Victoria | Henry Stephen Fox. . . . . . | 1836 |  | Sir Cecll A. Spring-Rice, amb | 1912 |
|  | Richard Pakenham . . . . . . . ; . . | 1844 | - " | Earl Reading (spec. miss.), amb. | 1918 |
| "، | John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff. | 1847 | - " | Earl Grey (spec. miss.), amb . . | 1919 |
| "6 | Slr Henry Lytton Bulwer. | $1849$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ | Sir Auckland Geddes, amb. | 1920 |
| ' | John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff. | $1851$ |  |  |  |

Sackville West's career as the British envoy at Washington was ended by his letter of Sept. 13, 1888, from Beverly, Mass., to Charles F. Murchison, Pomona, Cal., advislng Murchlson, who was an Americanized Briton, to vote against Grover Cleveland in the oncoming Presidential election

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FRANCE.


## FRENCH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Government. | Representative. | Yr. | ment | Representative. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Louls XVI | Coun | $\overline{1788}$ | Napolcon III. | He | 60 |
|  | M. Otto, ch. ${ }_{\text {Colonel }}$ | 1789 <br> 1791 | "، | Vise't J. Trellh | 63 |
| Convention | Edmond C. G | 1793 | ، | Marquis de Mon | 1865 |
| Directory. | Joscph Fauchet | 1794 |  | Jules Berthemy | 1866 |
|  | Picpre Auguste | 1795 |  | Count de Fave | 869 |
| Consulat | L. A. Pichon, ch | 1801 |  | Prevost Para | 770 |
| Napoleo | General Tur | 1805 | Nat. Defense.. | Vlscount Jules Treilh | 1870 |
|  | M. Serur | 1811 | Pres. Thiers. | Henry de Bellonet, ch. | 1871 |
| , 6 | G. Hyde de Neuvi | 1816 | Pr.MacMahon | A. Bartholdl. | 1872 |
|  | Count de Menou, | 1822 | ¢ | F. de Vaugelas | 1876 |
| Charles X | Baron de Mareuil. | 1824 |  | Mamime Outrey. | 1877 |
|  | Count de Menou, | 1827 |  | Theodore J. D. R | 882 |
| L. Philipp | Roux de Ro | 18330 | Pres. Grevy | J. Patenot |  |
|  | Alphonse Pageo | 1835 |  | 。 | 993 |
| " | Edouard Pontois | 1837 | Pres. Fau |  |  |
| $\because$ | Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff. | 1840 | Pres. Lou | Jules Cambon, amb |  |
| I. Napoleon | Aiphonse Joseph Yver Page | 1842 |  | Jean J. Jusserand, | 902 |
| L. Napoleon. | Guillaume T. L. Pous | 1848 | Pres. Fallieres. |  | 1906 |
|  | E. A. O. Sain de Bois | 1850 | Pres. Poincare. |  |  |
| Napoleon III.. | Count de Sartlges <br> Visc't J. Treilhard, ẹh. dia | $\begin{aligned} & 1851 \\ & 1859 \end{aligned}$ | Pr. Deschanel. <br> Pr. Millerand. |  | 1920 1920 |

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GERMANY.

| President. | Representative. | State. | Y1. | President. | Representative. | State. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gra | Gcorge Bancrof | N. Y | 1871 | B. Harriso | William Walter Thelps. |  | 1889 |
|  | Nicholas Fish, ch |  | 1874 | Cleveland | Theodore Runyon, amb |  | 1893 |
|  | J. C. Bancroft Davis. .i.f. |  | 1874 |  | Edwin F. Uhl, amb... | Mich. | 1896 |
| Hay | H. Sldiey Everett, ch. d'aff. | Mass. | 1877 1878 | McKinley Roosevelt. | Andrew D. White, amb | N. Y. | 1897 |
| '6 | H. Sidney Everett, cil d'aff. | Mass. | 1878 |  | C.1arlemagne Tow |  | 1902 |
|  | Andrew D. White. | N. Y. | 1879 | Taft | David J. H! \%, am | Y. | 1907 |
| Gar | H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff. | Mass. | 1881 | T | Tohn G A Teishman amb |  | 1909 |
| Art | A. A. Sargent. <br> John A. Kasso | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ca} \\ & \mathrm{Ia} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 \\ & 1884 \end{aligned}$ |  | John G. A. Leishman, an James W. Gerard, amb . |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1911 \\ 1913 \end{array}$ |
| Clevela | George H. Pendleton | Ohio | 1885 | Harding. | Alanson B. Houghton, am |  | 1922 |

CERMAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Emperor. | Representatlve. | Yr. | Emperor. | Representative. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whlliam I | Kurd von Schlozer | 1871 | William II | Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb. | 1893 |
|  | Count von Beust, ch. d | 1882 |  | Baron M. von Thielmann, amb . | 1895 |
| -• | Karl von Eisen Decher | 1883 |  | Herr von Holleben, amb....... | 1898 |
| William | H. von Alvensleben | 1884 |  | Baron S. von Sternburg, amb... | 1904 |
| William | Count Arco Valley. | 1888 | Republic | Johann H. Von Bernstorff, amb | 1908 |
| " | A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff Theodore von Holleben. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1891 \\ 1892 \end{array}\right\|$ | Republic. | Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, amb. . . . . | 1922 |

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| President. | Representative. | State. | Yr. | T. | Representative. | State. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Van B | Henry A. Muhl | Pa | 1838 | Garfiel | William Walte | N.J. | 1881 |
|  | J. R. Clay, ch. |  | 1840 |  | Alphonso Taf | Ohio. | 1882 |
| Tyler | Daniel Jenifer | Md | 1841 |  | John M. Fra | N. Y. | 1884 |
| Polk. | Wm. H. Stiles ch. d'aff. | Ga... | 1845 | Clev | A. M. Kiely. | Va | 1885 |
| Taylor Fillmo | J. Watson Webb, ch. d'af C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} .}{\mathrm{Ct}}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 1849 \\ & 1850 \end{aligned}$ |  | James Fenner Alexander R . | Md | 1885 |
| Fillm | C. J. McCurdy, ch. d <br> T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Ct}}{\mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{J}}$ | 1850 | B. Harrison. | Alexander R. Frederick D. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ga} . \dddot{\mathrm{Y}} \\ & \mathrm{~N} . \end{aligned}$ | $1887$ |
| Pierce | H. R. Jackson, min. r | Ga.. | 1853 | Cleveland... | Rartlett Tripp | S. D. | 1893 |
| Buchanan | J. Glancy Jones. | Pa | 1858 | McKinley. | Charlemagnc Tow | Pa. | 1897 |
| Llncoln. | Anson Burlingame | Mass. | 1861 | Mek | Addison C. Harrls |  | $1899$ |
| Johns | John Lothrop Motley. George W. Lippitt, ch. d’aff. | R.I | 1861 1867 | Roosevelt | Robert S. MCC |  | 1901 |
| " | John Hay, ch. d'aff. . . . . . . . <br> Henry M Watts |  | 1867 <br> 1868 | " | Bellamy Storer, amb. | Ohio | $\begin{aligned} & 1902 \\ & 1902 \\ & 1006 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gra | Henry M. Wat John Jay. | N. $\mathbf{Y}$ | 1868 1869 | Taft | Charles S. Francis, amb | N. Y. | 1906 |
|  | Godlove S. Orth | Ind. | 1875 |  | Richard C. Kerens, amb | Mo. | 1909 |
| Hayes | Edward F. Beal | D. C. | 1876 | Wilson | Frederic C. Penfield, amb |  | 1913 |
| Hayes. | John A. Kasson. | d | 1877 | Harding. | Albert H. Washburn, min | Mass. | 1922 |

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| EMPEROR. | Representative. | Yr. | Emperor. | Representative! | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ferdinand I | Baron de Mareschal........... | 1838 | Franz Joseph | Baron Ernest von Mayr | 1879 |
|  | Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff | 1841 |  | C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff . | 1881 |
| Franz Joseph.. |  | 1841 |  | Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer ${ }^{\text {C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. }}$ d'aff. | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 \\ & 1885 \end{aligned}$ |
| " | Count Nicholas Giorgi min. res. | 1863 | ، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Chevaller E. S. von Tavera.... | 1887 |
| ". | Count Wydenbruck . . . . . $\quad$. | 1865 | ". | L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar. | 1895 |
| " | Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff. | 1867 | \% | "\% "، ${ }^{\text {Dr }}$, ${ }^{\text {amb }}$ | 1902 |
| ", | Baron Charles de Lederer. | 1868 | ، | Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb | 1912 |
| ", | Baron von Schwartz Senbo Count Ladislaus Hoyos. | $\begin{aligned} & 1874 \\ & 1875 \end{aligned}$ |  | Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowskl, amb. |  |
| " .. | Chev. E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff. | 1877 | Republic | E. L. G. Prochnlk, ch. d'aff | $1922$ |

Dumba was recalled in 1915.
On the scparation of Austrla and Hungary and the return of peace, the Unlted States sent and received separate envoys in the cases of the Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, Albert H. Washburn being the first United States Minister to Austria, and Theodore Brentano the first to Hungary,

## UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO ITALY.



Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but deciined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

## ITALIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| KING. | Repr | Yr. | King. | Representative. | Yr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V. Emm | Chevalier Joseph Bertina | 1861 | Humbert | Marquis Imperiall |  |
|  | Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d' | $1866$ |  | Baron de Fava. | 1892 |
|  | Chevalier Marcello Cerru C't Luigl Colobiano, ch. d | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 1867 \\ 1869 \end{array}\right\|$ | V Em'anifiII |  | $1892$ |
|  | C't Luigl Colobiano, ch Count Luigi Corti. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1869 \\ & 1870 \end{aligned}\right.$ | V. Em'an'ílil. | E. Mayor des Planches, a | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1901 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Count Litta, ch. d'aff | 1874 |  | Marquis C. Confalonieri. amb. | 1910 |
| mbert | Baron Alberto Blanc... . . | 1875 | "، | Count v Macchi di Cellere, amb. | 1913 |
| Humbert. | Prince Camporeale, ch. d'af Baron de Fava. | $\begin{aligned} & 1880 \\ & 1881 \end{aligned}$ | " | Senator V. R. Ricei, amb . | 1921 |

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO SPAIN.

| President. | Representative. | State. | Yr. | President. | Representative. | State. | Yr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington. | W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff | Md. | 1790 | Lin | Jo | N. H. | 1865 |
| Washington. | William Short, min. res. | Va... | 1794 |  | Daniel E. Sicicies | N. Y . | 1869 |
| ، ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Thomas Pinckney. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. C. } \\ & \text { Ct. . } \end{aligned}$ | 1794 |  | Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff Caleb Cushine |  | $1873$ |
| Jeffe | David Humphreys | Ct. C. | 1796 | Ha | Caleb Cushing. <br> James Russell L | Mass. | 1874 |
| Jeft | G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff Official relations with Spain | Mass. | 1805 |  | Lucius Fairchild | Wis.. | 1880 1880 |
|  | were broken off from 1808 to 1814 |  |  | Arth | Hannibal Haml |  | 881 |
| Madiso | G. W. Erving | Mass. | 1814 | Clev | Jabez L. M. Cur |  | 188 |
| Monro | John Forsyth | Ga... | 1819 |  | Perry Belmont.. | N. Y. | 188 |
|  | Hugh Nelson | Va | 1823 | B. Harrison. | Thomas W. Pal | Mich. | 1889 |
| J. Q. Adams | Alexander H. Everet | Mass. | 1825 |  | E. Burd Grubb . | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{J} .$ | 1890 |
| Jackson. . . | Cornelius P. Van Ness. <br> A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff: | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Vt} . . \\ & \mathrm{S} . \mathrm{C} . . \end{aligned}$ | 1829 1836 | Clevelan | A. Loudon Snow Hannis Taylor. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pa. } \\ & \text { Ala } \end{aligned}$ | 1892 |
| Van Buren. | John H. Eaton. | Tenn. | 1837 | McKinley.. | Stewart L. Woodfor | N. Y. | 1897 |
|  | Aaron Vail, ch. d'a | N. Y. | 1840 |  | Official rclations with Spain |  |  |
| Tyler | Washing ton Irving. . | N. | 1846 |  |  |  |  |
| Taylor | Danicl M. Barringer. | N. | 1849 | " . . | Bellamy Storer | Ohio. | 189 |
| Pierc | Pierre Soule | La. | 1853 | Roosevelt... |  |  | 189 |
| ، ${ }^{\text {co.... }}$ | Augustus C. Dod | Ia. | 1855 | "، | Arthur S. Hardy | N. H. | 1902 |
| Buclianan | William Presto | $\underset{\sim}{K} \mathbf{y}$ | $1858$ | Taft | William M. Col | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. | 1906 |
| Lincoln. | Carl Schurz.... Gustavus Koerne | W is Ill | $\begin{aligned} & 1861 \\ & 1862 \\ & 1862 \end{aligned}$ | Taft. . Wilson | Henry Clay Ide. Joseph E. Willard, amb |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1909 \\ 1913 \end{array}$ |
| " | custavus Koerner. <br> H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff | $\frac{\mathrm{Ill}}{\mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{H}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1862 \\ & 1864 \end{aligned}$ | Wilson. | Joseph E. Willard, amb Cyrus E. Woods, amb . | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Va} \\ & \mathrm{~Pa} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1913 \\ 1921 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

SPANISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Soverejgn. | Representative. | Yr. | Sovereign. | Representative. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carlos IV |  | 1789 | Amadeo I. | Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe | 1872 |
| Carli | Jose Ignacio deViar, $\{$ joint $\}$ |  | Pr. Figueras. | Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe | 1872 |
| $\cdots$ | Jose de Jaudenes, $\{$ ch. d'aff. $\}$ |  | "Casteiar. | Antonio Mantilla. | $1872$ |
| " | Carlos M. de Irujo. Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff | 1796 | " Serrano. | Antonio Mantilla. <br> Jose Brunetti, ch d'aff | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1874 \\ & 1878 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| " | Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff. . | 1807 | Aifonso XII | Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff . . . . . . . . <br> Feilpe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1878 \\ & 1879 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  | Offcial reiations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814. |  | " | Feilpe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio. Francisco Barca del Corrai. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1879 \\ 1881 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Fernan. V1I | Luis de Onis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1809 | " | Enrique DupuydeLome, ch. d'aff. | 1883 |
| Fornaik. VII | Mateo de la Serna, | 1819 | "" ${ }^{\text {cien }}$ | Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano... | 1884 |
|  | Francisco Dionisio | 1820 | Aifonso XIII | Emilio de Muruaga | 1886 |
| " | Joaquin de Anduaga | 1821 |  | Miguel Suarez Guanes | 1890 |
| , | F. H. Rivas y Salmon, | 1823 | " | Jose Feilpe Segario, eh. d | 1891 |
|  | Francisco Tacon. | 1827 | " | Enrique Dupuy de Lom | 1892 |
| M. Christina |  | 1827 | "، | Emilio de Muruaga | 1893 |
| Isabella II. | Angel Calderon de la Ba | 1835 | ، | Enrique Dupuy de Lome | 1896 |
|  | Pedro Alcantara Argaiz | 1839 | - | I.ouis Polo y Bernabe . . . . . . | 1898 |
| " | Fidencio l3ourman, ch. d'aff.... | 1844 |  | Diplomatic intercourse broken |  |
| " | A. Calderon de la Barca, min. res. | 1844 |  | off by the war. |  |
| " | Jose Maria Margallon, ch. d'aff. | 1853 |  | Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos | 1899 |
| " | Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto | 1854 |  | Emilio de Ojeda | 1902 |
| . | Alfonso Eiscalante | 185.5 | . | Bernardo J. de Cologat | 1906 |
| ، | Gabriol Garcia y Tassara | 1857 | " | Ramon Pina | 1907 |
| . | Facunclo Goni. | 1867 | ". | Marquis of Vilialob | 1909 1913 |

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO RUSSIA.

| President. | Representatlve. |  | Yr. | Prestdent. | Representa | te. | Yr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madi | John Quincy Ada | Mass | 1809 | Gr: | James L. Orr |  | 1872 |
|  | Levett Harris, ch. | Pa. | 1814 |  | Marshali Jewell. |  | 1873 |
|  | Wiiliam Pinkney. | $\mathbf{M d}$ | 1816 |  | Eugene Schuyier, ch. d'aff. | N. $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {²}}$ | 1874 |
| M | George W. Campl Henry Mlddeton | Tenn. | $\begin{aligned} & 1818 \\ & 1820 \end{aligned}$ |  | George H. Boker E. W Stoughton | Pa. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1875 \\ & 1878 \end{aligned}$ |
| J. Q. Adams | Henry Mlddleton | S. C. | 1820 | Haye | E. W. Stoughton.......... Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff | N. Y. | $\begin{aligned} & 1878 \\ & 1879 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jackson.... | John, Randolph | Va | 1830 | "\&Garr'd | John W. Foster. . . . . . . . . | Ind | 1880 |
|  | James Buchanan | Pa | 1832 | th | Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff | N. Y. | 1881 |
| ${ }_{6}$ | John R. Ciay, ch. |  | 1833 |  | Wiliam H. H | La. | 1882 |
|  | Wiiliam Wilkin |  | 1834 |  | Alphonso Taft. | Ohlo. | 1884 |
|  | John R. Clay, ch. |  | 1835 | Cleve | Creorge V. M. | Mich. | 1885 |
| Van Buren.. | George M. Dailas . <br> W W Chew ch |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1837 \\ 1839 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Lambert Tree. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1888 \\ & 1889 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff Churchill C. Cambrelen | $\mathrm{N} .$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 1839 \\ 1840 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | arrison. | George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff. Charles Emory Smith. | $\mathrm{Pa}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tyler | Charles S. Todd...... | Ky | 1841 |  | Andrew D. White. . . . . . . . . | N. Y . | 1892 |
| Polk. | Ralph J. Ingersol | Ct | 1846 | Cleveland. | Clifton R. Breckinrid | Ark | 1894 |
|  | Arthur P. Bagby | Ala. | 1848 | McKinley | Ethan A. Hitchcock. | Mo | 1897 |
| Filimore. Picrce | Neii S. Brown Thomas H. Seymour | Tenn. Ct. | 1850 |  |  |  | $1898$ |
| Pierce. <br> Buchallan | Thomas H. Seymou <br> Francis W. Pickens. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ct} \\ & \mathrm{~S} . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1853 \\ 1858 \end{array}\right\|$ | Roosevelt | arlemagne Tower, | Pa... | 1899 |
| 析 | John Appleton. |  | 1860 |  | Robt. S. McCormick, amb.. |  | 1902 |
| Lincoln | Cassius M. Clay | $\mathrm{K}$ |  |  | George von L. Meyer, amb. | Mass. | 1905 |
| "، | Simon Cameron Bayard Taylor. | Pa. ${ }^{\text {Na }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 1862 \\ & 1862 \end{aligned}$ | Taft. | John W. Riddle, amb... William W. Rockhill, amb | D. C | $\begin{aligned} & 1907 \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Cassius M. Cla | Ky. | 1863 | Tart | Curtis Gulld, amb...... | Mass. | 1909 |
| Grant. | Andrew G. Curtin |  | 1869 | Wilson | David R. Francls, amb. | Mo | 1914 |

## RUSSIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

| Emperor. | Representative. | Yr. | Emperor. | Representative. | Ir. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexander I | Andre de Daschkoff, ch. | 1809 | Alexander II | Baron Henri d'Offenberg. | 1872 |
|  | Count Theodore de Pahlen | 1810 |  | Nicholas de Voigt, | 1874 |
| " | Andre de Daschkoff . . ${ }^{\text {dejo. }}$ | 1811 |  | Nicholas Shishk | 1875 |
| " | Chevalicr Pierra de Poletica George Ellisen, ch. d'aff . | 1819 182 | Alexander | Michel Barthol Charles de Stru | 1880 |
| " | George Ellisen, ch. da Baron de Tuyli | $\begin{aligned} & 1822 \\ & 1823 \end{aligned}$ | Alexander | Charles de Struve........ <br> Baron G. Schilling, ch. d' | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 \\ & 1892 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nichola | Baron de Maltitz, Baron de Krudener | 1826 |  | Prince Cantacuzene. . | 1893 |
| - ، | Baron de Krudener George Krelimer, ch. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1827 \\ 1838 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | E. de Kotzebue | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1896 \end{aligned}$ |
| " | Alexander de Bodisco. | 1838 | ، | Count Cassini, amb | 1898 |
| Alexander | Edward de Stoeckl. . . . | 1854 | " | Baron Rosen, amb. | $1905$ |
| - "، | Waldemar Bodlsco, ch. d'a Constantine Catacazy. | 1869 | Post-Revol | George Bakhmeteff, amb Boris Bakhmeteff, amb | 1911 |
| ." | Alexander Grorloff, ch. d'aff. | 1871 | R. S. F. S. R. . | No diplomatic relations. |  |

## SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany-The Capital City. Atlanta-Gate City of the South. Baltimore-The Monumental Clty. Birmingham-The City Beautiful Boston-The Hub, Bean Town,

Athens of America.
Brooklyn-The Clty of Churches Buffalo-Queen Clty of the Lake. Charleston, S. C.-Palmetto City Clilcago-Windy City, Garden City Cinctinati-Queen City, Porkopolis Cleveland-The Forest City. Dallas-The City of the Hour. Dayton-The Gem City.
Denver-Queen City of the Plains Des Moines-City of Certaintics. Detroit-The City of the Straits. Duiuth-The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston-The Oleander Clty. Hannibal, Mo. -The Bluff City. Hartford-Charter Oak City.

Indianapolis-The Railroad City. Jacksonville-The Gateway City. Kansas Clty, Mo.-Heart of U. S. Keokuk, Iowa-The Gate City. Little Rock-The City of Roses. Los Angeles-The Metropolis the West and City of the Angels. Louisville - The Falis City Lowell-The City of Spindles. Lynn-The Clty of Shoes. Madison, Wis.-The Lake City. Memphis-The Bluff City. Milwaukee-Milwaukee the Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis-The TI lour City
Nashville-The City of Rocks.
Newark-Newark Knows How
New Bedford-The Whaling City New Haven-The City of Elms. New Orleans-The Crescent City.
New York-Father Knickerbocker
The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha-Gate Clty of West
Paterson-The Silk Clty.

Philadelphia-The Clty of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City. Pittsburgh-Iron City, Smoky City. Portland, Me.-The Forest City. Portland, Ore.-The Rose City.
Providence-Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading-The Pretzel City.
Rochester-The Flour City
St. Joseph-The City Worth While.
St. Louls-The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.-The Saintly City, Gem City.
Salt Lake City-City of Salnts.
San Francisco-Golden Gate City. Savannah, Ga.-ForestCity of South Scranton-The Electrle City. Seattle-The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.-The Flower City. Springfield, Mass.-City of Homes. Syracuse The Salt City.
Toledo-The Corn City.
Troy-The Collar City.
Washington-The Clty of Magnificent Distances.

## IS THIS A RECORD PASSACE?

The following 1 g of a voyage of the steamship Santa Catalina, from New York to San Francisco, in 1914, by way of the Strait of Magellan, ls compiled from the records of the owners of the ship, W. R. Grace \& Co., of New York. The $\log$ of a trip in the same year over the same route by the steamship Santa Cruz, owned by the same firm, is also here presented. These two records are to be compared with others which will be found on page 723.

Steamship Santa Catalina-Sailed from New York April 13th, 1914 , at 7 A. M., arriving at San Pedro, May 27 th, 9.40 P. M., with a total steaming time of 44 days, 14 hrs. and 40 min., and covering a total mlleage of 12,649 miles, thus giving an average of 11.8 nautical milies per hour. She left San Pedro 1.8 nauth mies per hour. she left san Pedro
clsco May 30th, at 7.35 P . M., steaming time being 1 day, 7 hrs. and 10 min . The total tlme from New York to San Francisco, via San Pedro, being 45 days, 21 hrs. and 50 mln ., covering a total distance of 12,929 miles or an average of 11.8 miles per hour
Steamship Santa Cruz-Sailed from New York January 28th, 1914, 4.55 P . M., arrived at San Pedro March 16 th, $8.50 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$. Total sailing time 47 days, 3 hrs. and 55 min . The $\log$ books indicate a distance of 12,819 miles, thus giving this vessel an average of 11.3 nautical miles per hour. She sailed from San Pedro March 17th, 5 P. M. and arrived in San Francisco March 19 th at 12.50 A . M., this beine the steaming time of 1 day, 19 h s . and 50 min . Thus the entire voyare from New York to San Francieco, via San Pedro, was 48 days, 23 hrs and 45 min, covering a total distance of 13,042 miles or an average of 11.1 miles per hour.

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOCRAPHY.

| Born. | Died. | Name. | Oeeupation. | Born. | Died | Name. | Oceupation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1807 | 1873 | Agas | Seientist. | 1757 | 1804 | Hamilton, Alexande | Statesman. |
| 1763 | 1848 | Astor, John Jacob | Merehant. | 1737 | 1793 | Haneoek, John. | Signer. |
| 1810 | 1891 | ${ }_{\text {Baecher }}$ Brnum, P. T. | Showman. | 1838 | 1905 | Hay, John. | Statesim |
| 1775 | 1863 | Beeeher, Henry Beeeher, Lyman | Preaeher. | 1832 | 1881 | Henry, P . | Explo |
| 1800 | 1872 | Bennett, James Gordon. | Newspaper. | 1812 | 1886 | Hoe, R. M | Inventor. |
| 1841 | 1918 | Bennett, J. G., 20 | Newspaper. | 1819 | 1867 | Howe, Elias | r. |
|  | 1893 | Blaine, James C | Statesman. | 1833 | 1899 | Ingersoll, Robert | Agnostie. |
| 1800 | 1859 | Boone, Dantel Brown John. | Hunter. ${ }_{\text {Abolitionist }}$ | 1747 | 1792 | Jones, Paul |  |
| 1756 | 1836 | Burr, Aaron | Statesman. | 1663 | 1728 | Mather, Cotton | Preacher. |
| 1829 | 1894 | Childs, Geo. W | Newspaper. | 1734 | 1806 | Morris, Robert | Flnaneier |
| 1808 | 1873 | Chase, Salmon | Jurist. | 1791 | 1872 | Morse, S. F. B | Inventor. |
| 1799 | 1859 | Choate, Rufus | Lawyer. | 1795 | 1869 | Peabody, Georg | Philanthropist |
| 1832 | 1917 | Choate, Joseph | Lawyer. | 1644 | 1718 | Penn, Willam | Founder. |
| 1777 | 1852 | Clay, Henry | Statesman. | 1811 | 1884 | Phillips, Wendell | Abolitioni |
| 1845 | 1917 | Clayton, John | Statesman. Seout. | 1847 | 1711 | Pulitzer, Jostph | Newspape |
| 1829 | 1888 | Conkilng, Rose | Lawyer. | 1733 | 1833 | Randolph, John | Sta |
| 1791 | 1883 | Cooper, Peter | Philanthropist | 1754 | 1832 | Red Jaeket (Indian) | Chief. |
| 1786 | 1836 | Croekett, Davi | Hunter. | 1735 | 1818 | Revere, Paul...... | Patriot. |
| 1839 | 1876 | Custer, Geo. | Soldter. | 1786 | 1866 | Seott, Winfield |  |
| 1819 | 1897 | Dana, Chas. A | Newspaper. | 1820 | 1891 | Sherman, William | Soldier. |
| 1808 | 1889 | Davis, Jefferson | Confederate. | 1823 | 1960 | Sherman, John | Statesman. |
| 1779 | 1820 | Deeatur, Steph | Naval. | 1797 | 1874 | Smith, Gerrit | Abolitionist. |
|  | 1917 | Dewey, George........ | Admiral. | 1580 | 1631 | Smith, Capt. Johu | Ad venturer. |
| 1817 | 1895 | Douglass, Fred. (eolored) | Freedman. | 1816 | 1902 | Stanton, Elizabet | Suffrage. |
| 1820 | 1887 | Dow, Neal. | Prohibitionist: | 1803 | 1876 | Stephens, Alex. ${ }^{\text {Stewart, Alexand }}$ | Statesman. |
| 1604 | 1690 | Ellot, John | Misslonary. | 1779 | 1845 | Story, Joseph | , |
| 1803 | 1889 | Eriesson, John | Inventor. | 1859 | 1918 | Sullivan, John | Pugilist. |
| 1818 | 1901 | Evirts, William M | Statesman. | 1832 | 1902 | Talmage, T. de Witt | Preacher. |
| 1801 | 1870 | Farragut, David | Admlral. | 1768 | 1813 | Tecumseh (Indian) | Chief. |
| 1819 | 1892 | Field, Cyrus W | Atlantle Cable | 1814 | 1886 | Tilden, Samuel J | tatesman |
| 1813 | 1890 | Fremont, John | Explorer. | 1740 | 1809 |  | Soldrer |
| 1765 | 1815 | Fulton, Robert | Inventor | 1823 | 1878 | Tweed, William M | Politleian. |
| 1805 | 1879 | Garrison, W. L | Abolitionist. | 17782 | 1877 | Vanderbllt, Cornellus | Rallways. |
| 1836 | 1892 | Gould, Jay | Rallways. | 1765 | 1825 | Whitney, El | nventor |
| 1810 | 1888 | Gray, Asa... | Botanist. | 1889 | 1898 | Willard, Franees | bltionist. |
| 1811 | 1872 | Greeley, Horaee. | Newspaper. | 1801 | 1877 | Young, Brigham. | ormon. |

## PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

MERIC.AN.

| B'N. | D'd. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. | $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. | D'd. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1779 | 1843 | Allston, Wash. | 1828 | 1901 | Hart, Jas. M | 1778 | 1860 | Peale. Remb. |
| 1814 | 1893 | Beard, Jas. H. | 1824 | 1879 | Hunt. Wm. M. | 1805 | 1873 | Powers. Hiram |
| 1828 | 1902 | Bierstadt, Albert | 1816 | 1906 | Huntington, Dan | 1850 | 1914 | Ream, Vinnie |
| 1837 | 1892 | Boughton, Geo. H . Bradford, Wm. | 1825 | 1894 | Inman, Henry | 1848 | 1907 | Raint-Gaudens, Aug. |
| 1814 | 1889 | Brown, Geo. L. | 1824 | 1906 | Jolunson, Eastman | 1817 | 1881 | Staigg, Rich. M. |
| 1808 | 1889 | Chapman, J. G. | 1818 | 1872 | Kensett, J. F. | 1819 | 1895 | Story, Wm. W. |
| 1826 | 1900 | Chureh, F. E. | 1816 | 1868 | Leutze, E. ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Maibone, | 1756 | 1828 | Stuart, Gilbert |
| 1737 | 1815 | Copley, John | 1813 | 1884 | Maibone, Ed. M . | 1756 | 1843 | Trumbull, John |
| 1814 | 1857 | Crawford, Thos. | 1824 | 1887 | May, Edn. H. | 1776 | 1852 | Vanderlyn. John |
| 1812 | 1868 | Elliott, Chas. L. | 1828 | 1891 | Mcentee, J. | 1830 | 1910 | Ward, J. Q. A. |
| 1846 | 1917 | Ezekiel, Sir Moses | 1815 | 1883 | Mills, Clark | 1803 | 1889 | Weir, Rob. |
| 1823 | 1880 | Gifford, S. R . | 1811 | 1885 | Moran, Ed.w. | 1835 | 1903 | Whistler, J. A. M. |
| 1825 | 1857 | Glass, Jas. W. | 1741 | 1826 | Peale, Chas. W. | 1825 | 1855 | Woodville, R. C. |

ENGLISH.

| B'N. | $D^{*}(1$. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. | $B^{\prime N} . D^{\prime}{ }^{\text {d }}$. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1833 | 1898 | Burne-Jones, Edw. | 1679 | 1764 | Hogarth, Wm. | 17231792 | Reynolds, Sir Joshua. |
| 1776 | 1837 | Constabie, John | 1802 | 1873 | Landseer, Edwin* | 1734 1802 | Romney, Geo. |
| 1793 | 1865 | Eastlake, Chas. | $18: 30$ | 1896 | Leighton, Fred. | 18281882 | Rossettl, D. G. |
| 1755 | 1826 | Flaxman, John | 1811 | 1870 | Maclise, Danlel | 17751851 | Turner, J. M: U. |
| 1825 | 1899 | Foster, Birket | 1829 | 1896 | Millais, J. E. | 18171904 | Watts. Geo. F. |
| 1727 | 1788 | Gainsborough, T . | 1839 | 1894 | Pettic, John | 17751856 | Westmaeott, Sir R. |
| 1791 | 1866 | Glbson, John | 1756 | 1823 | Raeburn, Henry | 178511841 | Wilkle, David |
| FRENCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B'N | 1. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. | $B^{\circ} N \cdot D^{\prime} d$ | Name. |
| 1834 | 1904 | Bartloldi, F. A. | 1797 | 1856 | Delaroche, Paul | 18151891 | Melssonier, J. L. E. |
| 1795 | 1875 | Barge, A. I. | 1807 | 1876 | Diaz, N. VIrgil | 18141875 | Millet, J. F. |
| 1822 | 1899 | Bonheur, Rosa | 1833 | 1883 | Dore, Gustave | 15941665 | Poussin, Nieolas |
| 1825 | 1905 | Bougereau, A. U. | 1811 | 1889 | Dupre, Jules | 17581823 | Prudhon. Pierre |
| 1845 | 1902 | Constant Benj. | 1820 | 1876 | Fromentin, Eugene | 18101917 | Rodin, Aug, |
| 1746 | 1875 | Corot, J. B. C. | 1824 | 1904 | Gerome, J,L. | 18121867 | Rousseau, P. E. I. |
| 1819 | 1877 | Courbet, Gustave | 1628 | 1715 | Girardon, Fr. | 17951858 | Seheffer, Ary |
| 1817 | 1878 | Daublgny, C. T. | 1741 | 1828 | Houdon, J. A. | 18101865 | Troyon, Constant |
| 1748 | 1825 | David, Louls J. | 1798 | 1880 | Lemalre. Ph. H. | 17891863 | Vernet, Carlo |
| 1789 | 1856 | David, P.J. | 1848 | 1884 | Lepage, J. 3 . | 17141789 | Vernet, Claude J. |
| 1799 | 1863 | Delacrolx, Eugene | 1600 | 1682 | Lorraine, Clande | 16841721 | Watteau, Ant. |

GERMAN.

| B'N. | D'd. | Name. | B'N. ${ }^{1}$ | D'd. | Name. | $\mid B^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. | D'd. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1783 | 1867 | Cornelius, Peter yon | 1805 | 1874 | Kanlbaeh, Whlm, von | 1777 | 1857 | Ranch, C. D. |
| 1805 | 1882 | Drake, Friedirich | 1648 | 1722 | Kneller, Godirey | 1804 | 1861 | Rletsehel, Ernst |
| 1471 | 1528 | Durer, Albert | \|1617 18 | 1680 | Leiy, Peter | 1828 | 1899 | Sehreyer, Adolphe |
| 1853 | 1918 | Hodler, Feri. Holbeln, Hans | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}1840 \\ 1789\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1884 \\ & 1869 \end{aligned}$ | Makart, Hans Overbeck, John F. | 1802 | 1848 | Sehwanthaler, L. M. |

ITALIAN.

| $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. | d. | Name. | B'N | D'd. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1400 | 1474 | Amadeo, G. A. | 1500 | 1571 | Cellini, Benvenuto | 1488 | 1537 | LombardI, Alf. |
| 1487 | 1531 | Andrea del Sarto. | 1494 | 1534 | Corregglo, A. A. | 1483 | 1520 | Raphael (Sanzlo) |
| 1475 | 1517 | Bartolommeo, Fra. | 1616 | 1686 | Dolci, Carlo | 1575 | 1642 | Reni, Guido |
| 1481 | 1559 | Benvenuto, Tisio G. | 1581 | 1641 | Domenichino | 1400 | 1481 | Robbla, Lucca della |
| 1475 | 1564 | Buonarotti (Michael | 1449 | 1494 | Domenico (Ghir) | 1615 | 1673 | Salvator Rosa |
|  |  | Arigelo). . | 1400 | 1486 | Fiesole, Minoda | 1512 | 1594 | Tintoretto |
| 1697 | 1768 | Canale, Ant. | 1477 | 1511 | Giorgione | 1477 | 1576 | Tlitian |
| 1560 | 1822 1609 | Canova, Ant. | 127.6 | 1336 1302 | Giotto (di Bordone) Giovanni (Cimabue) | 1528 | 1588 | Veronese, Paui Vinci, Leonardo da |

FLEMISH AND DUTCH.


## SPANISH

| $1786\|1827\|$ Alvarez, Don Jose $1601 \mid 1667$ Cano, Alonzo | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}1838 \\ 1618\end{array} 1874{ }^{1882}\right\|$ Fortuny, Marlla, B. E. | $\left.\left\|\begin{array}{l}1599 \\ 1598\end{array}\right\| 1660 \right\rvert\,$ Velasquez, Dlego |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

| B'N. | D'd. | Name. |  |  |  | N | at. | B'N | D'd. | Name. | Nat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1710 | 1778 |  | Eng. | 1797 | 1848 | Donizetti, Gaet'o | It. | 1756 |  | Mozart, W Jis | Ger. |
| 1740 | 1802 | Arnold, Sam | Eng. | 1812 | 1883 | Flotow, F. von. | Ger. | 1819 | 1880 | Offenbach, Jac | Ger. |
| 1767 | 1838 | Attwood, Th | Eng. | 1583 | 1625 | Gibbons, Orlan | Eng. | 1825 | 1889 | Ouseley, Sir F. A. | Eng. |
| 1685 | 1750 | Bach, Jo. | Ger. | 1714 | 1787 | Gluck, Chrls. | Ger. | 1514 | 1594 | Palestrina, Giov. |  |
| 1770 | 1827 | Beethoven, L. von | Ger. | 1818 | 1893 | Gounod, Chas | Fr. | 1561 | 1594 | Peri, Jacopo | It. |
| 1802 | 1835 | Bellini, Vi | It. | 1701 | 1759 | Graun, C. H | Ger. | 1728 | 1800 | Piccinni, Nico | It. |
| 1803 | 1869 | Berlioz, Hecto | Fr. | 1741 | 1813 | Gretry, Andr | Fr. | 1757 | 1831 | Pleyel, I. J | Aus. |
| 1804 | 1885 | Benedict, Sir | Ger. | 1843 | 1907 | Grieg, Edvard | Nor | 1658 | 1695 | Purcell, Hen | Eng. |
| 1808 | 1870 | Balfe, | Ir. | 1685 | 1759 | Handel, G. F | Sax. | 1822 | 1882 | Raff, J. J | Swiss. |
| 1816 | 1875 | Bennett, Sir | Eng. | 1799 | 1868 | Halevy, J. E | Fr. | 1683 | 1764 | Rameat, |  |
| 1838 | 1897 | Bendl, | Boh. | 1732 | 1809 | Haydn, Joseph | Aus | 1767 | 1821 | Romberg, An | Fr. |
| 1839 | 1875 | Biz | Fr | 1791 | 1833 | Herold, Louis | Fr. | 1868 | 1918 | Rostand, Edm | Fr. |
| 1722 | 1795 | B | Bol | 1728 | 1804 | Hiller, Joh | Prus. | 1792 | 1868 | Rossinl, Giacu | It. |
| 1842 | 1918 | Boito, Arr | It. | 1673 | 1739 | Keiser, Rein | Ger. | 1829 | 1894 | Rubinstein, A. G.. | Rus |
| 1710 | 1779 | Boyce, W | Eng. | 1832 | 1911 | Lecoca, Cha | Fr. | 1659 | 1725 | Scarlatti, Aleso. |  |
| 1740 | 1806 | Boccherini | It. | 1694 | 1746 | Leo, Leona | It. | 1797 | 1828 | Schubert, Franz. | Aus. |
| 1786 | 1855 | Bishop, Sir H | Eng. | 1811 | 1886 | Liszt, Franz | Hung. | 1810 | 1856 | Schumann, Rob't | Sax. |
| 1833 | 1897 | Brahms | Ger. | 1620 | 1677 | Lock, Matt | Eng. | 1585 | 1672 | Schirtz, Heinr | Ger. |
| 1538 | 1623 | Byrde, | Eng. | 1633 | 1687 | Lully, J. B | It. | 1778 | 1851 | Spo atinj, Gasp | It. |
| 1604 | 1674 | Carisslm | It. | 1813 | 1887 | Macfarren, G. A. | Eng. | 1784 | 1859 | Sponr, Ludwig | Ger. |
| 1550 | 1600 |  | It. | 1792 | 1872 | Mason, Lowell | Amer. | 1804 | 1849 | Strauss, Joh | Aus. |
| 1844 | 1891 | Cellier, Alfr | Eng. | 1809 | 1847 | Mend's'n-B' th'y | Ger. | 1842 | 1900 | Sullivan, Sir Arth | Fng. |
| 1760 | 1842 | Cherubini, Maria |  | 1797 | 1870 | Mercadante, Sav. | It | 1523 | 1585 | Tallis, Thos. | Eng. |
| 1809 | 1849 | Chopin, Francis.. | Pol | 1794 | 1864 | Meyerbeer, Jac | Ger. | 1840 | 1893 | Tschaikowsky, $\mathbf{P}$.I | Rus. |
| 1752 | 1832 | Clementi, Muzio. | It. | 1566 | 1651 | Monteverde, C | It. | 1500 | 1560 | Tye, Chrls | Eng. |
| 1810 | 1884 | Costa, Sir Mic | It. | 15 | 1604 | Morley, Thos | Eng. | 1813 | 1901 | Verdi, Giusep |  |
| 167 | 1727 | Croft, Wm | Eng. | 17 |  | Moschelles, Ign | Ger. |  |  | Wagner, Rlch | Ger. |

SINGERS.

| 1823 |  | Albon, | A. | $1820 \mid$ | 87 | L | Swdn. | 33 |  | Phines, | Eng. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857 | 1921 | Bispham, D | Amer. | 1808 | 1836 | Malibran, M | Fr. | 1818 | 1900 | Reeves, Sims. | Eng. |
| 1788 | 1856 | Bordogni, | It. | 1749 | 1833 | Maria, Gertr | Ger. | 1810 | 1890 | Ronconl, G |  |
| 1846 | 1896 | Campanini, | It. | 1810 | 1883 | Mario, Cav | It. | 1795 | 1854 | Rubini, Glov | It, |
| 1873 | 1921 | Caruso, Enrico | It. | 1836 | 1889 | Murska, Ilma de. | It. | 1822 | 1882 | Rudersdorf, H | Russ |
| 1855 | 1917 | De Reszke, Edw. | Pol. | 1781 | 1861 | Novello, Vinc. | Eng. | 1806 | 1854 | Sontag, Hetty | Ger. |
| 1816 | 1889 | Formes, Karl | Ger. | 1836 | 1874 | Parepa-Rosa, Eu. | Scot. | 1800 | 1876 | Tamburini, A | It |
| 1811 | 1869 | Grisi, | It. | 1798 | 1865 | Pasta, Guid. | Eng. | 1807 |  | Tichatscheck, | Ger. |
| 1794 | 1858 | La Blache, | It. | 1843 | 1919 | Pattl, Adelin | Span | 1753 | 1833 | Todl, Lulsa. | Port. |

VIOLINISTS.

| 1810 | , |  | It | 5 |  |  | Span. |  | 5 | Halle, Sir Ch | Ger. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1653 |  | Corelli, | It. | 1815 | 1894 | Sivori, E | It. | 1814 | 1889 | Henselt, Ad | Bav. |
| 1824 | 1893 | Elchberg | Ger | 1692 | 1770 | Tartlni, G | It. | 1806 | 1888 | Herz, Henry | Aus. |
| 1716 | 1796 | Glardinl, | It. | 1753 | 1824 | Viottl, Jean | It | 1788 | 1837 | Hummel, | Ger. |
| 1831 | 1907 | Joachlm, | Ger. | 1820 | 1881 | Vieuxtemps, H | Bel. | 1832 | 1882 | Joell, Alfred |  |
| 1832 | 1875 | Laub, Fe | Ger | 1845 | 1908 | Wilhelmjl, A. D | Ger. | 1784 | 1849 | Kalkbrenner | Ger. |
| 1697 | 1764 | Le Clair, J. M | Fr | 1840 | 1884 | Brassin, Louis |  | 1713 | 1780 | Krebs, Joh | Sax. |
| 1819 | 1890 | Leonhard, Hub | Bel. | 1809 | 1886 | D'Albert, Chas | Ger. | 1799 | 1862 | Mayer, Ch | Ger. |
| 1790 | 1861 | Llpinski, Karl | Po | 1811 | 1850 | Duicken, Louis | Ger. | 1838 | 1898 | Muls, S. $\mathbf{B}$ | Eng |
| 1781 | 1840 | Paganini, Nio | It. | 1761 | 1812 | Dussek, | Boh. | 1784 | 1838 | Rles, Ferd | Swlss. |
| 1831 | 1903 | Rappoldj, E | Aus. | 1829 | 1869 | Gottschalk |  |  |  | Schoberlechner, $\mathbf{F}$ | Aus. |
| 1830 | 18 | Remenyl, Ed | Hung | 1813 | 1869 | Haberbler, E. | Ger | 1830 | 1894 | Von Bulow, Hans | Ger. |

## BYGONE STAGE STARS.

| B'N. | D'd. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. | B'N. | D'd. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1838 | 1891 | Barrett, Lawr. | 1832 | 1918 | Mitchell, Maggie | 1847 | 1920 | O'Nell, Ja |
| 1833 | 1893 | Booth, Edwin | 1859 | 1919 | Goodwln, Nat. C. | 1871 | 1921 | Opp, Julie |
| 1796 | 1852 | Booth, Junius B. | 1873 | 1918 | Held, Anna | 1821 | 1858 | Rachel, Mlle. |
| 1887 | 1918 | Castle, Vernon | 1838 | 1905 | Irving, Henry | 1860 | 1916 | Rehan, Ada |
| 1838 | 1899 | Daly, Augustin | 1829 | 1905 | Jefferson, Joseph | 1836 | 1903 | Robson, Stuart |
| 1850 | 1898 | Davenport, Fanny | 1787 | 1833 | Kean, Ednuind | 1861 | 1922 | Russell, Lillian |
| 1820 | 1897 | Drew, Mrs. John | 1811 | 1868 | Kean, Charles | 1755 | 1831 | Slddons, Mrs. Sarah |
| 1823 | 1918 | Ellslcr, Effle (1st) | 1843 | 1917 | Kendall, Wm. 11. | 1853 | 1917 | Tree, Slr Beerbohm |
| 1824 | 1879 | Fechter, Charles | 1793 | 1873 | Macrcady, Wm. Chas. | 1819 | 1888 | Wallack, Lester |
| 1806 | 1872 | Forrest, Edwin | 1837 | 1885 | McCullough, John | 1838 | 1922 | Ward, Genevleve |
| 1716 | 1779 | Garrick, Davld | 1857 | 1907 | Mansfeld, Richard | 184 | 1919 | Wyndham, SIr Clans. |

STAGE FAVORITES.

| NAME. | Rirthpiace. | Born. | Name. | Birthpiace. | Born. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams, Maucie | Sait Lake City, Utah | 1872 | Harned, Virgin | Boston | 1868 |
| Aihani, Emma | Cıambly. Canada.... | 1852 | Hauptmann, Gerhart. . | Saizbrunn, Austria | 1862 |
| Aida, Frances | New Zeaiand | 1882 | Hawtrey, Charles. | Eton, England | 1858 |
| Allen, Vioia | Aiabama | 1869 | Hedman, Martha | Ostersund, Sweden | 1888 |
| Ames, Winthrop | North Easton, M | 1871 | Hempel, Frieda | Lejpzig. . . . . . . . . . | 1885 |
| Anderson, Mary | Sacramento, Cal | 1859 | Herne, Chrysta | Boston | 1883 |
| Angiin, Margare | Ottawa, Canada | 1876 | Heron, Bijou | New Yor | 1863 |
| Arbuckle, Macly | San Antonio, Tex. | 1866 | Hilliard, Rob | New Yorl | 1857 |
| Arthur, Julia. | Hamiiton, Ontar | 1869 | Hitcncock, Raymond. | Auburn, N. | 1870 |
| Ashwell, Lena | Engiand | 1872 | Hofmann, Josef. | Casimir, Craco | 1877 |
| Barrymore, E | Philadelp | 1879 | Hoiland, Josep | New York | 1860 |
| Barrymore, Joh |  | 1882 | Hopper, De W | New Yo | 1858 |
| Bates, Blanche | Portiand, | 1873 | Hopper, Edna Waliace | San Franci | 1874 |
| Bentiey, Irene. | Baitimore |  | Houdini, Harry . . . . . . . | Appleton, Wi | 1873 |
| Bernard, Sam. | Birmingham, England. | 1863 | Illington, Marga | Bloomington, | 1881 |
| Bernhardt, Sarah | Paris. | 1845 | Irving, H. B. . . . . | London. | 1870 |
| Bingham, Amelia. . . . | Hicksvilie, | 1869 | Irving, Isabe | Brldgepo | 1871 |
| Blauveit, Lillian Evans | Brooklyn. | 1874 | Irwin, May | Whitby, On | 1862 |
| Bodanzky, Artur..... | Vienna, Austr | 1877 | Janis, Elsie | Deiaware, | 1889 |
| Bonci, Alessandro | Cesena, Italy | 1870 | Jeffreys, Eilis | Ireland | 1868 |
| Burke, Billie. | Washington, | 1886 | Jerome, Jerome | Waisail, Eng | 1859 |
| Burt, Laura | Isie of Man | 1875 | Jorn, Carl. | Riga, Russia | 1873 |
| Butt, Ciara | Southwick | 1873 | Kalich, Bertha | Lemberg, Ga | 1874 |
| Cahili, Marl | Brookiyn. |  | Keane, Doris. | Michigan | 1885 |
| Calvé, Emma | Aveyron, F | 1866 | Kendai, Wiliiam H | London | 1843 |
| Cameron, Beatric | Troy, N. Y | 1868 | Kendai, Mrs. W. H | Lincoins | 1849 |
| Cameron. Vioiet | England | 1862 | Kidder, Kathryn. | Ncwark. | 1868 |
| Campbell, Mrs. Patrick | London | 1865 | Kreisier, Fritz. | Vienna. | 1875 |
| Carter, Mrs. Lesile. | Lexington, | 1862 | Kubeilk, Jan. | Michle, Bo | 1880 |
| Carus, Emma. | Beriin... | 1879 | Labia, Maria | Italy. | 1883 |
| Cavalieri, Lin | Rome | 1884 | Lackaye, Wiit | Loudoun County, Va.: | 1862 |
| Cawthorn, Jose | New York | 1868 | Langtry, Lily | St. Saviour's, Eng | 1852 |
| Chase, Pauline. | Washington, | 1885 | Lauder, Harr | Portobelio, Scotla | 1870 |
| Claire, Ina | Washington, | 1892 | Levey, Ethel | San Francisco | 1881 |
| Claxton, Kat | New York | 1850 | Lipman, Ciara | Chicago | 1869 |
| Coghian, Rose | England | 1853 | Lioyd, Alice. | London | 1873 |
| Cohan, George | Providenc | 1878 | Lloyd, Marie | London | 1870 |
| Collier, William | New Yor | 1868 | Loftus, Cissi | Glasgow | 1876 |
| Conquest, Ida | New Yor | 1876 | Lohr, Marie | Sydney | 1890 |
| Courtenay, William L. | Worcester, | 1875 | Lotta (Crabtree) | New Yo | 1847 |
| Courtleigh, William L. | Guelph, Ón | 1869 | Lou-Teliegen, M | Amsterd | 1885 |
| Cowl, Jane........... | Boston. . | 1884 | Mack, Andrew. | Boston. | 1863 |
| Crane, Wiliiam | Leiceste | 1845 | Mann, Louis | New Y | 1865 |
| Crosman, Henr | Wheeling, | 1865 | Mannering, Ma | London | 1876 |
| Daiy, Arnoid. | Brooklyn. | 1875 | Manteli, Robert | Ayrshlre, Scotiand | 1854 |
| Danlels, Fran | Boston. | 1860 | Marlowe, Julia | Caidbeck, Engiand | 1870 |
| Dawn, Hazel | Ogden, | 1891 | Martın, Riccar | Hopklnsvilic, Ky . | 1879 |
| Destinn, Emr | Prague. | 1878 | Martinot, Sadie | Yonkers, N. Y.. | 1861 |
| De Angelis, Jefferso | San Fran | 1859 | Maude, Cyrii | London | 1862 |
| D'Arvilie, Camilie | Hoiland | 1863 | May, Edna | Syracus | 1875 |
| De Beilevilie, Frederic. | Beigiu | 1857 | Mayo, Margaret | Iilinois. | 1882 |
| De Merode, Cleo. . | Pal is. | 1874 | McCormack, Joh | Athlone | 1885 |
| D'Orsay, Lawranc | North'ptons're, Eng |  | McDonald, Chris | Picton, | 1875 |
| De Reszke, Jean | Warsaw, Poiand... | 1850 | McIntyre, Fra | Ann Arbor, | 1879 |
| De Silva, $N$ |  | 1868 | McLean, R. D | New Orleans. | 1859 |
| De Wolfe, Elsie | New Yo | 1865 | McRae, Bruce | India | 1867 |
| Dixey, Henry E | Boston. | 1859 | Melba, Neilie | Melbour | 1866 |
| Dressier, Marie | Cobourg, | 1869 | Miliard, Evely | Engiand | 1873 |
| Drew, John. | Philadelphia | 1853 | Miller, Henry | London. | 1860 |
| Duse, Eieonora | Italy.... | 1859 | Miilward, Jess | Englan | 1861 |
| Eames, Emma Hayden | Shangha | 1867 | Morris, Clara | Toronto | 1849 |
| Earie, Virgınia. . . . . . . | Cincinnati | 1875 | Nazimova, Alla | Yaita, Crimea, Russia | 1879 |
| Edeson, Robert | New Orieans | 1868 | Nelison-Terry, Phyllis. | London. . . . . . . . . . . | 1892 |
| Eiliott, Maxine | Rockland, M | 1871 | Nethersoie, Olga. | London | 1870 |
| Ellsler, Effle. | Philadelpl | 1858 | Nielson, Alice. | Nashvil | 1876 |
| Eitinge, Julian | Boston. | 1883 | Niisson, Cbrlstin | Wedersiof, S | 1843 |
| Evesson, IsabeJ | St. Lou | 1870 | Norworth, Jack. | Philadeiphla | 1879 |
| Falrbanks, Dougi |  | 1883 | Olcott, Chaunce | Providence, | 1860 |
| Farnum, Dustin | Hampton Beach, N. H. | 1876 | O'Neill, Nance | Oakiand, Cal | 1875 |
| Farnum, Wiilian | Buckport, Me......... | 1876 | Paderewski, Ignace J | Poland | 1860 |
| Farrar, Geraldine | Melrose, Mass | 1882 | Palmer, Minnle | Philadelp | 1860 |
| Faversham, Wilijam | London. | 1868 | Pavlowa, Anna | Russia | 1885 |
| Ferguson, Elsie L. | New Yor | 1883 | Phillips, Frank. | Russia | 1888 |
| Fernandez, Bljo | New Yor |  | Power, Tyrone | London | 1869 |
| Fleids, Lew. | New York | 1867 | Powers, James T | New Yo | 1862 |
| Filkins, Grace | Philadelph |  | Prince, Adeiaide | London | 1866 |
| Fischer, Alice. | Indiana. | 1875 | Rankin, Phyliis. |  | 1874 |
| Fiske, Minnie Maddern | New Orleans. | 1865 | Reeve, Ada | Lon | 1876 |
| Forbes-Robertson, SirJ. | London. | 1853 | Ring, Blanche | Boston | 1876 |
| Foy, Eddie............ | New Yor | 1854 | Rltchie, Adele | Philadelphi | 1874 |
| Frederick, Paullne | Boston | 1884 | Roberts, Flore | New York | 1871 |
| Friganza, Trixie | Cincinnatl | 1870 | Robson, May | Austraila | $1868$ |
| Gadski, Johanna |  | 1872 | Rockwell, Florence | St. Louis | $1883$ |
| Galland, Bertha | New York | 1877 | Rorke, Kate. | London. | $1866$ |
| Garden, Mary. | Scotland. | 1877 | Rorke, Mary | Londo | $1858$ |
| Genée, Adeiine | Jutiand, D | 1882 | Russeli, Annie Sondersou Ju | Liverpool. Soringfield | 1864 |
| George, Grace. | New York <br> Hartford | 1880 | Sanderson, Ju Scheff Frltzi | Springfiela <br> Vicnna | 1887 |
| Gillette, Wiliiam. Gilman, Mabelie. | Hartford, | 1855 | Scheff, Fritzi. .-. ${ }_{\text {Schumann-Heink, }}$ | Vicnna. . Austria | 1880 |
| Gilman, Mabelie. <br> Glaser, Luiu . . . . | Allegheny C | 1876 | Scott, Cyrii. . . . . . . | Ircland. . . . . . . | 1866 |
| Gluck, Alma | Roumania. | 1886 | Scotti, Antonio | Napies. | 1866 |
| Goodrich, Edn | Logansport, | 1883 | Scmbrich, Marceita | Lemberg, Austria | 18.58 |
| Gordon, Kitty | England | 1878 | Shannon, Effe. | Cambridge, Mass | 1867 |
| Granville, Lliifan | Canada | 1857 | Shattuck, Truly | San Mlguei, Cai | 1876 |
| Guilbert, Yvette | Parls | 1868 | Suaw, Mary | Wolfboro, N. H | 1860 |
| Hackott, James | Wolfe Isla | 1869 | Skinner, Otis | Cambridge, Mass | 1858 |
| Hading, Jane. | Marscilles | 1859 | Siczaik, Leo. | Sclionberg, Au | 1876 |
| Hare, Sir John | ondoll | 1844 | Sotilern, Edward |  | 1859 |

STAGE FAVORITES.

| Name. | Birthplace. | Born. | Name. | Birthplace. | Born |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sousa, John Philip | Washingt | 1854 | Vanbrugh, | Exeter, Eng | 1872 |
| Spong, Hilda | Australia. | 1875 | Vanbrugh, Vi | Exeter, Englatad |  |
| Stahl, Rose | Mont | 1855 | Victoria, ${ }^{\text {Wainwright, }} \mathbf{M}$ | Leeds, Engla | 1873 |
| Starr, Franc | Paris. | 1886 | Walcot, Ctharles | New York.. | 1840 |
| Stevenson, Charles A | Dublin | 1850 | Walker, Charlot | Galveston | 1878 |
| Stone, Fred Andrew. | Denver.. | 1873 | Ward, Fannie | St. Louis. | 1875 |
| Summerville, Amelia. | Kildare, | 1892 | Warde, Fre | Wan Franc | 1851 |
| Taliaferro, Mab | New Y | 1887 | Warfeld, Dav | San Francis | 1866 |
| Tanguay, Eva | Marbleto | 1878 | Waring, Herbert | Liondo | 1857 |
| Taylor. Laurette | New Yor | 1887 | Warner, Henry Byron. | Loondon | 1876 |
| Tempest, Mario | London. | 1866 | Weber, Joseph |  |  |
| Templeton, Fa Terriss, Ellalin | Little Rock, Ar | 1865 1872 | Wheatley, Wal | Joplin, | 1885 |
| Terry, Ellen (Alice) | Coventry, England | 1848 | Wilson, Franci | Philadel | 1854 |
| 'Tetrazzini, Luisa. | Florence............. | 1874 | Wise, Thoma | Fe versham, | 1865 |
| Teyte, Maggie. | Wolverhampton, Eng. | 1891 | Wright, Huntley | London | 1869 |
| Thursby, Emm | Brookly | 1857 1864 | Wyndham, Sir Charles | Engla | 1841 |
| Tyler, Odet |  | 1864 189 | Yohe, May | Pennsylvan | 1858 |
| Tynan, Brandon. | Dublin.... | 1879 | , | ege, |  |

## FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

An Emperor is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

A King or Queen is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire" (or "Madam"), or "Your Majesty." The envelope is to be ardressed, "The King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty."

Princes and Princesses, and other persons of royal blood, are addressed as "His (or Her) Royal Highness." Here, as in the cases above, a letter may begin "May it, please," following with the words "Your Majesty" or "Tour Royal Highness." "May it please" goes well at the start of any letter.

A Duke or Marquis is "My Lord Duke", (or "Marquis"), a Duke is "His, (or Your) Grace." A Marquis is also "My Lord," or "Your Lordship.'

An Earl or a Baron is "My Lord," or "Your Lordship," as "the Right Honorable."
A $V$ iscount is "the Right Honorable."
A Baronet or a Knight is "Sir.'
Wives of any peer may be addressed as "Madam," with the further alternative of "Your Ladyship," or "Your Grace,", if she is of high rank. Women of peers, may be addressed also as "the Right Honorable," or "the Honorable," according to the rank. The wife of an Earl is a Countess.
A Cardinal is "Your (or His) Eminence." An Archbishop is "My Lord" or "His Grace." A Bishop is "My Lord." An Archdedcon is "Venerable sir."
An Ambassador is "Your Excellency." A Minister Plenipotentiary is "Sir."

## WHEAT, LAND AND POPULATION.

(By the Únitcd States Department of Agriculture.)

That wheat consumption was overtaking wheat production, both per capita, after 1875-1894, is indicated by the last column of the accompanying table down to the World War period, during a portion of which period wheat production was specially stimulated. It may be suspected that the high percentage of the wheat crop going into consumption in 1866-1875 is due to underestimation of the production at a time when it was impossible for estimation to keep up with the expanding production on new land.

The crux of the problem of the production of wheat in relation to population is found in the per capita production per acre. Although it is known
that wheat yield per acre has been increasing in the United States for many years. it is not so well known that population has been gaining at a faster ratc and that this fact has had to be counterbalanced, more or less, by taking more acreage into the national Wheat field. This rcmedy cannot be continued inderinitely. Diminished immigration and a dimiriishing birth rate, with some help from increasing yield per acre, are apparently the only factors of the problem that may prevent a partial dependence in this country on imported wheat at some future time.

The total wheat production on which the per capita production of the accompanylng table is based is partly the result of adjusting the department's estimates of wheat acreage for each year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Period BeginNING WITH JULY. | Production. |  | Consumption. |  | Period BeginNING WITH JULX. | Production. |  | CONSUMPTION. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per Capita. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per Acre } \\ \text { pér } \\ 1,000,000 \\ \text { Pop. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Per Capita. | Percentage of Prod. |  | Per Cápita. | Per Acre per $1,000,000$ Pop. | Per Capita. | Percentage of Prod. |
| 1866-1874. | (Bushels. ${ }^{6.208} 8$ | Bushels. | Bushels. 5.048 5.908 5.068 | Pct. 81.3 70.2 69.3 | 1895-1904. | Bushels. <br> 8.605 <br> 7.723 <br> 7.951 | Bushels <br> .176 <br> .161 <br> .138 | Bushels. 6.330 6.210 5.804 | Pct. <br> 73.6 <br> 80.4 <br> 73.0 |

NoTE-Carry-over not taken into the reckoning, but the error is not perceptible in the groups of years.

## CIANT STAR BETELCEUSE NOT AS BIG AS IT LOOKS?

The bigness of Betelgeuse does not le in ths body but in the immense extent of the luminous atmosphere which surrounds it, according to the theory advanced by $M$. Verronet, the ástronomer of the Strasburg Observafory, July 25, 1922, at the Coñgress for the Advancement of Science at Montpelier, France.
M. Verronet stated that no star as big as Betelgeuse could exist in a solid mass. According to the measurements of Professor Michelson at Mt. Wilson Observatory, it is 300 times greater in dlameter than the sun, with a circumference greater than the whole orbit of the earth. whercas sirius, the most brilliant normal star in the sky, is only twice as big as the sun.
M. Verronet cited measurements of other giant stars, such as Antares, which lias forty times the diameter of the sun, in support of his theory. The established laws, he said, did not admit an cxplanation of the physical equilibrium of these giant
stars, and he quoted determined laws of correlation; mass and temperature to show that in no case could one of these giant stars exceed in actual masis two or three times the size of the sun.

What gave them their gigantic appearance, he said, was that their mass was surrounded by an immense luminous envelope forming a photosphere. Something analogous to this envelope, but much less brilliant, was to be found in the sun's corona. If an effulgent photosphere stretched beyond the sun's atmosphere at the level of the corona, something like a giant stal of the Betelgeuse kind would be produced. But to produce this effect the sun's superficial heat would liave to be raised to 300,000 degrees. An outside stable envelope with diameter equal to 300 times that of the sun would then be formed.

Ultimately, says M. Verronet, these giant stars become normal as their envelopes contract with the decline of heat, turning successively yellow and blue.

## 

In pursuance of a resolution of Congress (passed by the Senate, May 26, 1921, and by the House, June 29) calling for an International Conference on Armament Limitation. President Harding, after informally sounding the big powers and finding them agreeable, sent forth, on Aug. 11, 1921, the formal call for the Conference, on the part of the United States to the British Empire, Belgium, China, Francc, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, and Portugal. The opening was set for Nov. 11, 1921 (Armistice Day), at Washington, but, owing to the burial of America's unknown soldier on that day at Arlington, Va., National Cemetery, just outside the Capital, the formal sessions did not begin until Nov. 12. For further details including the speeches, etc., see the 1922 WORLD ALMANAC.
The agenda or official U. S. programme for the Conference, was as follows:

AGENDA.

1. Limitation of naval armament; basis of limita-
tion; extent of limitation; fulfilment of conditions.
2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.
3. Limitation of land armament.

Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

1. Questions relating to China; principles to be applied
2. Application to subjects
A. Territorial integrity.
B. Administrative integrity
C. Open door; equality of administrative and industrial opportunity.
D. Concessions, monopolies and other economic privileges.
E. Development of rallways.
F. Preferential railroad rates.
G. Status of existing commitments.

Questions relating to Siberia; similar to questions relating to China
3. Mandated islands.

Japan at first raised some objection to the consideration of her interests in the Far East, but later agreed to tne agenda.
DELEGATES PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE CONFERENCE

United States.
Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the Conference; U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Mass., ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root, of N. Y. U. S. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Ala. Belgium.
Ambassador to the U.S., Baron de Cartier British Empire.
Great Britain-Premier David Lloyd George (unable to attend), Lord President of the Council Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; Right Hon. Lord Lee o Fareham; Ambassador to the U. S., Sir Auckiand Geddes

Canada-Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden
Australia-Minister for Defense, Hon.
Pearce.
New Zealand-Judge Sir John Salmond.
India-Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.
China.
Minister to the U. S., Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze; Minister to Great Britain, Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo; Chief Justice Chung-Hui Wang; Mr. ChaoCnu Wu.

France.
Premier Aristide Briand; ex-Premier Rene Viviani; Minister of Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut; Ambassador to the U.S., M. Juies Jusserand.

Italy.
Senator Carlo Schanzer; Ambassador to the U. S., Vittorio Rolandj-Ricci; Senator Luigi Albertini; Representative Filippo Meda

Minister of the Navy, Baron Tomosaburo Kato; Ambassador to the U. S., Baron Kijuro Shidehara; Pres. of the House of Peers, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa; Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masanao Hanihara.

## Netherlands

Foreign Minister Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek; Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Biokland; Dr. E. Moresco. Alternate delegates-Minister to the U. S., Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn; Jonklieer W. H. de Beaufort. Portugal.
Minister 'to the U. S., Viscount d'Alte; Capt. L. de Vasconcelios.

Secretariat General of the Conference-John W. Ciarrett.

The Advisory Committee of the U.S. delegates was composed of: Chairman, George Sutherland; Charies S. Barrett, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Katherlne Phillips Edson, Mrs. Eieanor Franklin Hgan, Under Sec. of State I Heury P' Fietcher, Samuel Combors, Sce. of Commeree Herbert C. Hoover,

John L. Lewis, Gov. John M. Parker of La., Gen. John J. Pershing, Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Asst. Sec. of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, Willard Saulsbury, Harold M. Sewall, Walter George Smith, Carmi A. Thompson, William Bovce Thompson, Asst. Sec. of War J'. Mayhew Wainwright, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

The Conference ended on Feb. 6, 1922, and on Feb. 10, President Harding submitted to the Senate these treaties negotiated at the Conference:

The covenant of limitation to naval armament between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the Unjted States, the British Empire, France, and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An atgreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

France declined to consider land armament reduction, and that part of the Agenda fell through.

NO ALLIAN CE IN THE TREATIES, SAYS HARDING
In submitting the treaties to the Senate President Harding said: 'I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement, or involvement. It does not require us or any power to surrender a worthwhile tradition. It has been said, if this be true, these are mere meaningless treaties, and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that. If nations may not establish by mutual understanding the rules and princioles which are to govern their relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plight of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect, andforbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal, armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to the chas and hopelessness of the next."

As to the Pacific trcaty he said: "We crave peace there as we do on the continent, and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it. For more than a half century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific, and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character, nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.
'We have convinced the on-looking and interested powers that we covet the possessions of no other power in the Far East, and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmentai or terr torial responsibilities there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindiul of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue the development of our trade peacefuily, and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship, and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace. Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views, and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and contract their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion? "There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territoriai greed, a most fruitful cause of war. The conference has dissipated both, and your ratification of the covenants made will stabilize a peace for the breaking of wlilich there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse. We shall not have less than before. No one of us shail have less than before. There is no narrowed liberty, no hampered independence, no shattered soverelgnty, no added obligation. We will have new assurances, new frecdom from anxiety, and new manifestations of the sincerlty of our own intentions; a new demonstration of that honesty which prociaims a righteous and powerful repubitc. I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependiablity of tic assurances of our neighbors of the Oid World that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs."

## TREATY ON LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMEMT.

Following is the text of the Limltation of Naval Armament Treaty, between the United States. the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, ratified by the United States Senate ( 74 to 1 - France of Maryland) on March 29,1922 ; ratined on the part of Japan by the Prince Regent, on Aug. 5, 1922 ; ratined by Britain, by the King's assent, on Aug. 19, 1922. Previously, on August 9, ratifications were agreed to by Canada, India, and the Union of South Africa.

Up to Dec. 1, 1922, neither France nor Italy had ratified the treaties providing for the reduction of naval armament. Unoficial announcement, however, had been :made by both Premier Poincare, of France, and Premier Mussolini, of Italy, that the treaty would surely be ratified. Premier Wang Chung Hui announced in Pekin on November' 6 that the nine Washington Conference treaties affecting China had been sent to the Chinese Parliament and were certain to be ratined shortly.

## CHAPTER I

General provisions relating to the limitation of raval armament.
Anticle I.-The contracting powers agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present treaty.

ARTICLE II.-Tne contracting powers may retaln, respectively, the capital ships whlch are specified in Cliapter II., part 1. On the coming into force of the present treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this article. all other capital ships, built or building, of the United States, the British in Cinapter II., part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specificd in Chapter II., part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships the Noith Dakota and Delaware sliall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II., part 2.

The British Empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II., part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons ( 35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the sald two ships, the Thunderer, King George V., Ajax, and Centurion shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II., part 2.

Article III.-Subject to the provisions of Article II., the contracting powers shall abandon their respectlve capital ship building programmes, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the contracting powers except replacement tontage which may be constructed or acquired as specified in Chapter II., partt 3 .

Ships which are replaced in accordance with Cnapter II., part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in part 2 of that chapter.

ARTICLE IV.-The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the contracting powers shall not excecd in standard displacement, for the United States, 525,000 tions ( 533,400 metric tons) ; for the British Empire, 525,000 tons ( 533,400 metric tons) ; for France, $17-000$ tons ( 177,800 metric tons) ; for Italy, 175,000 tons ( 177,800 metric tons) ; for Japan, 315,000 tons ( 320,040 metric tons).

ARTICLE V.-No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons ( 35,560 metric tons) standard djsplacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers.

ARTICLE VI.-No capltal shlp of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun witl a caliber in excess of 16 inches ( 406 millimeters).

ARTICLE VII. -The total tonnage for aireraft carricrs of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons ( 137,160 metric tons) ; for the British Empire 135,000 tons ( 137,160 metric tons) ; for France 60,000 tons ( 60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tolls ( 60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons ( 82,296 metric tons).

ARTICLE VIII.-The replacement of aircraft carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II., part 3, provided, however, that all arrcraft carricr tonnage in existence or building on Nov. 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be repiaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII., without regard to its age.

ARTICLE IX.-No aircraft carlier exceeding 27,000 tons ( 27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers.

However, any of the contracting powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircr.uft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons ( 33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in older to effect economy any of the contracting powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, Whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrappod under the provisions of Article II. The armament oi any tircraft carriers excceding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the lequirements of Article $X$., except. that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches ( 152 mililmeters), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceedjng 5 inclies ( 127 millimetcrs), shall not cxceed eight.

Artices X.-No aircraft carrier of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a calliber in excess of 8 inches ( 203 millimeters). Without prejudjce to the provisions of Article IX., if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches ( 127 mjllimeters ), shall not exceed 10. If alternatjvely the armament contajns no guns exceeding 6 inches ( 152 millimeters) in caliber. the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches ( 127 millimeters) is not limited.

ARTICLE XI.-No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or ajrcraft carrier. Shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers. Vessels not specifically bujlt, as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or ds troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting ln the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this article.

ARTICLE XII. - No vessel of war of any of the contracting powers hereafter lald down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches ( 203 millimeters)

ARTICLE XIII.-Hxcept as provided in Article IX., no ship.designated in the present, treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

ARTICLE XIV. - No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in tlme of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessar'y stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6 inch ( 152 millimeters) caliber.

ARTICLE XV:-No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers for a non-contracting power shall excced the imitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present treaty for vesisels of a similar type whlch may be constructed by or for any oi the contracting powers: Provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-contracting power shall in no casc exceed 27,000 tons ( 27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

ARTICLE XVI.--If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-contracting power is undertaken withun the jurisdjction of any of the contracting powers, sueh power shall promptly inform the other contracting powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on wnlch the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to tne ship prescribed in Chapter II., part 3, section 1 (b), (4) and (5).

ARTICLE XVII.-In the event of a contracting power boing engaged in war, sucn power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction witnin its jurisdiction for any otner power, or wnich may have been constructed witnin its jurisdiction for another power and not delivered.

ARTICLE XVIII.-Each of the contracting powers undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the ur vy of any foreign power.

ARTICLE XIX. - The United States, the British Empire, and Japan agree that the status quo at the to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specifted nereunder:
(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Isiands, and (b) the Hawallan islands.
(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions wnicia the British Empire now holds or may lereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of $110^{\circ}$ east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonweaith of Austraija and jts territories, and (c) New Zcaland.
(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit, the Kurjle Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amamj-Oshima, tlio

Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean whlch Japan may nereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increasc the existing naval facifities for the repalr and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defenses of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, nowever, does not preclude suen repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

ARTICLE XX. The rules for determining tonnage displacemer: prescribed in Chapter II., part 4, shall avply to the ships of eacn of tne contracting powers.

CHAPTER II.
Rules relating to the execution of the treatyDefinition of terms.
Part 1-Capital Ships Which May be Retained by the Contracting Powers-In accordance with Article II. ships may be retained by each of the contracting powers as spccified in this part.
Ships which may be retained by the United States.
NAME. Tonnage. NAME. Tonnage.

Maryland
California.
Tennessee.
Idaho
New Mexico.
Mississippi.
Arizona
Pennsylvania.
Oklahoma
Nevada
On the
On the completion of the two ships of the West Virginia class and the scrapping of tne North Dakota and Dclaware, as provided in Article 2, the total tonnage to be retained by the United States will be 525,850 tons.
Ships which may be retained by the British Empire.
NAME. Tonnage. $\|$ Name. Tonnage.

## RoyalSovereign

Royal Oak
Revenge
Resolution
Ramillies.
Malaya
Valiant.
Queen Elizab'th
Warsplte
Benbow
On the completion of the two new ships to be
onstructed and the scrapping of the Thunderer King George V., Ajax, and Centurion, as provided in Article 2, tlie total tonnage to be retained by the British Empire will be 558,950 tons.

Ships which may be retained by France.

| Name. | Tonnage. | Name. | Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metric. 23,500 | Courbet | Metric. 23,500 |
| Lorraine | 23,500 | Condorce | 18,890 |
| Prove | 23,500 | Diderot | 18,890 |
| Paris | 23,500 | Voltaire | 18,890 |
| France. | 23,500 23,500 | Total tonnage | 221,170 |

France may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in part 3, section 2 Ships which may be retained by Italy.

| NAME. | Tonnage. 1 | NAME. | Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Andrea Doria. . | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metric. } \\ 22,700 \end{gathered}$ | Roma. | Metric. $12,600$ |
| Caio Duilio.... | $\begin{aligned} & 22,700 \\ & 22,700 \end{aligned}$ | Napoli.... . . . | 12,600 |
| Co'te Di Cavour | 22,500 | Vittorjo Em'n'le | 12,600 |
| Giulio-Cesare. | 22,500 | Regina Elena. . | 12,600 |
| L'n'do Da Vinci | 22,500 19,500 | Total tonnage | 182,800 |

Itaiy may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in part 3, section 2 Ships which may be retained by Japan.

| NamF. | Tomnage. | Name. | Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mutisu | 33,800 | Klrishlma | 27,500 |
| Nagato | 33,800 | Harına | 27,500 |
| Hiluga | 31,260 | Hiyel | 27,500 |
| Ise. | 31,260 | Kollgo | 27,500 |
| Yamasil | 30,600 30,600 | Cotal tonnage | 301,320 |

## Hiluga.

Ise
Yamasiniro
Fu-So....

Tonnage.
Metric.
23,500
18,890
18,890
18,890
21,170 pletion of the new vessel be clelayed, then the work of service in accordance with puracruph 3 of this pur shall be commenced witinin four years from the laylng of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel sliall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph 2 of this part within 18 months from the date when the work of rendering lt jncapable of further warlike service was commenced.

PART3 3-Replacement-The replacement of capital ships and aircraft carriers shali take place according to the rules in section 1 and the tables in section 2 of thls part.

SECTION I.-Rules for Replacement- ( $\Omega$ ) Capital ships and aircraft carriers 20 years after the date of their completion may, except as otincrwise provided in Article VIII, and in the tiabie in section II. of this part, be replaced by new construction, but withlu the inmits preseribed in Article IV. and Article VII. T'ine kecls of such new construction may, except as otherwise provided lu Article VIII. and in the tables In section II. of this part, be laid down not earlier than 17 years from the date of completlon of the tonnage to be replaced. brovided. however. that no
capital ship tonnage, with the exceptlon of the ships referred to in the third paragrapil of Article II., and. the replacement tonnage specifically mentioned in scetion II. of this part, shall be laid down untll 10 years from Nov. 12, 1921.
(b) Each of the contracting powers shall communicate promptiy to each of the other contracting powers the foilowing information:
(1) The names of the canital ships and aircraft carricrs to be replaced by new construction.
(2) The date of governmental authorization of repiacement tonnage.
(3) The date of laying the keels of replacement tonnage.
(4) The standard displacement in tons and metric tons of each new ship to be laid down, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at waterline, extreme beam at or beiow waterline, mean draft at standard dispiacement.
(5) The date of compietion of each new sirip and its standard disulacement in tons and metric tons, and the principai dimensions, nameiy, iength at waterline, extreme beam at or beiow waterline, mean draft at standard displacement, at time of completion.
(c) In case of loss or accidental destruction of
capital ships or aircraft carriers, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the tonnage limits prescribed in Articles IV. and VII. and in conformity with the other provisions of the present treaty, the reguiar replacement programme bcing deemed to be advanced to that extent
(d) No retained capital ships or aircraft carriers shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of providing means of defense against air and submarine attack, and subject to the following ruies: 'The contracting powers may, for that purpose, equip existing tonnage with bulge or blister or anti-air attack deck protection, providing the increase of displacement thus effected does not exceed 3,000 tons ( 3,048 metric tons) displacement for each ship. No aiterations in side armor, in caliber, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted except:
(1) In the case of France and Italy, which countries within the iimits allowed for bulge may increase their armor protection and the caiiber of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to exceed 16 inches ( 406 miilimeters) and
(2) The Brltish Empire shall be permitted to compiete, in the case of the Renown, aiterations to armor already commenced but temporarily suspended.

SECTION II.-Replacement and Scrapping of Capttal Ships.
UNITED STATES.

| YR. | Ships | ShipsComplcted | Ships Scrapped (Age in Parentheses). | SHIPS <br> RETAINED. <br> Pre- IPost- <br> Jutiand. |  | YR. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sinips } \\ & \text { Laid } \\ & \text { Down } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Ships Com pleted | Shlps Scrapped (Age in Parentheses). | $\begin{gathered} \text { SHIPS } \\ \text { RETAINED. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Down |  |  |  |  | Pre- Post Jutland. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Maine (20), Missouri | 17 | 1 |  | 1923 |  |  |  | 15 |  |
|  |  |  | (20), Virginia (17), Nebraska (17), |  |  | 1924 |  |  |  | 15 | 3 3 |
|  |  |  | Georgia (17), New |  |  | 1926 |  |  |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | Jersey (17), Rhode |  |  | 1927 |  |  |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | Isiand (17), Con- |  |  | 1928 |  |  |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | necticut (17), Loui- siana (17), Ver- |  |  | 1929 |  |  |  | 15 | 3 3 |
|  |  |  | mont (16), Kansas, |  |  | 1931 | $\ddot{C}, \dddot{D}$. |  |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | (16), Minnesota |  |  | 1932 | E, F.. |  |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | (16), New Hamp- |  |  | 1933 | G. H I | $\stackrel{\text { C }}{ } \mathrm{D}$ |  | 15 | 3 |
|  |  |  | Shire (15), South Carolina (13), Mich- |  |  | 1934 | H, | C, | (23), W yoming (22). | 12 | 5 |
|  | * |  | igan (13), Wash- |  |  | 1935 |  | E, F.. | Arkansas (23), Texas |  |  |
|  |  |  | ington (0), South <br> Dakota (0), Indi- |  |  |  |  |  | (21), New York | 9 | 7 |
|  |  |  | ana (0), Montana |  |  | 1936 | K, L. . | G. | Nevada (20), Okla- |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | (0), Northearolina |  |  | 1937 |  | H, I. | Arizona (21), ¢ Penn- | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Massachusetts (0), |  |  |  |  |  | sylvanla (21)..... | 5 | 10 |
|  |  |  | Lexington (0), Con- |  |  | 1938 | N, O.. |  | Mississippi (21)..... | 4 | 11 |
|  |  |  | steilation (0), Sara- |  |  |  |  |  | New Mexico (21), Idaho (20)..... | 2 | 13 |
|  |  |  | toga (0), Ranger |  |  | 1940 |  |  | Tennessee (20) ...... |  | 14 |
|  |  |  | (0), United States (0).* |  |  | 1941 |  | N, O.. | California (20), Mary- | 0 | 15 |
| 1922 |  | A, B $\dagger$. | Delaware (12), North |  |  | 1942 |  | P, Q.. | 2 ships West Virginla |  |  |
|  |  | A, B+. | Dakota (12)... . . | 15 | 3 |  |  | P, Q. | ciass. . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 15 |

* The United States may retain the Oregon and Iliinois, for noncombatant purposes, after com ${ }^{-}$ plying with the provisions of part 2, III. (b). t Two West Virginia class

NOTE-A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

BRITISH EMPIRE.


| 21 | 1 | 1928 |  |  |  | 17 | 3 3 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1929 |  |  |  | 17 | 3 |
|  |  | 1930 |  |  |  | 17 | 3 |
|  |  | 1931 | C, D |  |  | 17 | 3 |
|  |  | 1932 | E, F |  |  | 17 | 3 |
|  |  | 1933 | G. | C $\dddot{D}^{\text {D }}$ | Iron Duke (20) Marl- | 17 | 3 |
|  |  | 1934 | H, I | C, D.. | Iron Duke (20), Marl- borough (20), Em- peror of India (20), Benbow (20) $\therefore .$. | 13 | 5 |
|  |  | 1935 | J. . | E, F.. | Tiger (21), $\begin{gathered}\text { Queen } \\ \text { Eivzabeth } \\ \text { Warspite (20), Bar- } \\ \text { ham (20) } \ldots . . .\end{gathered}$ | 9 | 7 |
|  |  | 1936 | K, I | G. . . | Malaya (20), Royal |  |  |
|  |  |  | M | H, I. | Sovereign (20). | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | 1937 |  | H, I. . | Revenge (21), Reso- | 5 | 10 |
| 212121 | 1 | 1938 | N, O. |  | Royal Oak (22) . . . . | 4 | 11 |
|  |  | 1939 | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$. | K, ${ }_{\text {L }}$. | Valiant (23), ire- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | pulse (23).... . . . | 2 | 13 |
|  |  | 1940 |  | M.... | Renown (24) . ..... | 1 | 14 |
|  |  | 1941 |  | N,O.. | Ramilies (24), Hood | 0 | 15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 33 | 1942 |  | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q} .$. | A (17), B $(17)$ | 0 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* The Britlsh Empire may retain the Colossus and Coliingwood for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of part 2, III. (b). $\dagger$ Two 35,000 -ton siips, standard dispiacement. NOTE-A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

* Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

Note-Italy expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she inay consider advisabie, subject solely to the iimitations that the displacement of individual sillps shouid not surpass 35,000 tons, and the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present treaty.

## Standard Displacement.

The standard displacement of a ship is the dispiacement of the siip complete, fuily manned, engined, and equjpped ready for sea, lleluding aht armament and anmunition, equipment, outnt, provisions and fresli water for crew, misceilaneous stores and implements of every description that are Intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

Tile word "ton" in the present treaty, except in the expression "metric tons," silall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds ( $1,016 \mathrm{kilos}$ ).

Vessels now completed shail retaln tioir jiresent ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement. HIowever, a power expressing dispiacement in metric tons shali be consldered for the appilcation of the present treaty as owning only the equivalent displacement: in tolls of 2,240 pounds.

A vessei completed hereafter shall be rated at its displacement tommage when in the standard condition defined herein.


* Japan may retain the Shikishima and Asahi for noncombatant purposes, aîter complying witli the provisions of Part 2, III. (b)

NOTE-A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

## CHAPTER III

Miscellaneous Provisions.
Article XXI.-If during the term of the present treaty the requircments of the national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materlahiy affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting powers will, at the request of such power, meet In conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and scientific developments the United. States, after consultation with the other contracting powers, shail arrange for a collference of all the contracting powers whicn sink convene as soon as posslbie after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the treaty may be nccessary to meet such deveiopments.

ARTICLE XXII.-Whenever any contracting power shail become engaged in a war which In its opinjon affects the navai defense of its national security, such power may after notice to the otiner contracting powers suspend for the period of hostilities its obligatlons under the present treaty other than tiose under Articies XIII. and XVII., provided that such power shall notify the other contracting powers that tilc emergency is of such a cnaracter as to require such suspension.
The remalning contracting powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary notificatlons, if any, should be made in the treaty as between themseives. Should sucin consultation not produce agreement, duly made In accordance with tife constitutional metiods of the respective powers, any one of said contracting jowers may, by giving notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of inostlitites its obligations under the present treaty, other thau those under Articles XIII. and XVII.

On the cessation of hostiities the contracting powers wili meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provislons of the present treaty

ARTMCLE XXIII.-The present treaty shall remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting powers siall have given notice two years before that clate of its intention to terminate the treaty it sliail continue in force until
the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shail be given by one of the contracting powers, whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all the contracting powers. Such notice shall be communicated in writing to the Government of the Unitcd States, which shall immediatciy transmit a certified copy of the notification to the other powers and inform them of the datc on which it was received. The notice shall be deemed to have been given and shail take effect on that date. In the event of notice of termination being given by the Government of the United States, such notice shall be given to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of the other contracting powers, and the notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on the date of the communication made to the said diplomatic representatives.

Within one year of the date on which a notice of termination by any power has taken effect, all the contracting powers shail meet in conference.

ARTICLE XXIV.-The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutlonal methods and shall taire effect on the date of the deposit of al the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States wili transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the proces verbai of the deposit of ratifications

The present treaty, of which the French and Englisn texts are both authentlc, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other contracting powers

In faitin whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty

The above treaty was agreed to by the delegates from the countrles concerned, at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, at Washington, on Feb. 6, 1922.

CAPITAL SHIP STRENGTH AS DETERMINED BY THE ARMAMENT CONEERENCE.
(Displacement-Efficiency in Last Coiumn Estimated on 20-Year Life Assigned by Conference.)
UNITED STATES.

| Capital Ships. | Heavy Guns. | Broadside Energy Foot-Tons. | Date Compieted. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Displace- } \\ & \text { ment } \\ & \text { in Tons. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { Years } \\ \text { Old }_{3} \\ \text { Nov. } 11, \\ 1921 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fraction } \\ \text { of 20-Yr. } \\ \text { Life Re } \\ \text { maining. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Displacem ${ }^{-}$Efficiency as Reduced by Age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maryland | Eight 16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 792,000 | 1921 | 32,600 | 0 | 20-20 | 32,600 |
| Colorado. | Eight 16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 792,000 | 1921 | 32,600 | 0 | 20-20 | 32,600 |
| Washington | Eight 16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 792,000 | 1921 | 32,600 | 0 | 20-20 | 32,600 |
| California | Twelve 14' | 914,160 | 1921 | 32,300 | 0 | 20-20 | 32,300 |
| Tennessee | Twelve 14'ı | 914,160 | 1920 | 32,300 | 1 | 19-20 | 30,685 |
| Idaho | . Twelve 14' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 914,160 | 1919 | 32,000 | 2 | 9-10 | 28,800 |
| Misslssippi | . Twelve 14 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 914,160 | 1917 | 32,000 | 4 | 4-5 | 25,600 |
| New Mexic | Twelve 14' | 914.160 | 1918 | 32,000 | 3 | 17-20 | 27,200 |
| Arizona | Twelve 14' | 787,272 | 1.816 | 31,400 | 5 | 3-4 | 23,550 |
| Pennsylvania | . Tweive 14' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 787,272 | 1916 | 31,400 | 5 | $3-4$ | 23,550 |
| Ok!ahoma... | . Ten 14' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 656060 | 1916 | 27,500 | 5 | 3-4 | 20,625 |
| Nevada | . Ten 14'" | 656.060 | 1916 | 27,500 | 5 | 3-4 | 20,625 |
| Texas. | . Ten 14 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 656,060 | 1914 | 27,000 | 7 | 13-20 | 17,550 |
| New York | . Ten 14' | 656.060 | 1914 | 27,000 | 7 | 13-20 | 17,550 |
| Arkansas. | . Twelve 12 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 629,746 | 1912 | 26,000 | 9 | 11-20 | 14,300 |
| Wyoming | . Twelve $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 629,746 | 1912 | 26,000 | 9 | 11-20 | 14,300 |
| Utah. | . Ten 12 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 490,000 | 1911 | 21,825 | 10 | 1-2 | 10,912 |
| Florida. | - Ten 12'ر | 490,000 | 1911 | 21,825 | 10 | 1-2 | 10,912 |
| Total. | 192 | 13.385.176 |  | 525,850 |  |  | 416,259 |
| GREAT BRITAIN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hood (modified) | Ejght 16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 817,280 |  | 37,000 | 0 | 20-20 | 37,000 |
| Hood (modified) | Eight 16" | 817,280 |  | 37,000 | 0 | 20-20 | 37,000 |
| Royai Sovereign. | - Eight 15 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 658,400 | 1916 | 26,600 | 5 | 3-4 | 19,950 |
| Royal Oak. | . Eight 15' | 658,400 | 1916 | 26,600 | 5 | 3-4 | 19,950 |
| Resolution. | . Eight $15^{\prime \prime}$ | 658.400 | 1916 | 26,600 | 5 | 3-4 | 19,950 |
| Revenge. | . Eignt 15' | 658,400 | 1916 | 26.600 | 5 | 3-4 | 19,950 |
| Ramilies. | . Eignt 15 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 658,400 | 1917 | 26,600 | 4 | 4-5 | 21,280 |
| Qucen Eilizabet | . Eight 15" | 658,400 | 1915 | 28.925 | 6 | 7-10 | 20,247 |
| Warspite | Eight 15" | 658,400 | 1915 | 28,925 | 6 | 7-10 | 20,247 |
| Barham | . Eight 15"' | 658,400 | 1915 | 28,925 | 6 | 7-10 | 20,247 |
| Valtant. | - Eight 15'، | 658,400 | 1916 | 28.925 | 5 | 3-4 | 21,694 |
| Malaya. | - Eight 15 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 658,400 | 1916 | 28925 | 5 | 3-4 | 21,694 |
| Benbow... | Ten 13.5 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 606,000 | 1914 | 25.850 | 7 | 13-20 | 16,803 |
| Empress of India | . Ten 13.5 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 606,000 | 1914 | 25.850 | 7 | 13-20 | 16,803 |
| Iron Duke. | Ten 13.5 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 606,000 | 1914 | 25.850 | 7 | 13,20 | 16,803 |
| Marlborough | Ten 13.5 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 606,009 | 1914 | 25,850 | 7 | 13-20 | 16,803 |
| Hood. | Eight 15 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 658,400 | 1920 | 43,000 | 1 | 19-20 | 40,550 |
| Renown | . Six 15 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 493,800 | 1916 | 27.550 | 5 | $3-4$ | 20,663 |
| Repulse | . Six 15' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 493,800 | 1916 | 27.550 | 5 | 3-4 | 20,663 |
| Tiger. | . Eight 13.5" | 484,300 | 1914 | 29,600 | 7 | $13-20$ | 19,240 |
| Total., | 164 | 12,773,360 |  | 582,725 |  |  | 447,837 |
| JAPAN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 745,840 | 1921 | 35,000 | 0 | 20-20 | 35,000 |
| Mutsu | - Eight 16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 745,840 | 1921 | 35,000 | 0 | 20-20 | 35,000 |
| Hiuga. | . Twelve 14 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 789,600 | 1918 | 32.750 | 3 | 17-20 | 27,837 |
| Ise. | . Tweive 14" | 789,600 | 1917 | 32,750 | 4 | 4-5 | 26,200 |
| Yamashiro. | . Twelve 14" | 789,600 | 1917. | 32,000 | 4 | 4-5 | 25,600 |
| Fuso. | . Twelve 14" | 789,600 | 1915 | 32,000 | 6 | 7-10 | 22,400 |
| Kirıshima. | - Eight 14' | 526,400 | 1416 | 28,450 | 6 | 7-10 | 19,915 |
| Haruna | - Eight 14" | 526,400 | 1415 | 28.450 | 6 | 7-10 | 19,915 |
| Hi-Yel. | - Elght 14"' | 526,400 | 1914 | 28,450 | 7 | 13-20 | 18,493 |
| Kongo. | . Eight 14" | 526,400 | 1913 | 28,450 | 8 | 3-5 | 17,070 |
| Total........... | . 96 | 6,755,680 |  | 313.300 |  |  | 247,430 |

TREATY LIMITENG SUBMARINES AND NOXIOUS CASES.
(Signed by the Arms Conference delegates from the U, S., British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, on Feb. 6, 192\%.) Ratified by the U. S. Senatc, Maren 29. 192\%.

ARTICLE 1.-The signatory powers declare that among the ruies adopted by clvilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in tlme of war, the following are to be decmed an cstablished part of international law:
(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine lts character before

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in saiety
(2) Belitgerent submarines are not under any cir-
stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.
Article II. - The signatory powers invlte all other civiiized powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a ciear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by whlch the public oplnlon of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.
Article III. - The signatory powers, desirlng to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by"them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destructlon of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall vlolate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trlal and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorltics of any power within the jurlsdiction of which he may be found.

ARTICLE IV. -The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers wlthout violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the require ments universally accepted by civilized natlons for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves and they invlte all other nations to adhere thereto
Article V.-The use in war of asphyxiating,
poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids materials, or devices, having been justiy condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the eivillzed powers are partles.

The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shali be universally accepted as a part of internatlonal law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohlbition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves and invite all other civillzed nations to adhere thereto

ARTICLE VI.-The present treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the signatory powers and shall take effect on the deposit of all the ratifications, which shali take place at Washington.

The Government of the United States will trans mit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentlc, shail remain de posited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to each of the signatory powers.

Article VII.-The Government of the Unlted States will further transmit to each of the nonsignatory powers a duiy certified copy of the present treaty and invite lts adherence thereto.

Any nonsignatory power may adhere to the present treaty by communicating an instrument of adherence to the Government of the United States which will thereupon transmit to each of the signa tory $\cdot$ nd adnering powers a certified copy of each instrument of adherence.

## FOUR-POWER PACIFIC TREATY.

The United States Senate, on March 24-27, 1922, ratifled, by a vote of 67 to 27, the Four-Power Pacific Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan. The Senate aiso adopted reservations to the treaty. Following are the full text of the treaty and the reservations, the former being in practically the identical language of the agreement signed Dec. 13, 1921, at Washington, by the FourPower delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

## Forr-Power Treaty.

The United States of America, the Britlsh Empire, France and Japan, with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of thelr rights $\ln$ relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:
The President of the Unlted States; His Ma jesty the Klig of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., and for the Dominion of Canada, for the Commonwealth of Australia, for the Dominion of New Zealand, for India; The President of the French Repubilc; His Majesty the Emperor of Japani;

Who having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. - The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insuiar possessions and insular dominlons in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving thelr sald rlghts which is not satisfactorlly settled by dlplomacy and is likeiy to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shail invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject wlll be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Article II. - If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power the high contracting parties shail communicate with one notner fuily and frankly in order to arrlve at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointiy or separately, to meet the exigencles of the particular sltuation.

ARTICLE III. -This treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the tlme it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to bc in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate lt upon twelve months notice.

ARTICLE IV.-Thls treaty shali be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shal take effect on the deposlt of ratifications, which shail take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Brltain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.
(For the full text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty see the 1922 Almanac.)

Reservations to Four-Power Pacific Treaty.
(Included in the Senate's ratification, March 24-27, 1924.)

No. 1-(Signed Feb. 6, 1922, by the four-power delegates to the Arms Conference.)

The term 'insular possesslons and insular dominions" used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its appilcation to Japan, lnclude only Karafuto (or the Southern portion of the isiand of Sakhalin), Formosa and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan. The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said treaty to which it ls supplementary

No. 尺-(Origlnated and passed by the U.S. Scnate, March 27, 1922.)

The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of thls treaty there is no. commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense

## CHINESE POLICIES AND CUSTOMS TARIFF TREATIES.

The United States Senate, on March 30, 1922, ratlfied (66 to 0) a Treaty Concerning Chinese Principles and Policics, and also ratlfed ( 58 to 1 -King of Utan) the Chinese Customs Tariff Treaty.

The first named treaty, between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugai, agreed on by the delegates, at Washington, on Feb. 6, 1922, is as follows:

TREATY ON CHINESE POLICIES.

ARTICLE I.-The contracting powers, other than China, agree:
(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;
(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintalil for herself an cffective and stable Goverument;
(3) To use thelr influcnce for the purpose of effectuaily estabishing and maintaining the principle of cqual opportunity for the commerce and
industry of all nations throughout the territiory of China,
(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to scek special rights on prlvileges whlch would abridge the lights of subjects or citizens of frienclly States, and from countenancing action inimleal to tile security of suci states

ARTICLE II.-The contracting powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, cither with one another, or, i11divldualiy or coliectively, wltin any power or powers,
which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

ARTICLE III. -With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the open door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the contracting powers, other than China, agree that thcy will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking-
(a) Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any deslgnated region of China
(b) Any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other power of the right of undertalring any logitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or witl any local authority, in any category of public cnterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duratlon, or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the princlple of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present treaty or not.

ARTICLE IV.-The contracting powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create spheres of influence or to provlde for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory

ARTICLE V.-China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indlrect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of tne nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or owncrship of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned,
or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese railways.

The contracting powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any conoession, special agreement or otherwisc.

ARTICLE VI.-The contracting powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a ncutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

ARTICLE VII.-The contracting powers agree that whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty, and renders clesirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned.

ARTICLE VIII.-Powers not signatory to the present treaty, which have governments recognized by the signatory powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make the necessary communications to non-signatory powers and will inform the contracting powers of the replies received. Adherence by any power shall become effective on receipt of notlce thereof by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IX, -The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods, and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the process-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.
The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other contracting powers

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signcd the present treaty.

## CHINESE CUSTOMS

The text of the Chinese Customs Tariff Treaty is as follows:
ARTICLE I.-The representatives of the contracting powers having adopted on the 4th day of February, 1922, in the city of Washington, a resolution, which is appended as an annex to this article, with respect to the revlslon of Chinese customs duties, for the purpose of making such duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent. ad valorem, in accordance with existing treaties concluded by China with other nations, the contracting powers hereby confirm the said resolution and undertake to accept the tariff rates fixed as a result of such revision. The said tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible, but not earlier than two months after publication thereof.

## Annex.

With a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government, the powers represented at this conference, namely, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal, agree:

That the customs schedule of duties on imports into China adopted by the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai on Dec. 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to 5 per cent. effective, as provided for in the scveral commercial treaties to which China is a party.
A revision commission shall meet at Shangiai, at the carliest practicable date, to cffect this revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision.

This commission shall be composed of representatives of the powers above named and of representatives of any additional powers laving Governments at present recognlzed by the powers represented at this conference, and who have treaties witl Chlna providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent. ad valorem and who desire to participate therein.

The revision shall proceed as rapidly as posslble wlth a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this resolution by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.
The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible but not carlier than two montlis after its publication by the revision commission.

The Government of the Unitcd States, as convener of the present conference, is requested forthwith to communicate tive terms of this resolution to the Governments of jowers not represented at this con-
ference but who participated in the revision of 1918 , aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.-Immcdiate steps shall be taken, through a special conference, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and for the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII. of the treaty of Sept. 5, 1902, between Great Brltain and China; in Articles IV, and V. of the treaty of Oct. 8, 1903 , between the United States and China; and in Article I. of the "supplementary treaty of Oct. 8, 1903, between Japan and China, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided for $\ln$ those articles.

The special conference shall be composed of representatives of the signatory powers, and of such other powers as may desire to participate and may adhere to the present treaty, in accordance with the provisons of Article VIII., in sufficient time to allow their representatives to take part. It shall meet in China within three months after the coming into force of the present treaty, on a day and at a place to be designated by the Chinese Government.
ARTICLE III. The speclal conference provided for in Article II. shall consider the interim provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of likin and the fulfilment of the other conditions lald down in the articles of the treaties mentioned in Article II.: and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of $21 / 2$ per cent. ad valorem, provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinlon of the special confercnce, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be ncreased but may not exceed 5 per cent. ad valorem:
ARTICLE: IV.-Following the immedlate revlsion of the customs schedule of duties on lmports into China, mentloned in Article I., there shall be a further revision thereof to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the aforesaid lmmediate revision, in order to insure that the customs duties shall correspond to the ad valorem rates fixed by the speclal conference provided for in Article II.

Following this further revlsion there shall be for the same purpose, periodical revision of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China evcry seven years, in lieu of the decennial revision autiorized by existing treaties with China.

In order to prevent clelay, any revision made in
pursuance of this articie shali be effected in accordance with ruies to be prescribed by the special confrence provided for in Article II

ARTICLE V.-In all matters relating to customs duties there shall be effective equaiity of treatment and of opportunity for ali the contracting powers.

ARTICLE VI.-The principie of uniformity in the rates of customs dutles, levied at ali the land and maritime fronticrs of China is hereby recognlzed. The special conference provided for in Articie II. shail make arrangements to give practical effect to this principie; and it is authorized to make equitabie adjustments in those cases in which a customs priviiege to be abolished was granted in return ior some iocai economlc advantage.

In the mean time, any increase in the rates of customs duties resulting from tariff revision, or any surtax hereafter imposed in pursuance of the present treaty, shaii be levled at a uniform rate ad valorem at ali land and maritime frontiers of China

AR'TICLE VII.-TThe charge for transit passes shall be at the rate of $21 / 2$ per cent. ad valorem untii the arrangements provided for by Articie II. come into force.

Article VIII.-Powers not signatory to the present treaty whose Governments are at present recognized by the signatory powers, and whose present treatles with China provide for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent. ad valorem, shail be invited to adhere to the present treaty.

THE RESULTS OF THE
The delay in securing the assent of France and Itaiy to the navai disarmament treaty has occasioned postponement by the three other nations of their project of reducing their navies. The United States, Great Britain and Japan have, however, provided in their naval budgets for the scrapping of the capital ships and the reduction of forces as called for by the treaty. An official of the Japanese Foreign Office in a statement in Tokio on November 18 said that before the framing of Japan's naval budget, which shows a decrease of yen $117,000,000$ (about $\$ 58,500,000$ ), as compared wlth that of the current year, the Foreign Offlee had received assurances from the American Government that the United States naval budget would be drawn up in the spirit of the Washington Conference. Japan gave similar aesurances
It will cost the United States a minimum of $\$ 70,000,000$ to scrup its navy, and probably much more, it was indicated by Secretary of the Navy Denby when he on May 2 made publle the report of the board appointed to formulate instructions to carry out the rules of the conference.

The completed capital ships to be scrapped by the United States as recommended by the board consist of the following: The Vlrginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Minnesota, Kansas, New Hampshire, Mlchigan, South Caroiina and the Deiaware or the North Dakota.

The Kentuciry, Ohio, and the former Iowa, now $\mathrm{CB}-4$, are not listed under the terms of the treaty, but are understood to be among the completcd capital ships to be scrapped. The Mainc and the Missouri already have been disposed of by sale.

The board recommended that the two most advanced battle cruisers, the Lexlngton and the Saratoga, be selected for converslon into alrplane carrlers. The board recommended that the battleship Washington, bullding by contract and launched, bc sold for scrapplng.

In Great Brltain the Admiraity on August 31 announced that the battle crulscrs, Llon and Princess Royai, and the battleships, Orion, Monarch, Conqueror and Erin, ail fanous in the Britlsh Navy, had bcen ordered scrapped; and on September 27 it further announced that ail the thlrteen ships whlch are to be dlsposed of under tise treaty arc in iome waters and have been taken out of commisslon and dismantled. Great Britaln has also placed a score or more of crulsers and other auxiilary vessels score or commission, as weil as many destroyers and submarines.

Of an officers' strength of about 9,400 , a totai of 1,835 will be retired from active service.

The ioss of the French battleship France brought, down its navai strength more nearly to the strength of Itaiy, as it reduced the country's first naval line by one-scventh of lts fighting strength. It would cost about 200,000,000 francs to replnce the battlesilip at this time. It was announced on October 12 that France was preparing a naval program to bo spread over a perlod of twenty ycars and to be arranged in accordance wlth the terms of the naval treaty

Tine Navai Inteliggence Burean lin Washlngton on Junc 27 announced, accordling to a despateli in the New York Times, tiat Japan has, buliding and pro-

The Government of the Unlted States undertakes to make the necessary communlcations for this purpose and to inform the Governments of the contracting powers of the replles received. Adherence by any power shail become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.-The provisions of the present treaty shall override ali stipuiaticns of treatles between China and the respectlve contracting powers whicli are inconsistent therewith, otier than stipuiations according most favored nation treatment.

ARTICLE X.-The present treaty shail be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutionai methods and shaii take effect on the date of the deposit of ali the ratifications, which shall take piace at Washington as soon as posslble. The Government of the Unlted States wii transmit to the other contracting, powers ib certifled copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are botli authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government. of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other contractling powers.

The above treaties relating to China were agreed to by the delegates from the nations concerned, at the Confercnce on Limitation of Armaments, at Washington, on Feb. 6, 1922.
jected, more ships than any other power in those particular types upon which no restrictions were imposed by the conference. The despatch says:
"These types are light crulsers, destroyer leaders, destroyers, submarines and fleet submarines. Japan has, building and projected, 140 units with an aggregate tonnage of more than 160,794 among such types, as against 8 units of 11,275 tons being built by Great Britain, 52 units of 116,581 tons being built by the United States, 33 units of 68,400 tons by France, and 24 units of 42,550 tons by Italy.
"Japan is building 52 submarines, whose exact tonnage is unknown. Their aggregate tonnage wili be around 50,000 , so that Japan's present building program of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines is nearer 210,000 tons than 164,796 .
"American naval offcers feel that Japan will profit by the failure to adopt a submarine and destroyer ratio, unless the United States Government shal exercise care and maintain its submarine and destroyer, as well as light crulser strength, in the proportion of $5-3$ as between this country and Japan.
"The United States is well off at present in the matter of destroyers on account of the large number built durlng the war, but the Japanese building program respecting llght cruisers and submarines in a few years will place the Japancse Navy in a better relative posltlon.

UNRESTRICTED SHIPS NOW BUILDING.
"Official naval intelligence data covering the whole navai situation up to June 26,1922 , show that in ships building and projected among types on which no restrictions were placed by the naval treaty the position of the powers is as follows*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

First-line cruiscrs, none
Destroyer icaders, 1 of 1,750 tons.
First-line destroyers, 3 of 3,725 tons.
First-line subinarines, 4 of 5,800 tons.
Fiect submarines, none
UNITED STATES
First-iine iight crulsers, 10 of 75,000 tons.
First-llne cruisers, 10 of 75,000 tons.
Destroyer leaders, nonc.
First-linc destroyers, 3 of 3,645 tons.
First-line submarines, 36 of 31.561 tons.
Flcet submarines, 3 of 6,375 tons.
JAPAN
First-line light cruisers, 15 of 81,900 tons.
Destroyer leaders, none
First-line destroyers, 50 of 58,500 tons.
First-1lne submarines, 23 of 30,394 tons and 52 of
tonnage uniznown to Amerlcan Naval Intellgence officers.
Flect submarincs, none.

## FRANCE

Flrst-iine light cruisers, 3 of 24,000 tolls.
Destroyer leaders, 6 of 14,400 tons.
Flist-iline destroyers, 12 of 16,800 tons.
Flrst-llne submarines, 12 of 13,200 tons.
rlect submarines, nonc.
ITALY
Flist-line iight crulsers, 2 of 10,000 tons.
Destroyer leaders, 6 of 12,270 Lons.
Flrst-line destroyers, 12 of 11,680 tons.
Flrst-llne submarines, 4 of 2,600 tons.
Flect submarines, none.


#### Abstract

"Study of these figures in comparison with other figures showing the ships retained on June 1, 1922, by each of the five powers, and excluding those to be scrapped under the naval treaty, has convinced navai officers studying the matter that Japan is gaining an advantage over the United States with respect to iight cruisers and submarines. "The United States is building ten light cruisers, and on June 12 was retaining twelve iight cruisers which are not to be scrapped. Japan is building fifteen iight cruisers, in addition to the eighteen which she is retaining as of June 1 . On this slowing, Japan wiil have 33 to 22 for the United States a ratio of three to two in favor of Japan. If light cruisers were built on the basis of the $5-3$ ratio, the United States would be entitied to 55 light cruisers for the 33 which Japan wiil have when her building and projected iight cruisers are commissioned.


## OUTLOOK FOR SUBMARINE STRENGTH.

"Japan has, building and projected, for inımediate laying down a total of 75 submarines, as against 36 building and about to be laid down for the United States: In commission and built, Japan already has 23 first-iine and 10 second-iine submarines, which will give Japan a totai of 108 submarines. The United States, on the other hand, on June 1, possessel 57 first-iine and 28 second-iine submarines and 3 fleet submarines. When the 36 classified as building are compieted and added to the present strength of 88 , tise American submarine strength wiii be 124 submarines. On the basis of a $5-3$ ratio, the United States would be entitled to 180 submarines when Japan has her 108 in commission.
"On the basis of present submarine strength of the American and Japanese Navies, the United States will have to build a great many more submarines than it has so far proposed. Tie existing strength ratio is 8 to 3 , and on that basis the United States would be entitled to 288 submarines when the best the American Navy can now see is 124 . In other words, the United States would have to build 164 additional submarines.'

## SHANTUNG TRANSFERRED TO CHINA.

The matter of Shantung being ieft by the Washington Conference on Disarmament to direct negotiations between Japan and China was arranged in Washington on Feb. 4, 1921, when Japan and China signed the Kiaochow Treaty, transferring the Kiaochow ieased territory and the shantung Raiiway to China.

On Oct. 10, 1922, the Japanese members of the Shantung Commission who were arranging the detalls of the restoration announced in Tsingtao Shantung that the leasehoid would be restored, on Dec. 2, when the Japanese troops would withdraw and ivii and military authority be handed over to China, and the Chinese fiag hoisted for the

## first time since Germany acquired the territory

 in 1898.The amounts which China must pay for Japanese investments in the district have beel virtuaily decided upon. Katsuji Debuchi, member of the Shantung commission and. formeriy Counselior of the Japanese delegation at Washington. said Japan wiii exact only what Japan paid to Germany for private German investments and what Japan actually invested sinze 1914 . It is expected that Japan will accept Chinese treasury notes, as China is without casli.

China will receive free ali public properties which Japan acquired trom the German Government.

The commission decided China must pay 20,000,000 yen for Japanese investments in pubiic improvements, $8,000,000$ yen for improvements macie in the sait industry of Kiaochow and $55,000,000$ yen for the Shantung Raiiroad, a grand totai of $\$ 3,000,000$ yen.

The coal mines which are vaiued at $10,000,000$ yen, are to be operated jointiy by the Japanese and Chinese by a corporation to be organized.

The United States on Oct. 30, 1922, delivered through Minister J. G. Schurman to the Chinese Government, a note advising them that in concert with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the the Chinese Eastern Raiiway in accordance with the terms of the resoiutions adopted at the Conference for the Limitation of Armament heid in Washington. The taking over of the railroad was incident to the despatch of Aiiied and American troops to Siberia in the summer and autumn of 1918. An agreement conciuded in February, 1919, between Japan and the United States, and iater concurred in by the other nations, resuited in the operation of the Chinese Eastern and Chinese-Siberian Railways in the zone of operation of the Aliied military forces being placed under the supervision of a speciai Aliied committee, this agreement to end with the withdrawal of the foreign miiitary forces from Siberia.
ARMAMENT CONFERENCE COST $\$ 252,000$.
The Armament Limitation Conference cost the American Government $\$ 252,002$, minus an estimated unexpended baiance of $\$ 350.92$, according to a statement of expenses transmitted by President Harding to the Senate on May 25.

Salaries of $\$ 68,689$ were the largest item of expense, whiie the expenses for buiidings were $\$ 44,219$; for reporting proceedings, $\$ 29,358$; printing, $\$ 20,844$; translations, $\$ 29,726$.
For rent of War Department automobiles used by delegates and attaches, the report showed $\$ 18,752$ was spent and $\$ 3,227$ for other transportation

The item for "entertainment" was $\$ 9,356$, while supplies rost about $\$ 12,000$, and telcphone and other wire faciities $\$ 4.453$.

## ELIHU ROOT ON THE VALUE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, one of the United States deiegates, in his Presidentiai address before the sixteentil annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, in Washington, Aprii 27, 1922, summed up the work of the conference in part as foilows:

The conference was calied to deal with the limitation of armament. The special occasion for it was the apparent race of competition in the buiiding of battie ships and battie cruisers on the part of Janan and the United States, a race in which Great Britain was about to enter under the imperative necessity of maintaining her ocean-borne food supply and protecting her Far Eastern colonies and dominions. . . . At the outset of the conference the United States made a very drastic proposai not oniy to stop competition, but to destroy about 40 per cent. of the existing strength of capitai ships of the principai naval nowers, in such a way as to leave the relative proportions of navai strength unchanged, and that proposal was uitimately accepted and embodied in the principai treaty resulting from the conference.
'Such proposals, however, do not carry themselves. Competition in armament resuits from nationai states of mind, distrust, apprehension of attack, a widesprearl beifef that war is imminent, so that the peoples of the respective countries think in terms of war, prepare for war, and reach a condition of thought and feeling in which it is naturai for war to come. That state of mind must be disposcd of if competition is to be realiy stopped. The nations concerned must cease to think in terms of war and must come to think in terms of peace. The object of having a conference is to effect such a change by friendly negotiation, explanation, doing away vith misunderstanding, creating conviction of iriendiy intiention and good faith, with the aid on appropriate occasions of fricndily advice of third parties. The silccoss of such a process in the Wasinington Conference was registered in witat is calied the lour-

Power Treaty between Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States.
"I doubt if any fol mai treaty ever accomplished so much by doing so iittie. It provided that we shouid all respect rights, which we were bound to do already, and tinat if controversy arose about the Pacific isiands (it was quite immateriai what isiands) the parties shouid get together and taik it over, which was the very thing they were then doing in Washington. The consent of the Senate was not necessary to such an agreement. It mereiy arranged for foiiowing an ordinary form of diplomatic intercourse. The President had clone the same thing at Algeciras and at The Hague and at the Conference of London without asking the consent of the Senate, and the Senate had ratified the conciusions reached at those conferences. It was important, however, that the Senate shouid give its approvai in tilis case because the instrument was formai certlficate to all the peopie of Japan and aii the peopie of the United States and ail the civilized powers that the partics to the treaty liad abancioned their mutuai distrust and had ceased to think about war with each otlier and had resumed relations of genuine friendsinip. That certificate and the truth that it represents incidentaily made possibie the abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and made possibie the treaty for the limitation of navai armainent and clispeiied one war cloud upon the horizon of a troubied worid.

## PROBLEM OF CHINA.

"The Four-Power Treaty was not enough, however, standing by itself, to make the new condition stable without some treatment of the causes of irritation which had arisen and which might be apprehended upon the continent of Asia. For the discussion of this subject four other powers laving interests in the Far East-Belgium, China, the Netheriands and Portugai-aiso took part.

Under the conventional arrangements with

China there had developed a vast extent of beneficiai trade and industry upon which multitudes of people In and out of China were dependent. It was evident that to attempt then to wipe out all the arrangements which I have described and put China immediately upon the footing of a full member of the society of nations, unhampered in her trade, her administration, and her maintenance of order, except by the rules of internatlonal law, would be futlle and disastrous, for there was no government in China competent to maintaln trade, to administor justice to foreigners, or to protect foreign life and property. It was evident too that China must work out her own salvation, that no exercise of foreign power could accomplish the result. Four hundred and thirty million people are too great a mass to be reformed from the outside. If Chlna ls to possess her own territory, with independence and control of her own destlnies, she must learn to govern herself and to assert and maintain her own rlghts as a nation.

Accordingly, the members of the conference addressed themselves to the task of helplng Chlna so far as it was posslble in her struggle to achieve self-government.

Ally one examining the treaties and resolutions will find that they uniformly sought a double object, first, to relleve the llmitatlons and inconveniences flowing from the old conventional relations as far as was then practicable under the existing governmental conditlons in China, and, second, to afford to all sectlons and partios of the Chinese peopie a helpful incentive to unite in the establishment of an effeptive and stable government by making specific provisions under which such a government, competent to perform its national duties, wlll be the means of bringing Chlna into the full possession of the rights and liberties assured by international law to the members of the family of nations, just as Japan has been brought into that familly.
"Personally I am a believer in the coming of that event. It wiil be a long, difficult process, for lt requires the new education of more than four hundred miliion people, but I look to the future of that industrious, kindly, peaceful people, with their inveterate respect for individual and family rights, not as a yellow peril but as a great reinforcement to the power of ordered liberty upon the domination of which the future of our clvlllzation depends.

## APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION.

"The conference treaty relating to submarines, which is $\ln$ the way of belng described as the Declaration of Washington, was also an incident to the naval armament negotiation.
"It will be percelved that up to thls point the treaty does not undertake to make or provide for

## SECRETARY HUGHES ON THE

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and head of the United States delegation in a letter to Senator Underwood, also a delegate, on March 11, 1922, wrote in part:

The treaty itself is very short and simple, and is perfectly clear. It requires no commentary. Its engagements are easily understood and no ingenuity 111 argument or hostile criticism can add to them or make them other or greater than lts unequivocal language sets forth. There are no secret notes or understandings.

In vlew of this, the question of authorship is unimportant. It was slgned by four powers, whose delegates respectively adopted it, all having made varlous suggestions
'I may say however, with respect to the genera? course of negotlatlons that after assent had been glven by Great Britaln and Japan that France should be a party to the agreement, I prepared a draft of the treaty based upon the varlous suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates.

## making now universal or general international law.

 It does four things: It furnishes the high authority of the flve great naval powers of the world as to what the existing law is, at the same time invltlng all other powers to add to that authority by their assent."It binds all of these five great powers themselves to obey this law.

It establishes jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of all future violations of this law.
'It classifies vlolations of this law with piracy.
Perhaps this provision, agreed upon by so great authority in the world, may be the beglnning of a system under which in general those rules of international law which express the moral sonse of mankind may receive a new sanction through responsibility to law and liability to punishment of the agents through whom the rules may be violated.

The troaty is not merely a declaration of existing law. It is not merely an agreement between governments resulting from diplomatic negotiations. It is all these, but above all it is an appeal to the public opinion of mankind to establish and maintain a fundamental rule of morals applled to international conduct in the form of a rule of internatlonal law.

The real sanction of international law comes from the punishing power of public opinion, a power which has been growing with great rapidity in recent years and bids fair to grow stili more rapidly wlth the increased public participation in the conduct of foreign affairs and the constantly increasing interdependence of nations. The ordinary mode of its exercise is in control of the operations of government. exercise is in control of the operations of government. by the effectiveness of the Chinese boycott, whlch avails itself of no governmental action whatever. This tremendous and increasing power is not very effective as yet in support of mere governmental agreements as such, and it is not very effective in matters which are complicated and confused, wilch rest upon conflicting evidence and agreement; but where a rule of internatlonal law ls simple, easily understood, and applies the moral sense of decent people the world over to human conduct, pubilc opinion is competent to enforco that rule with tremendous effect.

This treaty takes one further step and that is to simpilfy still further the whole subject by proposing a new rule of absolute prohibition against the use of submarlnes as commerce destroyers, and all five of the great powers uniting in the treaty voluntarlly subject themselves to the operatlon of that rule, and at the same time ask other powers to joln them in that new rule by adhering to the treaty. This, of course, is the first step in making a new rule of international law. Slmiliar conslderations apply to the provision of the treaty under conslderation prohiblting the use of poisonous gases."

## AUTHORSHIP OF THE TREATY.

"After the approval of the American delegates who were here, the draft was submitted to the representatives of other powers and became the subject of discussion between the heads of the delegations concerned, and with a few changes, which were approved by the American delegates and which did not a ffect the spirit or substance of the proposed treaty, an agreement was reached.

The treaty as thus drawn and notifled was deemed to embrace the maln isiands of Japan. Later, in view of the sentiment both in this country and Japan, it was deemed to be preferable to exclude these main islands, and a supplementary treaty was prepared to thi's effect which designated the islands of Japan which it was to include.
"There ls not the sllghtest mystery about the treaty or basis for suspicion regarding it. It is a straightforward document which attalns one of the most important objects the American Government has had In view and ls of the hlghest importance to the malntenance of friendly relations in the Far East upon a sound basls."

DECLARATIONS OF WAR 1914-18.

| Allies and AgSOCIATES. | War Declared by Central Powers. | War Declared Against Central Powers. | Duration of War. | AlLies AND Associates. | War Declared by Centrai Powers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { War Dectared } \\ & \text { Agalnst Cen- } \\ & \text { tral Powers. } \end{aligned}$ | Dura | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tion } \\ & \text { ar. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serbia | Juiy 28, 1914 | Alig. 9, 1914 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Y. } & \text { M. } & \text { D } \\ 4 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | United States. |  | April 6, 1917 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
| Russia | Aug. 1, 1914 | Nov. 3, 1914 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 7 & 3\end{array}$ | Panama..... |  | Aprll 7, 1917 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 7\end{array}$ | 4 |
| Pra | Aug. 3, 1914 | Aug. 3, 1914 | 4 | Cuba |  | April 7,1917 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 7\end{array}$ | 4 |
| Belgium | Aug. 4, 1914 | April 7, 1917 | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | Slam |  | July 22, 1917 | 13 | 20 |
| Britain | Nov. 23, 1914 | Aug. 4, 1914. | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | Liberia |  | Aug. 4, 1917 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Monten | Aug. 9, 1914. | Aug. 6, 1914 | 4 3 5 | China |  | Aug. 14, 1917 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | 25 |
| Jupar | Alug. 27, 1914 | Aug. 23, 1914. | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 2 & 19\end{array}$ | Brazll |  | Oct. 26, 1917 | 0 | 16 |
| Portige | Mar. 9, 1916 | Nov. 23, 1916 | 1119 | Guatemala |  | Aprll 21, 1918 | 0 | 21 |
| Ituly |  | May 23, 1915 | 5 | Nicaragua. |  | May 6, 1918 | 0 |  |
| San Marli |  | June 6, 1915 | $3{ }^{3}$ | Hayti |  | July 12, 1918 |  |  |
| Rotimania | Aug. 29, 1916 | Aug. 27, 1916 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 10 \\ 1 & 11 & 18\end{array}$ | Honduras |  | July 19, 1918 | 0 | 23 |
| Grecco. |  | Nov. 23, 1916 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 11 & 18\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF JULY 1, 1921.

(Ships not built and in commission by July 1921, are $\ln$ italics.)
RATTLESHIPS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHIPS } \\ & \text { AND YEAR } \\ & \text { COMPLETED. } \end{aligned}$ | Dis-placement. | Length. | Breadth . | Draft. | Speed. | Main Battery. |  |  | Secondary Battery. |  |  | Weight of One Main Broadside. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W'ght ol } \\ & \text { One Sec- } \\ & \text { ondary } \\ & \text { Broad- } \\ & \text { side. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Fl. In. | Fl. In. | Ft. In. | Knots. | No |  | Cal. | No. |  | cal. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
|  | 31,400 | 6080 | $9701 / 2$ | 2910 | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 45 |  | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | $882$ |
| Arkansas, | 26,000 | 5620 | 93 21/2 | 297 | 21.0 | 12 | 12 | 50 | 16 | 5 | 51 | 10,440 | 1,008 |
| California, 191 | 32,300 | 6240 | 97 31/2 | 31. 0 | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Colorado, 1921 | 33,600 | 6240 | 9731 | $31 \quad 31 / 2$ | 21.0 | 8 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Connecticut, 1906. | 16,000 | 450 | 7610 | 268 | 18.0 | 4 | 12 | 45 | 12 | 3 | 50 | 4,480 | 78 |
| Delaware, 1909... | 20,000 | 5189 | $85 \quad 21 / 2$ | 2810 | 21.5 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 16 | 5 | 51 | 8,700 | 1,080 |
| Florida, 1910 | 21,825 | 5216 | 88. $21 / 2$ | 301 | 22.1 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 16 | 5 | 51 | 8,700 | 1,008 |
| Idaho, 1917 | 32,000 | 6240 | $97 \quad 41 / 2$ | $3101 / 2$ | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Indiana.... | 43,200 | 5840 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | 1,728 |
| Iowa. | 33,200 | 6840 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | 1,728 |
| Tansas, 1 | 16,000 | 450 | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 268 | 18.1 | 4 | 12 | 45 | 12 | 3 | 50 | 4,480 | 78 |
| Maryland, 19 | 32,600 | 6240 | 97 31/2 | $31 \quad 31 / 2$ | 21.0 | 8 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Massachusetts | 43,200 | 684 0 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | ,728 |
| Michigan, 1910 | 16,000 | 4529 | $80 \quad 21 / 2$ | 271 | 18.8 | 8 | 12 | 45 | 14 | 3 | 50 | 3,480 | 78 |
| Minnesota, 1907 | 16,000 | 450 | 7610 | 26 8 | 18.8 | 4 | 12 | 45 | 12 | 3 | 50 | 4,480 | 78 |
| Misslssippi, 1917 | 32,000 | 6240 | 97 41/2 | $31 \quad 01 / 2$ | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Montana. | 43,200 | 6840 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | 1,728 |
| Nevada, 19 | 27,500 | 5830 | $95 \quad 21 / 2$ | 297 | 20.5 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 51 | 14,000 | 756 |
| New Mexico, 1917 | 32,000 | 6240 | 97 41/2 | $3101 / 2$ | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| New York, 1912.. | 27,000 | 5730 | $95 \quad 21 / 2$ | 297 | 21.5 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 16 | 6 | 51 | 14,000 | 1,008 |
| North Carolin | 43,200 | 6840 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | 1,728 |
| N. Dakota, 19 | 20,000 | 5189 | $85 \quad 21 / 2$ | 2810 | 21.0 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 8,700 | 1,080 |
| Ohio, 1904. | 12,500 | 3880 | 72 3 | $25 \quad 4$ | 18.0 | 4 | 12 | 40 | 4 | 6 | 50 | 3,480 | 420 |
| Oklahoma, 1914 | 27,500 | 583 | $95 \quad 21 / 2$ | 29 71/2 | 20.6 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 51 | 14,000 | 756 |
| Pennsylvania,1915 | 31,400 | 6080 | 97 01/2 | $2910^{2}$ | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| S. Carolina, 1910.. | 16,000 | 4529 | $80 \quad 21 / 2$ | 271 | 18.8 | 8 | 12 | 45 | 14 | 3 | 50 | 3,480 | 78 |
| South Dakota.... | 43,200 | 6840 | 1060 | 330 | 23.0 | 12 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 25,200 | 840 |
| Tennessee, 1919 | 32,300 | 6240 | 97 31/2 | 310 | 21.0 | 12 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Texas, 1912 | 27,000 | 5730 | $95 \quad 21 / 2$ | 297 | 21.0 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 16 | 6 | 51 | 14,000 | 1,008 |
| Utah, 1909. | 21,825 | 5216 | 88 21/2 | 301 | 21.0 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 16 | 5 | 51 | 8,700 | 1,008 |
| Washington | 32,600 | 6000 | $97 \quad 31 / 2$ | $3131 / 2$ | 21.0 | 8 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| West Virginia | 32,600 | 6000 | $97 \quad 31 / 2$ | $31 \quad 31 / 2$ | 21.0 | 8 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 5 | 51 | 16,800 | 882 |
| Wyoming, 1911. | 26,000 | 5620 | 93 21/2 | 297 | 21.2 | 10 | 12 | 50 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 10,440 | 1,008 |

The Colorado was launched at Camden, N. J., March 22, 1921.

All of the battleships have submerged torpedo tubes, mostly two each. They have a crew of 60 to 65 offlcers, and 800 to 1,600 enlisted men.

Battleships are divlded into three classes-predreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and super-dread-noughts-according to their displacement and guns. The first named class usually are not over 16,000 tons; the second, 18,000 tons or so; the third, 25,000 tons or more. The dreadnoughts have a main battery of all big guns ( 11 inches or more). The super-dreadnoughts have more than 10 big guns
in the maln battery, or a very large displacement, and a speed of 21 to 25 knots an hour

Of the battleships in the above list the following are officially classed as second line ("obsolete"). Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, South Carolina.

Other second-line battleships on the navy list in July, 1921, but not in commission, were the Georgia (14,948), Louisiana (16,000), Nebraska $(14,948)$, New Hampshire (16,000), New Jersey ( 14,948 ), Rhode Island ( 14,948 ), Vermont ( 16,000 ), and Virginia (14,948). All but the Illinois and Kentucky carry four $12-\mathrm{in}$. guns, the two named having four $13-$ in. guns. Their contract speed ranged from 16.9 knots to 19.26 knots an hour.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE "NEW" U. S. NAVY SINCE 1883.

| FISC. YEAR. | S. | FISC. Year. | Dollars. | Fisc. Year. | Dollars. | FISC. YEAR. | Dollars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | 17,189,340 | 1894 | 22,928,257 | 190 | 87,926,217 | 1914 | 143,019,023 |
| 1885 | 16,796,714 | 1895 | 25,759,216 | 1905 | 113,523,459 | 1915 | 147,795,024 |
| 1886 | 18,256,336 | 1896 | 30,686,652 | 1906 | 105,105,890 | 1916 | 157,172,318 |
| 1887 | 17,412,523 | 1897 | 31,268,275 | 1907 | 104,629,634 | 1917 | 318,397,828 |
| 1888 | 26,091,338 | 1898 | 62,993,513 | 1908 | 108,121,421 | 1918 | 1,774,690,675 |
| 1889 | 20,935,211 | 1899 | 119,921,780 | 1909 | 121,313, 319 | 1919 | 2,222,128,215 |
| 189 | 22,246,567 | 1900 | 59,088,547 | 1910 | 137,779,313 | 1920 | 624,899,575 |
| 189 | 24,742,253 | 1931 | $66,220,984$ | 1911 | 133,376,688 | 1921 | 764,547,585 |
| 1892 | 32,723,493 | 1902. | 84,442,711 | 1912 | 128,207,383 | ı922 | 425, $448,07.3$ |
| 189 | 24,025,689 | 1903 | 82,592,228 | 1913 | 130,644,875 |  |  |

NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL POWERS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FISCAL } \\ & \text { YEAR } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain. (Apr. to Mar.) | United States. (July to June.) | France. (Jan. to Dec.) | (July toly June.) | Japan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1906-1907 | \$152,954,342 | \$98,392,144 | \$59,514,296 | \$25,865,668 | \$30,072,061 |
| 1907-1908 | 151,880,617 | 117,353,475 | 60,685,813 | 27,516,454 | 35,124,346 |
| 1908-1909 | 156,401,161 | 120,421,578 | 62,194,916 | 30,453,697 | 39,347,332 |
| 1909-1910 | 181,936,341 | 122,247,365 | 64,899,589 | 31,812,885 | 35,005,719 |
| 1910-1911 | 202,056,258 | 111,791,979 | 74,102,439 | 40,595,204 | 36,889,158 |
| 1911-1912 | 211,596,296 | 133,559,072 | 80,371,109 | 40,780,987 | 42,944,329 |
| 1912-1913 | 224,443,296 | 129,787,233 | 81,692,832 | 41,893,420 | 46,510,216 |
| 1913-1914 | 237,530,459 | 136,858,301 | 90,164,625 | 49,550,147 | 48,105,152 |
| 1914-1915 | 260,714,275 | 142,959,092 | 123,828,872 | 56,920,440 | 69,111,653 |
| 1915-1916 | 1,001,202,544 | 152,821,540 |  | 135,736,207 | 63,000,000 |
| 1916-1917 | 1,020,003,279 | 261,403,176 |  | 161,482,062 | 73,000,000 |
| 1917-1918 | 1,119,944,455 | 1,214,995,767 | 301,910,093 | 226,061,278 | 85,000,000 |
| 1918-1919 | 1,670,456,135 | 1,915,155,835 | 445,802,202 | 229,779,176 | 125,000,000 |
| 1919-1920 | 787,644,050 | 1,078,099,485 | 174,829,243 | 45,711,604 | 150,000,000 |
| 1920-1921 | 441,861,500 | 757,486,849 | 199,668,287 | 78,389,226 | 1.87,207,522 |
| 1921-1922. | 406,033,504 | 425,848,079 | 181,509,980 | 81,068,748 | 248,519,224 |

COST OF U. S. WARSHIPS-DATE OF COMMISSION.

| SHIPS. | Cost of Huil and Mach., Including Armor. | Cost of Equipage; Inciuding Armament. | Total Cost. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { First } \\ & \text { Commission. } \end{aligned}$ | Tlme from Laylng Keel to 1st Commis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |  | Yrs. Mos. |
| Battleships, first line-Delaware. | 6,830,796 | 1,628,182 | 8,458,978 | April 4, 1910 | $2{ }^{2}$ |
| North Dakota. . Florla | 7,246,687 | 1,439,241 | 8,685,928 | April 11, 1910 | 2 |
| Florlda. | 8,983,866 | 1,373,762 | 10,357,628 | Sept. 15, 1911 | 26 |
| Wyan. ${ }^{\text {Wing }}$ | $7,002,295$ $8,252,338$ | 1,951,781 | 8,954,076 | Aug. 31, 1911 | 2 |
| Arkansas. | 8,252,338 | 1,990,024 | 10,242,362 | Sept. 25, 1912 | 2 2 |
| New York | 9,692,582 | 1,673,226 | 11,365,808 | April 15, 1914 | 2 <br> 2 |
| Texas. | 9,373,440 | 1,805,755 | 11,179,195 | Mar. 12, 1914 | 211 |
| Nevada. | 9,924,556 | 1,630,854 | 11,555,410 | Mar. 11, 1916 | 3 3 4 |
| Okiahoma | 10,131,607 | 1,639,339 | 11,770,946 | May 2, 1916 | 36 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,736,236 | 2,056,773 | 13,793,009 | June 12, 1916 | $2 \quad 71 / 2$ |
| Arizona | 11,079,917 | 1,913,662 | 12,993,579 | Oct. 17, 1916 | 27. |
| Net Mexico | 13,284,240 | 2,703,976 | 15,988,216 | May 20, 1918 | 2 |
| Mlssissippi | 11,758,598 | 2,867,381 | 14,625,979 | Dec. 18, 1917 | $281 / 2$ |
| Idaho. | 11,798,355 | 2,645,602 | 14,443,957 | Mar. 24, 1919 | 42 |
| Tennessee | 17,990,473 | 446,681 | 18,437,154 | June 3, 1920 | 3 01/2 |
| Total | 163,462,913 | 29,596,402 | 193,059,315 |  |  |
| Batteships, second ine-Kentucky | 4,418,095 |  | 4,418,095 | May 15, 1900 |  |
| Illinols. | 4,073,429 |  | 4,073,429 | Sept. 16, 1901 | 47 |
| Ohio. . | 4,475,375 | 630,398 | 5,105,773 | Oct. 4, 1904 | $5 \quad 51 / 2$ |
| Vlrginia | 5,491,036 |  | 5,491,036 | May 7, 1906 | $40{ }^{-1}$ |
| Nebraska | 5,679,516 |  | 5,679,516 | July 1, 1907 | 50 |
| Georgia | 5,541,279 |  | 5,541,279 | Sept. 24, 1906 | 5 ? |
| New Jersey | 5,385,806 |  | 5,385,806 | May 12, 1906 | 41 |
| Rhode Island | 5,360,125 |  | 5,360,125 | Feb. 19, 1906 | $3 \quad 9$ |
| / Connecticut | 6,394,758 | 1,065,477 | 7,460,235 | Sept. 29, 1906 | 36 |
| Jouisiana | 6,065,531 |  | 6,065,531 | June 2, 1906 | 3 4. |
| Vermont | 6,166,267 |  | 6,166,267 | Mar. 4, 1907 | $2 \quad 91 / 2$ |
| Kansas. | 6,208,541 | 1,134,693 | 7,343,234 | April 18, 1907 | $32^{2}$ |
| Minnesota. | 6,149,874 | 1,328,399 | 7,478,273 | Mar. 9, 1907 | 3 l |
| New Hampshire | 5,976,237 |  | 5,976,237 | Mar. 19, 1908 | 210 |
| South Carolina. | 5,669,186 | 1,221,618 | 6,890,804 | Mar. 1, 1910 | 3 |
| Michlgan | 5,693,620 | 1,123,407 | 6,817,027 | Jan. 4, 1910 | 31 |
| Total | 88,748,675 | 6,503,992 | 95,252,667 |  |  |
| Cruisers, second line-Charles | 3,167,234 | 562,421 | 3,729,655 | Oct. 17, 1905 |  |
| Charlotte | 4,779,380 |  | 4,779,380 | May 7, 1908 | $311 / 2$ |
| Frederick | 4,874,874 | 612,439 | 5,487,313 | April 18, 1905 | 36 |
| Huntington | 4,885,216 |  | 4,885,216 | Feb. 23, 1905 | 35 |
| Huron.. | 4,735,160 | 773,933 | 5,509,093 | Jan. 27, 1908 | $5 \quad 4$ |
| Missoula | 4,781,089 |  | 4,781,089 | Juiy 21, 1908 | $3 \quad 3$ |
| Olympia | 2,484,027 | 290,212 | 2,774,239 | Feb. 5, 1895 | 38 |
| Plttsburg | 4,857,086 | 841,155 | 5,698,241 | Mar. 9, 1905 | $3 \quad 7$ |
| Pueblo | 4,831,941 | 163,557 | 4,995,498 | Jan. 19, 1905 | $3 \quad 9$ |
| Rochest | 3,897,840 | 481,148 | 4,378,988 | Aug. 1, 1893 | 210 |
| Scattie | 5,201,905 |  | 5,201,905 | Aug. 7, 1906 | 211 |
| St. Louis | 3,173,782 | 488,906 | 3,662,688 | Aug. 18, 1906 | 4 01/2 |
| Total | 51,669,534 | 4,213,771 | 55,883,305 |  |  |
| Light cruisers, 2d line-Birmingham. . | 1,629,956 | 323,993 |  |  |  |
| Chester | 1,766,293 |  | 1,766,293 | April 25, 1908 | 2 |
| Salem. | 1,619,325 | 323,855 | 1,943,180 | Aug. 1, 1908 | 211 |
| Total..... | 5,015,574 | 647,848 | 5,663,422 |  |  |

CORRESPONDING GRADES IN ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

| Navy. | Army and Marjne Corps. | NAVY. | Army and Marine Corps. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admiral. | General. | Commander . . . . . . . | Lieutenant Colonel. |
| Vlee-Admiral | Lleutenant General. | Lieutenánt Commander. | Major. |
| Rear Admiral | Major General. | Lleutenant. junior grade | Captain. |
| Commodore | Brigadicr General. | Lieutenant, junior grade. | First Lieutenant. |
| Captain....... | Colonel. | Enslgn. . . . . . . . . . . . | Second Ljeutenant: |

NAVAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Navigetion of the Department is charged whth the tralning and education of the line officers of the navy, and cach staff bureau with the training of the staft officers. Midshipmen, when appointed, are given four years instruction on general and technical subjects at the Navai Academy. Upon graduation these midshipmen are commissioncd as line officers and are ordered to sea duty None is sent to any speclai schools until he inas had at least one year at sea. Offcers who have shown special qualifications and interest in the subjects mentioned below are selected for special instruction. In recent years 40 per cent. to 80 per cent. of each Naval Acadicmy class have received special instruction in some one of these subjects. The following courses are maintained by the Bureau of Navigation:

War College-Newport, R. I., one year; for officers of cominand or flag ranis. This course includes theoretical instruction in the art of naval warfare, and war games played on game boards.

Post-Graduate Work-Navai Academy, Annapolis, Md., and various educational institutions; two ycars The first year of this course is at the Naval Academy
and consists of the preparation and technicai groundworl. This work merges lnto the specialization course continued at the institution, offering the best available facilites in the given work, viz.: ordnance, marine, gas, electrical and radio engineering. Columbla University, Massachusetts Institutc of Teehnology, George Washington and Harvard are among the institutions at which special instruction is givell. As a part of this course practicai work during the summer is glven to student offlcers at such places as navy yards, haval gun factory, Bureau of Mines, Burreau of Standards and large industrial plants.

Naval Construction-Naval Academy and Massachusetts Ingtitute of Technology; two to threc years. First year at post-graduate work at Navai Academy and the remainder at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying design and construction of ships. These officers are transferced from the lline to the construction corps.

Submarines-New London, Conn.; three months. This course is practical training ln handling submarines and flring torpedoes from them

Torpedoes-Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.: five inonths. 'I'heoretical and practicai justruc-
tion in the assembly, firing, care and maintenance of various types of torpedoes

Aviation-Pensacola, Fla.; nine months. Training in both heavier than air and lighter than air craft. Lavo-Judge-Advocate-General's offce and Gcorge Washington University; three years. Certain officers while on duty in the Judge-Advocate's office take the law course at George Washington University, giving special attention to military law and procedurc.
Optical Instruments and Gyroscopic InstrumentsNaval gun factory, Ford instrument works and other industrial plants. From time to time officers are ent to places where such instruments are manufactured, to learn the details and principles of manuacturing, while others are given shorter courses in the care, operation and maintenance of these instruments.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE NAVY.

There are shore training stations at Newport, $\mathbf{R}$ I.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Great Lakes, IIl., and San Francisco. At the Hampton Roads and San Francisco training stations therc are special schools for enlisted men who desire to enter the Naval Academy. Trade schools are maintained at the stations and at several of the navy yards and naval air stations. The course of tralning for apprentice seamen and firemen, third class, at training stations, is eight weeks. Upon the completion of the course of tralning at training stations, apprentice seamen will be rated seamen, second class, or firemen, third class. Every endeavor is made to qualify those who are unable to swim 50 yards. This is particularly desirable in the case of line petty officers, and no man shall be made a coxswain or a member of a power boat who has not so qualified.
Men need not be continuous service men to be eligible for entrance to a trade school, but, except in the case of recruits who wlil enter immediately after enlistment, no men will be detailed who will not have at least two years to serve on their current enlistment after they have completed their course. A recruit must have enlisted for at least three years
to be eligibie for cntrance to any trade school having a course of six months or more. Men who complete a course of instruction in any service trade school are not qualiffed for furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or by special order during the remalnder of the enlistment in which the course was completed. A man who applies for instruction in any service trade school shall be so informed and required to sign a statement that he has no intention of requesting furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or special order during his current enllstment, and that no reason exists or can be anticipated to necessitate such discharge. Men who have completed one course of instruction in any trade schooi whose course is six months or longer will not be considered eligible for entrance to another trade school, except that men entering the apprentice courses in the aviation mechanics' school may be advanced through the higher trade schools of his specialty if his aptitude and progress warrant. Men qualifying for a rating prior to the completlon of a course are to be rated and transferred to receiving ships for general detail

The training given men at regular training stations is supplemented and continued through navy education study courses, supplied through the Bureau of Navigation for men on active duty in naval vessels and at naval shore stations. These courses are designcd primarily for increasing the technical knowledge and efficiency of enlisted personnel in regular naval trades. They cover a wide range of technical courses closely related to naval duties, as well as the fundamental subjects needed by men whose general education is not adequate for a proper study of the technical courses related to these duties.

The naval education study courses are largely developed within the navy. They combine the self-instruction type of material used in other educational extension work with the instructlon of regular ship officers and the practical knowledge gained through regu ar duties. Diplomas are granted for completed courses and a permanent record of all completed educational work is entered in the service record which carries the complete official statement of each man's qualifications and service.

## UNITED STATES NAVAL

The students of t̄e Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Five midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, five for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, five for the District of Columbia, and ifteen appointed each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their dutles, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residences.

The selectlon of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise. for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all appllcations for appointment or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admlssion are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, he second on the third Wednesday In April.
The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year to be selected as a result of a competitive examlnation of enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admlssion, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is hold on the third Wednesday in April of each year. Candidates may also be accepted on certificate. For detalls write Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washlngton, D. C

All candidates, except 4 Filipinos, are required to be citizens of the U.S. and must not be less than 16 or more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they entcr the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, sccond and third classes go to sea for about thrce months. Midshipmen after graduation are commlssioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionaily to fill vacancies in the

CADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.
Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy and which he shall be entltled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation ls made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resldent of the State, Congressional district or Terrltory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy wlll exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appolntment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches, between the ages of sixteen and eightcen years and not less than five feet four inches, between the ages of eighteen and twenty years; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year, or fraction of a year, over one-half. Any marked deviation ln the date wlll add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be marrled before hls final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $\$ 350$ to cover the cost of his initial outfitclothing, uniforms, text books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the Unitied States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $\$ 780$ a year.
ORIGIN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.
The United States Naval Academy was founded at Annapolis, Md., in 1845, by George Bancroft, Who then was Secretary of the Navv. Owing to the
Civil War it was removed to Newport, R. I., ln May, 1861, but was re-established at Annapolis in Sentember. 1865.

## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The army of the Unlted States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard white in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Offcers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Regular Army consists of the Infantry the Cavalry, the Field Artllery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, whleh are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army: the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the officers and enisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau, the chaplains, the professors and cadets of the United States Military Academy, the present military storekeeper, detached offlcers, de tached enllsted men, unasslgned recruits, the Indian scouts, the offeers and enlisted men of the retired list, and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for. Except in time of war or similar emergency when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of
the Regular Army shail not exeeed 280,000, including the Philippine Scouts: however, the Army Appropriatlon Act, approved June 30, 1922, for the fiscal year of 1923 provides for 125,000 enlisted men and 7,148 Philippine Scouts.

The Nationai Guard consists of the regularly enlisted mllitia between the ages of 18 and 45 years and of commissioned offeers between the ages of 21 and 64 years, of the several states. Territories and the District of Columbia. The organization thereof in general is the same as that prescribed fot the Regular Army. The National Guard may be called as such into the service of the United States and when so ealled is subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army as far as applicable. When Congress has authorized the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army. the members of the National Guard may be drafted Into the military service to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged.
The Organized Reserves constitute a war force in order to meet any major emergeney requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the Natlonal Guard. They are liable to military service only in the event of a serious hational emergency especially proclaimed by Congress.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND CORPS AREAS, U. S. ARMY.

| Department or Corps Areas. | Headquarters. | Jurisdiction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flrst Corps Area. . Second Corps Area | Boston N. Y. (Gov. Isi.) | Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. |
| Third Corps Area. | Naltimore, Md.. | N. Y., N. J., Del. ${ }^{\text {Pa., }}$, D. ${ }^{\text {Na. }}$ |
| Fourth Corps Area | Ft. MePhersoñ, Ga. | N., C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Aia., Tenn., Miss., La. |
| Firth Corps Area.. | Columbus Bar'ks, Ohio.. | Ohio, W. Va., Ind., Ky. |
| Sixth Corps Area.. | Chicago, Ill. | Ili., Mlch., Wis. |
| SeventhCorpsArea | Omaha, Neb. | Ark., Mo., Kan., Iowa, Neb., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak. |
| Eighth Corps Area | F't. Sam Houston, Tex. | Tex., Okia., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz. |
| Ninth Corps Area. | Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.............. | Wash,. Ore., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Utah, Nev., Cai. |
| Hawalian Dept | Honolulu. | Hawaian Islands and dependencies. |
| Philippine Dept. | Manila. | Phillppine Islands and U. S. troops in China. |
| Pan. Canal Dept.. | Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights. | Canal Zone. |
| COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS. |  |  |
| Ir | Boston | Coast defenses of Boston, L. I. Sound, Narragansett Bяy New Bedford, Portland and Portsmontli. |
| Second. | N. Y. (Gov. Isl.) | Coast defenses of the Delaware, Eastern N. Y., Sandy Hook, and Southern N. Y. |
| Third | Baltimore, Md | Coast defenses of Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac. |
| Foutth. | Ft. McPherson, Ga | Coast defenses of the Cape Fear. Charleston, Key West Mobile, Pensacola and Savannah. |
| Ninth. | Presidlo of San Francisco, Cal........... | Coast defenses of the Columbia, Los Angeles, Puget Sound, San Diego, and Sań Franelsco. |
| reanama. | Ft. Amador, Canal Zone | Coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobai. |
| Hawailan. | Honolulu...... . . . | Coast defenses of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. |

Effective Sept. 1, 1920, the six military departments within the continental llmits of the United States were discontinued and the contlnental arca divlded into hine corps areas. The military departments and corps areas include the coast artillery dlstricts, coast defenses, forts and camps within their limits. In October, 1920, there was attanhed to the First. Corps Area such part of the State of New York as lies east of rest iongltude $72^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$; Sept. 1, 1920, the island of Porto Rico, with the

TACTICAL
The active tacticai divisions, with their headquarters, are as foilows: First, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Second, Camp Travls, Tex.; Hawaiian Division, Schofieid Barracks, H. T.; Panama Division, Fort

## GENERAL ARMY HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals of the army are located fiulu, Hawail; Takoma Park at Washington, D. C. at Hot Springs, Ark. (also navy); Denver, Colo., and Ei Paso, Tex. Presidio, San Francisco; Maniia, Philippines; Hono-

UNITED STATES MILITARY
Each Senator, Congressionai district and Territory, inciuding Porto Rlco. Alaska and Hawail, is entitled to have two eadets at tile academy; the District of Coiumbia, four cadets. Tliere are also eighty-two appointments at iarge, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the VicePresldent, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916) anthorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Mliltary Academy from among enlisted men in tile Regular Army and National
islands and kevs adjacent, was attached to the Second Corps Area, and the Territory of Alaska to the Nintll Corps Area. Sept. 1, 1920, there was attached to the Nintli Corps Area that part of the State of Arizona west of the 114 th meridian and south of the $33 d$ parallel. Aug. 1, 1922, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was attached to the Sixth Corps Area. The territorial limits of the coast artillery districts within the continental limits of the United States are tilose of the corps areas bearing the same numerical designations.
DIVISIONS.
Amador, C. Z.: Philippine Dirision, Fort Wm. MeKinley, P. I.; First Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Tex.

ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.
Guard, the total number not to exceed one liundred and elgity at any one tlme.

Appointments are usuaily miade one jear in advance of date of admlssion, by tise Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may elther be made after competitive examination or glven direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nomlnate two legally qualifled seconci candidates to be deslgnated first and second alternates. The alternates wlil irceelve from the wiar Department a letter of appointment. and will he
examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified $w . l l$ be admitted to the acadeny in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age; enlisted men of the Regular Ariny and of the National Guard must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, and have served as enlisted men not less than one year. Provided, that whenever any member of the graduating class shall fail to complete the course with his class by reason of sickness, or deficiency in his studles, or other cause, such failure shall not operate to delay the admission of his successor.

Appointees must be free from any infirm ty which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, United States history, and the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Fiiipinos to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: Provided, that the Filipinos yndergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, that said Filipinos undergoing instruction, on graduation, shall be eligible only to commissions in the Phiiippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

Th course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years; Provided, that any person heretofore nominated in accordance with regulations, for
appointment to fill a vacancy which would have resulted from the graduation of a cadct during the present year, may be so appointed notwithstanding the retention of such cadet at the academy; Provided further, that any cadet now at the academy may at his option, exercised prior to June 11, 1920, continue at the academy one additional year and postpone thereby his prospective graduation, and cadets not electing so to prolong their course shall be graduated in the years assigned to their respective classes prior to the passage of this act.

The course is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, economic and government, and ordnance and gunnery.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $\$ 1,174.20$ per year and with proper economy is sufflcient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of cadets graduated from 1802 to 1922 , inclusive, has been 6,959 . It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Brig.-Gen. Fred W. Siaden, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of fifteen persons. Number of cad $s$ June 1, 1922, was 1,154 .

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

| State. | Divisional Troops. | Corps Troops. | ARMY. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { G.H.Q. } \\ \text { Re- } \\ \text { serve } \\ \text { Troops. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Spec. Aliot. ment. | $\begin{gathered} * \text { Coast } \\ \text { Arty. } \\ \text { Corps. } \end{gathered}$ | State Staff. | Aggregate. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Auth'- } \\ \text { ized } \\ \text { for } \\ 1923 . \end{gathered}$ | Pct. of Au-thorized. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cav. | Army |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Div. | Troops. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Porto Rico. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,817 |  | 20 | 1,837 | 1,993 | 92 |
| New Hampshire. |  | 1,151 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1,154 | 1,367 | 84 |
| Oklahoma. . . . . | 3,527 | 1,579 |  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 4,142 | 5,074 | 82 |
| Arkansas.. |  |  |  | 354 |  | 1,274 |  | 28 | 1,656 | 2,041 | 81 |
| Minnesota. | 2,534 |  |  |  |  | 2,528 |  | 45 | 5,107 | 6,313 | 81 |
| South Carolina. | 1,438 | 307 |  |  |  |  | 225 | 7 | 1,977 | 2,444 | 81 |
| Rhode Island | -463 |  | 215 |  |  |  | 760 | 4 | 1,442 | 1,811 | 80 |
| Vermont. | 1,215 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 1,284 | 1,621 | 79 |
| Washington | 2,196 | 112 | 102 |  |  |  | 206 | 27 | 2,643 | 3,371 | 78 |
| Oregon.... | 1,969 |  |  |  |  |  | 333 | 41 | 2,343 | 3,023 | 78 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,648 | 1,551 | 1,715 | 810 |  |  |  | 49 | 12,773 | 16,505 | 77 |
| Wisconsin. . . | 3,937 | 301 | 1,226 | 77 |  | 1,260 |  | 16 | 6,817 | 8,870 | 77 |
| Indiana. | 3,814 | 1,175 |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 5,049 | 6,632 | 76 |
| New York | 11,069 | 2,355 | 1,352 | 837 |  | 3,611 | 2,142 | 89 | 21,455 | 28,615 | 75 |
| Connecticut | 1,560 | 1,210 | 164 |  |  |  | 178 | 22 | 3,134 | 4,212 | 74 |
| West Virginia. | 1,163 | 77 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 1,248 | 1,684 | 74 |
| Florida.. | 1,702 | 47 |  |  |  |  | 101 | 10 | 1,860 | 2,520 | 74 |
| Ohio. | 7,931 |  | 746 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 8,692 | 11,898 | 73 |
| Arizona | 528 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 532 | 729 | 73 |
| Georgia | 2,259 |  | 244 | 61 |  |  |  | 12 | 2,576 | 3,546 | 73 |
| New Jersey | 3,588 |  | 659 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 4,258 | 5,944 | 72 |
| Delaware. |  | 722 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 737 | $\frac{1}{5}, 058$ | 70 |
| Iowa. | 2,634 | 404 | 675 |  |  |  |  | 39 | 3,752 | 5,394 | 70 |
| Alabama | 2,061 | 188 | 425 |  |  |  |  | 22 | 2,696 | 3,906 | 69 |
| Missouri. | 2,825 | 851 |  |  | 447 |  |  | 18 | 4,141 | 6,014 | 69 |
| North Dakota | 1,123 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 1.146 | 1,667 | 69 |
| Michigan. | 3,718 | 214 | 250 |  |  |  |  | 23 | 4,205 | 6,149 | 68 |
| Mississipp | 1,386 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 1,419 | 2,091 | 68 |
| Louisiana. | 1,565 |  | 266 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 1,842 | 2,723 | 68 |
| North Carolina | 1,549 | 382 | 335 |  |  |  | 86 | 12 | 2,364 | 3,550 | 67 |
| Kentucky | 2,195 |  | 541 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2,744 | 4,152 | 66 |
| Maryland | 2,511 | 84 |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 2,635 | 4,038 | 65 |
| Maine. | 1,738 |  |  |  |  |  | 581 | 31 | 2,350 | 3,629 | 65 |
| South Dakota. |  | 154 |  |  | 866 |  |  | 5 | 1,025 | 1,586 | 65 |
| Virginia...... | 3.064 |  |  |  |  |  | 621 | 33 | 3,718 | 5,780 | 64 |
| Massachusetts | 6,711 |  | 368 | 250 |  | 312 | 937 | 27 | 8,605 | 13,520 | 64 |
| Illinois. | 4,941 | 846 | 215 |  |  | 1,368 |  |  | 7,370 | 11,971 | 62 |
| Idaho. | 450 |  | 437 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 914 | 1,501 | 61 |
| Kansas.. | 2,413 |  | 345 |  |  |  |  | 32 | 2,790 | 4,600 | 61 |
| Nebraska. | 1,278 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 | 1,299 | 2,146 | 61 |
| Colorado | 1,144 |  | 187 |  |  |  |  | 33 | 1,364 | 2,341 | 58 |
| Wexas.... | 5,526 |  | 1,007 |  |  |  |  | 40 | 6,573 | 12,005 | 55 |
| Wyoming. |  |  | 470 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 478 | 895 | 53 |
| Utah. ${ }^{\text {Haw }}$ | 492 |  | 205 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 724 | 1,495 | 48 |
| Hew Mexico |  |  |  |  |  | 1,229 |  | 33 | 1,262 | 2,817 |  |
| New Mexico |  | 125 | 412 |  |  |  |  |  | . 629 | 1,479 | 43 |
| California. . ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Columbi | 2,644 |  |  |  |  |  | 828 | 4 | 3,476 | 8,582 | 41 |
| Dist of Columbia | 378 | 88 113 |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 478 <br> 85 | 1,381 2,854 1 | 35 <br> 30 |
| Montana. | 423 | 113 | 146 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 439 | 1,581 | 28 |
| Nevada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 179 |  |
| Total.. | 112,973 | 13,077 | 12,707 | 2,389 | 1,313 | 13,399 | 6,998 | 1,151 | 164,007 | 241,297 | 68 |

## AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

TOTAL DEATHS, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.
(Offlial data, as of March 3, 1922.)

| Cause of Death. | Foreign. |  |  | Domestic. |  |  | Grand Total. |  | Aggregate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Offleers. | Enilsted Men. | Totai. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Offl- } \\ & \text { cers. } \end{aligned}$ | Eniisted Men. | Total. | Offlcers. | Enlisted Men. |  |
| Killed in action. . . . . . . | 1,618 | 35,193 | 36,811 |  | 5 | 5 | 1,618 | 35,198 | 36,816 |
| Died of wounds received in action. | 1,618 603 | 13,108 | 13,711 | 1 | 44 | 45 | 604 | 13,152 | 13,756 |
| Died of disease. . . . . . . . . | 609 | 23,091 | 23,700 | 1,037 | 37,369 | 38,406 | 1,646 | 60,460 | 62,106 |
| Died of acciden | 355 | 2,203 | 2,558 | 357 | 1,535 | 1,892 | 712 | 3,738 | - 4,450 |
| Drowned. | 17 | 308 | 325 | 13 | 372 | 385 | 30 | 680 | . 710 |
| Sulcide. | 60 | 237 | 297 | 75 | 598 | 673 | 135 | 835 | 970 |
| Murder or | 6 | 152 | 158 | 13 | 146 | 159 | 19 | 298 | 317 |
| Executed. Other cause | 1 | 11 120 | 11 121 | 2 | r 24 | +24 | 3 | 274 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 277 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total. | 3,269 | 74,423 | 77,692 | 1,498 | 40,247 | 41,745 | 4,767 | 114,67.0 | 119,437 |
| Total wounded. | 7,292 | 190,657 | 197,949 |  |  |  | 7,293 | 190,657. | 197.950 |
| Grand tot., died, wounded | 10,561 | 265,080 | 275,641 | 1,498 | 40,247 | 41,745 | 12,060 | 305,327 | 317,387 |

CASUALTIES BY STATES.
(Offciai data, as of March 3, 1922.)

| State. | DIED. |  |  | WOUNDED. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aggre- } \\ \text { gate } \\ \text { Casual- } \\ \text { tles. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Offlcers. | Eniisted Men. | Total. | Offlers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. |  |
| Alabama | 63 | 2,264 | 2,327 | 139 | 3,093 | 3,232 | 5,559 |
| Arizona. | 13 | . 276 | . 289 | 14 | 437 | 451 | . 740 |
| Arkansas | 33 | 1,647 | 1,680 | 34 | 1,520 | 1,554 | 3,234 |
| California | 197 | 2,767 | 2,964 | 209 | 4,458 | 4,667 | 7,631 |
| Coiorado. | 49 | 940 | -989 | 76 | 1,030 | 1,106 | 2,095 |
| Connecticut | 74 | 1,728 | 1,802 | 118 | 4,001 | 4,119 | 5,921 |
| Deiaware. | 11 | 149 | 160 | 10 | 178 | 188 | 348 |
| District of Columbia. | 97 | 311 | 408 | 103 | 400 | 503 | 911 |
| Fiorida......... | 27 | 1,112 | 1,139 | 50 | , 552 | 602 | 1,741 |
| Georgia | 130 | 2,724 | 2,854 | 206 | 2,194 | 2,400 | 5,254 |
| Idaho. | 22 206 | 6,597 | 619 6,534 | 470 | 11,839 | 889 12,309 | 18,508 |
| Iilinois | 296 | 6,238 | 6,534 | 470 130 | 11,839 | 12,309 3,585 | 18.843 |
| Indiana | 98 | 2,503 | 2,601 | 130 99 | 3,405 4,309 | 3,585 4,408 | 6,186 |
| Lowa. | 76 | 3,235 | 3,311 | 99 | 4,309 | 4,408 | 7,719 |
| Kansas. | 101 | 2,157 | 2,258 | 176 | 3,294 | 3,470 | 5,728 |
| Kentucky | 63 | 2,352 | 2,415 | 75 | 3,107 | 3,182 | 5,597 |
| Louisiana. | 42 | 2,132 | 2,174 | 40 | 1,156 | 1,19C | 3,370 |
| Maine. | 33 | 830 | 863 | 58 | 1,271 | 1,329 | 2,192 |
| Maryland | 83 | 1,455 | 1,538 | 119 | 2,414 | 2,533 | 4,071 |
| Massachusetts | 295 | 3,838 | 4,133 | 375 | 8,508 | 8,883 | 13,016 |
| Michigan. | 161 | 3,902 | 4,063 | 210 | 6,757 | 6,967 | 11,030 |
| Minnesota. | 82 | 3,229 | 3,311 | 95 | 4,494. | 4,589 | 7,900 |
| Mississippi | 36 | 1,577 | 1,613 | 45 | 1,035 | 1,080 | 2,693 |
| Missouri. . | 150 | 3,852 | 4,002 | 291 | 6,729 | 7,020 | 11,022 |
| Montana | 17 | 1,400 | 1,417 | 38 | 2,427 | 2,465 | 3,882 |
| Nebraska | 40 | 1,472 | 1,512 | 35 | 1,906 | 1,941 | 3,453 |
| Nevada..... | 7 30 | 155 529 | 162 559 | 26 | 180 994 | 185 1,020 | 347 1,579 |
| New Hampshire. | 30 | 529 | 559 | 26 | 994 | 1,020 | 1,579 |
| New Jersey. | 156 | 3,232 | 3,388 | 197 | 6,733 | 6,930 | 10,318 |
| New Mcxico | 16 | 383 | 399 | 17 | -554 | \% 571 | - 970 |
| New York. | 682 | 11,562 | 12,244 | 1,070 | 26,248 | 27,318 | 39,562 |
| North Caroilna. | 76 | 2,429 | 2,505 | 156 | 3,667 | 3,823 | 6,328 |
| North Dakota | 20 | 1,181 | 1,201 | 34 340 | 10,657 | 1,783 | 2,984 |
| Ohlo. . | 188 | 5,985 | 6,173 | 340 53 | 10,657 4,324 | 10,997 | 17,170 |
| Oklahoma | 43 | 2,497 | 2,540 | 53 | 4,324 | 4,377 | 6,917 |
| Oregon. | 46 | 804 | 850 | 60 | 887 | - 947 | 1,797 |
| Pennsyivania | 402 | 9,921 | 10,323 | 717 | 22,898 | 23,615 | 33,938 |
| Rhode Island. | 20 | 479 | 499 | 37 | 1,041 | 1,078 | 1,577 |
| South Carolina. | 69 | 1,958 | 2,027 | 146 | 2,356 | 2,502 | 4,529 |
| South Dakota | 14 | 1,029 | 1,043 | 31 | 1,189 | 1,220 | 2,263 |
| Tennessee | 92 | 2,655 | 2,747 | 221 | 3,563 | 3,784 | 6,531 |
| Texas. | 210 | 4,557 | 4,767 | 297 | 6,383 | 6,680 | 11,447 |
| Utah. | 16 | 4.88 | 504 | 14 | 626 | 640 |  |
| Vermont | 15 | - 488 | 497 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 693 3802 | 726 3.989 | 1,223 |
| Virginia. | 104 | 2,356 | 2,460 | 187 | - 3,802 | 3,989 | 6,449 |
| Washington | 63 | 1,302 | 1,365 | 81 | 1,907 | 1,988 | 3,353 |
| West Virginia. | 47 | 1,650 | 1,697 | 51 | 2,515 | 2,566 | 4,263 9,724 |
| Wisconsin. | 143 | 3,554 | 3,697 406 | 252 | 5,775 460 | 6,027 473 | 9,824 |
| Wyoming. | 7 | 399 | 406 | 13 | 460 | 473 | 879 |
| Alaska | 1 | 81 | 82 |  | 7 | 7 | 89 |
| Canal Zone | 1 | 10 | 11 |  |  |  | 11 |
| Hawali. | 6 | 44 | 50 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 55 |
| Philippine Islands | 2 | 104 | 106 |  | 4 | 4 | 110 |
| Porto Rico. . . . . | 2 | 157 | 159 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 163 |
| Total. | 4,767 | ] 1.4,670 | 119,437 | 7,270 | 190,657 | 197,927 | 317,364 |

There were, in additlon, 23 offecrs whom it has thus far been impracticable to classify by States, because of lack of home address.

# ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD. 

(As of August 1, 1922.)

| Country. | Army | Res. Inc. Militia. | CoUntry. | Army. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Res. Inc. } \\ \text { Milltia. } \end{gathered}$ | Country. | Army. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res. Ine. } \\ & \text { Milltia. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abyssinia | 51,000 | 400,000 | Esthonia | 25,000 | 50,000 | New Zealand. | 1,000 | 23,000 |
| Algeria. | 75,000 | 400,000 | Finland | 30,600 | 140,000 | Nicaragua. | 2,000 | Cons'p'n |
| Argentina | 26,300 | 759,000 | France | 777,000 | 4,400,000 | Norway | 40,000 | 315,000 |
| Australia | 3,200 | 108,000 | Germany | 100,000 |  | Paraguay | 1,900 | 100,000 |
| Austrla | 30,000 |  | Gt. Britai | 182,000 | 205,000 | Persia.. . | 86,000 | 100,000 |
| Belg. Congo | 12,400 |  | Greece | 250,000 | 250,000 | Peru | 7,500 | 99.000 |
| Belglum. | 113,000 | 237,000 | Guatema | 6,200 | 126,000 | Poland | 290,000 | 810,000 |
| Bolivia. | 7,100 | 230,000 | Hayti | 2,644 | 20,000 | Portuga | 33,000 | 620,000 |
| Brazil | 35,000 | 560,000 | Honduras | 2,900 | 43,577 | Rouman | 165,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Cana | 3,800 | 52,000 | Hungary | 35,000 | ,577 | Russia | 1,300,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Chili | 23,782 | 609,734 | India, Britis | 212,000 | 70,000 | Salvador | 1, 7,500 | 25,000 |
| Chlna. | 1,100,000 | 609,731 | Indo-China. | 20,000 | 0,000 | Santo Dom | 1,900 | 25,000 |
| Colombia | 6,000 | 362,700 | Italy. | 250,000 | 2,350,000 | Spaln | 217,000 | 700,000 |
| Costa-1 | Nat. Poli | ce..... | Japan | 300,000 | 1,700,000 | Sweden | 19,500 | 550,000 |
| Cuba. | 12,500 | 300,000 | Jugo-Sla | 140,000 | 1,100,000 | Switzer | 170,000 | 135,000 |
| Czecho-slo | 147,000 | 1,524,000 | Liberla. | 650 | 1, 2,500 | Turkey. | 120,000 | 800,000 |
| Denmark. | 26,000 | 159,000 | Lithuani |  | 45,000 | Un. of S. Afr. . | 2,200 | 12,000 |
| Dut Ea. Ind | 40,000 | 20,000 | Mexico | 68,316 | 833,000 | United States. | 125,000 | 160,000 |
| Ecuado | 6,000 | 90,000 | Morocco. | 218,000 |  | Uruguay | 8,500 | 157,439 |
| Egypt. critrea | 30,000 2,500 |  | Netherland | 30,000 | 450,000 | Venezuela | 8,000 | 87,000 |

## DECORATIORS WON BY AMERICANS IN THE WORLD WAR.

AWARDS MADE TO OFFICERS AND MEN BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CONGRESSIONAL MED. $1 L S$ OF HONOR.
Officers
Lient. Commander Joel T. Booné, (MC), U. S. N.
Ensign Charles H. Hammann, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. Edouard V. M. Isaacs, U. S. N.
Lieut. Commander Alexander G. Lyle, (MCDS), U. S. N.

Lieut. Commander James J. Madison, U. S. N. R. F.

Lieut. (jg) Weedon E. Osborne, (MCDS), U. S. N. (Dec).

Lleut. Orlando H. Petty, (MC), U. S. N. R. F.
Enlisted Men-
John Henry Balch, Ph. M. 1st el., U. S. N.
David E. Hayden, H. A. 1st cl., U. S. N.
Osmond KK. Ingram, G. M. 1st cl., U. S. N. (Dec)
Cann, Tedford H., Seaman, U. S. N. R. $\dot{F}$
Covington, Jesse W., Ship's Cook 3 d cl., U.S. N.
Graves, Ora, Seaman, U. S. N.
McGunigal, Patrick, Śhipfitter ist el., U. S. N.
Mackenzle, John, C. B. M., U. S. N'
Ormsbee, Francis Edward, C. M. M.; U. S. N. Schmidt, Oscar, C. G. M., U. S. N
Siegel, John Otto, Boatswain's Mate $2 d \mathrm{cl}$. , U. S. N.

Upton, Frank Monroe, Q. M. 3rd cl., U. S. N.
WAR AWARDS TO THE UNITED STATES
Medal of Honor-

Total officers award ..... 1,621
Grand total. ..... 2,160
WAR AWARDS TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Distinguished Service Medal- Officers. ..... 5
Navy Cross Officers. ..... 15
Letter of Commendation- Ofícers. ..... 13
Total. ..... 33
FOREIG DECORATIONS AWARDED TOUNITED STATES NAVY.
Belgian-
Men. ..... 82 ..... 82
British-
Officers ..... 67
Chinese- Officers. ..... 9
Czechoslovak- Officers. ..... 14
Greece- ..... 3
French- Officers. ..... 198
Men. ..... 97
Italian- Officers ..... 123
Men. ..... 261
Japanese- Officers. ..... 19
Portugal- Officers ..... 54
Men.. ..... 7
Russia (Provisional Gov't).- Officers ..... 13
Tunis- ..... 6

## AWARDS MADE TO OFFICERS AND MEN BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Congressional Medals of Honor are awarded by the Presldent ln the name of the Congress to such person who "while an officer or enlisted man of the ariny .shall in action involving actual contact with an enemy distingulsh himself conspicuously by gallontry and lntrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the eall of duty." Five were bestowed on the Unknown Soldier of the British, the French, the Itallan, the Belglan and the American Armies, and were laid upon their graves

Fighty-two Congresslonal Medals of Honor were awarded to American soldiers. Their names follow, an asterisk indleating posthumous award:

First Division-Sergt. Wilbur E. Colyer*; Sergt. Mlchael B. Ellis; Prlvate Sterling Morelock. Second Division-Prlvate Frank J. Bart; Lieut. Louis Cukela; Sergt. Charles F. Hoffman; Private John Joseph Kelly; Sergt. Matej Kocak*; Corpl. John H. Prultt*; Sergt. Ladlovous Van Iersal.

Third Division-Private John L. Barkley; Lieut. George Prlce Hays.

Fifth Division-Capt. Edward C. Allworth; Lieut. Samuel Woodfil.

Twenty-stxth Division-Private George Dilboy*; Private Mlehael J. Perkins*.

Twenty-seventh Division-Sergt. Alan Louis

Eggers; Private Frank Gaffney; Sergt. John Cridland Latham; Corpl. Thomas E. O'Shea*; Lieut. William Bradford Turner*: Sergt. Reidar Waaler. Twenty-eighth Division-Sergt. James I. Mestrovitch*
Twenty-ninth Division-Private Henry G. Costin*;
Sergt. Earl D. Gregory; Lieut. Patrick Regan.
Thirticth Division - Sergt. Joseph B. Adkinson; Private Robert L. Blackwell*: Lieut. James C. Dozier; Sergt. Garey Evans Foster; Sergt. Thomas Lee Hali*; Corpl. James D. Heriot*: Sergt. Richmond H. Hilton; Sergt. James E. Karnes; Sergt. Milo Lemert*; Sergt. Edward R. Talley: Corpl. John C. Villepigue; Private Calvin John Ward. Thirty-third Division-Corpl. Jake Allex; Sergt. Johannes S. Anderson; Sergt. Sydney G. Gumpertz; Corpl. Ralyn Hill; Private Berger Loman; Capt. George H. Mallon; Corpl. Thomas A: Pope; Sergt. Willie Sandlin; Private Clayton K. Stack.
Thirty-fifth Division-Capt. Alexander
Skinker*; Private Nels Wold*.
Thirty-sixth Division-Sergt. Samuel M. Tampler; Corpl. Harold L. Turner
Thirty-seventh Division-Lieut. Albert E. Baesel* Forty-second Division-Corpl. Sidney E. Manning; Private Thomas C. Neibauer; Sergt. Richard W. O'Neill.
Seventy-seventh Division-Capt. Nelson M. Holderman; Sergt. Benjamin Kaurman; Capt. George G McMurtry; Capt. L. Wardlaw Miles; Private Archie A. Peck; Lieut. Col. Fred E. Smith*; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey.
Seventy-eighth Division-Sergt. Wiiliam Sawelson*. Eighty-second Division-Lieut. Col. Emory J. Pike*: Corpl. Alvin C. York.
Eighty-ninth Division-Private Charles D. Barger; Private David B. Barkeley*; Capt. Marcellus H. Chiles*; Sergt. Arthur J. Forrest; Private Jesse N. Funk; Lieut. Harold A. Furlong; Sergt. M. Waido Hatler; Sergt. Harold I. Johnston; Lieut. J. Hunter Wiekersham*.

Ninety-firsi Division-Sergt. Phiiip C. Katz; Major Oscar F. Miiler*; Sergt. Lloyd M. Seibert; Sergt. Chester IH. West.

Ninety-third Division-Lieut. George'S. Robb.
Tank Corps-Lieut. Donald M. Cali; Corpl. Harold W. Roberts*.

Air Service-Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr.*.
Prior to the Work War 1,722 Congressional Medals of Honor had been awarded to American soldiers; this number does not include 911 awards made and later cancelied (as per circular of War Department, 1904).

The War Department aiso awarded 5,907 Distinguished Service Crosses.

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Awards as made by organization up to Nov. 1, 1922, are reported by the Adjutant General of the irmy as follows:
Regular Army officers
Emergency officers.
662
Omerg (special)-Master of the sword at
U. S. M. A.
U. S. Enlisted men
U. S. Enlisted women (Signal Corvis)

Army Nurse Corps (female)
U. S. Navy offcers.
U. S. Marine Corps officers

Civilians (American):
American Red Cross
Jewish Welfare Board
Knights of Columbus.
Salvation Army.
Y. M. C. A.

Government officiais $\because a, \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$.
Total.
59
Civlians (Foreign):

British. 16

Totalian
oreign officers:
Belgian Army...................... . . . . . . . 31
French Army.
Australlan Army
British Army
British Navy...
Canadian Army
Italian Army.
Japanese Army.
Roumanian Army
Russian Army
Serbian Army

## Total

Grand totai.
520
1,582
" $a$ " To offcials on duty in or connected with
offices or bureaus of the War Department and various other Government departments and commissions.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS
(Total Awards to Nov. 1, 1922.
The awards of decorations by foreign countries to Americans in recognition of services during the Worid War, as made up to Nov. 1, 1922, are reported by the Adjutant General of the army as foilows: Belgium-

Croix de Guerre. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444
Order of the Crown.......................... . . . 140
Order of
86
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Order of Leopold . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 47 \\ \text { Order of Leopold } & 20 \\ \text { Decoration Militaire. . . . . }\end{array}$ 86
Decoration Militaire. 20
Military Cross
Medal of Queen Elizabeth.
Decoration Civique
Commemorative Medal
Total.
753

## China

Chinese Order of Golden Grain. 12
Chinese Order of the Striped Tiger 4

Total
16

Cuba
1

## Total

$\square$
Czechoslovakia-
Czechoslovak Croix de Guerre . . . . . . . . . . . 26
Revolutionary Medal.
Total.
27
France- $\begin{array}{r}\text { Croix de Guerre }\end{array}$
Legion of Honor
University Paim
11,571
Unversity Paim.
11,058
430
Military Medal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 303
Order of Black Star . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 285
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Medal of Honor Epidemies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 269 \\ \text { Order of Agricultural Merit. . . . . . . . } & 100\end{array}$
Medai of Honor Foreign Afiairs.............. . . . . $\quad 176$
Medal of Honor Life Saving, etc......... 17
Medal of Honor Life Saving, etc............. . $\quad 17$
Medai of National Recognition.
Mutuality Medal
Order of Nichan el Anouar
14,096
Great Britain-
Military Medal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 411
Military Cross
323
Distinguished Conduct Medai................ 114
Order of St. Michael and St. George..... 81
Distinguished Service Order.
Royal Red Cross.
Order of the Bath
Order of the Br
Meritorious Berish Empire.
Distintious service Medal
guished Flying Cross.
Royal Victorian Order. ........................
Total.
1,217
Greece-
Greek Order of The Redeemer
Greek Order of George I
Greek Medal of Military Merit
Greek War Cross.
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 35$
Italy-
Croce Di Guerra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 389
War Service Ribbon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 378
Order of the Crown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 159
Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus..... 62
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Medal for Military Vaior ............................................ } & 1 \\ \text { Military Order of Savoy . . . }\end{array}$
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,011
Japan- Japanese Order of the Rising Sun. ........ . 34
Order of the Sacred Treasure............... . . 18
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 52
Lithuania- Lithuanian Service Cross. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Total......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Monaco-
Order of Charles of Monaco............... 2

## Total.

Montenegro-
Prince Danito de Montenegro. . . . . . . . . . . . 125

| Medalile de Bravoure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Medailie pour la Ziele. . . . . . . . |  |

Medallie pour la Zele. ...........
Obinitch Medal of Montenego
Montenegrin War Cross.
$\underset{\text { Manama La Solidaridad. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 112}{ }$
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 112


161 AMERICAN GIRLS CAVE
The Women's Overseas Service League on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1922, published a list of the 161 "gold star" American girls who gave their lives in the World War. Most of them rest in French soil though some are buried in Siberia, China, Manila and Armenia and some in England. Plans are being forwarded for a permanent memorial for them. Miss Irene Givenwilson, Curator of the Red Cross Museum, Washington, has the matter in charge. Of those on the list Marion Crondell, Y. M. C. A. canteener was killed by a German shell at Chalons-sur-Marne, March 26, 1917; Winona C. Martin was killed in a Paris hospital by a bomb from a German air raider; and Ruth Landon was killed when the German shell from Big Bertha struck and demolished the roof of the Church of St. Gervais in Paris at Good Friday service, 1918.
California-San Francisco-Thelma Eisfeldt. Nellie G. Galliher.
Hollywood-Pauline H. Field, Mary Agnes Moore.
Petaluma-Viola E. Lundholm, Ruth W. Lundholm.

Fort Jones-Maud Evans.
Altaville-Elizabeth F. Lee
Dos Palos-Ida Henrietta Vietmeier.
Colorado-Denver-Hattie M. Raithel.
Leadville-Clara M. Orgren.
Connecticut-Waterbury-Alice J. Knight.
Plattsville-Irene Mercedes Flynn.
Idaho-Nampa-Gcnevra, Robinson.
Winchester-Norene Mary Royer.
Florida-Jacksonville-Bessie Gale.
Georgia-Decatur-Camille O'Brien
Delaware-Wilmington-Ruth MacGregor
Illinois-Chicago-Lucille Pepoon, Carmelita
O'Connor, Antoinette W. Lippold.
Evanston-Helen Burnet Wood.
Virginia-Nellie Robertson.
Beecher City-Geneva Gastevens.
Decatur-Florence A. Hinton.
Indiana-Frankton-May Berry.
Roanoke-Grace G. Buell.
Lebanon-Grace Copeland.
Washington-Crystal E. McCord.
Jeffersonville-H. Mary Rapp.
Iowa-Carroll-Kathleen C. Kennebeck.
Council Bluffs-Ruby Smith.
Edgewood-Ruth Cutler, Elsie May Hatch
Fort Madison-Dorothy E. Koellner.
Kansas-Abilene-Grace W. Hersliey
Kentucky-Eddyville-Katherine P. Irwin.
Maine-Andover-Frances E. Bartlett.
Maryland-Baltimore-Daisy Adams, Charlotte
A. Cox, and Grace Belle Micheau.

Michigan-Detroit-Mabel A. Ragan, Charotte Schonheit

Blanchard-Hazel E. Babcock
Battle Creek-Alice V. Murphy.
Buchanan-Gladys N. Lyon.
Massachusetts-Boston-Anna Walker
Roxbury-Anna K. Welsh, Evelyn Jane De Mers.
Cambridge-Helen M. Burrage.
Springfield-Margaret Bailey.
Chelsa-Mary C. Burke.
Somerville-Katherine $\dot{\mathrm{V}}$. Golden, Gertrude 'Connor
Sheffield-Maud Victoria Kells.
Dorchester-Grace L. Malloch.
Needham-Mrs. Charles McDonald.
Amherst-Elizabeth Stearns Tyler.
Minnesota-Duluth-Lydia V. Whitesidc.
St. Hilaire-Norah E. Anderson.
Montevideo-Esther Amundsen
Mississippi-Biloxi-Katherine Dent
Carrollton-Margaret Eleanor Kerin
Missouri-Queen City-Katherine Hoffman
Nebraska-Oraaha-Maude Mac Butler, Marion Crandell
New Hampshire-Concord-Lucy. N. Fletcher.

## Russia-

St. George's Cross ..... 22
Order of St. Stanislaus ..... 21
16
Order of St. Anne... Stanislaus Silver Medal ..... 16
6
St. Anne's Medal ..... 1
Total. ..... 68
Serbia-
Order of White Eagie ..... 31
Order of St. Sava ..... 12
Order of the Star of the Karageorge. ..... 1
Total ..... 45
Grand total ..... 17,870

New Jersey-Newark-Esther Slocum, H1orence L. Athay.

Jersey City-Catherine McGurty.
Cresskill-Margaret Worth.
Haddon Heights-Elizabeth H. Weimann.
Madison-Annabel S. Roberts.
Somerville-Emma E. Venn, Eliz. McWilliams.
New York-Fredonia-Asnia William:.
Oneonta-Fannie Scatchard.
Holland-Florence H. Trank.
Buffalo-Magdalena M. Volland.
Albany-Gertrude Valentine.
Clyde-Marjorie R. Vrooman.
New Rochelle-Lorraine Ransome
Brooklyn-Alice C. Rogers, Winifred L. Hcath.
New York City-Edith White, Frances Moeschen, Edna McCauley, Sophia Haarman, Dorothy Hamlin. Dorothea Gay, Ruth Landon, Dorothea Cromwell,
Gladys Cromwell, Anna McBrcen, Edith Barnett.
Norwich-Mary K. Cairns.
Suffern-Florence W. Campbell.
Rockville Centre-Winona Caroline Martin.
Rochester-Blanche A. Rowley.
Elmira-Mabel R. Morey.
Canandaigua-Martha D. McKechnie.
Palmer Falls-Alice Hagadorn.
Philmont-Katheryne E. Greene
North Carolina-Charlotte-Felicita W. Hecht.
North Dakota-Golden Valley-Sabra Regina
Hardy.
Lisbon-Florence Kimball.
Ohio-Attica-Edith Ayres.
Dayton-Jeannette Bellman.
Springfield-Helena J. Courtney.
Cincinnati-Ella Maescher.
East Liverpool-Elizabeth L. Russell.
Oregon-Hillsboro-Ima L. Ledford
Pennsylvania-Allentown-Mary Eilen Appel, Anna Marie McMullen.

Philadelphia-Marion H. Whitc, Nellie J. Ward.
Pittsburgh-Kathrine M. Joyce.
Summerville-Jessie P. Baldwin.
Scwickley-Virginia Branum.
Watsontown-Helen Fairchild.
Scranton-Eugenia C. Hosie.
Yardley-Miriam Knowles.
Pottstown-Harriet L. Kulp.
Ridgway-Claire Lcdden.
Shreveport-Julia Lide.
Lansdowne-Mary C. Stevens.
Bcllevue-Alice L. Thompson.
Shickshinny-Gladys Watkins.
McKeesport-Esther Yochelson.
York-Jeanette Zinn.
Rhode Island-Providence-Caroline H. Christman.

Pawtucket-Henrietta I. Drummond.
Manville-Teresa M. Murphy.
Vermont-Burlington-Luella M. Wheeler.
Virginia-Achilles-Cornelia E. Thornton.
Charlottesville-Anna D. Reveley.
West Virginia-Clarksburg-Lucinda L. Rose.
Washington - Seattle - Tilda A. Thorkelson,
Mrs. Jessie Chisholm, Alice Stevens Drisko.
Washington, D. C. Erma L. Shaw, Jane Minor Hendricks, Jane A. Delano.

Wisconsin-Ashiand-Nellie M. Dingley.
Gilmanton-Eileen L. Forrest.
Lodi-Elma Groves.
Lake Geneva-Elizabeth L. McDonald
Richland Center-Dorothy Beth Millman.
Alma-Orma A. Schreiter.
Canada-Toronto-Ella Dalton.
Quebec-Kathleen E. Symmes.
Petcrsboro, Ont.-Marian L. Overend.
Goderich, Ont.-FIorence Beatrice Graliain.
Foreign Lands-Paris-Elizabeth May Durant.
Edinburgh, Scotland-Jean L. Lueders
London, England-Harrictt Hannaford Ellis.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

John A. Lejeune, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18 th and B Strects, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (Nov. 20, 1922): 1,093 officers, 116 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks, and 27,400 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major general commandant, 1 major general (permanent), 1 major general (temporary), 3 brigadier generals; staff: 6 brigadier generals, line, 33 colonels, 44 lieutenant coloncls, 124 majors,

329 captains, 276 first lieutenants, 275 second lieutenants, 58 marine gunners, 58 quartermaster clerks, 42 pay clerks, 73 sergeants major, 368 quartermaster sergeants, 2 drum majors, 413 first sergeants, 399 gunnery sergeants, 1,853 sergeants, 3,303 corporals, 320 drummers, 320 trumpeters, 5,071 privates, first class, 15,211 privates, 1 leader of band, 1 second leader, 10 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 10 third-class musicians.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier Generals, Staff-Henry. C. Haines, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. Major Generals, Line-George Barnett, Wendell C. Neville. Brigadier Generals, Line-Joseph H. Pendleton, Eli K. Cole, Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, Harry Lee, John H. Russell.

The losses due to the World War were: Killed in action, 1,450 ; died of wounds, 1,007 ; dled of disease, 304 ; , accidentally killed, 28 ; died of other causes, 18; total, 2,807. Wounded, 7,714. Total casualties, 10,521

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-
commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and from civil life

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained from the U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are made at all marine barracks, posts and stations. There are recruiting stations at 28 E. 23d St., New York City; 402 Atlantic Ave., Boston; Post Office Building, Philadelphia; 544 S. State St., Chicago; 3d Floor, Post Office, Kansas City; 535 ,St. Charlés St., New Orleans; Old Federal Building, Houston; Custom House, Denver; 170 Fourth St., Portland, Ore.; 660 Market St., San Franciseo, and in other large cities.

## WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

(Treasury Building. The active life of the Corporation, exeept for the liquidation of its business, ceases July 1, 1923.)

Chairmian-Andrew W. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury), Henry C. Wallace (Sccretary of Agriculture).

Managing Director-Eugene Meyer, Jr. (term expires May 17, 1924); Assistant to the Managing Director-Floyd R. Harrison.

Directors-George R. Cookscy (term expires May

17, 1924) ; Dwight F. Davis (term expires May 17; 1926) ; Fred Starek (term expires May 17, 1926).

Assistants to the Directors-William Ontjes, Snelson Chesney, Ralph P. Merritt.

General Counsel-G. A. Marr.
Consulting Counsel-Gerard C. Henderson.
Secretary-George P. Lynde.
Treasurer-R. Reyburn Burklin.

## INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU.

Honorary Director-Dr. Pablo Garcia Medina, Guatemala, Washington, D. C.; Executive ClertBogota, Colombia; Director-Surgeon Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Assistant to the DirectorAssistant Surgeon General J. D. Long, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Vice Director-Assistant Surgeon General J. H. White, Unitcd States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Secretary-Dr. Julio Bianchi, Minister of W. P. Montgomery, Pan-American Bullding, WashW. P. Montgomery, Pan-American Bullding, Wash-
ington, D. C.; Board of Directors-Dr. J. Llambias, Director General Public Health, Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Dr. Carlos Chagas, Dlrector General Public Health Rio de Janeiro Brazil: Dr Juan Guiteras, Director General Public Health, Habana, Cuba; Dr. Luis Razetti, Secretary Academy of Medicine, Caracas, Venezuela.

## IMPEACHMENTS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of trcason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tricd, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty, Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate. and only two of them have been conricted. The record is as follows:

Wiliiam Blount, Senator from Tennessec, impeached Julv 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war With Spain In lavor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial Dec. 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799; vote, 11 gulity, 14 not guijty; verdict, acquittal

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Fampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vcte, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office

Samuel Chasc, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30. 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 gnilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict acquittal.

Jarnes Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impached for tyrannous treatment of counscl, 1830 ; peached 10 trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from Dce. 13,

1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty verdict acquittal

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Conlederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26 , 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty; verdict, guilty punisliment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, uot guilty, 19 verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United Statcs, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to Aug. 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 5, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida impeached 1905 for misconduct in offce; trial Feb. 6 to Feb. 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal

Robert W. Archibald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles cllarging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Scnate began his trial Dec. 3, 1912, and enderl Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removal from office.
On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G Dayton was impeached. Proccedings droppoi March 3, 1915

In the House, near the close of the 66th Congress, a member ashed for the impeacliment of Federal District Judge Kencsaw Mountain Landis for having accepted, at a salary, the post of Commissioner of Bascbali. The deniand was not acted upon by the Housc.

## STORY OF THE RAILROAD DOLLAR.

(From a Nov., 1922, bulletln of the National City Bank of N. Y.)

For the last six years the percentage of the annual Income of the railroad companies directly disbursed to thelr own employes has been as follows:
In 1916............. $\$ 1,365,776,046$ or 38 per cent. In 1917. 1,617,718,932 or 40.3 per cent. In 1918............. $2,430,846,416$ or 49.8 per cent. In 1919.............. $2,644,109,442$ or 51.4 per cent. In 1920. . . . . . . . . . . . $3,424,075,109$ or 55.4 per cent. In $1921 \ldots . . . . . . . . . .2,585,329,497$ or 46.9 per cent. For the year 1921 the average dollar of railroad incomes for all the raiiroads of the country was disbursed as follows:

For labor (saiarles and wages) Cents.
and miscilaneous...... 46.9 For fuel. 20.6 For fuel. 9.5

For loss and damage, injuries to persons and insurance.
For depreciation and retirements
For hire of equipment and joint facility rents.
Total expenses.
Net operating income (available for interest on
bonds or notes or dividends on stock). $\qquad$
The Iliinois Central Railroad Company has 100.0 out an analysis of its receipts and expendltures for the year 1921, showing the sharc of each dollar of revenue contributed by each source of income, and how each dollar of revenue was expended. The table ls as foliows:

## WHERE THE 1921 DOLLAR CAME FROM.

 Cents.Transportation of freight $(44,637,466$ tons; average distance per ton, 270.46 miles; average revenue per ton per mile, 1.015 cents).
Transportation of passengers ( $37,027,889$ passengers; average distance per passenger, 25.25 miles; average revenue per passenger per mile, 3.104 cents).
71.71

Transportation of mail...
Sources related to freight service, ................... murrage and storage, and special service... Switchlng servlce.
Sources related to passenger service, such as operation of parior cars, excess baggage, etc.
Hotel, restaurant, dinlng room and buffet service.
Statlon and train privileges, and misceilaneous

Rents of equlpment, road, buildings and other property, joint facilltles, and misceilaneous income.
Income from corporate investments
2.50
100.00

WHERE THE 1921 DOLLAR WENT.

| * | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wa- } \\ & \text { ges. } \end{aligned}$ | Materiai. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Maintenance of tracks, roadbed, buiidlngs, brldgen and other |  |  |  |
| structures (wages, $54.7 \%$; materlai, 45.3\%) | 8.56 | 7.09 | 15.65 |
| Malntenance of locomotlves, freight and passenger cars and |  |  |  |
| other equilpment (wages, $62.7 \%$; material, $37.33 \%$ ) | 11.87 | 7.07 | 18.94 |
| Train, station and swltching |  |  |  |
| operatlons, and other transportatlon servlce (wages, $92.96 \%$; material, $7.04 \%$ ) | 24.81 | 1.88 | 26.69 |
| Traffic agencies, compilation and lssuance of tarlffs, misceianeous trafflc expenses (wages, |  |  |  |
| 73.44\%; material, $26.56 \%$ ) | 0.94 | 0.34 | 1.28 |
| Hotel, restaurant, dining and buffet service (wages, $48.39 \%$; |  |  |  |
| niaterial, 51.61\%) <br> Fuel | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.62 7.50 |
| Saiaries of cierks and other general office employes. |  |  | 1.48 |
| Legal expenser... . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 0.18 |
| Penslon department expenses |  |  | 016 |
| Salarles of general offlcers. |  |  | 0.19 |
| Valuation expenses. |  |  | 0.15 |
| Mlsceilaneous general expenses.. |  |  | 0.37 |
| Depreclatlon and retlrement of equipment. |  |  | 3.90 |
| Loss, damage and casualties.... |  |  | 1.97 |
| Rent of equipment, leased lines, joint facilities and miscellaneous rents. |  |  | 2.45 |
| Interest on bonds and other int.erest charges. |  |  | 6.85 |
| Divldends on capital stock |  |  | 4.48 |
| Taxes. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 5.54 |
| Balance avallable for enlarging and lmproving the property. |  |  | 1.60 |
|  |  |  | 100.00 |

## OFFICIALS FROM WHOM CAMING AND FISHINC LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Alabama-The Commissioner of Conservation, Montgomery.
Alaska-The Governor, Juneau; Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Arizona-State Game Warden, Phoenix.
Arkansas-Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
California-Executlve Officer, Fish and Game Commission, New Cali Building, San Francisco.
Colorado-State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
Connecticut-Socretary, Commission of Fisherles and Game, Hartford
Secretary, Shell Fish Commission, New Haven.
Delaware-Secrctary, Game and Fish Commisslon, Laurel.
District of Columbia-Superintendent Metropolitan Poilce, Washlngton.
Fiorida-Sheii Fish Commissioner, Taliahassee.
Georgia-Game and Fish Commissioner, Atianta.
Idaho-Fish Commlssioner, Pocateiio.
Illinois-Chiof Game and Fish Warden, Springfield.
Indiana-Dlrector, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis.
Iowa-State Fish and Game Warden, Des Moines.
Kansas-State Fish and Game Wardell, Pratt.
Kentucky-Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commlssion, Frankfort.
Louisiana-Commlssioner of Conservation, New Court Buiiding, New Orieans.
Maine-Commissioncr of Iniand Fisherles and Game, Augusta.
Maryland-Conservation Commission, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts-Chairman, Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
Michigan-Dlrector, Conservation Commission, Lansing.
Minnesota-Game and Fish Commissioncr, St. Paui.
Mississippi-Department of Game and Fish, Jackson.
Missouri-Game and Fish Commissioner, St. Louis.
Montana-Gamc and Flsh Commission, Helena.

Nebraska-Chief Deputy, Game and Fish Commission, Lincoln.
Nevada-State Fish Commissioner, Reno
New Hampshire-Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.
New Jersey-Fisll and Game Commissioner, East Orange.
New Mexico-Game and Fish Warden, Sante Fe.
New York-Secrctary of Conservation Commission, Albany.
North Carolina-Cliairman, Fisheries Commission Board, Morehead Clty.
North Dakota-Pres., Game and Fish Board Beach.
Ohio-Chief Game Warden, Board of Agricuiture, Columbus.
Oklahoma-Secretary, Game and Fisll Commission, Oklahoma City.
Oregon-Fish and Game Commissions, Portland.
Pennsylvania-Fish and Game Depts., Harrisburg.
Rhode Island-Iniand Fisheries Commission, Providence.
South Carolina-Chief Game and Fish Warden, Coiumbla.
South Dakota-State Game and Fish Warden, Pierre.
Tennessee-State Game and Fish Warden, Nashvilie.
Texas-Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
Utah-Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont-Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.
Virginia-Commissioner of Game and Iniand Fisheries, Richmond.
Washington-Chicf Game Warden and State Fish Commlssioner, Olympia; Chief Deputy Game Warden, Spokane.
West Virginia-Game and lish Commission, Charieston.
Wisconsin-Conservation Commission, Madison.
Wyoming-Game and Fish Dept., Cheyennc.

## WORLD ACRICULTURE SOCIETY.

(Headquarters, Amherst, Mass.)

The purpose of the World Agriculture Soclety is to promote increased food productlon.

President-Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, (President Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Executive Secretary-Laurence $H$. Parker, Amherst; Treasurer-Harry W. Kidder, (Treasurer Amberst College); Clerk of the Corporation-Arthur H. Dakin, Amherst; Field Secretary-Lincoln W. Barnes, Amherst; Auditor-Wlnthrop S. Welles, Amherst; Erecutive Committee-Ray Stannard Baker, Lineoln W. Barnes, Charles R. Green, Robert J. MCFall, Laurence H. Parker, Winthrop S. Welles.

Advisory Council-Belgium, M. Pail DeVuyst, Director General. Belgium Department of Agriculture; British Isles, J. Nugent Harris, 42 Dalebury Road, Wandworth Common, London, S. W. 17; Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs, Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershlre; Canada, Col. H. M. Tory, President, University of Alberta; Licut.-Col. F. C. St. B. Harrison, Princlpal, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; Cblna, Dr. Wen Pin Wei, Chinese Legation, London, England; France, M. Henri Girard, membre du Conscil Superieur de l'Agriculture, Plailly, Oise; Unlted States, Dr. H. P. Douglas, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Butterfield.
Branches of World Agriculture Society-Amherst, Mass., Guy A. Thelin, Secretary; Berea, Ky., Secretary-Treasurer, Harlan Franklin; Connecticut Agrlcultural College, Storrs, Conn., Samuel Kostolefsky, Secretary; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., Proi. W. K. Blodgett, Secretary; North Carolina State College Agricultural Club, A. H. Veasey, President, Raleigh, N. C.; Tuskegee, Ala., S. B. Simmons, Secretary; Wellesley College, Margaret W. Conant, Secretary; Ontario Agricultural College, M. Leslie Hancock, Secretary

Instltut National d'Agronomie, members, MM. Angot Gerard, Samsoen. Tran Van Trin, 16 rue Claude Bernard. Paris, France; Hokkaido Impcrial University, Prof. K. Morimoto, organizer, Nanking, China; Philippines University, Prof. Jose J. Mirasol, Los Banos, P. I.; A. E. F. Farmers' Club, Lleut. Adolph C. Stangel, 2001 Washington St., Manitowoc, Wis.; International Institute of Agriculture, Signor Dragoni, Rome, Italy.
International Association of Agricultural Missions, Dr. Warren Ir. Wilson, New York City, Presi-
dent: Vice Presidents, Prof. Sam Higginbotlism India; Prof. B. C. Case, Burma; Prof. B. H. Hunnicut, Brazil; Prof. H. A. Longworth, Africa; Prof F. L. Crouse, Chile: Dcan J. H. Rcisncr, East China: Prof. G. W. Groff, South China; Prof. L. H. Parker, Amberst, Mass., for the United States; American Country Life Association, Dr. K. L. Butterfield, Amherst, Mass., President; A. R. Mann, Ithaca, N. Y., Mrs. Chas. F. Shuttler, Farmington, Mo., Vice Presldents; $\dot{E}$. C. Lindeman, Greenboro, ${ }^{\text {N }}$. C., Executlve Secretary; C. F. Jenkins, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer; Field Secretary, N. T. Frame, Morgantown, W.Va.

World Alliance for International Friendship through Churches, Dr. H. A. Atkinson, 70 Flfth Ave., New York City, director; Rural Life Bureau of National Catholic Wellare Councll, the Rev. E. V. O'Hara, Eugene, Ore., director: 'Societe des Ingenieurs Agricoles de Louvain, M. le Vicomte Vilain XIII, President, Louvaln, Belgium; Commission Nationale pour l'Embellissement de la Vie Rural, M. Max Pastur, Jodoigne, President.
Assoclation des Ingenieurs Agricoles de Gembloux, H. Kufferath, Gembloux, Belgium, Presidént; Federazione pro Montibus, Dr. Guido A. R. Borghesani, Rome, Italy, director; Hungarian Agrarian League, Address, Ullvet, Hungary; Bureau of Applied Botany of Russian Scientlfic Agricultural Committee, Prof. N. I. Vabilov, Morskaja, 44 Petrograd, Russia, Chairman; director of New York office, D. N. Borodin, 110 W. 40 th St., N. Y. Clty; Union of Siberian Creamery and Other Co-operatlve Associations, Joseph K. Okulltch, 113 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

La Soclete des Agriculteurs de France, M. le Marquis de Vogue, Paris, President; American Committee for Devastated France, President, Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman Executive Committee, 16 E. 39th St., N. Y. City; M. Andre Tardleu, Paris, Honorary President; Myron T. Herrick, President; Village Clubs Association of England and Wales, Sir Henry Rew, K. C. B., 80 Pall Mall, London, S. W. I., Chairman.

Junta Agro-Pecuaria Internaciónal (Llvestock Breeders), Robert Scoville, New York City, Chairman: Woman's National Farm and Garden Assoclation, 1828 Stevens Bldg, Chlcago, Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Mich., President.

## THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

(Washington, D. C.)

United States - Chairman - Obadiah Gardner; Clarence D. Clark, Marcus A. Smith; Secretarywilliam H. Smith.

Canada-Chairman-Charles A. Magrath; Henry A. Powell, K. C., Slr William Hearst, K. C. M. G.; Secretary-Lawrence J. Burpee.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION:

## (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington.)

For defining and marklng boundary between Unlted States and Canada, except on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Rlver; for marklng and surveying boundary between Alaska and Canada.
U. S. Section-Commissioner-E. Lester Jones: Engineer to the Comm.-J. H. Van Wagenen; Chief Clerk and Disbursing Opicer-Robert B. Martin.

Canadian Section-Commissioner-J.J. MeArthur.

## ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, during the last cight years, has given $\$ 1,107,000$ toward the construction of 1,633 rural schoolhouses for Negroes in 14 southern States. This aid has been furnished on condition that the Negroes themselves, through their own contributions, from white friends or from public funds, raise an amount equal to or larger than that furnished by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

On this co-operative plan, up to Nov. 20, 1922, 1,63.3 schoolhouses, utilizing the services of 3,807 teachers and providing for 171,000 pupils. were louilt at a total cost of approximately $\$ 5,700,000$. Of this amount the Negroes gave about $\$ 1,510,000$, the whites $\$ 345,000$, the public funds $\$ 2,738,000$, and Mr. Rosenwald $\$ 1,107,000$. Classified by

> ROSENWALD AID TO NEGRO

Julius Rosenwald in 1910 offered through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. to give $\$ 25,000$ toward the cost of a Negro Y. M. C. A. building for men and boys in any city of the United States which by opular subscrintion would raise $\$ 75,000$ additlonail, popular subscription would raise $\$ 7,000$ additional, thus assuring 8 . Duilding to cost complete a minimum
of $\$ 100,000$. Under this offer bulldings were erected at a cost of $\$ 2,150,000$ in thirteen cities, having a total Negro population of $1,000,000$.

In 1920 Mr . Rosenwald made a second offer to contribute $\$ 25,000$ to any city raising not less than $\$ 125,000$, being influenced by interest awakened In Akron, O.; Dayton, O.; Detrolt; Jersey Clty; Aususta, Gia.: Montclair, 'N. J.; Atlantic Clty:
types the buildlngs include 443 one-teacher schools, 618 two-teacher schools, 262 three-teacher schools, 153 four-teacher schools, 51 five-teacher schools, 47 six-teacher schools, 22 schools above six teacher, and 37 teachers' homes.

By States the number of school buildlngs erected and the amounts contributed from the Jullus Rosenwald Fund follow:

Alabama, 260, \$121,400; Arkansas, 77, \$55,100; Florida, 7, $\$ 7,900$; Georgia, 77, $\$ 52,750$; Kentucky, 66, $\$ 42,300$; Louisiana, 167, $\$ 113,000$ : Maryland, 27, $\$ 19,500$; Mississippi, 193, $\$ 165,400$; North Carolina, 267, \$179.165; Oklahoma, 25 , $\$ 21,930$; South Carolina, 104, $\$ 92,000$; Tennessee. 136, $\$ 91,000$; Texas, $96, \$ 72,133$; Virginia, 131, $\$ 73,900$; total, $1,633, \$ 1,107,478$.
Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

Orange, N. J.; Los Angeles; Nashville and Chicago for a second bulldlng. Owing to excessive cost and adverse conditions no city had qualified up to Nov. 15, 1922, but the Chicaro Y. M. C. A. reported that Atiantic City, which had bought a site for $\$ 50,000$, intended inaugurating a campaign for building funds in the epring of 1923 ; also that Detroit, Jersey Clty and Dayton might soon qualify. Mr. Rosenwald gave $\$ 25,000$ toward tlie costi of $A$ Y. W. C. A. building erected in New York and he promised $\$ 25,000$ to a Y. W. C. A. building now under construction in Phlladelphia. There is 110 general offer to aid Y. W. C. A.'s, New York and Philadelphia presenting excentional situations.

## THE CUEF STREAM.

Discussions about the effects of the Gulf Stream upon climate and mariners' reports of its excessive heat recall that the first detalled study of what he called "the grandest and most mighty terrestrial phenomenon," was made by the late Rear Admiral John Elliott Pillsbury, U. S. N., a former President of the National Geographie Society, and summarized by him in a communication to the National Geograplic Magazine.
'In all oceans there are movements of the water (other than that caused.by the tides) which may be sald to be due primarily to the prevalent wind," Admiral Pillsbury wrote
'In the two great oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, there is to be found both north and south of the Equator, and also in the Indian Ocean, a similar circulation, that is, a general westerly movement in the tropics, a flow toward the poles along the eastern shores of the continents, an easterly set in the temperate zones, and a eurrent toward the Equator along the western shores. It thus becomes a grand circular movement, some parts being quite slow, and other parts very switt; sometimes there may be a temporary interruption in the slower portions, or perhaps even a reversal, but taken as a whole the movement is continuous.

In the North Atlantic Ocean the currents are probably more pronounced than in either the Pacific or the Indian Oceans.

The equatorial current is usually described as being a broad band of water moving across the Atlantic in the tropies. The portion of this current situated soutl of the Equator is divided into two parts upon meeting the eastern salipnt of South America, Cape St. Roque. One branch turns south toward the Antarctic, while the otlier is forced to the westward along the shores of Northern Brazil and the Guianas, and is called the Guiana coast eurrent. The equatorial current north of the Equator has an almost uninterrupted progress untll it reaches the Windward Islands, but a portion of it also impinges against the Guiana coast and thus augments the volume of that current.

HOW GULF STREAM IS FORMED.
'At tlic Windward Islands both are united, and a portion of the flow enters the Caribbean through the various passages, crosses it to the Yucatall and Honduras coasts, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico, from which it issues through the Straits of Florida as the Gulf Stream. Passing onward toward Europe it is augmented in volume by a part of the north equatorial current that sweeps along outside the West Indian Islands and the Baliamas, and whille this current is slow in movement in comparison to the Gulf Stream itself, it doubtless carries a much greater number of heat units to help warm up Northern Europe.

The Gulf Stream, or rather the combined flow mentioned above, divides as it meets the resistance of the Eastern Continent, one branch flowing south along the African coast, while the other procecds northward into the Arctie toward Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land.
"It is diffleult for the mind to grasp the immensity of this great ocean river. The straits of

Florida at its narrowest point is about 40 miles wide and observations here numbered between three and four thousand, surface and subsurface. A calculation of the average volume of water passing in one hour gives the enormous sum of 90 billon tons. If this one single hour's flow of water could be evaporated, the remaining salts would require many times more than all the ships in the world to carry it

MAGNITUDE OF OCEAN RIVER.
"When one is on board a vessel, floating upon its waters, one is not as much impressed at the power and grandeur of this wonder of nature as he is when he stands before a towering mountain, an immense iceberg, or a fall of water. such as Niagaia, but when one remembers that the mighty torrent, speeding on hour by hour and day by day in a volume equal to all the largest rivers in the world combilled, carrying its beneficent heat to temper the climate of continents, one begins to realize that of all the forces of the physical world none can equal this one liver of the ocean

It is interesting to note in the history of the Gulf Stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the New World. Before the discovery of America, strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and offlying islands. Some of these were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were eonvincing evidence of the fact that strange lands were somewhere to the westward. These woods were carried by the Gulf Stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part, the stream is responsible for the discovery of the New World
INFLUENCE IN COLONIZING AMERICA.
"The influence of the Gulf Stream in the colonization of America was very great. The division of the English colonies into New England and Virginia was probably in part due to the routes by which they were reached. Vessels bound from England to New England crossed the North Atlantic outside the limit of the Gulf Stream, or in a feeble adverse current. They had the advantage, too, of crossing the Newfolindland Banks and of being able to surely replenish their provisions by fishing.
'This voyage, however, much as the advantages might be either by the shorter distance or the gaining of food, was not thought to be practicable with a vessel bound to the Southern Colonies. They sailed south to the trade-wind region, through the Carribbean and around Cuba, thence following the Gulf Stream to their port.
"The Dutch adopted this passage to the Hudson, so that really Nantucket Island became the dividing line between the two voyages; a difference of 100 or ? 300 miles in destination caused a difference in the length of the passage of about 3,000 miles.
"The name of 'Gulf Stream' was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin because it issues from the Gulf of Mexiso. While it is only a part of the grand scheme of ocean circulation, and the Gulf of Mexico is in reality ouly a stopping place, as it were, for its waters, this name is generally applied to the current now as it was given by Franklinthat is, the current coming from the Gulf of Mexico and spreading abroad over the North Atlantic

## DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES EY LAND.

| CrTY. | New York. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Or- } \\ & \text { leans. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { San } \\ \text { Franl- } \\ \text { cisco. } \end{gathered}$ | Seattle | CITY. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { York } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Or- } \\ & \text { leans. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { San } \\ & \text { Fian- } \\ & \text { cisco. } \end{aligned}$ | Seattle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta, C | 876 | 496 | 2,810 | 2,953 | Minneapolis, | 1,332 | 1,285 | 2,101 | 1,828 |
| Baltimore | 188 | 1,184 | 3,081 | 3,051 | Mobile, Ala. | 1,231 | 141 | 2,623 | 2,989 |
| Bismarck, N. | 1,767 | 1,720 | 1,866 | 1,478 | New Orleans, I | 1,372 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 482$ | 2,941 |
| Boston, Mas | 235 | 1,607 | 3,313 | 3,283 | New York, N. Y.... . . |  | 1,372 | 3,191 | 3,161 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 442 | 1,275 | 2,804 | 2,774 | Norfo k, Va. . . . . . . . . | 347 | 1,093 | 3,247 | 3,215 |
| Charleston, | 739 | 776 | 3,119 | 3,242 | Ogrden, Utah | 2,405 | 1,891 | 786 | 1,060 |
| Chattanooga, | 847 | 491 | 2,672 | 2,815 | Oklahoma, | 1,608 | 752 | 1,994 | 2,334 |
| Chicago, Ill | 912 | 912 | 2,279 | 2,249 | Omaha, Neb | 1,405 | 1,080 | 1,786 | 1,923 |
| Cincinnati, Ohi | 757 | 829 | 2,377 | 2,547 | Philadelphia, | 91 | 1,281 | 3100 | 3,070 |
| Cleveland Ohi | 584 | 1,092 | 2,636 | 2,606 | Pittsburgh, Pa | 444 | 1,142 | 2,747 | 2,717 |
| Columbus, Oh | 637 | 945 | 2,593 | 2,563 | Port Townsend, Wash. | 3,199 | 2,979 | 1,005 | 38 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 1,769 | 515 | 1,932 | 2,426 | Portland, Me. | 350 | 1,722 | 3,428 | 3,898 |
| Denver, Co | 1,930 | 1.357 | 1,376 | 1,584 | Portland, Or | 3,20 | 2746 | 722 | 195 |
| Detroit, Mi | 693 | 1,100 | 2,551 | 2,521 | Salt Lake City, Utah.. | 2,442 | 1,928 | 823 | 1,097 |
| Duluth, Min | 1,391 | 1,391 | 2,243 | 1,816 | San Antonio, Tex. .... | 1,943 | 571 | 1,911 | 2,708 |
| El Paso, Tex | 2,310 | 1,195 | 1,287 | 2,134 | San Diego, Cal | 3,231 | 2,088 | 602 | 1,449 |
| Galveston, Tex | 1,782 | 410 | 2,157 | 2,728 | San Francisco, | 3,191 | 2,482 |  | 967 |
| Melena, Mont | 2,452 | 2,152 | 1,255 | 793 | Sante Fe, N. Mex.... | 2,211 | 1,351 | 1,286 | 1,851 |
| Indianapolis, In | 825 | 888 | 2,462 | 2,432 | Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. | 1,036 | 1,399 | 2,581 | 2,329 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 983 | 616 | 3,098 | 3,317 | Savannah, Ga. | 845 | 661 | 3,104 | 3,247 |
| Kansas City, | 1,342 | 880 | 1,986 | 2,065 | Seattle, Wash | 3,151 | 2,931 | 957 |  |
| Key West, Fla | 1,454 | 1,087 | 3,569 | 3,788 | Sloux Clty, Io | 1,422 | 1,173 | 1,821 | 1,879 |
| Little Rock, A | 1,290 | . 487 | 2,291 | 2,548 | St. Piul, Min | 1,322 | 1,275 | 2,091 | 1,839 |
| Los Angeles, C | 3,149 | 2,007 | - 475 | 1,322 | St. Louls, Mo | 1,065 | $69 ?$ | 2,199 | 2,342 |
| Louisville, Ky | 871 | 778 | 2,473 | 2,553 | Tacorna, Was | 3,199 | 2.890 | -916 | 2,32 |
| Memplils, Tennı. | 1,157 | 396 | 2,439 | 2,549 | Toledo, Ohlo | 705 | 1,040 | 2,523 | 2,493 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | -997 | - 997 | 2,364 | 2,164 | Washington. D. | 228 | 1,144 | 3,069 | 3,039 |

## SOME FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1922.

## At what age is one to be classed as "old"?

Five centuries ago a man was called old at fifty. In the nineteenth century few under sixty would admit that they were old. With so many hale and hearty men well on in years to-day, it seems well to keep the llmit sot by the Psalmist of threeseore years and ten in offering this list, by no means exhaustive, of famous old people of 1922. The age at the last birthday is given and the list is made up as of October 1. 1922 :
100-John A. Stewart, banker. New York; Cornelius Cole, former U. S. Senator, California
9 -The Earl of Halsbury, former Lord Chancellor of Great Brltaln.
$96-$ Major Gen. Sir Archibald E. H. Anson, served
in Crimean War, Britlsh administrator.
 Elections, New York
91-Frederic Harrison, Engllsh publlcist, author.
0-George Shlras, Jr., U.S. Supreme Court Justice (retired) ; F. F. Mackay, New York, actor
89 -Prof. Wlillam F. Warren, former President of Boston University.
88-Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator, New York; James Brown Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Charles William Eliot, President Emerltus of Harvard University; S. BaringGould, English author
87-Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor; Sir Archibald Geikie, O. M., geologist; Mrs. William H. Felton, of Georgia, first woman to be appointer Unlted States Senator
86-Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman from Illnois; Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli; Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mme. Juliette Adam, French author.
85-Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, P. E. Bishop; Viscount Knollys, private secretary to King Edward VII.

84-John Wanamaker, merchant and former Postmaster General; Sir George Otto Trevelyan, biographer of Macaulay and English publicist; Emlle Loubet, President of the French Republic, 1899-1906; Henry A: du Pont, former U. S. Senator; Edward P. Weston, long distance walker.
83 -John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oll Co.; Wllliam'P. Clyde, steamship owner; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army (retired) 82-Simeon E. Haldwin, jurlst, former Governor of Connecticut; Cardinal Logue; George F. Baker, banker, New York; Thomas Hardy, O. M., English novellst and poet; Sir John Scott Keltie, edltor the Statesman's Year Book; George Gray, statesman, former U. S. Judge; Henry Holt, New York publisher; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward II. Soymour, O. M.; Palmor Cox, creator of the Brownles; Viscount Mersey, Engllsh jurist; Houry Clews, banker, New York.
81-Oliver Wenclell Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Georges Clemenceau, former Premicr of France; the Earl of Dunraven, yachtsman; Viscount Chaplin, British Statesman; Fleld Marshal Lord Grenfell; Slr Edward George Clarke, British lawyer; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Baptist clergyman.
80 -Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Congregational minlster; Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier of Italy; Charles S. Falrchild, former Secretary of the Treasury; Camille Flammarlon, French astronomer; Dr. Davld Webster, N. Y. surgeon; IRlchard Vlincent, Jr., famous dailia grower.
 Paul Cambou, French diplomatist; Knute Nelson, U. S. Senator, Mlnnesota; Carroll S. Page, U. S. Senator, Vermont; W. P. Dlllingham, U.S. Senator, Vermont; Lord Trevathin, former Lord Chlef Justice of England; Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President Templo Unlversity, Pliladelphia. lecturer; Rcar Admlral Charles E. Clarke, U. S. N. (retired), commander U. S. S. Oregon in Spanlsh War; Rear Adnlral Yates Stirling, U. S. N. (retlred): Robert $T$. Lincoln, former Ambassador to Great Brltain; Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran elergyman.
78 -Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain, George W. Cable, novellst; George Haven Putnam, New York publisher; Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. Slgnal Servlce (retlred), Arctle explorer; Anatole France, French author; Frank E. Warren, U. S. Senator, Wyoming; N. Pashltch, Premier of Jugo-Slavla; Robert Brldges, poetlaureate of England; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish journallst.
77 -Ellhu Root, former Secretary of State; Sarah Bernhardt, French actress; Rear Almiral Charles
U. S. S. Malne, destroyed in Havana Harbor 1898; Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, U. S N. (retlred): Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator the Duke of Rlchınond and Gordon; the Marquis of Lansdowne, British. statesman; Field Marshal Lord Methuen; J. Ranken Towse, dramatic eritic Sir Henry Lucy, English journalist.
76 -Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Stcel Corporation; Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio 1909-13, former U. S. Attorney-General; the Duke of Somerset; Le Baron B. Colt, U. S. Senator, Rhode Island; the Earl of Harewood, father-inlaw of Princess Mary of Great Britain; Charles P Scott, editor of the Manchester (England) Guard ian; Ira Remsen, educator, chemist; Clara Morris. actress; Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York, journalist, playwright.
75-Thomas A. Edison, inventor; the Earl of Rose bery, former Premier of Great Britain; Prof Henry A. Beers, author, critic; Arthur Shelbourne Hardy, author, diplomatlst; the Marquls of Aberdeen, English statesman; the Duke of Beaufort; the Earl of Iveagh, brewer, philanthropist; Eli Whitney, financier; Annie Besant, theosophlst Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), actress; Viscount Pirrie, shipbuilder; Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., famous English preacher; Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, former German General.
74 -Louis C. Tiffany, artlst; Nat G. Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Melville E. Stone, jour nalist; Vladimir de Páchmann, pianist; James Ford Rhodes, historian; Nathan Straus, merchant, philanthropist; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; the Earl of Balfour (Arthur J.) Britlsh statesman, former Premier; Rt. Rev. Dr. R. T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Brooks Adams, lawyer, author Rear Admlral W. W. Kimball, U. S. N., (retired). 73-Luther Burbank, plant wizard; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. (retired); Rear Admiral Richard Wainwrlght, U. S. N. (retired) ; Dr. Talcott Williams, journalist, educator; William R. Day, U. S. Supreme Court Justice, former Sccretary of State; the Duke of Wellington; Prof. Edward S. Dana, sclentist, educator; Charles B. Alexander, lawyer; Austln G. Fox, lawyer; Lord Stamfordham, prlvate secretary to Klng George V; Max Nordau, author and physician; Ficld Marsha August von Mackensen, German General; Giand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former head of the German navy.
72-Cyrus H. K. Curtis, journalist; Honry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts; Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakla; Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador; Samuel Gompers, President Amerlcan Federatlon of Labor; David R. Francis; former Ambassador Heury White, former Ambassador; the Duke of Grafton; Augustine Birrell, British statesman, author; Kate Claxton, actress; Lord Shaw, Engllsh jurist; Pierre Lotl (Louis Marie Julien Viaud) French author: Dr. David Jayne Hill, formor Ambassador, educator; Prof. Wlliam M. Sloane, Presldent Amerlcan Academy of Arts and Letters; Henry W. Cannon, banker; Rose Coghlan, actress; Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant yachtsman; Eilen Key, Swedish Feminlst, author; Field Marshal Llman von Sanders, German General, commanded the Turkish army
71 - Marshal Ferdlnand Foch, Generalissinio of the Alled armles in the World War; Felix Adler, lecturer, educator; Cardinal Mercicr; Thomas $l^{\prime \prime}$. Ryan, financier; Henry Arthur Jones, dramatis: Dr. Robert Abbe, surgeon; Lord Leverhulnie, manufacturer; Count George Noblo Plunkett, Irlsh publicist; Sir Willlam Robertson Nlcoll, author, editor; Rlciard Henry Dana, lawyer; Leon Bourgcois, former Premler of France; Dr. Davld Starr Jordan, Presldent Emeritus of Leiand Stanford, Jr., Unlversity; Fred Warde, actor; Slr George Younger, Chairman of the English Conservatlve Party; Stuyvesant Fish, New York banker.
$70-$ Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, hero of the Marne; Brander Matthews, author, crltic, educator: Edwln Markham, poet; M. H. Asquith, former Premler of Great Brltain; Fleicl Marshal the Farl of Ypres (Slr John French), commander B. E. F.; the Duke of Rutland; Alton B. Parker, jurist; Paul Bourget, French author; Lleut. Gen. tie Earl of Dundonald, fought in Bocr War; Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, nuthor, dipiomatist; the Duke of Montrose, M. Marcel, inade famous by his wave; George Foster Peabody, New York banker, publiclst.

## RUILDINC CONSTRUCTION IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

(From Bradstreet's. For New York City figures see pages 555, 556.)

| CITY. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \overline{\text { Values }} \\ & 1921 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Values } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Values } \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ | CITX. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Values } \\ & 1921 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Values } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Values } \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Doll | Dollars. | Dollars. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bost | 23,610,841 | 23,152,818 | $16,034,206$ $3,835,33$ |  | 1,715,942 | 19,693,015 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,056,052 \\ 21,457.820 \end{array}$ |
| Broekt | 3, | 59 | 1, |  | 23,383,135 | 15,992,215 | 17,307,410 |
| Burlington |  | ,000 | 403,025 | O1 | 11,385,710 | 14,086.965 | 8,636,245 |
| Cambridge | 1,815,561 | 4,604,712 | 2,996,609 |  | 2,419,649 | 1,683,751 | 4,053,644 |
| Chelsea | 566,9 | 572,257 | 560,172 |  |  |  |  |
| Fitehbu | 534,736 |  |  | St. Pa |  |  |  |
| artfor | 6,961,990 | 17, 1784,346 | 8,351,521 | Sioux | $\begin{aligned} & 3,003,515 \\ & 1,233,915 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,297,220 \\ & 2,133,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,038,388 \\ & 2,006,747 \end{aligned}$ |
| av | ,779 | 1,120,8 | 1,242,480 | Springf | 2,237,810 | 2,194,685 |  |
| Holyok | 1,026,382 | 2,876,245 | 1,879,150 | Sup | 860,441 | 1,600,135 | 99 |
| Lawre | $\begin{aligned} & 2,937,495 \\ & 1.579 .784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,50,151 \\ & 4080,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,738,062 \\ & 3352.710 \end{aligned}$ | SoUTHWESTERN. |  |  |  |
| Lynn | 1,122,1 | 849,697 | 1,212,578 | Fort Si |  |  |  |
| Man | 1,164,8 | 2,612,595 | 1,781,725 | For | 4,649,272 | 10,355,119 | 9,468,467 |
| Medford | 1,291,7 | 1,186,4 | 7,963,793 | Galv | 1,936,937 | 2 |  |
| New Be | 5816,631 | 6,143,414 | 7,005,570 | Housto | 10,330,771 | 8,543,268 | 10 |
| New H | 6,487,808 | 4,934,333 | 8,910,917 | Kan. City, Kan. | 1,932,490 | 1,180,285 |  |
| Newton | 3,476,739 | 2,610,568 | 3,168,451 | Kan. City, Mo.. | 16,424,075 | 13,720,275 | 3,164,060 |
| Portlan | 1,638,243 | 1,392,101 | 2,062,300 | Musko | 1,146,515 | 1,190,664 |  |
| Quincy | 1,902,597 | 2,022,748 | 2,159,697 |  | 7,054, 301 | 6,007,798 | 740 |
| - | 1,704, | 1,223 |  | St. L | 15,612,396 | 18,545,798 | 20,538,460 |
| Springf'd, | 5,669,5 | 6,670 | 5,879,845 |  | 7,515,045 | 4,711,212 | 3,987,305 |
| Worees | 6,709,721 |  | 6,680,919 | Topek | $\begin{aligned} & 1,356,129 \\ & 7297700 \end{aligned}$ | $1,657,794$ | 1,432,295 |
|  |  |  |  | Tulsa | $\begin{aligned} & 7,327,790 \\ & 1,316,568 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,548,987 \\ & 1,135,040 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Allen |  |  | 2,717,709 | Wichi | 7,2 |  |  |
| Altoon | 1,771,516 | 1,638,138 | 1,046,334 | sout |  |  |  |
| Atlant | 886 | 16,537,777 | 4,253,844 | Ashevill | 1,974,120 | 1,403,951 |  |
| Auburn | 555 | 486 | 330 | At | 10,901,021 | 13,121,186 | 10,435,250 |
| Bayo | 2,733 | 9 | 2,899,505 | A | 1,685,800 | 2,875,602 | 1,307,759 |
| Bingha | 2,215,85 | 1,461,799 | 1,575,094 |  | 28,372,620 | 30,797,940 | 13,705,797 |
| Buifalo | 18,640,000 | 13,141,000 | 13,033,000 | Birming | 6,556,101 | $4,384,229$ 1816048 | 3,929,822 |
| Cam | $\begin{aligned} & 1,908,127 \\ & 3,955,879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,781,430 \\ & 3,251,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,421,949 \\ & 4,347,790 \end{aligned}$ | Charlott | $\begin{aligned} & 2,213,946 \\ & 2,464,661 \end{aligned}$ | 1,816,048 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,165,753 \\ & 1,562,576 \end{aligned}$ |
| Eliza | 3,547,449 | 2,835,058 | 5,962,601 | Gr | 1,681,833 | 1,090,3 | 973,935 |
| Eric | 3,348,510 | 3,737,279 | 3,304,573 | H | 3,466;057 | 2,301,383 | ,343,753 |
| Harris | 2,719,428 | 1,190,690 | 2,739,685 | Jackso | 633,600 | 455,395 |  |
| Jersey | 12,702,912 | 7,393,049 | 4,557,951 | Jack | 5,047,310 | 3,467,405 | , |
| Laneaster | 1,384,10 | 1,285,663 | 87,158 | Knoxv | 2,543,315 | 2,479,041 | ,13 |
| Mount | 3,869,57 | 2,351, | 2,849,327 | Little | 3,675,406 |  | 2,601,768 |
| Newark, N. J. | 20,515,258 | 20,566,845 | 20,165,795 | Maeon | 933 | 1,430 | ,192 |
| New Brunswie |  | 706,521 |  | M | 5,3 | 4. |  |
| Philadel | 42,790, | 55,139, | 65,158,750 | M | 733 , |  |  |
| Pittsburg | 23,439,834 | 16,019,249 | 14,836,712 | Nashv | 3,092,447 | 2,177,921 | 21 |
| Readin | 2,22,650 | 2,450,575 | 1,377,013 | New Or | 8,037,959 | 12,598,476 |  |
| Roch | 15,960,845 | 9,960,813 | 9,499,334 | Norfolk | 4,940,733 | 4,63 | 7,852,944 |
| Schene | 2,608,411 | 2,748,665 | 2,166,623 | Ric | 9,292,439 | 6,919,278 |  |
| Serant | 2,3 | 3,021,855 | 2,112,372 | Ro | 2,285,726 | 1,221,285 |  |
| Syra | 5,838,598 | 6,883,100 | 6,073,158 | Shrevel | 3,91 | 5,56 | 3,557,846 |
| Troy |  | 53,507 | 651,659 | Tamp: | 4,043,845 | 2,663, | 1,202,534 |
| Ut | 3,102,860 | 2,205,609 | 3,287,750 | Washing | 24,327,434 | 19,521,928 | 20,402,292 |
| Wilkes-B | 1,779,120 | 1,350,345 |  | Wheelin | 1,266,757 |  |  |
| Williams |  | 833,380 | 682,382 | FA |  |  |  |
| Wilmingto | 2,233,710 | 3,838,531 | 5,911,859 | Berkel | $3,206,112$ |  |  |
| Yonke <br> York. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,601,500 \\ 524,712 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,720,700 \\ 689,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,671,100 \\ 507,372 \end{array}$ | Bo | $\begin{aligned} & 930,510 \\ & 102,342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,088,299 \\ 233,690 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,482,651 \\ 716,727 \end{array}$ |
| westi |  |  |  | Colorad |  |  | 45 |
| Akron |  | 20 |  | De | 10,135,925 | 7,539,940 | 60 |
| Bay Cit | 1,168,781 | 1,832 | , | Fresn | 4,166,001 | 7,649,097 | 75 |
| Canton. | 3,510,114 | 4,487,753 | 5,987,935 | Long | 13,211,943 | 10,668,529 | 6,847,731 |
| Cineinna | 17,692,510 | 13,191,442 | 10,923,750 | Los Ang | 82,123,269 | 60,023,600 | 29,045,619 |
| Clevelan | 46,531,703 | 65,624,550 | 47,707,625 | Oakland | 16,091,836 | 9,494 | 7,134,563 |
| Columbu | 9,265,110 | 10,257,170 | 6,346,430 | Pasaden | 6,590 | 4,1.57, | 00 |
| Dayto | 6,105,061 | 6,054,344 | 8,052,758 | Phoenix | 1,815,341 | 4,514,501 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Det } \\ & \text { Eva } \end{aligned}$ | 58,086,083 <br> 1,081,326 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,765,425 \\ 1,621,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,325,295 \\ 1,457,664 \end{array}$ | Portlan Pueblo. | $\begin{array}{r} 17,237,106 \\ 1,124,195 \end{array}$ | 12,088,705 | $10,000,165$ 671,290 |
| Fort Way | 4,803,476 | 2,963,777 |  | Saeram | 4,587,069 | 3,449 |  |
| Grand R | 5,617,331 | 4,445,212 | 3,758,595 | Salt Lake | 3,436,885 | 2,530,703 | 4,059,828 |
| Indianap | 18,329,356 | 15,284,304 | 12,794,556 | San Dieg | 10,647,853 | 5,671,798 | 2,858,651 |
| Lima | 742,060 | 660,580 | 1,535,615 | San Fran | 22,307,672 | 26,709,527 | 14,813,242 |
| Louisville | 7,430,300 | 6,986,260 | 4,146,269 | San Jose | 1,230,222 | 1,743,411 | 1,066,551 |
| Newark, | 449,1 | 539,650 | 35 | Seattle | 12,862,425 | 13,760,090 | 15,614,960 |
| Saginaw | 3,035,432 | 2,144,490 | 3,748,794 | Snok | 2,124,177 | 3,035,934 | 1,729.848 |
| South Be | 4,098,997 | 4,609,071 | 4,029,461 | St | 1.938,181 | 2,617,52 | 1,477,990 |
| Springf'd, Ohio | 1,116,457 | 783,676 | 2,269,041 | Tacoma | 3,669,077 | 4 , | 62 |
| Terre Ha | 2, 214,705 | 756,499 | 868,705 | CAN |  |  |  |
| Tole |  | 6,798,931 | 7,889,13 | Edmon | 1,380 | , |  |
| Youngs | 5,752,585 | 3,425,931 | 6,193,289 | Halifa | 2,204,398 | 3,421,379 | 5,194,805 |
| Zanesville |  | 499,065 | 4,208 | Hamil | 4,639,450 | 4,321,420 | 5,086,277 |
| NORTH wes |  |  |  | Londo | 2,527,510 | 2,146,305 | 2,454,990 |
| Cedar R | ,023,225 | 391,373 | 2,142,000 | Mont | 17,182,736 | 14,711,144 | 12,743,480 |
| Chicago | 111,915,110 | 74,082,350 | 101,198,250 | Ott | 2,672,310 | 3,532,392 | 3,179,437 |
|  | 697,020 | ,736,626 | 2,648,58 |  | 573,500 | ,107,300 | 586,740 |
| Des | 3,720,425 | 4,091,229 | 5,221,885 | Toron | 23,892,878 | 25,749,102 | 19,797,026 |
|  | 8,57 | 41,690 | 1,005,302 |  | 3,046,532 | 1,108,873 | . 412 |
| Duluth | 3,738,492 | 7,385,064 | 5,491,875 | Viet | 917,417 | 1,144,072 | 478.416 |
| East St. Louis | 1,403,924 | 1,930,353 | 1,434,658 | Winnipeg | 5,530,600 | 8,371,050 | 2,948,150 |

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1921.
(Tabulated by R. G. Dun \& Co.)

| States. | Total, 1921 |  |  | 1920. |  | Manufacturing. |  | Trading. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. | No | Ljabilities. | Fo. | iabillitic | No. | abiliti |
|  |  | Dollars. | Dollars. |  | Dollars. |  | Dollars. |  | Dollars. |
| Maine. | 136 |  | 2,8 | A |  | 29 |  | 98 | 3,152 |
| New Hamp | 41 31 | $1,234,573$ 159,072 | 486,465 <br> 361,724 | 36 19 | 429,044 | 13. | 156,249 | 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 2=6,857 \\ & 172,276 \end{aligned}$ |
| Massachu | 828 | 8,164,467 | 24.208,619 | 443 | 10,970,133 | 289 | 7,622,643 | 463 | 14,485, 644 |
| Connecticu | 516 | 25,271,597 | 15,443,368 | 230 | 6,970,124 | 131 | 12,146,287 | 365 | 3,019,617 |
|  |  | 410,749 | 1,255,632 |  | , 339,346 | 32 | 301,914 | 112 | 753,966 |
|  | 1,702 | 10,80,519 | 21, | S83 | 20,334,092 | 01 | 21,840, | , 08 | 20,051,512 |
|  |  | 10,527.406 | $20,334,092$ |  |  | 300 | $9,661,237$ | 505 | 6,942,767 |
|  | 812 | 5,840,287 | $12,812,487$ |  |  | 289 | $4,847,206$ | 447 | 4,956,067 |
|  | 3,045 | 91,496,916 | 177,441,484 |  | ,20 | 1,090 | 3 | 1,707 | 43 |
|  |  | 11,571,381 | 14,279,030 | 5 | 13,05 | 179 | 9,379,329 |  | 4,282,031 |
|  | 1,234 | 21,725,638 | 38,879,299 | 5.3 | 18,032,674 | 312 | 16,121,443 | 849 | 3,739,989 |
|  | 10 | 124,79 | 230 | 2,644 | 136,289,875 | 1,581 |  | 2,876 | 3 |
| 192 | 2,644 | 81,252,085 | 136,2 |  |  | 996 | 56,339,859 | 1,412 | $31,920,418$ $9,684,710$ |
| Maryland <br> Delaware <br> Dist. of Columbia <br> Virginia. <br> West Virginia. <br> North Carolina. <br> south Carolina. <br> Georgia. <br> Fiorida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 285 | 5,105,575 | 7,851,388 | 123 | 4.207297 | 76 | 3,428,248 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 179 |  |  |
|  | 407 | 360,409 $4,241,275$ | 964,848 $5,672,739$ | 219 | 1,28 | 63 | 139,504 $1,450,948$ | 35 | 70 |
|  | 141 | $2,233,859$ | 2,907,021 | 77 | 899,947 | 21 | 1,284,624 | 109 | 802,070 |
|  | 311 | 5,915,683 | 7,643,759 | 72 | 1,044,597 | 32 | 1,779,927 |  | 5,122,481 |
|  |  | 7,485, 847 | 9,616,939 | 析 | 948,499 | 21 | 1,659,879 | 342 | 7,520,606 |
|  | 80 | 18,307,379 | 18,741,895 | 224 | 6,191,507 |  | 5,850,606 | 697 | 12,318,673 |
|  | 265 | 3,247,282 | 6,820,858 | 12 | 2,275,269 | 42 | 4,127,803 | 209 | 1,912,352 |
|  | 2,694 | 47 | 60,9 | 941 | 22,203 | 354 | 19,901,374 | 2,21 | 8 |
|  |  | 17,883,102 | 22,203,693 |  |  | 188 |  | 680 | 0,396,951 |
|  |  | 5,978,458 | 7,957,599 |  |  | 106 | 2,840,410 | 495 | 4,279,712 |
|  | 193 | 2,304,134 | 2,990,764 | 87 | 2,620,377 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 09 |
|  |  | 8,14 |  | 142 | 1,87 | 39 | 2,617,738 | 9 | 0 |
|  | 407 | 5,47 | 8,539 | 93 | 1,486 | 49 | 2,730,331 | 351 | 5,528,025 |
|  | 2 | 3,542,373 | 6,687,370 | 134 | 1,768,144 | 11 | 560,855 | 285 | 6,109,615 |
|  | 30 | 6,084,515 | 8,164,2 | 134 | 1,383,48 | 23 | 876,624 | 27 | 6,874,101 |
|  |  | 9,321,578 | 12,572,218 | 197 | 2,061,911 | 59 | 2,629,208 | 474 |  |
|  | 199 796 | $2,144,291$ $8,771,752$ | $4,639,596$ $19,438,286$ | 36 273 | 583,037 | 18 73 | $\begin{array}{r} 899,548 \\ 4,033,642 \end{array}$ | 177 690 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,205,98: \\ 13,907,223 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ $1919 .$ Ohio. <br> CENTRAL EAST. <br> Indiana <br> Iilinols. <br> Michigan. <br> Wisconsin |  |  |  | 1,038 |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | ,03 | 16,980,875 | 20,765,115 |  |  | 128 | 8,428,619 |  | 10,765,449 |
|  | 717 | 7,204,058 | 9,800,585 |  |  |  | 3,217,156 | 566 | $4.948,533$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,373 | 9,023,871 | 14,134, | 170 | 6,427 | 1 | 7,351,402 | 251 | $4,524,318$ |
|  |  | 16,522,640 | 28,412,344 | 435 | 20,641,742 | 329 | 14,910,527 | 60 | 11,610,919 |
|  | 675 | 6,315,489 | 12,802,725 | 207 |  | 145 |  |  | 7,315,433 |
|  | 247 | 7,656,119 | 8,812,313 | 112 | 2,1 |  | 5,607,706 | 161 | 794 |
| Totai $1920 .$ $1919$ <br> central west. <br> Minnesota. <br> Jowa $\qquad$ <br> Missouri <br> North Dakota. <br> South Dakota. <br> Nebraska. <br> Kansas. | 3.3 | 78,227 | 106,598,941 | 1,370 | 48,77 | 1 | 0 | ,239 | 81 |
|  |  | 38,797,975 |  |  |  | 463 | 27,643,397 | 812 |  |
|  | 1,161 | 17,664,082 | 23,253,597 |  |  | 380 | 14,121,020 | 686 | 6,109,364 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 59 |  |  |  |
|  | 312 | 6,684,612 | 7,733,719 | 123 | 4,193,409 | 66 | 2,236,021 |  | ,404,248 |
|  | 591 | 22,808,851 |  |  |  | 146 | 5,383,602 | 404 | 6,518,832 |
|  | 60 | -731,237 | 1,240,210 | 27 | 370 |  | 148,469 | 54 | 1,086,393 |
|  | 29 | $1,034,154$ $6,383,09$ | 10,752,531 | 11 <br> 87 | 4,5 | 33 | 3,171,532 | 181 | 497,028 |
|  | 233 | 4,149,159 | 4,93 2,990 | 119 | 1,347,434 | 31 | 1,665,281 | 183 | 2,123,285 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1920 . \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ <br> WESTERN. <br> Montana. <br> Idaho <br> Wyoming. <br> Colorado. <br> New Mexico. <br> Arizona. <br> Utah. <br> Nevada. | 1,85 |  |  | 713 |  | 345 | 5,095,700 | 393 |  |
|  |  | 13,456,920 | T, |  |  | 185 | 10,482,004 | 476 |  |
|  | 447 | 3,619,297 |  |  |  |  | 2,508,618 | 309 | 2,492,564 |
|  | 1 | 1,765, | 2,759,476 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 127 | 2,627,222 | 2,679,865 | 70 | , | 13 | , | 111 | - |
|  |  | 517,450 | 741,950 |  | 283, | 1 | 93,5 | 8 |  |
|  | 13 | 2,678,067 | 4,722,381 | 36 | 624 | 21 | 370,0 | 08 | 83 |
|  | 18 91 | ${ }_{922,566}^{446,54}$ | 1,542,444 | 18 | 146,071 | 11 | 461,700 | 6 | 964,800 |
|  | 5 | 7,357 | 1,333,323 | 1 | 1,631,577 | 15 | 77,103 | ¢ | 20 |
|  |  | 9, |  | 16 |  |  | 3,00 |  |  |
| Total... |  | 10,5 |  | 315 |  | 94 |  |  |  |
| 1920 | 315 | 4,073,969 | ,784 |  |  | 44 | 491,872 | 49 | 78 |
|  | 271 | 1,583,328 | 2,416 |  |  | 545 | 56, |  | 2,022,421 |
| Washin | 88 | 5,000,440 | 8.494,735 | 250 |  | 101 |  |  |  |
| Oregon | 305 | 7,476,493 | 11,040,136 | 16 | 2,113,499 | 101 | 2,699,050 | 17 | 1,997,487 |
| Callorn | 780 | 6,054,191 | 11,568,330 | 55 | 8,015 | 20 | 4,293,83 | 520 | 5,579,903 |
|  | 1,473 |  |  | 977 |  | , |  | 94 |  |
| 1920 | , 977 | 15,531,78:2 | 22,390,818 |  |  | 331 | 7,559,565 | 546 | 5,609,842 |
| UNITED STATES. | 769 | 6,530,056 | 11,070,007 |  |  | 270 | 6,162,725 | 439 | 3,177,072 |
|  | . 652 | 409,038,316 | 627,461,883 | 8,881 | 295,121,805 | 4,495 | 232,907,185 | 13,999 | 254,794 |
|  | 8,881 | 195,504,114 | 295,121,805 |  |  | 2,635 | 127,992,471 | 5,532 | 88,558,347 |
|  | 6,451 | 67:037:8 | 113:291:2 |  |  | , 86 | 51,614:216 | 4.013 | 37.670,443 |


|  | ASSETS |  | LIAB1LITIES | OF FAI | CONCERNS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. | YEAR. | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. |
| 1900 | 10,774 | \$78,079,555 | \$138,495,673 | 1911 | 13,441 | \$124,516,544 | \$191,061,665 |
| 1901 | 11,002 | 55,455,940 | 113,092,376 | 1912 | 15,452 | 136,538,168 | 203,117,391 |
| 1902 | 11,615 | 58,729,557 | 117,476,769 | 1913 | 16,037 | 174,688,151 | 272,672,288 |
| 1903 | 12,069 | 90,013,981 | 155,444,185 | 1914 | 18,280 | 265,293,046 | 357,908,859 |
| 1904 | 12,199 | 84,438,076 | 144,202,311 | 1915 | 22,156 | 183,453,383 | 302,286,148 |
| 1905 | 11,520 | 57,826,090 | 102,676,172 | 1916 | 16,993 | 113,599,026 | 196,212,256 |
| 1906 | 10,682 | 66,610,322 | 119,201,515 | 1917 | 13,855 | 103,464,805 | 182,441,371 |
| 1907 | 11,725 | $138,535,645$ <br> $146,199,325$ | 197,385, 2225 | 1918 | 9,982 | $101,637,798$ $67,037.843$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163,019,979 \\ & 113.291 .237 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1909 | 12,924 | 102,773.007 | 154,603,465 | 1920 | 8,881 | 195,504,114 | 295,121,805 |
| 1910. | 12,652 | 136,538,168 | 201,757,097 | 1921 | 19,651 | 409,038,316 | 627,401,883 |

FAILURES 1N THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES, CALENDAR YEARS.


FAILUREA 1N UN1TED STATES SINCE 1857.

| EAR. | No. | Liab., Dols. | YEAR. | No. | Ljab., Dols. | YEAR. | No. | \|Liab., Dols.|| | YEAR. | No. | Liab., Dols. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857 | 4,932 | 291,750,000 | 1874. | 5,830 | 155,239,000 | 1890.. | 10,907 | 189,856,964 | 1906. | 10,682 | 119,201,515 |
| 1858 | 4,225 | 95,749,000 | 1875.. | 7,740 | 201,000,000 | 1891.. | 12,273 | 189,868,638 | 1907 | 11,725 | 197,385,225 |
| 1859 | 3,913 | 64,394,000 | 1876 | 9,092 | 191,117,000 | 1892.. | 10,344 | 114,044,167 | 1908.. | 15,690 | 222,315,684 |
| 1860 | 3,676 | 79,807,000 | 1877 | 8,872 | 190,669,936 | 1893.. | 15,242 | 346,779,889 | 1909 | 12,924 | 154,603,*65 |
| 1861 | 6,993 | 207,210,000 | 1878 | 10,478 | 234,383,132 | 1894.. | 13,885 | 172,992,856 | 1910 | 12,652 | 201,757,097 |
| 1862 | 1,652 | 23,049,000 | 1879 | 6,658 | 98,149,053 | 1895.. | 13,197 | 173,196,060 | 1911 | 13,241 | 186,498,823 |
| 1863 | 495 | 7,899,000 | 1880 | 4,735 | 65,752,000 | 1896.. | 15,088 | 226.096,834 | 1912 | 15,452 | 203,117,391 |
| 1864 | 520 | 8,579,000 | 1881 | 5,582 | 81,155,932 | 1897.. | 13.351 | 154,332,071 | 1913. | 15,632 | 250,802,536 |
| 1865 | 530 | 17,625,000 | 1882 | 6,738 | 101,547,564 | 1898. | 12,186 | 130,662.899 | 1914.. | 18,280 | 357,908,859 |
| 1866 | 1,505 | 53,783,000 | 1883 | 9,184 | 172,874,172 | 1899.. | 9.337 | 90,879,889 | 1915.. | 22,156 | 302,286,148 |
| 1867... | 2,780 | 96,666,000 | 1884 | 10,968 | 226,343,427 | 1900.. | 10,774 | 138,495,673 | 1916 | 16,993 | 196,212,256 |
| 1868.. | 2,608 | 63,694,000 | 1885 | 10,637 | 124,220,321 | 1901.. | 11.002 | 113,092,379 | 1917. | 13,855 | 182,441,371 |
| 1869. | 2,799 | 75,054,000 | 1886 | 9,834 | 114,644,119 | $1902 .$. | 11,615 | 117,476,769 | 1918 | 9,982 | 163,019,979 |
| 1870. | 3,546 | 88,242,000 | 1887.. | 9,634 | 167,560,944 | 1903.. | 12,069 | 145,444,185 | 1919 | 6,451 | 113,291.237. |
| $1871 .$ | 2,915 | 85.252,000 | 1888. | 10,679 | 128,829,973 | 1904. | 12,199 | 144,202,311 | 1920 | 8,881 | 295,121,805 |
| 1873. | 4,069 <br> 5,183 | $121,056,000$ $228,499,000$ |  | 10,882 | 148,784,337 | 190 | 11,520 | 102,676,172 | 1921 | 19,652 | 627,401,883 |

BANK FAILURES 1N THE UNITED STATES, 1893-1921.

| Year. | Total. |  | National. |  | Year. | Total. |  | NATIONAL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilitjes. | No. | Liabilities. |  | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
| 1893 | 642 | \$210,998,808 | 161 | \$67,673,894 | 1908 | 180 | \$123,126,956 | 31 | 48,388,000 |
| 1894 | 125 | 125,666,035 | 18 | 4,803,616 | 1909 | 80 | 24,677.128 | 11 | 4,109,224 |
| 1895 | 132 | 20,710,210 | 34 | 5,863,842 | 1910 | 119 | 41,097.255 | 10 | 4,284,482 |
| 1896 | 198 | 50,718,915 | 34 | 22,674,512 | 1911. | 107 | 25,511.606 | 3 | 1,250,000 |
| 1897 | 171 | 28,249,700 | 28 | 5,977,421 | 1912 | 79 | 24,219,522 | 4 | 8,313,000 |
| 1898. | 80 | 18,395,094 | 11 | 4,102,290 | 1913 | 120 | 31,546,314 | 7 | 5,197.336 |
| 1899. | 55 | 27,116,790 | 10 | 7,106,567 | 1914 | 212 | 56,005,107 | 19 | 9,606,098 |
| 1900. | 58 | 14,456,563 | 5 | 1,312,721 | 1915 | 133 | 37,223,234 | 18 | 13,649.000 |
| 1901. | 74 | 18,018,774 | 9 | 5,666,231 | 1916 | - 50 | 10,396,779 | 8 | 1,755,000 |
| 1902. | 63 | 10,969,072 | 2 | 420,617 | 1917 | 42 | 18,451,964 | 4 | 3,700,000 |
| 1903. | 121 | 29,685,766 | 12 | 5,735,477 | 1918 | 20 | 5,131,887 | 0 |  |
| 1904. | 99 | 28,158,811 | 24. | 10,257,223 | 1919 | 50 | 16,520,862 | 4 | 1,850,000 |
| 1905 1906. | 78 58 | 20,227,155 | 16 8 | $4,198,348$ $1,490,966$ | 1920 | 119 | 50,708,300 | 10 | 3,350,000 |
| 1907. | 132 | 233,325,972 | 12 | 12,533,000 | 192 | 383 | 167,849,555 |  |  |

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

A. C. Bedford, of New York, Chairman of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, in which 28 countries are associated with the Unlted States, announced on Nov. 6, 1922, that the chamber has perfected plans for the establishment of a court of arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of international commercial disputes. The court is the result of two years of careful study and is to be independent of ali agencies established by Governments.

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has been selected as Chairman of the American group on the court. His assoclates will be:

Newton D. Baker, President of Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and formerly Secretary of War.

Irving $T_{\text {, Bush, President of Bush Terminal }}$ Company, New York.
R. Goodwin Rhett, President of Peopie's National Bank, Charleston, S. C.

Henry M. Roblnson, President of First National Bank, Los Angeles.
M. J. Sanders, Manager of International Mercantile Marine, New Orleans

Frederick 5 . Snyder, President of Chamber of Commerce of Boston.
Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wiison \& Co., Chicago.

Edgar Carolan of International General Eiectric Company, Paris, France.

Administration of the court will be directed from the headquarters of the Internatlonai Chamber, 32 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris.
M. Philip von Hemert, President of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Paris and Chairman of the special committee that clrafted the rules of procedure for the court, will serve as President of its Executive Committee.
Mr. Carolan of the American group will serve as one of the Vice Presidents of its Executive Committee.

## THESE COUNTRIES INTERESTED.

Simiiar groups of representative business men have been named by the following 28 countries represented in the International Chamber of Commerce: Argentina, Austrla, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Soudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, and JugoSlavia.

The purpose of the court is economical adjustment of commercial disputes wlthout the necessity of tong delays and expenses involved in great distress, limitation of means of communication, differences in language and the usual legal agencles.
The proposed procedure has three, phasesconcliation, arbltration where legal sanction for the enforcement of awards exists, and arbitration where there is no enforcing law.

Conclliatlon will be invoked where, for instance, there is disagreement over a contract which looks as if it could be handled without the more formal proccdure of arbitration. It is expected that such cases can be handled satisfactorily by the administratlve commisslon, consisting of one resident commissloner from each country represented.

Two forms of arbitratlon are provided, as already indicated, to cover, on the one hand, the case where the laws of both countrles involved provide for the enforcement of arbitral awards, and on the other hand, the case where there is no such provision. In the latter case enforcement will have to depend on morai suaslon, and such influence as, for instance, the United States Chamber of Commerce might have in this country.

Some of the provisions in the code now formulated for use in the case of countries where there is no legal sanction for the execution of arbitration awards follow:

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.
"The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce shall name a committee on arbitration, for the purpose of facilitating arbitration of disputes arising between business men of different countries. This committee shall be known as the 'Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce.'
"Any party who desires to have recourse to arbitration under the new pian shall address a request to his national committee or, if no national committee exists, through an organization member of the international chamber, glving a statement of the transaction in question and the claims to be arbitrated. If the question is found suitable for arbitration the court shall forward a copy of the request to the other party and invite him to furnish a statement of his case.
"The court will appoint one arbltrator to try each case submitted to it, unless the parties desire the appointment of two arbitrators and one umpire or of three arbitrators.

The Conrt of Arbitration will request the various national committees to furnish the names of technlcally qualified arbitrators for appointment to hear the cases submitted to it. The arbitration shall take place in the country and town as may be determined by the court.
"Normally the arbitrators shall render their award within sixty days. The arbltrators will have the right, where the law permits, to take evidence in countries other than that in which the arbitration takes place.
"The award of the arbltrators, in addition to the decision on the merits, shall determine which of the two parties is responsible for the costs, or in what proportion such costs shall be divided between them. The arbitrators shall be entitled to relmbursement of expenses, but shall serve gratuitously except, within the discretion of the court, in such countries and industries where fees are customarily allowed for arbitrators.

## IN HONOR BOUND.

"Whenever the partles have agreed to arbitration by the Internatlonal Chamber of Commerce, the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration is obligatory upon the contracting parties, and upon the refusal or failure of one of the parties to present his case before the arbitrators an award by default may be made.
"The parties are in honor bound to carry out the award of the arbitrators."

In the event of the failure of the party against whom the award has been rendered, it is provided that the successful party may notlify the national committee or the organization member of the International Chamber of Commerce, whereupon the court shall report the default to the Chamber of Commerce of the country concerned, with the request that the proper disciplinary measures be applied.

Settlement of a dispute by conciliation may be effected by business men bringing the controversy to the attention of the Internatlonal Chamber through the national committees. Such requests for the good offices of the chamber will be referred to the administrative commission, which is composed of the representatives of the member countries resident in Paris to co-opcrate with international headquarters.

After examining all documents submitted by both parties to the controversy and collecting ail possible information, the adminlstrative committee, through its Chairman, will communicate with the parties, through the national committees, proposing a basis of mutual agreement.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-1920, (Original registration States.)

| Year. | At Age 0. | At Age 32. | At Age 62. | XEAR.' | At Age 0. | At Age 32. | At Age 62. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White maies: |  | 34.93 | 13.38 | Negro males: 1920 | 40.14 | 28.50 | 1.42 |
| 1910. | $\begin{array}{r}50.98 \\ -50.23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 33.33 | 12.85 | 1910. | 34.05 | 26.16 | 10.88 |
| Difference | 3.75 | 1.60 | . 53 | Differenc | 6.09 | 2.34 | . 54 |
| 1920. | 56.33 | 36.12 | 14.01 | 1920 | 42.16 | 28.82 | 12.12 |
| 1910. | 53.52 | 35.40 | 13.70 | 1910 | 37.67 | 28.33 | 11.96 |
| Difference. | 2.71 | . 72 | . 31 | Difference. . | 4.49 | . 49 | . 16 |

The above table shows that the avcrage span of life has iengthened 3.75 years for white males since 1910, with gains also, for white temaics and for Negroes of both sexes,

## WHO IS THE RICHEST MAN?

(From the Wall Street Journal, Scpt. 20, 1922.)

Henry Ford has in the Ford Motor Co. the largest income and, if capitalized, the largest fortune in the world.

Profits, before taxes for 1922 , will exceed $\$ 125$.000,000 . After taxes they will be $\$ 110,000,000$, about $\$ 100$ a car. With these earnings the Ford Motor Co. could be capitalized at $\$ 2,000,000,000$ and pay 5 per cent. on that capital.

Ford condemns bankers, but with $\$ 180,000,000$ cash he himself is the largest individual banker in this country, if not in the world. Michigan sugar beet growers and automobile manufacturers have little need for such a stupendous sum and only a few mlllions are banked in Detroit. Wall Street-the financial centre of the country-absorbs the other millions, and Ford accumulated .profits cxpand and multiply with Wall Street assistance.
In his newsipaper interviews Ford says that Wall Street and the gold standard have outlived their usefulness, but his millions flow through to Wall Street at 4 per cent. to bring his company a possible $\$ 7,200$,000 gold standard money annually in interest. This is more than $\$ 6$ profit for evcry car he produces.

Even a Republican Congress unites to add to the Ford wealth. The company paid more than $\$ 50$,000,000 in Federal taxes in 1921. Because of the abolitlon of the excess profits levy, it will pay only $\$ 16,000,000$ in 1922. The Fords are $\$ 34,000,000$ richer, though if they were to draw the rlches out they would pay more than 50 per cent. additional in personal income taxes.
So Ford continues to pile up in his business the millions which find their way into Wall Street. His replacement parts busincss is so proiltable that he could chop off his manufacturing profit of probably $\$ 80$ a car and make more than $\$ 15,000,000$ annually, or \$14 on each car produced from the sale of parts necessary to keep the millions of Fords now on the roads in running condition.

He could distribute this $\$ 14$ as a bonus to his workmen and still make the $\$ 6$ a car profit from interest.

But he is not selling at cost. He is holding on to profits from interest, parts and cars: $\$ 58,000,000$ in the record ten months ended last February, despite the heavy taxes; $\$ 110,000,000$ in all probability after taxes in 1922.

## CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia. June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881; Guiteau, hanged, Junc 30, 1882.
Carter H, Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premicr of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898. General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.

Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901; died September 14. 1901; Leon Czolgosz executed, October 29, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, Junc 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisalon Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delvannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia, July 11, 1905.
Ex-Governor Jrank Steunenberg, Idaho, December 30,1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, Fcbruary 17, 1905.
Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia, August 26, 1906.
Gen. Pavlov, St. Petersburg, January 9, 1907.
Premler Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia, August 31, 1907.
Carlos, King of Portugal, Februar'y 1, 1908.
Louis Philippc, Crown Prlnce of Portugal, February 1, 1908
Prince I'to, of Japan, Octobel 26, 1909.
Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt, February 21, 1910.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Arujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
I'rancisco I. Madero, President of Mcxico, February $23,1913$.
Josć Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913 .
Gcorge, King of Greecc, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.

1914
Guillaume Sam, Presldent of Hayti, July $28,1915$.
Gencral Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutlonary party, May 19, 1916.
General Count von Mirbach. German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow, July 5, 1918.
Czar of Russia and family, July, 1918.
German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine, July 31, 1918.
Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna, October 21, 1918.
Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres. Hung. Privy Council, at Budapest, November, 1918.
Sidonio Paés, Presldent of Portugal, December 14, 1918.

Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman, February 20, 1919.
"Red Czar," Yankel Sverdlov, at Moscow, early in 1919.
Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, at Munich, Fcbruary 21, 1919.
War Minister Neuring, at Dresden, Saxony, April 12, 1919.
Hugo Haase, Pres. Ger. Soc. Party, at Berlin, October, 8, 1919.
Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, at Tlaxcaltenango, May 20, 1920.
Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, at Paris, June 13, 1920.
Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, near Haifa, August $20,1920$.
Inspector O'Sullivan, of British Army, at Dublin Castle, December 17, 1920.
Dr. Z. Joncs, Governor of San Juan Province, Argentlna; Buenos Aires, November 20, 1921.
Senor Dato, Premier of Spain; at Madrid, March 8, 1921.
Talaat Pasha, Ex Grand Vizicr of Turkey; at Berlin, March 15, 1921.
M. Dras Kovics, Jugo-Slav Minister of Interior, at Delniee, Croatia, July 21. 1921.
Mathias Erzberger, Ex-German Vice Chancellor. by two youths, near Offenburg, Baden, August 26. 1921.

Portuguese Premler, Antonio Granjo, Ex-Pres. Machado dos Santos, and two other hlgh officials. Lisbon, October 19, 1921.
Ta Kashi Hara, Japancse Premier, at Tolkio, by Korean youth, November 4, 1921.
Bulgarian Minister of War, M. Demitroff, at Kostendil, October 22, 1921.
Heikki Ritavowi, Finnish Minister of the Interior, at Helsingfors, by a merchant, Feb. 14, 1922.
Jemal Azmyk Bey, Ex-Gov. of Trebizond, and B. E. Chakir, of the Turlkish Committee of Union and Progress, by an Armenian, at Berlin, April 7, 1922.
Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, Military Adviscr of the Ulster Government, by two Irlshmen, at London, June 22, 1922.
Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths, (who, when at bay in a Suxony Castlc, killed selves), at Berlln, Junc 24, 1922.
Djemal Pasha, Ex-Turkish (Unionist), Minister of Marinc, Afghan Army Chief of Staff, by two Armenlans, at Tiflis, Repub. of Gcorgia, Julv 25, 1922.
Gen. Michael Colllns, Irisli Frce State Premier, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork, Aug. 22. 1922.

## Patmoradule zates.

Note--Consult also the various other collections of dates, such as Battles of the Revolution, Great Battles of the Clvll War, Marine Disasters, etc., Chief Political Assassinatlons, etc.

4700 . The Great Pyramid built in Egypt. Thls is the date estimated by the Encyclopaedia Britannica.
2084 Shepherd Fings conquer Egypt.
1825 Shepherd Kings abandon Egypt.
1722 Sesostris or Rameses King of Egypt.
1546 Scamander founds Kingdom of Troy.
1520 Corintn built.
1606 Pan-Athenian games instituted.
1493 Thebes built by Cadmus.
1453 First Oiympic games.
1252 Tyre builit by Phoenicians.
1193 Trojan War begins.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1048 David.takes Jerusalem.
1028 Solomon's Temple dedleated.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Oiympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Ten Tribes put in captivity.
658 Byzantium founded.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expuision of Tarquin from Rome.
490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.
431. Peloponnesian War begins.

401 Cyrus killed by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa.
385 Rome taken by the Gauis.
356 Temple of Dlana at Ephesus burned.
331 Darius defeated by Alexander.
283 Alexandrian Ljbrary founded.
264 First Punic War begins.
216 Hannibal defeats Romans.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
55 Caesar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ
A.D
29. The Crucifixion.

70 Jerusaiem destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 Romans abandon Britain.
593 Block printing invented by Chinese.
640 Alexandrian Library burned.
756 Moorish Kingdom in Spain founded.
787 Danes iand in England.
827 Egbert. first King of Engiand, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began; last was in 1270.
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1233 The Inquisition established in Spain by Pope Gregory IX.; revlved there in 1480 ; suppressed by Napoieon, in Spain, in 1808: restored in 1814: finally abolished in 1820,
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Pariiament").
1265 First Representative Parliament in England
1294 First regular Engilish Parliament.
1308 Parliament becomes a Legislatlve power, with assent essential to the constitution of laws.
1320 unpowder invented by Michael Sehwartz, a monk at Goslar, Germany.
1381 Wat Tyler's rebeilion, Engiand.
1415 Battle of Aglncourt. Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned, May 30.
1438 Printing with single types done by Coster, at Haarlem, Holland:
1450-5 Cut metal types invented by Gutenberg, at Mentz, Germany.
1453 Constanthople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of thic Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1470 Caxton set up his printing press.
1492 Columbus discovered Anierica, Oct. 12.
1497 Cabot discovered cast coast of Canada, June 24.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany
1519 Cortez began conquest of Mexico.
1534 Cartjer ascended St. Lawrence Rlver.
1535 The first English Blble printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in Englaud.
1558 Aecession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
St. Augustine, Fla.; settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew inassacre, Aug. 24.
1588 Spanlsh Armada defeated, July.
1603 Unlon of England and Scotiand.
1607. Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.

1609 Hudson River first explored.
1615 Champlain entered Lake Ontario.
1616 Shakespeare dled, April 33 .
1618 Thirty Years' War in Gcimany began.

1619 First Representative American Legislative Assemblv, Jamestown. Va.. July 30.

- First negro slaves brought to Amerlca.

1620 Pilgrims of the Mayfiower landed; "Mayflower Compact" was signed aboard the ship, Nov. 11; they went ashore at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 20.
1623 Manhattan Isiand settied.
1632 Canadd and Acadia ceded to France.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Isiand settied by Roger Williams; Harvard College founded.
1639 First printing in America. Freeman's Oath, and an almanac, New England.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled; Lake Erie discovered by Brebeuf and Claumont.
1642 Colonies of Conn., New Haven, New Plymouth and Mass. (Incl. New Hampshire), form the New England Confederation.
1649 Charies I. beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts; St. Petersburg founded.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.

- The great piague of London.

1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1670 Hudson Bay Co.. chartered, May 13.
1678 Roman Catholies excluded from English Parliament.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Fennsyivanla settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocatlon of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdjcated, Dec. 11.
1689 Irish Parilament of James II. at Dublin; attaints 3,000 Protestants.
1690 Lachine (Canada) Massacre, Aug. 5.
1690 Battie of the Boyne, Juiy 1 (Juiy 12, - new style).

- First newspaper in America; at Boston.

1704 Gibraitar taken by the Engilsh July 24; Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13.
1707 First Pariliament of Great Britain.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacoblte Rebeillon in Great Britain: the second in 1745.
1717 Snow feli 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubbie.
1745 Battie of Fontenoy, April 30.
1754 New Hampshire, Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Penn., and Md., hoid a conventlon at Albany
路 19.
1756 Black Hoie surfocation in Caicutta.
1759 Canada taken from the French.
1763 Pontlac's consipiracy; Treaty of Paris.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parllament, Marcn.
N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Penn., Md. and S. C., hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights. Oct. 7
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1773 Steam Engine perfected by Watt
1774 Sa destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
Pulental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, Phlladelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Soc. founded by Quakers, April 14, Phlla.
Battle of Lexington, April 19.
Second Continental Congress, May 10, Phila. Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
Meckienburg, North Carollna, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
Washington chosen head of Amerlcan Army, June 15.
1776 Battie of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publlisies ' Common Sense.'
Rhode Island deciares her independence, May 4.
Battie of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.

- Deciaration of Independence, July 4.
- Battle of Long Isiand, Aug. 27. Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
- Nathan Hale excuted, Sept. 22. Wasiington crossed the Delaware River, Dee. 8.
- Batule of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26

1777 Vermont declares independence, January

- Fourtil Continental Congress. Phila., Marci 4.
- Henry Clay born, Aprll 12.
- Stars and Stripes flag adopted oy cougress, June 14.

1777 Battlc of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
Flifth Continental Congress meets (for 1 day), Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27
-- Sixth Continental Congress meets, York, Pa., Sept. 30.
——Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov." 15
1778 Seventh Continental Congress meets, Phila., July 2.
—— Wyoming Valley, Pa.. massacre, by Indians and Torles, July 4.

- N. J., Mass., R. I., Conn., Pa., N. Y. and Va., and S. C. sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24.
—. French fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
-_ Cherry Valley, N. Y., massacre by Indians and Tories, Nov. 10.
. J. slgns Articles of Confederation, Nov. 26.
1779 Delaware signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5
1770 Capt. Cook killed, Feb. 14.
1779-'80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Penna. chartered (flrst in U. B.), March 1.
Massacre of Americans in Waxhaw, 'N. 'C.', - by British, May 29.
- Major Andre captured, Sept. 23; hung Oct. 2 ,

1781 Congress announces complete ratlfication of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
-1782 Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oot. 19: - Prellminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed, at Paris, Noy. 30; by thls treaty the Newfoundland fisherles were regulated with the U. S.
1783 Eighth Continental Congress meets, Princeton, N. J., June 30.
—— Fiery meteor passed over England, Aug. 18 Definitlve trenty of peace between U. S. and Great Britain; Sept. 3.

- Congress domobilizes American Army, Oct, 18 -Nov. 3.
_ Brltish evacuated New York, Nov. 25.
Ninth Continental Congress meets, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26.
- Washington-delivers hls farewell address, at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec. 4; resigns his army commission Dec. 23 , and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain. Jan. 14.
First daily paper in America, Advertiser, lssued at Phila.
-- John Fltch operated his steamboat on Delaware River.
——Tenth Continental Cóngress meets, Trentón, N. J., Nov. 1.

1785 Eieventh Continental Congress meets at N. Y., Jan. 11.

1786 Shay's rebellion, in Mass.
$1787^{\circ}$ U. .S. Constitution ratlied at a convention of delegates from the .States, at Phila., May 14 -Sept. 17.

- Fourteentl (last) Continental Congress meets at N. Y., Nov. 5 ; adjourns 1788 , Oct. 21.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, Feb.
U.S. Constitution in effect in ratifying, States, March 4.
Flrst U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6. Washington first inaugurated President, April 30.
The French Revolution began, July 14, with destruction of Bastille prison.
U. S. Supreme Court.created, Sept.

North Carolina ratifies Constltutlon, Nov. 21.
1790 Rhode Island ratifies Constltution, May.29:
1792 King of Sweden shot by Ankerstrom.
—— France proclaimed a Republic.
First U. S. Mint established, April 2.
First Canadian Legislature.
1793 Canada forbids slave importation.
Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 . Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish rebellion:
Nelson defeats French flect near Egypt, Aug. 1.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session) meets (for first time) at Washington; Nov. 17.
Battle of Marengo, June 14; Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; ilrst Parliament of United Kingdom.
1803 England and France renew war. Lonlsiana purchased from the French.
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 .Battle of Trafa'gar; death of Nelson, Cct. 21.

1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 British take Copenhagen.
Robert E. Lee born, Jan. 19

- Fulton's ilrst steamboat voyage.

1812 Second United States War with Great Britain, declared June 19.
The French expedition to Moscow; clty burned by the Russlans, Sept. 16.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Frie. Sept. 10.
1814 The printlng machine invented.
Scott's "Waverly" published.
Bonaparte abdlcated; Ailies entered Paris, March 31.
British burned. White House at Wrshington, Aug. 24.
Battle of Lake Champiain, Macdonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1815 Treaty of Ghent. Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8
Battle of Waterloo, June 17-18; Bonaparte surrendered to British, July 16. Holy Alliance"-formed at Paris, Sent 26 1817 Work begun on Erie Canal, July 4.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York Dec. 6.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantlc. This was the Savannah, which went from N. Y. to Savannah (March 28-April 12), and went from Savannah to Liverpool. (May 22-June 20).
1821 Napoleon died at St. Heiena, May 5.
1822 Famine In Ireland.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec: 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States (the Baltimore and Ohio), was begun, July 4. War between Russia and Turkey.

- Catholics readmitted to Parliament.

1829 Welland Canal opened.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1831 London Bridge opened.
1833 Steamship Royal William crossed from' Nova Scotia to England.
Fire at N. Y.; 70 houses burned.
-1834 Flrst opera house opened at N. Y., Novi 18.
1834 Last lottery in Engiand, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
Seminole War in Florida began
Great fire in New York Clty; Dec. 16 $\mathbf{1 7} ; 674$ buildlngs burned.
1837 Aocesslon of Queen Victoria, June 30.
1838 Fire destroy Canada:
1839 S. C., April 27. S. C., April 27.

1839 Seven hundred die by earthquake at Martinique.
1841 Upper and Lower Canada united, Feb. 10.
1842 Fire at Famburg, Germany, destroyed 1,992 buildings, May 4.
1843 San Domingo earthquake.
_- First telegraph line in U. S., Washington to Baltimore.
1845 Texas annexed
re destroyed 1,000 buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.

- Fire destroyed 1,300 buildings at N. Y., June 28 and 600 bulldings at Albany, N. Y., July 24.

1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
The Irish potato famine.
British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
War with Mexlco began; treaty signed July 4,
1848 . 1848.

1847 Battle of Chapuitepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded reign of Louis Phllippe.
— Washington Monument, at Wash., D. C. begun July 4.
U.S. signed peace with Mexico, Juiy 4.

Fire destroyed 3,000 buildings at Constantlnople, Aug. 16.

- Gold discovered in Californla, September.

1850 Clayton-Bulwer treaty between U. S. and Britain.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at San Francisco,
May $3-5$; also 500 buildings there, June 22.
First International Exhlbition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry
1855 Sebastopol falls: Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The great mutiny in India.
-.. The Dred Scott decision.
Flrst Atlantic Cable begun to be laid, Valentia, Ireland, Aug. $5 ;{ }^{\prime}$ flrst messages, Aug. $\overline{5}, 1858$.
1859 John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. Va., Oct. 16.
Flrst petroieum oil well opened, Titusvilie, Pa., Aug. 26.
1860 Prince of Wales visited the U. S.
1861 Emancipation seceded, Dec. 20 .

## 1861 Southern Confederacy formed, Feb. 4; eiected Jefferson Davis President, Feb. 9; Fort Sumter fired on April 12.

1802 Battle of Buil Run, Juiy 21.
1862 Battle of Antietain, Sent. 17.
1863 Lincoin's Emancipation Proclamation (issued Sept, 22, 1862 ) in effect Jan. 1.
1853 Draft of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1853 Draft riots at N. Y. Ćlty, July 13-16.
1864 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1864 War between Germany and Denmark.
1805 . Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
$\because$ President Llncoln shot by J. Wlikes Bootn at Washlngton, April 14; died Aprll 15.
1866 Flre destroyed centre of Portiand, Me., and made 2,000 homeless, July 4.

## Fenlans Invaded Canada.

Second Atiantic cable laid. First (1857-8) had lasted only a little while.
ire destroyed 2,500 bulidings at Quebec, Canada, Oct. 13.
1867 Maxlmilian of Mexlco executed.
The Domlnlon of Canada established.
1868 Presldent Andrew Johnson Impeached, tried and acqultted.
U. S.-Chlna (Burilngame) treaty, July 4.

1869 Queen Isabeila tlecs from Spaln, Sept. 30.
1869 Financlai "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24.

- Red River rebellion in Canada.
$\frac{1}{1870}$ Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17
1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19; France proclalmed Republic, Sept. 4.

1871. The German Empire re-established.

The great flre in Chicago. Oct. 8-11; 18.000 buildings destroyed;
1872 Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., "King of Wall Street," shot at N. Y., by Edw. S. Stokes, Jan. 6; he dled two days later; Stokes got 4 years in prison.
Eruption of Mt. Vesuvlus, A prll 20.
—— The great flire in Boston, Nov. 9; 748 buildings destroyed.
1873 Fifth Ave. Theatre burned, N. Y., Jan. 1.
'Boss" W. M. Tweed at N. Y., convicted of fraud.
Panle at N. Y. began with bank fallures on Sept. 20.
1874 ' Over 60 acres at Chicago burned.
1876 Centennlal Exposition at Philadelphia.
Jarrett and Palmer traln, New York. to San Francisco, left. Jersey City, May 31; arrlved San Franclsco, June 4; time of journey, 83 hours 34 minutes.
Tidal wave, Bengal, India; 200,000 drowned. Hailett's Reef (Heli Gate) blown up, Sept. 2. Brooklyn Theatre ife, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
Fire swept over 600 acres of City of St. John, N. B., June 20; 100 lives lost.

Eleven Molly Maguires hanged at Pottsville, -. Pa., for murders, June 21.
1878 Paris Expositlon.
"L" opened ln New York, April 30.
Masked burglars got $\$ 2,757,700$ at Manhattan Savlngs Institutlon, N. Y:, Oct. 27.
1879 English massacred at Cabul, Sept. 4.
1881 East Rlver frozen over, people crossed on foot. East River frozen over, people cro
President Garfieid shot. July 2.

- Flre kills 850 at Ring Theatre, Vienna, Dec. 8.

1882 Flre destroyed most of. Kingston, Jamalca, Dec. 11.

- Tubercuiosis germ dlscovered by Dr. Koch.

1883 Brooklyn Bridge opened May 24.
1884 Panic at N. Y., fallure of Marlne Bank and Jas. R. Keene, May 5.
Barthoidl's Statue of Liberty presented to U, S. at Parls, July 4.
1885 Flrst electric strect railway $\ln$ U. S., at Baltimore, opened Sept. 1.
Heil Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
Iouis: Rlel, Canadlan rebel leader, executed Nov. 11.
1886 Haymarket Anarchist riots, Chicago: 7 police killed, 60 . wounded, May 4.
Steve Brodle jumped from Brooklyn Bridge. July 23.
Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island un velled In pres nce of $1,099,000$ peopie. The World raised $\$ 00,000$ to erect the statue, Oct. 28. 1887 Flre kllis 200 at Opera Comique, Parls, May 25 ; and 200 at theatre, Exeter, England, Sept. 4.
Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 perish.
888 Great blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
889 Brazil becamc a republic.
891 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,209 lives iost.
891 Park Place disaster. N. Y., 64 kilied, Aug. 22.

1892 Fire destroyed 28 iives at Hotel Royal, N. Y., Feb. 6; and 600 in bullding. St. John's, N. F., July 8.

- U. S.-Cänada boundary treaty

Pinkerton guards killed several steel striker ${ }^{7}$ Homestead, Pa., July 16.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago, opened May 1.
1894 Queen Lilluokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chlnese-Japanese War began.
Hawall made a republlc, July 4.
First gasoline vehicie in operation, July 4.
Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.
Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23 ; restored to r.nk, July 12, 1906.

1895 Roentgen IRay discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physiclst.

- Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.

1896 President Cleveland appolnted Venezi:ola Boundary Commlsslon, Jan. 1; treaty signed Feb. 2, 1897.

- "Greater New York" bili signed, May 11.
- Toronado killed several hundred at St. Louis, May 17.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
-     - Fire killed 150 at charlty bazaar, Paris, May 4.

1898 U. S. Battieship Malne blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
-War began between Spaln and the Unlted States, April 21.
—— Dewey destroyed the Spanlsh fleet In Manila Bay, May 1.
Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3. Battic of Santlago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol slgned betwcen the Unlted States and Spain, Aug. 12.
—Peace treaty signed by Amerlcan and Spanish delegates at Parls, Dec. 10.

- 180 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.

1899 Spanish Peace Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
Unlversal Peace Conference at Hague, called by Czar, May 18.

- The South Arlcan War began, Oct. 11.

Phillppine-American Wir began, Feb. 4.
Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.) March 17; 45 llves lost.
1900 Chlcago drainage canal opened, Jan. 2.
N. Y. subway contract let to John B. McDonald, Jan. 2.
—— Paris Expositlon.
Boxer insurrection in Chlna.
Great ilire at Ottawa and Hull, Canada, Aprli 26.
Hoboken docks and shlps fire, June 30;-145 llves lost.
1901 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8; 6,000 Ilves lost.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22.
J. P. Morgan organized U. S. Steel Corp. Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, Mar. 23 . Northern :Pacifle Railway stock "corner" and panic, May 9.
—Pan-American Expositlon, May 1-Nov. 2. Jacksonvlle, Fla., swept by $\$ 11,000,000$ fire, May 3.
Assasslnation of President McKinley, Sept. 6. Marconi signalled letter "S'" across Atlantle from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. Flrst message sent ln Dec. 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
Pennsylvanla coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by Presldent Rooseveit's commission, Oct. 23.
Fire destroyed 456 bulldings at Paterson, N. J., Feb.; and 115 at a cnurch, Blrmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.

- Cuban Repubilc inaugurated, May 20.

Edward VII, crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.

- Flrst Internationai Arbitration Court opened, Hague, October.
1903 Kishineff massacre.
—— Republic of Panama established, Nov. 13.
Alaska boundary treaty ratified by U. S., Feb. 11.
-U. S.-Pnilpplne cable completed, message sent around the world in 12 mlnntes, Juiy 4.
- Flre kills 602 at 1roquois Theatre, Chlcugo, Dec. 30.
1904 The great flre in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.
The Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6.
St. Louls Exposition opened, May 1.
Steamboat Generai Siocum burned, June 15; 1,021 llves lost.
-1905 Subway opened, New York, Oct. 27.
1905 Port Arthur surrendered to Japanesc, Jan. 2. Battie of Muklen, Feb. $20-\mathrm{Mar} .15$.
Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
Peace terms between Japan and Russia agreed on at Portsmouth, N. M. Aug. 25 .
$\overline{1906}$ Eruption of Vesuvius, Aprll $5 \div 12$.

1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration April 18-19; over 500 lives were lost.
1907 Earthquake killed .1,400, Kingston, Jamaica. - Wall Street's "silent panic," March 14.

Coal mine fire kiiled 400. Falrmount, Va. Jamestown Exposition opened, April 26.Bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed, Aug. 29.

- U. Sug. Judge, K. M. Landis, Chicago, fincd Standard Oil $\$ 29,240,000$ as rebate fines.
1908 Grcat earthquake ln Southern Italy
American battiesnin fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe
-- Fire killed 169 at tneatre, Boyertown, Pa, Jan. 4, and 174 at school at Collinwood, Ohio, March 4.
$\because$ Chelsea, (Mass.) fire, Aprii 12
$\therefore$ Dr. F. A. Cook discovered North" Pole, he claimed, Aprii 21.
- Gov. Hughes signed bill abolisning race track gambllng in N. Y. State, June 11.
——Distrjet of Columbia Supreme Court sentenced Samuel Gompers and others to prisgn for contempt of court in Bucks Stove case, Dec.
1909 R. E. Peary, U. S. N., discovered North Pole, April 6.
-. Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 Republic of Portugal established
- Union of South Africa formed, May 31

1911 U. S. Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolvod, May 15; same decree combine dissolvod, May 1s; same dec
_- The Italian-Turkisi War began Sept. 29
--Postal Banks established in United States, at N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. Aug. ${ }^{1}$ waist factory fire, N. Y., 148 killed March 25.
_. Flood in Yangtse Kiang River, China; 100,000 drownel
—— President Diaz of Mexico resigned May 25 The Soutin Pole discovered, Dec. 14, by Capt Roald Amundsen.
1912 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Baikan War began.
Equitable Buildlng burned, Jan. 9; 6 lives lost.
—— Steamship Titanle wrecked by lceberg, off Canadian const, April 14-15.
1913 Foulice. Engle. Brandt pardoned by Gov. Sulzer, New York, Jan. 17.
—.- Oino and Indiana fioods. March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos (Tex.) floods; 500 died.

- Peace Palace at Hagde dealcated.
—— Mine explosion, Cardiff, Wales; $400^{\circ}$ killed, Oct. 14 .
1914 World War began in Eurone: Archduke Francis of Austria assossinated at Sarajevo, Junc 28:- Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28; Germany invaded France at Clrey; Russian troops Invaded Germany Aug. 2; Gcrmans entered Licge, Aug. 7; British Expedltionary Force landed in France, Aug 16; Germans occupled Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan Aug. 25; Louvain bombarded and damaged, Aug. 25; Battie of the Marne, Sept. 6-10; Germans occupied Antwerp, Oct. 9; De Wet's rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese capture Tsingtiu, Nov. 7:• German cruiser Fimden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov: 10.
S. S. Empress of Ireland sunk. May 29.

Great flre in Salem, Mass., June 25; 1,000 buiidings destroyed.

- Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.

1915 Britisl naval victory, North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan, 24; German official subinarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodlties reaching or leaving Germany, March 1: Battlc of Ypres, April 22-28; Germans invade Baltic provinces of Russia, April 30; Italy denounces treaty of Trinle Alliance, May 4; steamship Lusltania sunk, May 7. 1,179 lives iost; steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19; Ailied forces land at Salonica, Oct: 5; Nurse Caveil shot, at Brusseis, Oct. 12; Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov, 9.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition opencd, Feb. 20

- Excursion steamer Fastland turned over at Chicago, July 24: over 850 lost.
Wircicss communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
- China restored as a monarchy.

1916 Germans attack Verdun Feb, 21-28; Rebel rlsing in Dublin, April 24; naval battle off Jutland, May 31; third battle of Ypres, June 2; battle of Somme, July 1-10; second battle of Somme, Juiy 14-Aug 5 ; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; President Wil son's Peace Note published, Dec. 20
1916 Black Tom dock explosion and flre, Jersey City, July, 30; \$33,000,000. loss.
1917 Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1: United States broke off diplomatic relations wlth Germany, Feb. '3; United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, Aprll 6; Russian Czar abdicates, March 15; first American troops landed in France,' June 26; Russia proclaimed a Republie, Sept., 15 ; first shot by American 'troops in France, Oct. 27; first American casualtles in France, Nov. 3 ; Bolshevlks under. Lenin selze supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7: Battle of Cambria, Nov. : 20-Dec. 4; Únited States declared a state of war existed with, Austria, Dec. 7; Jerisalem captured, Dec. 9.
King Constantine of Greece abdicated, June 12. Halifax disaster, Dec. 6 ; explosion of a munition ship in harbor in collislon caused fire that laid in ruins one-third' of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 , houses, with $\$ 20,000,000$ damage,
1918 Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other, March 3; peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7 ; battle of the Somme, March 21 to April 6: Parls bombarded by long range, guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22; proGerman plot discovered in Trcland, Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May $17 ;$ battle of the Alsne, May 27-June.5: Czar Nicholas of Russia, the Empress, tneir four daughters Bodkin, $a$, lady-in-walting and $a$ nurse were shot by Bolshevlk orders at Eikaterinburg, July 16; at Perm, also in July, the Bolshevists assassinated the Czar's brother; Grand Duke Michacl, and at Alapalevslyy, north of Ekaterlnburg, they killed the Grand 'Dukes Scrglus Mikhallovitch, Igo Constantinovitch and Ivan Constantinovitch: German retrcat across the Marne begins, July 19 ; battle of St. Mihiel; Sept. 12-16: United States troops take St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; battlc of the Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Scpt. 26; Britisn attack breal:s Hindenburg line, Sept: 27; Bulgaria slgns armistice and surfenders, Sept 29; Ferdinand of Bulgarla abdicatos, Oct 5, United States troops capture St. Etlenne, Oct. 6.

- Allics capture Cambrai, Le Cateau and Roncroy, Oct. 9: Aliles oceupy Ostend, Bruges and Lilie, Oct. 17; Germans In third peace note accept Persident Wilson's terms and recall submarines to their bases, Oct. 20 ; British and Italians cross the Plavo, Oct. 27; armistice granted to : Turkey, Oct. 30: Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Repubiic of German-Austria in Vicnna, Nov. 1: Austria accepts truce terms, Nov: 4; United States troops cap ture Scdan, Nov. 7: revolution in Klel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8 ; the Kaiser abdicates, Noy. 9 ; he flees to Holland, Noy. 10 ; armistice in World War signed, Nov. 11; German fleet surrenders to British, Nov. 21 ; United States troops enter Malnz, Dec, 6; American troops crossed the Rhine, Dec. 13.
—— Malbone St. Tunnel rall (B. R. T.) wreck, 97 kllied, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.

1919. Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formaliy inaugurated at Versailles, Jan. 18; treaty signed at Versailles, June 28 , by the Treaty plenipotentiaries of Germany and the Allied. Powers; President Wilson gave the treaty to the Senate July 10; ratified by the German National Assembly, July 10; by' the British Par* liament, Juiy 25 ; and by King George, July 31; by the King of Italy, Oct. ${ }^{7}$; 27 ; rejected by the United States Senate, Nov. 19. Three U. S. Navy seapianes left Trepassy, Newfoundiand, May 16 ; one, the $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{C}, 4$, reached the Azores, May 17 ; Lisbon, May 27; Plymoutn, Fngland, May 31; Harry G. Hawker and MucKenzjo Grleve fell in
midocean, on an attempted light, May 18, from Newfoundiand, to Ireland, but were. rescued. John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. A British dirigibie bailoon, R-34, left Scotiand, July 2, and descended at Mineoia, L. I., July 6. It left for England July 10, and arrived there July 13. The U. S. transcontinental air filght, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lleut. Aiex. Pearson.
1919 Nation-wide bomb plot, at the home of At torney General Palmer; the Red was killed by his own bomb, June 2.

> Airplane service between New York and Chi- cago begun July 1.
Blg port strike at N. Y., Boston, etc., begun July 16.
——Dirigible balloon exploded at Chicago; 10 killed.
—. Thirty-one killed, 500 injured, in race riot, at Chicago, July 27.
——Boston police strike, begun Sept. 9.
—— Steel workers strike all over U. S., beginning Sept. 22; railway strike in England, begun Sept. 27; soft. coal miners in U. S. began strike Oct. 31.
1920 The United States Senate for tne second time defeated the German treaty, March 19.
—Th2 U. S. Transport Buford (Soviet Ark) took to Finiand Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and 200 other Reds (Dec., 1919 Jan., 1920).

1920 The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S Constitution providing for Nation-wide prohibition, was proclaimed in effect Jan. 16. The Nineteenth Amendment giving suffrage to women, was prociaimed in effect Aug. 26 Wali St., N. Y., bomb explosion, killed over 30 , injured over 100 ; did over $\$ 2,000,000$ property damage, Scpt. 16
1921 President Harding signed joint resolution (passed by House June 30, by Senate July 1) of Congress deelaring peace with Ger many and Austria. July 2. The Treaty was signed Aug. 25, at Berlin, by United States and German representatives; was ratifled Sept. 17 by the German National Council; ratifled by the United States Senate ( 66 to 20) on Oct. 18
——Sinn Feiners burned Custom House, Dublin, May 25.
Arkansas River floods and rain swept away 665 houses at Puebio, Col., making 3,500 persons homeless; property ioss over $\$ 20$,000,$000 ; 1,500$ dead or missing, June 3-4.
Explosion of a new gas plant at Oppan, on the Rhine, Germany; kilied hundreds and destroyed property worth millions, Sept. 21. Collapse and explosion of dirigible balioon, ZR-2, over Hull, England, over 40 were killed; Aug. 25.
Limitation of Armaments. Conference met at Washington in November; it adjourned Feb. 6, 1922.
1922 Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre coilapsed at Washington, D. C.; 98 died from injuries: Jan. 28.
——Dirigible baiioon, Roma, exploded descending at Hampton, Va.; 34 died of injuries; Feb 21.

## HIGHEST LATITUDES REACHED IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Giibert Grosvenor, President.)
The following is a record of the highest iatitudes attained in Aretic and Antaretic exploration during the past three hundred years in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, both by land and by sea: * Represents new records.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION-WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

| Commander. | Date. | No. Lat. | Locality. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *John Davis | 1588 | $72^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$ | Sanderson's Hope, in West Greenland Waterways. |
| Wiiliam Baffin | 1616 | $77^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ | Ellesmere I_and. |
| Wiliam Morton, Elisha Kent Kane Exp | 1854 | $82^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ | Cape Constitution. |
| Slr Edward Augustus Inglefieid | 1859 | $78^{7} 8^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ | Smich Sound. |
| Dr. Isaae I. Hayes ${ }_{\text {Capt }}$ Charles Frederick Hal | 1861 | $8^{81} 1^{\circ} 35^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ | Cape Licber, Grinnell Land. |
| Capt. Charles Frederick Hall . H. Markham, Nares Expedition. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1871 | 82 $8^{82^{\circ}} 2^{\prime} 2^{\prime}$ | Near Thank God Harbor. Northeast Grinnell Land. |
| *James B. Loekwood and Gen. David $\mathfrak{L}$. Brainard, Gen. <br> A. W. Greely Expedition. | 1875 | ${ }^{83^{\circ}} 20^{\prime}$. | Northeast Grinnell Lan |
| *Robert E. Peary. . . . . . . . | 1892 | $83^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ | Greeniand Coast. |
| Robert E. Peary | 1902 | $84^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ | Grinneli Land. |
| *Robert E. Peary. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (Apr. 21 ) | 1906 | $87^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ | North of Greenland. |
| *Robert E. Peary. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (Apr. 6) | 1909 | $90^{\circ}$ | The North Pole. |

ARCTIC EXPLORATION-EASTERN HEMISPHERE.


## ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION



Captain Cagni, on his journey in 1899 , reached $86^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ., 64^{\circ}$ E.-at that time the mast northerly point attained by man-within 206 miles of the North Pole. Sir Ernest Shackieton in 1908 personally led the party whicil pushed to latitude $88^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{S} .162^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude, surpassing his predecessors by 366 geographicai miles and reaching within 97 miles of the South Pole.
the time and place from which Admiral Wilkes first saw the Antarctic Continent.
Note by the Editor.-Dr. Fredcrick A. Cook claims to have dlscovered the North Poie on April 21, 1908.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN U. S. WARS.

|  |  |  |  |  | Ops ENG | GAGED. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WARS. | From- | To- | Regulars. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Mliltia \& } \\ \text { Voiun- } \\ \text { teers. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Navy. | Total: | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Individu- } \\ \text { als (Esti- } \\ \text { mated.) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Revoiution, War of the Estimated additional | April19; 1775 | Aprli 11, 1783 | 130,711 | 58.750 05,330 | 15,000 |  |  |
| NW. Ind., Mlamls, Wyandots, |  |  |  | O |  |  |  |
| Delawares, Potawatomies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shawnees, Gen. Harmer | Sept. 19, 1790 |  | 320 | 1,133 |  | [ 1.453 |  |
| Chlppewas, \{ Gen. St. Clair and Ottawas: Gen. Wayne |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 2,300 \\ 5.230 \end{array}\right.$ | 5,627 |
| and Ottawas. Gen. Wayne. <br> France, War with | Juiy 9, 1798 | Aug. 3, Sept. 30, 1895 | 2,843 | 2,387 | - 4,593 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,230 \\ 4,593 \end{array}$ | 3,216 |
| Tripoli, Africa, | June 10, 1801 | June 4, 1805 |  |  | - 3,330 | 3,330 | 2,331 |
| NW. Ind, Gen Harrison. ${ }_{\text {Great }}$ | Sept. 11, 1811 | Oct- $\frac{1}{17}, 1813$ | 85000 | 471660 |  | - 910 | $676$ |
| Great Britain, War with, 181 | June 18, 1812 | Feb. 17, 1815 <br> Aug. | 85,000 600 | 471,622 13,181 | 20,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 576,622 \\ 13.781 \end{array}$ | 286,730 $\cdots 9,048$ |
| Seminolc or Fla. and Ga. Ind | Nov. 20, 1817 | Aus. 31, 1818 | 1,000 | 5,911 |  | 6,911 | 4,048 |
| Winnebago Exp'd'n, Wis., aiso calied La Fever Ind, (no fght'g) |  |  | 900 | 516 |  |  | ,330 |
| Sac and Fox Indian War ln Iil.. | June $\quad 1831$ | Sept. 1831 |  | 516 |  | 1,416 | 1,330 |
| Black Hawk Indian. | April 26, 1832 | Sept. 21, 1832 | 1,339 | 5,126 |  | 6,465 | 5,900 |
| Cherokee removal. | - 131833 | 俍 1839 |  | 9,494 |  | 9.494 | 5,517 |
| Seminole or Florida. Sobine Ind disturb SW front | Dec. 23, 1835 | Aug. 14, 1842 | 11,169 | 29,953 |  | 41,122 | 22,705 |
| Sabine Ind. disturb., SW. front'r, La., Ark., Tex. (no fighting). | $\text { April - } 1836$ | June - , 1837 |  |  |  |  | 365 |
| Creek Ind. disturbance in Ala. . | May 5, 1836 | Sept. 30, 1837 | 935 | 12,483 |  | 13.418 | 10,204 |
| N. Y., Aroost'k, Canada (Patriot War) fronticr disturbances. |  |  |  | 1,500 |  | 1,500 | 1;050 |
| Fid. War with Seminolé Indians. | $\mathrm{ir}^{\circ} \mathrm{A} \quad 1842$ | Dec. 31, 1858 |  |  |  | 1,500 |  |
| Mexico, War with . | April 24, 1846 | May 30, 1848 | 30,954 | 73.776 | 7,500 | 112,230 | 78,718 |
| Cayuse Ind:, Ore., Ore | 1848 | - 1848 |  | $1,116$ |  | - 1,116 | 1,005 |
| Tex. and $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ ' Mex. Ind. | 1849 | 1856 | 5,050 | 1,415 |  | 6,465 | 4,243 |
| Apache, Navejo, Utah | - ".. ... 1849 | 1855 | 1,500 | 1,061 |  | 2,561 | 1,785 |
| Cal. Ind. disturb., Yuma exp | Dec. - ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 1851 | April -, 1852 | 265 |  |  | 265 |  |
| Utah Indian disturbances. | 1851 | 1853 | 10 | 30 |  | 540 | 540 |
| Ore., Wash. Ind War, Roguer., Yakima, Klikitat, Klamath | 04 |  |  | - | , | , 813 |  |
| and Salmon River: | - '1851. | Dec. 31, 1856 | 850 | - 6,379 |  | - 7 7,229 | 5,145 |
| Comanche Indian, | Dec 20.1854 | May 8, 1854 |  | -503 |  | 503 | $\therefore 425$ |
| Seminole or Fia. In | $\mid \text { Dec. 20, } 1855 \mid$ | $\mid \text { May } 8,1858 \mid$ |  | - ${ }^{1}$ 2,687 |  | r $\begin{array}{r}2.687 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 1,715 |
| Civll War............... | April 15, 186.1 | Aug. 20, 1866 | 126,587 | 2, 545, 754 | 105,983 | 2.778,304 | 2,213,365 |
| tiiities ceased Aug. 13, 1898) : | Anril 21, 1898 | Aprll 11, 1899 | 57,239 | 223;235 | :31;959 | 312,523 | 312,000 |
| Phllipplne Is., insurrection in... | April 11, 1899 | July 4, 1902 | 76,416 | 50,052 | - 13,570 | 140,038 | - 139,438 |
| Expedition for relief of U. S. Legation at Peking, China. | June 20, 1900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War with. Germany. | April '6, 1917 | Nov. 11, 1918 | 544,848 |  | 575,455 | . $5.019,874$ | 5,019,874 |
|  |  | (Armisticc.) |  |  | (Males) |  |  |

The Continental Army was organized by the 1231,462 . The War Department was established,

Continental Congress, June 15, 1775, under George Washington as Maj.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. The so-called Continentals in the Revolution totalled.

August 7, 1789. The standing army was organized September, 1790.

UNION ARMY LOSSES IN THE. CIVIL WAR.
(From "Regimental Losses in the Amerlcan Civil War," by William F. Fox: Lieutenant-Cololiel, U. S. V.)

| Date. | Battle. | İlled. | Wounded. | Missing. | Aggregate: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1-3, 1863 | Gettysburg | 3,070 | 14,497 | 5,434 | 23,001 |
| ${ }^{\text {May }} 8-18,186$ | Spottsylvania | 2,725 | . 13,413 - | $\therefore \quad$ 2,258 | 18,396 |
| May 5-7, 1864. | Wilderness.:- | 2,248 | 12,037. | - 3,383 | 17,666 |
| September 17, 18 | Antietam | 2,108 | 9,549 | 753 | 12,410 |
| May 1-3, 1863.... | Chancellorsville. | 1,606 | 9,762 | 5,919 | 17,287 |
| September 19-20, 1863 | Chickamauga. . | 1,656 | 9,749 | 4,774 | $\because 16,179$ |
| June 1-4, 1864....... | Cold Harbor. | 1,844 | 9,077 | 1,816 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 12,737$ |
| December 11-14, 1862 | Fredericksburg. | 1,284 | 9,600 | 1,769. | 12,853 |
| August 28-30, 1862. | Manassas. . | 1;747 | 8,452 | 4,263 ! | [1 14,462 |
| April 6-7, 1862 . | Shiloh. | 1,754 | 8,408 | $2,855$ | $13,047$ |
| December 31, 1862. | Stone River | 1,730 | 7,802 | 3 3,717 | $13,249$ |
| June 15-19, 1864..... | Petersburg (assault).. | 1,688 | 8.513 | -1,185 | 11,386 |

The Union lósses at Bull Ruń (first-Manassas), July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and mlssing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334 .

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Buil Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387 ; wounded, 1,582 ; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, $466 ;$ wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Sliloh, Tenn., April $6-7,1862$, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012 ; captured and mlssing, 959 ; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, kiiled, 3,478 ; wounded, 16,261 ; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, $20,614$. Sccond Manassas, August. 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1.481 ; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89 ; aggregate, 9,197. Antletam carnpaign, September $12-20$, 1862, killed, 1,886 ; wounded, 9,348 ; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded; 4,068: captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31 , 1862, kliled, 1,294 ; wounded, 7,945 : captured and mlssing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266 . Chancellorsvilie. May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1.665 ; wounded, 9,081 ; captured and missing, 2,018 ;
aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July $1-3,1863$ killed 2,592 ; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September $19-20,1863$. kiiled. 2,268 ; wounded, 13,613 ; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16.971.

The number of casualtles in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement preparcd by the Adjutant-General's omce, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058: died of wounds, 43,012; dled of disease, 199,720 ; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., $40.154 ;$ total dled, 349,944; toval deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821: deserted (partial, statement), 104,428 . Nuraber of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431: Confederate troops paroled on the feld, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died. While, prisoners, 30,156 ; Coafederate troops who dled while prisoners, 30,152 .

## $\mathfrak{G}$ ZList of $\mathfrak{H z a x i u r}$ Bisasters.

(Figures indicate number of lives lost.)

1805-Oct. 23. British troop ship Aeneas, lost off Newfoundiand; 340.
1816-Nov. 10. British troop ship Harpooner, floundered off Newfoundland; 200.
1831-April 9. Brig Billow wrecked on Ragged Island, Nova Scotla; 137.
-Aug. 19. Immigrant ship Lady Sherbrooke, Ireland to Quebec, wrecked ofl Cape Ray; 273
1832-Apr'l 9. Steamship Brandywlne burned on Mlssisslppl River near Memphls; 110.
1833-May 11. Ship Lady of the Lake, Engiand to Quebec, nit by íceberg; 215.
1836-Nov. 21. American ship Bristol, Engiand to New York, wrecked on Far Rockaway Beach, N. Y.: 77.

1837-Jan. 2. American bark Mexico, Engiand to New York, wrecked on Hempstead Beach, near Polnt Lookout, N. Y.; 62
-Feb. 16. Britisa shin Jane and Margaret, England to New York, lost near Isle of Man; 200.

- Niay 9. Steamer Sherrod burned on Mississippl River; 175.
-Oct. 9. Steamboat Home, New York to Charleston, wrecked off Ocracoke; 100.
-Oct. 29. Steamboat Monmouth sunk in coilision on Mississlppi River; 234.
1838-Aprll 25 . Stcamboat Moselle blown up on On'o River, near Clncinnati, Onio; 100.
-June 14. Steamboat Pulaski, Savannah to Baitimore, blew up off North Carolina; 140.
-June 16. Steamboat Washington burned on Lake Frle; 50.
- Nov. 25. Steamboat Gen. Brown, blew up on Mississlppi Rlver, at Helena, Ark.; 60.
1840-Jin. 13. Steamboat Lexington, New York to Stonington, burned off Edens Neck, L. I.; 140.
- Aug. 9. Brig. Florence, Rotterdam to New York, foundered off Newfoundland: 60 .
1841-Feb. 19. Ship Governor Fenner, Engiand to New York, sunk in collislon off Holyhead, England; 122.
-April 19. American ship, William Browne, England to Philadeiphia, sunk by iceberg; 70.
1841-March 11. Steamer Presldent New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
-Aug. 9. Steamer Erie burned on Lake Erie; 175 -Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189
1847-April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; 200.
-Nov. 19. Steamers Taiisman and Tempest in collision on Ohlo River; 100.
-Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240.
1848-Aug. 24. Amerlcan emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Llverpool, burned off Carnarvonsnire, North Wales; 200
1850 March 30 . Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; 400.
-June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; 300.
-Nov. 12. Emigrant shlp Edmund, Limerlck to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100
1852-Jan. 24. Steainer Amazon burned off Sciliy Isiands: 100
-Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454.
-Aug. 20. Stcamer Atlantic sunk by coliision on Lake Eric; 250.
1853-Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140.
-Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348.
-Dec. 23-31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for Callfornia with 700 United Statcs troops, foundered at sea; 240.
1854-Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayieur wrecked off Lambay; 380.
- March. Steamer City of Giasgow, Liverpooi to Philadciphia, with 450 passengers, never hcard from.
-May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400.
-Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpooi, sunk in collision in log, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; 350.
-Nov. 13-16. Eleven transports with suppiies for tise army in the Crlnea wrecked in storm on Biack Sea; 500.
1855-May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Faimouth: 200
1856-Jan. 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314.
-Sept. 23. Stenmer Pacific, Coilins Line, 240 on board, never heard from.
-Nnv. 2. Stearner Lyonials sunk off Nantucket in collislon: 260.

1857-Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line: 150 oll board; never heard from.
-June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreai, burned; 250.
-Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Austraila; 120.
-Sept. 12. Steamer Centrai America, Havana to New York, sunk; 400.
1858-June 13. Steamboat Pennsyivania exploded, on Mlssisslppi River, near Memphls; 160.
-Sept. 13. Steanter Austrla, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471
1859-April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpooi to New York, wrecked; 400.
-Oct. 25. Steamer Royai Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446.
$1860-$ Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfieur; 100.
-Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205.
-Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Eigin sunk by colijision on Lake Mlchigan; 287.
1863-Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190.
-Aprll 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237.
1865-Aprll 27. Steamboat Suitana with exchanged Unlon prisoners of war aboard, destroyed on Mississipp! Rlver, 7 miles above Memphls, by boile ${ }^{\text {b }}$ explosion; 1400.
-Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265.
$1866-J a n .11$. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Blscay; 220.
Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100.
-Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississ'ppi River; 150.
Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orieans, foundered; 250.
1867-Oct. 29. Royal mali steamers , Rhone and Wye and about lity vesscls driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; 1,000 .
1868-April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Mlchigan; 100.
1869 -Oct. 27 . Steamer Stonewali burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200.
1870-Jan. 24. American Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115.
-Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, with 177 on board; never heard from.
-Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off FInlsterre; 472.
Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahul; 170.

1871-Juiy 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westficld's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100; 200 injured.
1873-Jan. 22. Britlsh steamer Northfieet sunk in colision off Dungeness; 300.
-April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotla; 547.
-Nov. 23. Frcuch Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision wlth ship Loch Earn and sunk in slxteen minutes; 230.
1874-Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470.
1875-May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller, wrecked $\ln$ fog on Scilly Islands; 200.
-Nov. 4. Amcrlcan steamer Pacific sunk by colIision off Cape Flattery; 236.
-Dcc. 6. Steamer Dcutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at inoutl of the Thames; 157
1877-Juiy 15 . British steamer Eten wrecked off Vaiparalso; 100.
-Nov. 24. United States sloop-ol-war Huron wrecked off North Carollna coast; 100.

- November. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chill; 104.
1878-Jan. 31. Stcamer Metropolis wrecked off North Carolina; 100.
- March 24. Britlsh training ship Eurydice foundered near the Islc of Wight; 300.
-Sept. 3. Brítish steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700 .
-Dec. 18. Frcuch steamer Byzantin sunk in colision in the Dardanclies; 210.
1879 -Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174.
1880-Jan. 31. Britisí training ship Atianta left Bermuda with 290 men; never ileard from.
-Nov. 24. French steamer Oncie Josepli sank by collision of Spezza; 250.
1881-May $24^{\circ}$ Stcaner Victoria, capsized in Thanes River, Canada; 200.
-Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200.
1883-July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124.
1884-Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wr ecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99.
-April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131.
-April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; 150.
-July 22. Spanish stcamer Gigon and British steamer Lexham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; 150.
1886-Marca 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
1887 -Jan. 20 . Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300 .
-Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400.
-Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134.
1888-Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105.
-Sept. 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89
1889-March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147.
$1890-J a n .2$ Steamer Persla wrecked on Island of Corsica: 130.
- Fel. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400.
-March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124.
-Sept. 19. Turkislı frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540
-Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167
-Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghal burned in China Sea; 100.
1891-Mareh 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Glbraltar; 574.
-April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90.
- April 22. Chilian warship Blauco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; 200.
-Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion Line; burned at sea.
1892-Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414.
-Oet. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wreeked off Portuguese coast; 113.
1893-Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115.
-Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronlc, Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage; never heard from
--June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by eollislon with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; 350.

1894-Feb. .2. United States corvette Kearsarge wreeked on Roncador Reef.
-June 25. Steamship Norge, wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantje; 600.
-Nov. 1. Steamer Wairaro wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134.
1895-Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335.
-March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400 .

- May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked on coast of Galicia; 100.
1896-Junc 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; 250
1898-Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260.
-July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with Brltish saillng ship Cromartyshire; 560.
-Oct. 14. Stcamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wreeked off the Lizard; 170.
1901-Feb. 22. Pacifje mali steamer Rio de Janciro wrecked in San Francisco harbor; 128.
-April 1. Turkish transport Aslan wrecked in Red Sea: 180.
1902-July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112.
1903-June 7 . French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Mar'seilles; 150.
1904-June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, East River; 1,000.
-June 28 . Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646
1905 -Sept. 13 . Japanese warship Mlkasa sunk by explosion; 599.
1906-Jan. 21. Brazllian battleship Aquidaban
sunk near Rio Janciro by explosion of powder magazine; 212 .
-Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vàncouver Island; 129.
-Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350.
-Oct. 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140.
1907-January. British steamship, Bengwerm foundered in North Sea; 24.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131.
-Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; 100.
-Feb. 24. Austrian stcamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137.
-March 12. Exploslon on French battleship Jena killed 117.
-July 20. Ameriean steamers Columbla and San Petro collided on the Californla coast; 100.
-Nov. 26.' Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110 .
1908-Feb. 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15.
- March 23. Japanese steamer Matsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300.
-April 25 . British cruiser Gladiator sunk in colllsion with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30.
-April 30. Japanese training crujser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200.
-July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong ; 300 .
—Aug. 24. Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70.
-Nov. 6. Steamer Taish sunk ln storm; 150.
-Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100
1909 -Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6.
-Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydnoy via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300.
-Nov. 14. Steamer Scyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100.
1910-Feb. 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorea; 200.
1911-Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150.
—April 23. Steamship Asia ran aground; 40.
—Sept. 5. Steamship Tuseapel wrecked; 80.
-Sept. 25. Freneh battieship. Liberte sunk b́y explosion at Toulon; 285.
-Nov. 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan; 45.
-Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60.

1912-Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black sea; 172.
-Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off North Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars.
-Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46.

- March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off Sebastian Point and sunk; 500.
-March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in Brltish Channei; 15.
- March 21. Passenger stearnship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers; orew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80.
-March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130.
-April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Calro, Egypt; 200.
-April 14-15. White Star steamship Titanle sunk after collision with lceberg in North Atlantlc; 1,517.
-April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64.
- June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23
--Sept. 23. Russian stcamer Obnevka. sunk in Dvina River: 115.
-Sept. 28." Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast. of Japan; 1,000.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varelia burned off Brazilian const; 18.
-Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16.

1913. Jan. 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39.
-Jan.'4. Stenmer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15

- Jan. 7. Oil steamer Rosecrans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33 .
-Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18; 10 injured.
Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16.
- March 1. Britlsh steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora: 200.
-March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk $\ln$ collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland: 66
-March 7. British steamer Alum Chlve destroyed by dynamlte explosion, Baltimore: 50 .
- May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna: 40
-Aùg 18 . Steamer State of Callfornia wrecked near Juneau. Alaska; 40.
Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion ln mid-ocean; 135.
-Nov:9. Steamer colller Brldgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River: 44.
-Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coa3t; 45.
- December. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego: 98.
1914 -Jan. 5. Tank steamer Oklahoma sunk off Sandy Hook: 21.
-Jan. 30. Old Domlnion steamshlp Monroe sunk in collislon off coast of Virglnia: 41.
- March 25. Steamer Manl blown up off Pearl Harbor, Hawali; 30.
-March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Stralt: 173.
-April 28. Steamer Benj. Noble. off Duluth; 20. - May 3. Leyland Liner Columblan burned on Grand Banks: 15.
- May 15-21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off - coast of South Carolina; 29.
- May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collicr Storstad In St. Lawrence; 1,024.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbla River, Oregon: 80. -Oct. 30. Brltish hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, England; 54.
1915-Jan. 18. Brltish steamer Penarth wrecked off English coast; 21.
-March 24. United States submarlne F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.: 26.
-April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurlts lost oft Cape Hatteras; 44.
-July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned ln Chlcago River; 812.
-Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston; Tex.; 50.
-Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56.
Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered ln Long Igland Sound; 14.
-Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15 .
Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superlor: 18.
1916-Jan. 22. Steamshlp Pollentia foundered In mid-Atlantic
-Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Baru sunk in Pacific; 160.
- Fel. 26. French auxiliary crulser Provence sunk In Mediterranean. Of nearly 4.000 on board but 870 were saved.
May 9. . Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of Callfornta; 41.
June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis. Tenn.; 30 .
- Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chile; 20.
Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletherla burned in Aegean Sea; 40.
-Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral, Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20.
-Aug. 29. Unlted States cruiser Memphis wrecked at'Santa Domingo; 33.
Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; $1,000$.
Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105.
Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21.
- Oct. 20. Steamer Merlda lost on Lake Erie; 20.

Nov., 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and Brltish steamshlp Retrlever collideci and sank in Irlsh Sea; 92.
1917-May 15. Ship Standard wrecked In Bering Sea: 25.
-July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterrancan; 28.
July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock ln a Brltish port; 800 .
-July 27. Japanese frclghter Koto Hira Maru wrecked on lsland near Alaska; loss, $\$ 1,000,000$
-Nov. 10. Steamer Castalla wrecked on Lake Superlor: 22.
1918-Feb. 24. Red Cross lincr Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.: 92.
-Feb. 26. Unitea States naval tug Cherokee lost In storm off Delaware Capes; 29.
-March 18. Scotla; 41.
-March 24. Brltish steamer War Knight destroyed in collision off Britlsh coast; 37.
-April 25. Chincse steamship Kiang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500.
-May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Deiaware coast; 66.
-June 14. The U.S. S. Cyclops, 19,360 tons displacement. left the Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a crew of 15 offlcers and 221 men; also as passengers 6 offlcers and 51 enlisted men, as well as the American Consular General at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The disappearance of this ship has remained a mystery.
-July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87
-July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500.
Oct 3. American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.: 30.
-Oct. 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50.
-Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 350.
1919-Jan. 1 British steam yacht lost off Stornowav, Scotland; only 30 of 300 saved.
-Jan. 9. Brltish steamer Northumbrla lost off Middlesbrough.
-Jan. 11. Stcamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macorls to New York; 79
-Jan. 17. French steamer Chaonia lost ln Straits of Messina; 460.
-April 4. Italian transport Umbrla struck a mine and sank; 100 injured.
-Aug. 6. Schooner Gallia sunk ln collision off St. Pierre, West Indies; 20.
-Sept. 3. British destroyer $\mathrm{S}-19$ sunk by Russian mine: 24.
-Sept. 9. American steamship Corydon foundered in Bahama Chanuel; 27.
-Oct. 28. Steamship Muskegon sunk ln Lake Michigan;-16.
-Nov. 9. American steamship Polar Land vanished off Nova Scotia; 51.

- Nov. 15. Steamship John Owen sunk in Lake Superior; 23.
-Nov. 23. Steamshlp Myron sunk in Lake Superior; 18.
-Dec. 18. Oil tanker J. A. Chanslor sunk off Cape Blanco, Ore.; 37
-Dcc. 18. British Steamsihlp Manxman lost off Nova Scotia; 40.
-Dec 29. Belgian steamship Anton von Driel sunk at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland; 26.
1920-Jan. 10. British steamshlp Troveal sunk in Channel; 35.
-Jan. 12. French steamship sunk ln Bay of Biscay; 500.
-Jan. 22. U. S. tanker Meliero broke in two off Florida; 22.
-Jan. 29. American steamship Fortune sunk off Jekyl Island, Ga.; 13.
-Feb. 7. American steamshlp Pollas wrecked off Rockland, Me.: 10.
-April 18. American steamship Wm. O'Brien sunk in Atlantic Ocean in storm; 40.
-Aug. 20. American ore carrier Superlor City, by collision, Lake Superior; 29.
1921-Spanlsh steamer Santa Isabel, storm-wrecked near Villagarcia; 214.
-Feb. 26. U.S. Destroyer Woolsey, by colllsion off Panama: 16.
-March 18. Steamer Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China; 1,000
-March 23. U.'S. naval tug Conestoga, vanished in Pacific; 43.
-April 11. Stcamer Col. Bowic, Gulf of Mexico; 19 -Oct. 8. Steamer Rowan, off Brit. Isles; 27.
1922-Jan. 4. Greek torpedo boat blew up at Piraeus: 55.
- March 23. British submarine sunk by destroyer, in practice, off Gibraitar; 23.
--April 25. Frenci coal steamer sunk by storm off Brittany; 32.
-May 20. Brltish stcamer Egypt, in collision of France; 98.
-Junc 4. Excursion steamer, Villa Franca sunk off Hohenau, Paraguay; 80.
-June 16. Brazillan liner Avare upset at Hamburg dock; 24.
-Aug. 26. Frencl battleship, France, 23,000 tons, hit rock and sank off Quiberon Bay; 3.
-Aug. 26. Japanese cruiser, Niitaka, sank in storm off Kamchatka; 300 .
-Aug. 29 . Chilean steamer, Itata, sank in storm off Coquimbo: 301.
-Sept. 9. German steamer Hammonia, sank in storm off Vigo, Spain; 30.


## CREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS:

(Former names of some of the vessels are in parentheses.)
The data are from Lloyd's 1922-1923 Register.

| NAME. |
| :---: |
|  |

Great Ocean Steamships.

| NAM | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Regist'd } \\ \text { Tonnage. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | L'gth, Feet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Br'th, } \\ & \text { Feet. } \end{aligned}$ | Name. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Regist'd } \\ & \text { Thnage. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L'gth, } \\ & \text { Fet. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Br}^{\prime} \mathrm{th}, \\ & \text { Feet. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| k |  |  | 62 | (San |  |  |  |
| Walmer Castle | 12,546 | 570 | 64.4 | maro). | 10,917 | 518 | 64.0 |
| Noordam (Holi) | 12,531 | 550 | 62.3 | Morea (B) | 10,911 | 540 | 61.2 |
| Rarrabool ( |  |  | 62 | Elysses (U) |  |  |  |
| Metagama | 12,420 | 500.4 | 64.2 | Amsterdam (Br.) | 10,902 | 54 | 61.6 61.3 |
| Saxon (Br) |  | 570 | 64.4 | Robert Dollar ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| Corinthic ( B | 12,367 | 500 | 63.3 | land) . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 10,893 | 523 | 7 |
| Athenic ( Br . | 12,366 | 500.3 500.4 | 63.3 63.2 | Vogtlan |  | 524.5 484.7 |  |
| Ionic (Br) | 12,352 | 500.3 | 63.3 | Ruahine ( B | 10,849 | 480:6 | 60.3 |
| Leopoldina (Brazil) (Blu- |  |  |  | Vancolite ( B |  | 500.3 |  |
| cher) | 12 | 52 |  | Victolite ( Br ) | 10,825 | 500.4 | 68.2 |
| San | 12,2 | 530.0 |  | Tunisian ( ${ }_{\text {Brgijor }}$ | 10,743 10,709 | 512 | 69.2 |
| Armagh (Br | 12,269 | 530 | 63 | City of Honolu |  | 523.0 | 60.1 |
| Kroonland ( | 12,241 | 560 |  | James McGee |  |  | 68.2 |
| Finland (U | 12,222 | 560.0 | 60.2 64 | Victorian ( ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | 599.1 | 2 |
| Shropshire (Br) | 12,184 | 526.4 | 61 | Cornw |  |  |  |
| Northcumberl | 12,160 | 530.5 | 63.0 | Lewis Luckenbach | 10,66? | 496.0 | 0 |
| Wiltshire (B | 12,160 |  | 61.4 | Vauban (Br.) (Alcala) | 10,660 |  |  |
| Orvieto (Br.) | 12,133 12,129 | 535.3 535.0 | 64.0 63.2 | AndreaF. Luckenbach | 10,653 10,627 | 50 |  |
| Scandinavian (Br.) |  |  | 63.2 | A. C. Bedford | 10,614 | 500.0 |  |
| England) (Romanic) | 12,116 | 550.3 | 59.3 | Melancha (Br.) | 10,572 | 518.0 | 63 |
| Argyllshire (Br.) <br> Canopic (Br.) | 12,097 | 526.2 | 61.4 | President Adam (Centennial St |  | 50 | 62.2 |
| wealth). | 12,097 |  | 59.3 | President Garfield (U.: S.) |  |  |  |
| an Lorenzo |  |  | ${ }^{66.6}$ | (Blue Hen State) | 10,558 | 502.1 | 62.2 |
| Can Gregori | 12,093 | 537.2 | 66.6 66.3 | President Harrison (Wolverine State) |  | 502.1 |  |
| Saranac | 12,070 | 530.5 | 66.3 | President Hayes (U.' S. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Persic (Br. | 12,042 | 550.2 | 63.3 | (Creole State) | 0,533 | 50 | 62.2 |
| Orsova (B <br> Medic (Br | 12,036 | 536 | 63.3 63.3 | President Monroe (U. S.) |  |  |  |
| San Nazario | 12,029 | 525.5 | 66.5 | President Polk (U. S.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Ȯid |  |  |  |
| San Jeronimo | 12,028 | 525.5 | 66.5 | North State) | 10,533 | 502. | 62.2 |
| Asturias (Br.) | 12,002 | 520.3 | 62.3 | President Van Buren (U. S.) |  |  |  |
| Athenia ( Br | 12,000 | 511 | 66.0 | (OId North Sta <br> Araguaya (Brit.) | 10,533 | 502.1 | 1.2 |
| San Fraterno | 11,929 | 527 | 66.6 | John DeWitt ( | 10,519 | 482.2 |  |
| Patria (Fr.) | 11,885 | 487.2 | 59.2 | Chicago (Fr.) | 10,502 | 508.4 |  |
| San Patricio | 11,877 | 530.0 | 66.6 | Grox ( Fr . ) | 10,500 | 479.0 |  |
| Frederik VIII. | 11,850 | ${ }_{551} 523$ |  | Vestris (B | 10,494 | 495.5 | 60.8 |
| Korea Maru. |  | 500.9 |  | (King Al |  |  |  |
| Siberia Maru (Jap.) (Siberia) | 11,785 | 551.7 | 63.2 | Macharda ( Br ) | 10,464 | 518.0 |  |
| Zeeland (Br.) (Northland) | 11,6 | 561 |  | Doricstar (Br.) | 10,441 | 499 |  |
| Orcomerd, (Br) |  | 531 |  | Winifredian |  | 552.5 |  |
| Darro | 11,484 | 500.7 | 62.3 | Haruna Maru (Jap.) | 10,421 | 495.0 | 62 |
| Demerara ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 11,484 | 500.7 | 62.3 | Princess Matolka. (U. S.) |  |  |  |
| Deana (Br | 11,48 | 500.7 | 62.3 | (Klautschon) (Princess |  |  |  |
| Deseado (Br.) . ${ }^{\text {doma }}$ | 11,477 | 500.7 | 62.3 | Allice) | 10,421 | 523.5 |  |
| Batavia (Fr.) (Poloma) Constantinople (Br.) | 11,46 | 501. | 62.2 | Hakozaki Mar | 10,420 | 495.0 |  |
| men) ... | 11, | 550.5 | 60.2 | T. |  | 49 |  |
| Cumberland |  |  |  | J. A. Moffett Jr. (U. | 10,397 | 499.2 |  |
|  | 11,446 | 520.0 | 64.2 | Walter Jennings (U. | 10,396 | 499.2 |  |
| Phllippines ( U . S .) garia (Hercules). |  | 501.4 | 62.2 | Waimana (Br.). © ${ }^{\text {Pocohontas ( }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,389 | 477.5 | . 1 |
| Corsican (Br.) | 11,438 | 500.3 | 61.2 | zess Iren | 10,352 | 523.5 | 60.2 |
| Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,430 | 520.0 | 61.2 | Infanta Isabe |  |  |  |
| Achilles (Br.) | 11,426 |  | 63.2 | Calchas | 10,348 |  | 61.3 |
| Philocteles | 11,400 | 511.9 478.0 | 60.7 | Calchas (Br) | 10,304 10,300 | 490.8 500.0 |  |
| La Lorraine (Fr) | 11,372 | 563 | 60.0 | Kamoi Maru | 10,300 | 478.5 | 67 |
| Tyndareus (Br.) | 11,347 | 507.0 | 63.2 | F. Q. Barstow (U) | 10,290 | 500.0 | 68 |
| Esperia (It.) | 11,346 | 492 | 61.7 | Agwistone | 10 | 500.0 | 68.2 |
| Lemanstephan C | 11,293 | 500.5 |  | Mm. ${ }^{\text {masella }}$ |  | 500 |  |
| Remuera (Br.) | 11,243 | 511.1 | 64.2 | Briton (B |  | 530.3 | 59.2 60.3 |
| Themistocles ( | 11,231 | 500.6 | 62.3 | Philadelphia (U. |  |  |  |
| Demosthenes ( | 11,223 | 500.6 | 62.3 | Philadelphia) | 10,232 | 527.6 | 63.2 |
| Berrima (Br.) | 11,202 | 500.1 | 62.2 | Louisville (U. S.) (St. Louis) | 10,230 | 535. | 63 |
| Borda (Br. | 11,199 | 500.0 | 62.2 | St. Paul (U. | 10,230 | 535. | 63.0 |
| Benalla (Br | 11,181 | 500 | 62.2 | Ixion (Br). | 10,229 | 506.0 | 60.3 |
| Tamialma (U | 11,170 | 500.0 | 71.2 | Taittrybius |  | 506.0 | 60.3 |
| La Savoie (Fr.) | 11,168 | 563.1 | 60.0 60.8 | Main (Fr.). | 10,215 | 500.0 | 68.2 |
| Espagne (Fr.) ${ }_{\text {Royal George }}$ (Br.) | 11,155 | 537.8 | 60 | Main (Fr.) | 10,186 10,184 | 500.1 482.4 |  |
| Royal George (Br.) (H polis). |  | 525.8 | 60.2 | Dlomed (Br.) | 10,180 | 482.4 489 |  |
| Drottninghoim ' ${ }^{\text {Sww }}$ ) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  | United States (Den | 10,146 | 500.8 | 58 |
| ginian). | 11,143 | 517.0 | 60.0 | Alfonso XIII. (Sp.) | 10,137 | 480.0 | 61 |
| Beltana (Br.) | 11,120 | 500.1 | 62.2 | Cristobal Colon (Sp | 10,137 | 480. | 61.0 |
| Omar (Br.) (Koenigen Lulse) Macedonia (Br.) | 11,103 11,089 | 523.1 530.4 | 60.1 60.4 | Reina Victoria-Eugen Hellig Olav. (Den.). | 10,137 10,136 | 480. |  |
| Achilles (U. | 11,081 | 514.0 | 65:2 | Vasari (Br.) | 10,117 | 486.0 | 59 |
| Avon (Br.) | 11,073 | 520. | 62.3 | New York (U. S.) |  |  |  |
|  | 11,000 | 476.0 | 62 | New York) (Plattsburg) | 10,080 | 517.0 | 63.6 |
| Mercury (U. S |  |  |  | Charles Pratt (U. S.) | 10,050 | 500.0 | 68.0 68.0 |
| Norfolk ( B r . ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ) | 10,984 10,973 | 520.7 | 64.2 |  | 10.050 10,049 | 493.0 | 68 |
| Suwa Maru (Jap | 10,972 | 516.0 | 62.6 | Ascanius (Br. | 10,048 | 493.0 | 60 |
| Hertford (Br.) (Fressland). | 10,965 | 520.7 | 64.2 | Oscar II. (Den) | 10,012 | 500.8 | 58.3 |
| Gramplan (Br.) | 10 | 48. | 60.2 | Anchises (Br.) | 10 | 491 | 60.4 |

WORLD'S MERCHANT SHIPPINC 1922.
(Data from 1922-1923 Lloyd's Register Book; covers vessels of 100 tons or more.)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Country.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{STEAM AND MOTOR Vemsels.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sailing Vessels.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Grand Total.} \\
\hline \& Number. \& Gross Tonnage. \& Number. \& Gross Tonnage. \& Number. \& Gross Tonnage. \\
\hline British Empire: \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline United Kingdom......... \& 8.430
.695 \& \(19,088,638\)
747,214 \& \& 206,999
18,824 \& 8,849
636 \& \(\begin{array}{r}19,295,637 \\ \hline 766,038\end{array}\) \\
\hline Australia and New zealand \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Coast. \& 557 \& 894,318 \& 320 \& 126,666 \& 877 \& 1,020,984 \\
\hline Lakes.: \& 72 \& 170,070 \& \& \& 72 \& 170,070 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Hongkong \\
India and Ceylon
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 166 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 228,113 \\
\& 223,510
\end{aligned}
\] \& 48. \& 3,756
11,590 \& \(\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 214 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 231,869 \\
\hline Other dominions \& 160
350 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 223,510 \\
\& 263,146
\end{aligned}
\] \& 229 \& 11, \({ }^{1} 96\) \& 579 \& 322,822 \\
\hline Total \& 10,263 \& 21,615,009 \& 1,058 \& 427,511 \& 11,321 \& \(22,042,520\) \\
\hline  \& 3.765 \& 13,576,640 \& 1,121 \& 1,161,866 \& 4,886 \& 4,738,506 \\
\hline Northern Lakes \& 469 \& 2,155,904 \& 1,126 \& 91,786 \& 495 \& 2,247,690 \\
\hline Philippine Islands. \& 97 \& 2,75,918 \& 2 \& +346 \& 99 \& -76,264 \\
\hline Total. \& 4,331 \& 15,808,462 \& 1,149 \& 1,253,998 \& 5,480 \& 17,062,460 \\
\hline Argentina \& 173 \& \& \& 19,967 \& \& \\
\hline Belgium \& 270
349 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \overline{5} 71,074 \\
\& 469,444
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 50\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,403 \\
23,127
\end{array}
\] \& 275
399 \& (b) \(\begin{array}{r}579,477 \\ 492,571 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Chili \& 107 \& 121,122 \& 19 \& 10,279 \& 126 \& 131,401 \\
\hline China \& 134 \& 188,388 \& \& \& 134 \& 188,388 \\
\hline Cuba. \& 49 \& 55,179 \& \& \(7.498{ }^{\circ}\) \& 65 \& 62,677 \\
\hline Danzig. \& 38 \& 97,502 \& 4 \& 9,729 \& 42 \& 107231 \\
\hline Denmark \& 622 \& 963,142 \& 200 \& 74.996 \& 822 \& 1,038,138 \\
\hline Esthonia \& 38
190 \& 32,149
122,954 \& 60
162 \& 13,110
90,717 \& -98 \& 45,259

213,671 <br>
\hline Fiume. \& 63 \& 81,210 \& \& -152 \& - 64 \& $\begin{array}{r}21,07 \\ +\quad 81,362 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline France. \& 1,723 \& 3,537,382 \& 371 \& 308,410 \& 2,094 \& 3,845,792 <br>
\hline German \& 1,533 \& \& . 190 \& \& 1,723 \& <br>
\hline Greece. \& 1
1,100 \& 657,604
$2.617,485$ \& $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ \hline \quad 64\end{array}$ \& 10,523
15,228 \& 1,379
1,164 \& 1668,127
$2,632,713$ <br>
\hline Italy.. \& 1,016 \& 2,698,722 \& \& 167,613 \& 1,164 \& 2,866,335 <br>
\hline Japan \& 2,026 \& 3,586,918 \& \& \& 2,026 \& 3,586,918 <br>
\hline Jugo-Sla \& 65 \& 81,204
83 \& \& \& 65 \& 81,204 <br>
\hline Norway \& \& 32,298 \& \& 7,826 \& \& -40,124 <br>
\hline Peru.: \& \& - $2,417,680$ \& $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& 1,852
74 \& $2,000,561$
$\quad 101,209$ <br>
\hline Portugal \& 155 \& 237,339 \& 131 \& 48,539 \& 286 \& -285,878 <br>
\hline Roumania \& \& 72,297 \& \& \& 31 \& 72;297 <br>
\hline Spain. \& $\begin{array}{r}780 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,215,276 \& \& 67,481 \& -973 \& 1,282,757 <br>

\hline Sweden \& 1,122 \& 1,040,032 \& $$
223
$$ \& 75,343 \& 1,345 \& 1,115,375 <br>

\hline Oruguay Other countries \& 41 \& 65,265 \& \& 11,046 \& 53 \& <br>

\hline Other countries. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
744 \\
148
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 663,309 \\
& 278.788
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 55 \\
& 49
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 18,326

30,344 \& 799

197 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 691,635 \\
& 309,132
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline Total... \& 29,255 \& 61,342,952 \& 4,680 \& 3,027,834 \& 33,935 \& 64,370,786 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the steamers and motor vessels, 23,250 are steel, 2,625 are iron, and 3,380 are wood or composite. Of the salling vessels, 966 are steel, 299 are iron, and 3,415 are wood or composite.

WORLD'S MERCHANT:SHIPPING SINCE 1870.
(Includes Sailing and Steam.)

| YEAR. | United States. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain. } \end{aligned}$ | Germany | France. | Japan: | Norway. | Holland. | Italy. | Belgium. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ton | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons: | Ton | Tons. |
| 18 | 4,246,507 | 5,617,693 | 982.355 | $\|1,072,241\|$ |  | 1,022,515 | 389,526 | $1,012,164$ | $\mathbf{3 0}, 149$ |
| 188 | 4,068,034 | 6,574,513 | 1,181,525 | $\|1,919,298\|$ | 89,309 | 1,518,658 | 328,281 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 999,196 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $75,66$ |
|  | 4,424,497 | 7,978,538 | 1,433,413 | 944,013 | 145,692 | 1,705,699 | 255,711 | 820,716 | $75,946$ |
| 19 | 5,164,839 | 9,304,108 |  | 1,037,726 | 863,830 | 1,508,118 | 346,923 | 945,008 | 113,259 |
| 19 | 5,524,218 | 9,608,420 | 2,093,033 | 1,110,988 | 917,971 | $1,467,089$ | 382,102 | 999,918 | 110,457 |
| 19 | 5,797,902 | 10,054,770 | 2,203,804 | 1,217,614 | 944,458 | $\mid, 451,116$ | 404,680 | 1,018,807 |  |
| 19 | 6,087,345 | 10,268,604 | 2,322,045 | 1,235,341 | 980,612 | $1,443,904$ | 395,695 | 1,044,758 | 102,760 |
|  | 6,291,535 | 10,554,520 | 2,352,575 | $1,349,327$ | 1,124,695 | 1,451,425 | 399,633 | 1,032,614 | 102,737 |
|  | 6,456,543 | 10,735,582 | 2,469,292 | 1,387,220 | $1,273,467$ | $1,482,094$ | 411,307 | 1,025,603 | 99,733 |
| 19 | 6,674,969 | 11,167,332 | 2,029,093 | $1,400,542$ | 1,392,798 |  | 436,749 | 1,000,797 | 112,515 |
| 19 | 6,938,794 | 11,485,099 | 2,790,435 | 1,402,647 | 1,481,206 | 1,569,964 | 447,666 | ,995,260 | 120,187 |
| 19 | 7,365,445 | 11,541,394 | 2,825,449 | 1,452,495 | 1,544,921 | 1,581,146 | 458,345 | 1,020,062 | $152,325$ |
| 19 | 7,388,755 | 11,585,878 | 2,859,307 | $1,444,338$ | 1,602,283 | 1,479,684 | 511,246 | 1,071,193 | 187,444 |
| 191 | 7,508,082 | 11,5 5,663 | 2,903,570 | 1,451,648 | 1,647;629 | 1,526,156 |  |  |  |
| 1911 | 7,638,790 | 11,698,508 | 3,023,725 | $\mid$ | $\mid 1,839,354$ | $1,646,030$ | $565,613$ | $1,320,653 \mid$ | $166,420$ |
| 1912 | 7,714,183 | $18,213,620$ 18,696237 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 0,628,983 \\ 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\|2,052,518\|$ | $\|1,344,991\|$ | $\|2,292,596\|$ | $\mid 1,129,906$ | $\|1,298,582\|$ | $271,684$ |
| 1914 | 7,928,688 | 19,256,766 | 5,459,296 | 2,319,438 | 1,708.386 | 2,504,722 | 1,496,4o5 | 1,668,296 | 352,124 |
| 1915 | 8,389,429 | 19,541,368 | 4,706,027 | 2,285,728 | 1;826,068 | 2,529,188 | 1,522,547 | 1,736,545 | 276,427 |
| 19 | 8,469,649 | 19,134,857 | $\|4,151,552\|$ | $2,216,643 \mid$ | $1,847,453$ | 2,771,022 | 1,508,916 | 1,896,534 | 272,160 |
| 19 | 8,871,037 | 19,637,418 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,151,008 \\ 3,156,008 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,152,524 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $2,059,001$ | $2,307,164$ | $\|1,552,382\|$ | 1,757,605 | $233,606$ |
| 19 | 9,924,518 | 21,035,149 | $\|3,225,294\|$ | $2,029,88 \frac{4}{2}$ | $2,299,405$ | $1,806,576$ | $1,288,245$ | $1,283,790$ | $193,538$ |
| 19 | 12,日07,300 | 16,555,471 | 3,503,380 | 2,233,631 | 2,325,266 | 1,857,829 | 1,591,911 | 1,370,097 | 313,276 |
| $1920 .$ | $16,324,024$ | 18.330,424 |  | $\|3,245,194\|$ | $\|2,995,878\|$ | 2.114,190 | $\|1,848,348\|$ |  | $464,659$ |
| 1921. | 17,026,002 | 19,571,554 | 717,4501 | 3,652,249 | 3,354,806 | 2,584,058 | 2,225,787 | $\|2,650,573\|$ | $551,031$ |

Figures for Great Britain 1870-1911 are net tonnage; since then, gross tonnage.

## SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911.

| Year. |  |  | Dom | minions. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Au} \\ & \mathrm{Hur} \end{aligned}$ |  | Dent | mark. |  | n | Ger | many. |  | dlan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Toñs. | No. | Tons. | No | . | No. | Tons. | N | Tons. | No. | Ton | No | Tons. |
| 191 |  | 803,844 |  | 19,662 | 16 | 37,836 | 18 | 18,689 | 8 | 125,472 | 154 | 255,532 | 113 | 93,050 |
| 1912 | 712 | 3 |  | 34,790 |  | 38,821 |  | 26,103 | 80 | 110,734 | 165 | 375,317 | 112 | 99,439 |
| 1914 | 656 | 553 | 80 |  |  | 61,757 |  | 40,932 | 89 | 176,095 | 162 | 465,226 | 95 | 104,296 |
| 1915 | 327 | 650,919 | 31 | 22,014 |  |  |  | 45,198 | 6 | 25,402 |  |  | 120 | 113,075 |
| 191 | 306 | 608,235 | 40 | 31,571 |  |  |  | 35,277 | 9 | 42,752 |  |  | 201 | 180,197 |
| 19 | 286 | 1,162,896 | 105 | 94,471 |  |  |  | 20,445 | 6 | 18,828 |  |  | 146 | 148,779 |
| 19 | 301 | $1,348,120$ | 206 | 279,904 |  |  |  | 26,150 | 3 | 13,715 |  |  | 74 | 74,026 |
| 19 | 612 | 1,620,442 |  | 358,728 |  |  |  | 37,766 | 34 | 32,633 |  |  | 100 | 137,086 |
| 1920 | 618 | 2,055,624 |  | 203,644 |  |  |  | 60,669 | 50 | 93,449 |  |  | 99 | 183,149 |
| 1921 | 426 | 1,538,052 |  |  |  |  |  | 77, 238 | 65 | 210,663 | 242 | 4 | 98 | 232,402 |
|  |  | aly |  |  | Nor | ay |  | den. |  | ited ates. | Cou | tries. | O | Total. |
|  | No. | Ton | . | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | 0. | T | No. | ons. |
| 1911 | 14 | 17,401 | 109 | 44,359 | 71 | 35,435 | 11 | 9,427 | 142 | 171,569 | 38 | 17,864 | 1,599 | 2,650,140 |
| 1912 | 27 | 25,196 | 168 | 57,755 | 89 | 50,255 | 22 | 13,968 | 174 | 284,223 | 52 | 46,654 | 1,719 | 2,901,769 |
| 1913 | 38 | 50,356 | 152 | .64,664 | 74 | 50,637 | 25 | 18,524 | 205 | 276,448 | 83 | 43,455 | 1,750 | 3,332,882 |
| 191 | 47 | 42,981 |  | 85,861 |  | 54,204 | 26 | 15,163 | 94 | 200,762 | 35 | 36,148 | 1,319 | 2,852,753 |
| 1915 | 30 | 22,132 | 26 | 49,408 | 596 | 62,070 | 27 | 20,319 | 84 | 177,460 | 10 | 13,641 | 743 | 1,201,638 |
| 1916 | 10 | 56,654 |  | 145,624 | 52 | 42,458 | 34 | 26,769 | 211 | 504,247 | 18 | 14,296 | 964 | 88,080 |
| 1917 | 115 | 38,906 |  | 350,141 |  | 46,103 | 34 | 26,760 | 326 | 997,919 | 27 | 32,538 | 1,112 | 2,937,786 |
| 1918 | 15 | 60,791 |  | 489,924 |  | 47,723 | 36 | 39,583 | 929 | 3,033,030 | 40 | 34,478 | 1,866 | 444 |
| 1919 | 32 | 82,713 | 133 | 611,883 | 82 | 57,578 | 53 | 50,971 | 1,051 | 4,075,385 | 16 | 26,725 | 2,483 | 549 |
| 1920 | 82 | -133,190 | 140 | 456,642 | 30 | 38,855 | 46 | 63,823 | 509 | 2,474,253 | 52 | 96,368 | 1,759 | 5,861,666 |
| 1921 | 85 | 164,748 | 431 | 227,425 | 35.5 | 31,458 |  | 65,911 | 173 | 1,006,413 | 78 | 63,465 | 1,377 | 4,341,679 |

Belgium, 3 ( 17,909 t.) ; Spain, 11 ( 47,256 t.). Total excludes Austria-Hungary.
SEA-GOING STEEL, AND IRON STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS.


SEA-GOING STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS OF 4,000 TONS AND ABOVE.

| COUNTRY. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 6,000 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 10,000 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15,000 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | 15,000 and above. | To- tal. | COUNTRY. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 6,000 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 6,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 10,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15,000 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { above. } \end{array}\right\|$ | To- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brish Fm \{ 1914 | 1283 | 462 | 111 | 27 | 1883 | \{ 1914 | 61 | 43 | 7 |  | 111 |
| Br'ish Em. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1922\end{array}\right.$ | 1277 | 725 | 137 | 51 | 2190 | . . . . 191922 | 200 | 97 | 11 |  | 308 |
| Un States $\{1914$ | 82 | 50 | 10 | 1 | 143 | Norway . . 1914 | 58 | 12 | 2 |  | 72 |
| Un. States 1922 | 789 | 615 | 60 | 12 | 1476 | Norway . . 1922 | 113 | 410 | 2 |  | 155 |
| ce. . . 1914 | 103 | 52 | 12 | 2 | 169 | Oth. C'tris $\{1914$ | 703 <br> 394 | 316 | 31 | 21 | 1071 |
| France. . 1922 | 190 | 104 | 19 | 3 | 316 | . C'tris 1922 | 394. | 138 | 13 | 2 | 54.7 |
| Holland. . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1914 \\ 1922\end{array}\right.$ | 62 108 | 42 129 | 5 | 3 4 | 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland. . $\begin{aligned} & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1922\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}108 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 129 | 7 | 4 | 248 107 | Gr'nd tot. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1914 \\ 1922\end{array}\right.$ | 2432 | 1004 | 1785 | 54 76 | 3668 5519 |
| Italy. . . . . $\{1922$ 19, | 191 | 78 | 6 | 4 | 279 |  |  | 1526 | 25. | 7 |  |

## BIC DAMS OF THE WORLD

| Name and Location of Dam; When Opened. | Height. | Length of Dam. | Storage Capacity. | Cost. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army for Navigation- | Feet. | Feet. | Million Gals. |  |
| Keokuk (Mississippi River, Keokuk, Iowa) . . . . . . 1913 | $53$ | $4,359$ | Not known | $24,000,000$ |
| Twin City (Mississippi River, below Minneapolis) . . 1917 | 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 574 \\ 1500 \end{array}$ | Not known | 1,368,000 |
| Hale's Bar (Tennessee Riyer, near Chattanooga) . . . 1913 | 60 | $1,200$ | Not known | 6,924,000 |
| No. 17 (Black Warrior River, Ala.) ............... 1915 | 81 | 1,170 | Not known | 3,106,000 |
| Built by the City of New York for Water Supply- <br> Ashokan (Ulster Co., N. Y., Catskill Watershed) . . . 1915 | 252 | 4,650 | 130,400 | 31,067,000 |
| Ashokan (Ulster Co., N. Y.. Catskill Watershed) .. 1915 Schoharie (Schoharie Co., N.Y., Catskill Watershed) | 160 | 4,650 2,300 | 130,400 20,000 | $31,067,000$ $14,093,000$ |
| Kensico (Westchester Co., N. Y., Bronx and Byram Watershed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1915 | 307 | 1,825 | 30,573 | 15,171,000 |
| Croton Falis (Westch'r Co., N. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ (, Croton W't'rsh'd) 1911 | 167 | 1,900 | 15,753 | 4,319,000 |
| Croton Lake (Westch'r Co., N.Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) 1905 | 297 | 2,168 | 33,815 | 9,337,000 |
| Built by U. S. Government for Irrigation PurposesRooseveit (Ariz., Salt River) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1911 | 280 | 1,125 | 425,235 | 4,091,000 |
| Arrowrock (Idaho, Boise River) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 191515 | 349 | 1,100 | 91,238 | 4,497,000 |
| Pathfinder (Neb.-Wyo., No. Platte River). . . . . . . . 1909 | 218 | 432 | 348,660 | 2,099,000 |
| Elephant Butte (N. Mex.-Tex., Rio Grande River) . 1916 | 306 | 1,674 | 759,605 | 5,015,000 |
| Tieton (Wash., Yakina River). | 330 | 900 | 65,985 |  |
| Shoshone (Wyo., Shoshone River) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1910 | 328 | 200 | 148,783 | 1,671,000 |
| Foreign, for Irrigation Purposes- 1912 |  |  |  |  |
| Assouan (Egypt, River Nile) . . .Wales) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 131 240 | 6,400 784 | $\begin{array}{r} 281,338 \\ 251,317 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 18,660,000 |

## PRINCIPAL RIVERS OFITHE U. S

Total number of navlgable streams ln Unlted States, 295 , tributary as follows, the total navlgable length $\ln$ mlles belng in parentheses-A tlantic, 148 $(5,365)$ : Gulf, not including the Misslssippl, . 5.3 (5,212) ; Mlssissippi and branches, $54(13,912)$; Canada, 2 (315): Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

The Hudson was. one of the earllest rivers of the country to be lmproved by the Government. Work began even before 1822 by the State of New York at which tlme the Erle Canal was opened, and ln 1823 the Erle and Champlain both emptied into the pool created by the State dam at Troy, fnlshed about that year. Work by the United States began in 1834.


| Namps. | Sources. | Mouths. | Length Mlles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Franc | St | M | 460 |
| St. John's | Breriard and Osceola Cou | Atlantle Ocean. | 400 |
| St. Joseph | Hllisdale County, Mich | Lake Michlgan | 60 |
| San Joaqu | Sic.ra Nevada Mountains, | Sacramento Riv | 350 |
| Santee ${ }^{\text {Sayann }}$ | Junction of Wateree and Congaree R | A tlantlc Ocean. | 150 |
| Schuyklil | Formed by Tugaioo and Klowee Rivers | Atlantic Ocean. | 450 |
| Scioto | Auglalze County | Ohlo River. | $\stackrel{135}{130}$ |
| Shenandoar | Northern Virginla | Potomac kiv | 200 |
| Snake. | Yellowstone National | Columbla Ri | 950 |
| Sunflower (Big) | Coahoma. County, Mis | Yazoo Rlver | 200 |
| Susquehanna... | N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyier and Otsego Lake, N. Y.. | Chesapeake Bay | 256 |
| Susqueilama | West Branch, near Raymond, Pa | Susquehanna Rl | 250 |
| Suwanee, | Okefinokee Swamp, G\& | Gulf of Mexico | 200 |
| Taliapoosa. | Narthern Mlississippl | Yazoo Rlver Coosa River | 240 |
| Tar. | Granville County, N. | Pamlico soun | 220 |
| Tennesse | Formed by Cllnch an | Ohlo River. | ,200 |
| Tombigbee | Prentiss County, Miss | Mobile Rlver | 475 |
| Trinity | Northern Texas | Gaiveston B | 530 |
| Wabasil. | Mercer County, Ohlo | Ohlo Rlver | 55 |
| Waccarn | Southern North Car | Great Pedee | 55 |
| Whashlta | Western Arkansas (a | Red River | 550 |
| Willamette | Corthwestern Arkan | Coiumbla River | 27 |
| Wiscon | Northern Wlsconsi | Mississlppl Rlver | 400 |
| Yazoo | Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rlvers, Mlss. | Mlssisslppi RIve | 300 |
| Yeliowstone. | Rocky Mountalns, Wyo. | Missouri River. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 2.200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Yukon... | Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Ca | Bering Sea. | $2,200$ |

The Mlssouri River eonnects with the Misslssippi 20 miles above St. Louis. Its total length from its source to the Gulf of Mexico is 3,277 miles.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

| RIVER. | Out | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lgth } \\ & \text { M's. } \end{aligned}$ | River. | OW. | M's. | RIVER. | utfiow. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lgth } \\ & \text { M's. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany | Hudson |  |  | Bay of Bengal. | 1,250 |  |  |  |
| Amazo | Atiantic | 3,800 |  | Dead Se | 200 | Re | Lake Winnlpeg | 545 |
| Amu Da | Aral Sea | 1,500 | Ka | Hudson Ba | 445 | Rh | North Sea.... | 700 |
| Amur | Guif Tartary | 2,600 | Ko | Hudson Bav | 535 | Rhon | Gulf of Lyons | 500 |
| Ashwani | (See Hamllton) |  | Kooten | Columbla R | 400 | Rio Neg | Amazon Rlv... | 1,400 |
| Assinlboi | Red Rlv. of N . | 450 | La Pla | A tlantic Ocean | 2,300 | Riv. of Doubt | Riv. Madeira | 950 |
| Athabas | Arctle.Ocean | 765 | Lena | Aretic Oce | 2,800 | Saguenay | St. Law. Rlv. | 405 |
| Brck | Arctlc Ocean | 605 |  | Arctle O | 550 | St. John | Bay of Fundy. | 500 |
| Brahm'putra | Bay of Benga | 1,680 | Lol | Bay of Blscay. | 650 | St. Lawrence | Gulf St. Law. . | 2,150 |
| Bug ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Dnieper Riv. | 1,500 | Macken | Bealuort Sea. | 2,525 | St. Maurlce. | St. Law. Riv | 325 |
| Church | Hudson Bay | 1,000 | Madeira | Amazon Riv. | 2,000 | Salwi | Gulf of Marta- |  |
| Columb | Paclfle Ocean | 1,150 | Magdıle | Carlbbean "Sca | 950 |  |  | 1.750 |
| Cong | Atlantic Ocea | 3,000 | Manlkug | Rt. Law. Rlv | 310 | S. Francisco. | Atiantic Oe | 1,200 |
| Copp | Arctic Ocean. | 525 | Maros. | Thelss Rl | 500 | Sask'tch'wan | Lk. Wlnnlpeg | 1,205 |
| Danube | Biack Sea | 1,725 | Mar | Seine Rlve | 310 | Seln | English Chan | 475 |
| Darlin | Murray R | 1,160 | Mekon | Chlna Sea | 2,500 | Sev | Hudson Bry | 420 |
| Dnlep | Black Sea | 1,400 | Meuse | North Sea. | , 575 | Shann | Atlantlc OC | 250 |
| Dnies | Black Sea | 800 | Murray | Indian Ocea | 1,450 | Sourls | Hudson Ba | 450 |
| Drav | Danube Rly | 450 | Nelso | Hudson Ba | 1,660 | Tagu | Atlantic Oc | 550 |
| Duba | Hudson Bay | 580 | Nlg | Guif of Gulnea | 2.900 | Thame | North Sea | 215 |
| Ebr | Medlterrane | 400 | Nlie | Medlterran | 3,766 | Theiss | Danube R1 | S00 |
|  | North Sea. | 700 | Notta | Hudson Bay | 400 | Tigris | Euphrates. | 1,150 |
| Engi | Hudson Bay | 330 | Ob. | Guif of Ob | 2,300 | Ural | Casplan Sea | 1,400 |
| Euphrat | Persian Gulf. | 1,700 | $\bigcirc$ | Baltic Sea | 550 |  | Gulf of Danzig | 630 |
| Fraser | Paclfic Ocean. | 695 | Orang | Atiantlc 0 | 1,100 | Volg | Casplan Sea | 2,300 |
| Gambia | Atlantic Ocean | 500 | Orino | Atlantie O | 1,600 | We | North Sea. | 300 |
| Ganges | Bay of Rengai. | 1,500 | Ot | St. Law. R | 68.5 | Wlnn | Hudson Bay | 475 |
| Garomne | Bay of Blscay.. | 385 | Par | Parana Riv | 1,500 | Yangt | Yeliow Sea | 3.400 |
| Hamiliton. | Esquimau B'y | 350 | Para | Atlantle O | 2,450 | Yenise | Arctlc Ocean | 3,300 |
| Hoanglıo. | Gulf Pechill | 2,600 <br> 1,700 | Peace. | Arctic Oc. | 1,065 | Zambe | Indlan Oce | 1,600 |
| Indus. | Arabian Sea | $1,700$ | Plicoma | Paraguay |  |  |  |  |

Canadian drainage basins, area, in square miles-Atiantlc, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000: Pacific, 387,300: Arctic, 1,290,000.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

| Name and Location. | Height In feet. | Name and Location. Height | Name and Location. Height |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gavarnle, $F$ | 1,385 | Schatfhausen, Switzeriand... 100 | Vettls, Norwny. . . . . . . . . . 95 |
| Grand, Labra | 2,000 | Seven Frals, Colorado...... 266 | Victoria, Africa................ . 400 |
| Kaleteur, Bfitish Guiana. | . 800 | Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway : . . . 530 | Voringios, Norway..... . . . . . 60 |
| Minnehaha, Minneso | 50 | Shoshone, Idaho.... . . 210 | Yellowstone(upper), Montana 110 |
| Mlssourl, Montana | 90 | Snoquaimie, Washington. . . . 268 | Yellowstone (lower), Montana 310 |
| Montmorencl, Queb | 265 | Staubbach, Switzeriand . . . . 1, 1,000 | Yguassu, Brazll . . . ${ }^{\text {co. }}$. 210 |
| Multnomah, Oregon | 850 | Stirling, New Zealand.. . . 500 | Yosemite (upper), Crllfornia.1,436 |
| Murchison, Africa | 120 | Sutherland, New Zeaiand.. 1,904 | Yosem'te (middle), California. 626 |
| Niagara, New York-Onta | 164 | Takkakaw, Britlsil Columbia.1.200 | Yosemite (lower), Calliornia. 400 |
| Rjukan, Norway . . . . . . | - 780 | Twin, Idalio: . . 180 |  |

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
The height in feet above sea.level of the waterfalis in Yosemite Vailey is as follows-Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernai, 5,044; IHliouette, 5,816; Brldaiveli, 4,787; Ribbon, 7.008: Widows Tears, 6.466.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation August 15, 1914. Gov., Col. Jay J. Moriow, U. S. Army. Balboa Heights.)

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8 and 9 N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The sadale through which it crosses the continental divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hlll, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Caual, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical mlles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lowcr Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20.55 miles to Gamboa, and in this sectlon relatively little: excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long,
with its surface 55 fect above the sea. At the south end of this lake are Miraflores locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific. A sea level channel 7 miles long carried past Balboa and out into the Paclific

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, givlng ample handling room for the largest ships yet built. Gatun dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is $11 / 2$ miles long and $1 / 2$ mile wide at lts base. Its crest is 105 feet above sea level and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet.

The Panama Rallroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending flve miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain wlthin the Republic of Panama. It has an area of $4411 / 2$-square miles, including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama, February 26,1904 . The United States pald $\$ 10,000,000$ for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $\$ 250,000$.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC, PANAMA CANAL.


Canal was closed to traffic from September 18,1915 , to April 15, 1916. Canal was opened to commercial traffic August 15, 1914.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC, BY VESSELS' NATIONALITY, 1922 (FISCAL YEAR).

| Nationality. | No. of Ships. | Net Tons. (P.C.). | Gross Tons: (Registered) | Tolls. | Cargo Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British. | 935 | 3,795,526 | 4,806,755 | \$3,728,007 | $3,329,861$ |
| Chilean | 53 | 150,398 | 192,057 | 115,757 | $46,182$ |
| Costa Rica | 1 | - $18{ }^{\text { }}$ | - 28 | ¢29 18 |  |
| Danish | 53 | 227,473 | 268,233 | 222,146 | 272,779 |
| Dutch | 66 | -293,428 | 332,952 | 260,138 | 290,573 |
| French | 51 | +190,171 | 251,971 | 216,475 | 139,463 |
| German | 37 | 122,893 | 148,882 | 120,087 | 121,888 |
| Greck | 5 | 18,618 | 21,443 | - 19,293 | 11,956 |
| Japancse. | 189 | 872,466 | -1,146,103 | - 953,949 | 1,044,516 |
| Mcxlcan | ${ }^{6}$ | 32,219 | - 3,981 | 171.780 | 1.408, 10 |
| Norweglan | 113 | 385,007 | 488,797 | 374,870 | -408,268 |
| Panaman | 8 | 700 | 1,035 | 14611 | + 6526 |
| Peruvian | 60 | 161,930 | 259,409 | 103,035 | 64,370 |
| Spanlsh | 9 | 27,264 | 36,184 | 32,712 | 23,701 |
| Swedlsh | 35 | + 124,446 | -135,944 | (1) 105.939 | 141,448 |
| U. S | 1,095 | 4,971,509 | 6,167,645 | 4,867,495 | 4,950,519 |
| Itallan | 20 | 73,393 | 99,664 | 75,511 | 38,851 |
| Totals.. | 2,736 | 11,417,459 | 14,361,083 | 11,197,832 | 10,884,910 |

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF CARGO.

The tonnage of cargo passing through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year $1922(10,884,910)$ was equivalent to 93.8 per cent. of the tonnage of the prevlous year $(11,599,172)$.

The greatest shrinkage was in the trade with the west coast of South America. Exports. from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States to that region fell from 933,261 to 244,514 tons. European exports to South Amerlca declined only from 297,166 to 283,804 tons. Exports from South Amerlca through the Canal to the Unlted States were 548,609 tons, as compared with 975,597 in 1921 , ana to Europe 663,127, as compared with 922,499 .' ComDining imports and exports and Europe and the

United States, this South American trade was less by $1: 388,469$ tons, and to this may be added a alfference of 398,097 tons in crude oll shipments from Mexico to South Amerlca, or a total of,1,786,566

The traje with Australasla has also fallen off. Exports. from the United States to Australasla declined from 620,428 to 288.090 , and exports from Europe from 391,848 to 359,895 . Imports from Australasia to the Unlted States fell from 147,877 to 45,957 , and to Europe from 579,745 to 381,538 . The total loss of cargo ln the Australaslan trace amounted to 664,418 .

Exports from the United States to the Far East increased from 1,213,906 to $1,728,172$ tons. "Imports from the Far East fell from 428.044 to 303.315.

## CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Canals in italics are ship canals.)

| Class, State and Name. | Points Connected. | Opened | Total | Canal | Width. | Depth. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost of Con- } \\ & \text { struction \& } \\ & \text { Improvem't. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private or State Canals <br> massachusetts. <br> Cape Cod Ship. | Buzzard-Cape Cod Bay . | Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles. } \\ 1,547.17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Miles. } \\ 956.83 \end{array}$ | Feet. | Feet. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars. } \\ 316,351,329 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 1914 | 13.00 | 7.68 | 200 | 25 | 13,500,000 |
| Erie and branehes | Troy-Tonawanda. Whitehall-Troy Oswego-Three Rivers Mays Pt.-Ith's-M't'r F'l Rome-Lyons Falls. | 1825 | $\begin{array}{r} 340.40 \\ 62.66 \\ 23.50 \\ 92.23 \\ 35.00 \end{array}$ | 122.40 | 150 | 12 | 139,214,929 |
| Champlain |  | 1822 |  | 23.55 23.50 | 125 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,691,584 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cayuga and |  | 1839 |  |  | 200 | 12 |  |
| Black River |  | 1849 |  | 35.00 | 42 | 4 | 3,894,952 |
| NEW JERSE | N. Brunsw'k-Bordent'n Raven Rock-Trenton. Jersey City-Easton, Pa. |  | 44.00 |  |  |  |  |
| l. and Rar. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 60 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Torris. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 44.00 \\ 22.00 \\ 106.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.00 \\ 106.69 \end{array}$ |  |  | 2,759,888 |
| chuylklil Nav | Phila.-Port-Clinton Mauch Chunk-Easton. Easton-Bristol | $\begin{array}{r} 1825 \\ .1821 \\ \hline 1916 \end{array}$ | 89.96 | 50.33 | 5860 | 66 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,055,557 \\ 4,633,109 \\ 2,433350 \end{array}$ |
| Leh'h Coal and Nav. Co. |  |  | 47.25 | 37.25 |  |  |  |
| Dei. Division Cana |  |  | 59.25 | 59.25 | 60 |  |  |
| Chesapeake and Del |  | $1829$ | $29.63$ | 13.63 |  | 10 | 5,000,000 |
| Chesapeake and Of | Wash.,D.C.-Cumb'd.Md. | 1850 | 184.50 | 180.70 | 68 | 6 | 4,000,000 |
| Lake Drum. Virginis. | Eliz. R.,Va-Pas'k R, N. C. <br> Fairfield-Alligator River. | 1794 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 70 | 9 | 301,000 |
| airfleld.. |  | 1868 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 26 | 7 | 60,000 |
| ILLIN | Fairfield-Alligator River. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois and Mich | Chicago-La Saille .......Chlcago-Lockport. . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1848 \\ & 1900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.00 \\ & 38.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.00 \\ & 32.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 226 \end{array}$ | 62 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,429,606 \\ 55,208,889 \end{array}$ |
| Chicago Drain. and Ship. michican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torch Lake | Torch Lake-Torch Bay.. | 1875 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 110 | 20 | 597,075 |
| New Basin | N. Or.-L. Ponchartrain. . N. Or.-St. Johns Bayou.. | 18361794 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.50 \\ 5.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6.50 \\ 2.00 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 100 | 10 | ,384,634 |
| Old Basi |  |  |  |  | 84 |  | 227,352 |
| Harvey's | Miss. R. at La Fourche.. | 18351836 |  | 13.00 | 75 | 66 | 750,000 |
| Company |  |  | 97.007.00 | 25.007.00 | 100100 |  | 600,000350,000 |
| Lake Borg |  | $\begin{array}{r}1836 \\ 1900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Governmen |  |  | 281.39 | 281.39 |  |  | 58,238,594 |
| oc |  | 1914 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 200 | 20 | 3,943,702 |
| ewes. | Del. Bay-Rehoboth Bay . | 1916 | 12.00 | 12.00 |  | 3 | 150,126 |
| emarle and |  | 1860 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 20 | 8 | 6,213 |
| Sovte carolina. | Santee R.-Winyah Bay. . | 1906 | 5.00 | . 00 |  | 6 | 20 |
| therville-Minim Creek |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| annel. | Apal'la R.-St.And's Bay.. | 1915 | 36.50 | 36.50 |  | 5 | 505,930 |
| St. Marys Fal | Ar'nd Falls-St. Mar | 1855 | 1.60 | 1.60 | $\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 260 \end{array}$ | 25252020 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,046,349 \\ & 5,041,291 \\ & 1,786,379 \\ & 1,288,891 \end{aligned}$ |
| St. Marys Fe | Ar'nd Falls-St. Mary | 1914 |  | 1.60 |  |  |  |
| Keweenaw. | L.Sup.-Por.B'y-Kew.B | 1873 | 25.00 | 25.00 |  |  |  |
| St. Clair Flats | St | 1889 | . 33 | 3.33 | 300 | 20 |  |
| Illinols and Missis | La Salle, Ill.-Miss. R.... | 1907 | 5.00 | 75.00 | 80 |  | 7,555,999 |
| ouisville and Port | A'd Ohlo R. F'ls |  |  | 2. | 200 |  | 20 |
| wisons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sturgeon Bay-L. | Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich... | 1881 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 160 | 21 | 59,637 |
| Mus:Sh'ls \& Eik $R$. Sh'ls | Mus. Sh'ls \& Elk R. Sh'is | 1890 | 18.00 | 18.00 |  | 5 | 3,191,726 |
| Colbert Shoals......... | At Colber | 1911 | 8.06 | 8.06 |  | 7 | 2,322,179 |
| Port Arthur | Tayl's |  | 7.00 |  | 150 |  |  |
| Galveston and B | W. Gal. Bay-Brazos R | 1853 | 36.00 | 36.00 |  | 4 | 233,654 |
| Sabine Neches. | Pt. Art'r Canal-Sabin | 1916 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 90 | 25 |  |
| Willamette Rlve | Wlll't Falls | 1873 | 0.66 |  |  |  |  |
| Cascades | At the Cascades | 1896 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 90 | 8 | 3,913,198 |
| Dalles-Celio | The Dalles-Celllo | 1915 | 8.50 | 8.50 |  | 8 | 4,730,594 |
| Port Townsend-Oak Bay | Port Townsen | 1915 | 0.91 | 0.91 |  |  |  |
| ake Washington Ship. . | PugetSound-Lak | 1916 | 8.00 | 8.00 |  | 30 | $3,4$ |
| Canalized Rive |  |  | 4,385 06 |  |  |  | 108,919,650 |
| udson River |  | 191 | 38.00 |  |  | 14 |  |
| PENNSYL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monongahela | Plttsb'h-Falrm't | 1879 | 128.00 |  |  | 6 9 |  |
| Alleghany | Pittsburgh-Cairo Pittsburgh-Natro | 1902 | 968.50 24.00 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $39,603,695$ $1,454,424$ |
| WEST VIRGI | Pittsburgh-Natro |  |  |  |  |  | 1,454,4 |
| Great Kanawha. Little Kanawha. | Loup Cr. Sh'ls-Pt. Plea Mouth to Creston... | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 \\ & 1874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.00 \\ & 48.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,248,042 \\ 259,082 \end{array}$ |
| de Fear River | K'gs Bl'fl-Browns Land'g | 1916 | 32.00 |  |  | 8 | 24,462 |
| south C | Oi. | 1904 | 2.00 |  |  |  |  |
| ongaree. | ge-Col. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uskingum | esden-M | 1840 | 91.00 |  |  |  | 2,360,690 |
| Illinols | La Saile-Grafton | 1889 | 223.00 |  |  | 6 | 2,903,757 |
| Wabash | Gr. Raplds nr. Mt. Car'l. | 1893 | 12.00 |  |  | 4 | 260,000 |
| Galen | At Galena | 1894 | 6.00 |  |  | 2 | 100,000 |


| Class, State and NAME. | Points Connected. | Opened. | Total Length. | Canal Length. | Width. | Depth. | Cost of Construetion and 1 m provement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year. | Miles. | Miles. | Feet. | Feet. | Dollars. |
| Fox | Portage Clty-Green Bay. | 1856 | 176.00 |  |  | 5 | 3,894,159 |
| MINNESOTA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippl River. | (D's M'n's Rap's) ; Mo- <br> line, Ill. ( $\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$ Is. Rap's) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1907 \\ 1877 \\ 1907\end{array}\right.$ | 19.36 |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7 \\ 7 \\ 6\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 8,354,430$ |
| MISSOURI. <br> Osage River . . . . | Mouth to 7 mlles above. | 1906 | 7.00 |  |  | 3 | 635,809 |
| Kentueky. . . . . . | Carrollton-B | 1844 | 255.00 |  |  | 6 | ,094,442 |
| Green and Barren | G.R.-Mam.C.;B.R-B.G. | 1841 | 225.50 |  |  | 5 | 2,774,365 |
| Big Sandy, and Tug and | Louisa. . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Catlettsburg. } \\ \text { Gallup } . . . . \\ \text { Saltpetre... }\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 1897$ | 39.00 |  |  | 6 | - $1,568,659$ |
| Rough. | Moutl-Hartford.. | 1896 | 29.50 |  |  | 4 | 106,500 |
| TenN. AND KY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumberland | Nashville-Burnside, Ky.. | 1905 | 326.10 |  |  |  | 3,221,836 |
| Cumberland. .... | Below Nash. 192.60 miles | 1905 | 192.60 |  |  | -6 | 2,092,173 |
| Blaek War'r, Tombigbee. | McG:Sh.,S'd'sFy,N'sSh. . | 1895 | 362.50 |  |  |  | 9,652,881 |
| Coosa. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Rome, Ga.-R'side, Ala... | 1890 | 165.50 |  |  | 3 | 2,357,517 |
| Upper White..... | $1 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$ 'w B't'sv'le to Guion | 1904 | 33.00 |  |  | 3 | 813,197 |
| Ouachita.. | F'k'nSh.,Ark., toM'r'e,La | 1912 | 119.00 |  |  | 6 | 1,819,511 |
| TEXAS. <br> Trinity River | Dallas-Whlte Rock Sh'ls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazos River. | Mouth-Waco . . . | 1915 | 424.00 |  |  | - 4 | 1,326,933 |
| Yamhill OREGON. | Mouth-McMIn |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yamhill. | Mouth-McMlnnvll | 1900 | 18.00 |  |  | 3 | 72,165 |

Figures in above table are as gathered by U. S. Census. Bureau for 1916, except as to Erie Canals, which are up to 1921 .

CANALS IN CANADA (OFFICIALLY REVISED FOR THE ALMANAC).
(See Unlted States llst above for Sault Ste. Marie Canals.)

|  | Cost | L'gth. | Depth |  |  | Cost: | gth. | th. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chambly | Dollars. | Miles. | Feet. |  |  | Dollars. | Miles. | F'eet. |
| Chambly | 780,997 | 12 | $61 / 2$ | Trent. |  | 18,274,531 | 236 | $6-81 / 3$ |
| Cornwal | -7,246,304 | $1.11 / 4$ | 14 | Welland |  | 29,399,406 | $263 / 4$ | [ 14 |
| Laehine. | -14,132,685 | - $81 / 2$ | 14-18 | Welland | pa | 20,270,436 | 25. | 25-30 |
| Rideau. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,699,873 \\ & 7.904,044 \end{aligned}$ | $1331 / 4$ | 15 | Williams- | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Farrans Pt. } \\ \text { Raplde Plat. }\end{array}\right.$ | 877,091 $6,143,468$ | . $11 / 4$ | - 14 |
| Soulanges | $\begin{aligned} & 7,904,044 \\ & 4,935,809 \end{aligned}$ | 14 $11 / 4$ | $151 / 4$ | burg | Raplde Plat Galops. . . . | $6,143,468$ $2,159.881$ | 7113 $32 / 3$ | 14 |

Welland Ship Canal is under construetion, and is not yet open for traffle.
The Queenstown-Chippawa Power Canal of the Ontarlo Hydroeleetrie Commisslon, total cost about $\$ 80,000,000$ (of which $\$ 15,000,000$ is yet to be spent), was opened Dee. 23, 1921, at Niagara Falls, Ont. Construetion was begun in 1917. About 275,000 horse-power ls generated, which ls to be increased uitlmately to 550,000 . The canal is $123 / 4$ miles long.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.


SUEZ CANAL STEAM VESSEL TRAFFIC:


Other than stearm vessels using Suez Canal in 1921 numbered 3,257, of 155.820 net (metric) tons." The total receipts in 1921 were $149,251,000$ francs. Southbound eargoes were ehietly metals and maehlnery, coal, railroad material, petroleum, salt; textiles and ecment.. Northbound cargoes were ehiefly wheat, benzlne and mazout, rich manganese, eopra, sugar, oilseed, gunnies, wool, and jute. of the 1921 net tonnage, 11,397,019 was British; 2,031,625, Dutch, 1,042,266, Japanese; 967,746, French; 934,146, Italian; 696,226, Scandlnavian: 671,840, American: and 170.520. German.

GREAT AQUEDUCTS OF. THE WORLD.

| When Built. | Length, Miles. | Total. | Place Supplied. | Buiider. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B'C'. |  |  |  |  |
| 314. | 10 | Aqua Appia. | Rome. | Appius Claudius. |
| 144 | 60 15 | Aqua Marcia Aqua Julia. | Rome. Rome | Q. Marcius. |
| 27 | 25 | Nismes (Pont du Gard) | Rome <br> Nismes, France. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } D \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  | Aqua Claudla |  |  |
| 53 | 59 | Anio Novus. | Rome.. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}360 \\ 1550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 | Arceuil...... | Paris.. | Julian. Rebuilt 1634, 1777. |
| 1501-18022 | 60888888 | Beigrade Valiey | Constantinople | Sultan. Paris. |
| 1837-1842 | 38 | Croton. | New York C City | City of New York. |
| 1859 | 35 | Loch Katrine | Glasgow...... | City of Glasgow. |
| 1869. | 83 | Vanne. | Paris. | City of Paris. |
| 1875-1878 | 56 16 | Kaiserbr | Vlenna | City of Vienna. |
| 1875-1881 | 7 | Gunpowder | Baitimore | City of Baston. |
| 1882-1885 | 16 | Adriatic. | Venice. | Clty of Venice. |
| 1880-1891. | 68 | Vyrnw | Liverpooi. | City of Liverpooi. |
| 1905-1917. | 110 250 | Cas Angeles | New York City | City of New York. Municipality. |
| 1915-1919 | 97 | Greater Winnipeg water | Winnlpeg and environs. | Greater Winnipeg. |

## CATSKILL AND CROTON AQUEDUCTS.

Particulars of the Catskill and Croton Aqueducts, $\mid$ are contained in the articie on the water supply oi which supply the City of New York with water, that municipallty, elsewhere in the Almanac.

## FAST OCEAN AND AIR PASSACES.

Sailtng Shtps-Columbus, in 1492, sailed from Spain (Palos) to the Guif of Mexico in thirty-seven days.

The American-built clipper, the Iightning, of the Biack Bail (British) Australian Line, on March 1, 1854, sailed 436 nautical milies, on way from Boston to Liverpool, on her malden voyage. A gale was biowing and the shlp's iog showed a speed as high as $181 / 2$ miles an hour. The same vessei, on March 19. 1857, salied 430 nautical miles, on way from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia. The clipper Donald McKay, Black Ball Line, on Feb. 27, 1855 , salled 421 nautical miles on maiden voyage from Boston to Liverpool.

The fastest day's record on a salling ship on any sea- 437 miles-was made by the Soverelgn of the Seas, on a passage from New York to San Francisco. The Flying Cloud made $4331 / 2$ miles in one day, New York to San Francisco.

The quickest passage of a clipper ship across the Atiantie was made it is asserted in maritime circles, by the Dreadnaught, which cleared from New York on June 15, 1859, and arrived off Cape Clear, Ireland, on June 27-12 days. The clipper Red Jacket, built at Rockland, Me., salied from Sandy Hook, N. Y., to Llverpool in 13 days 1 hour 25 minutes. The Dreadnaught once went from New York to Llverpooi In 13 days 8 hours. She was bullt in 1853 at Ncwburyport, Mass. Sine was 217 feet long, 40 feet wide, 26 feet deen, 1,443 gross tons. She was lost. Juiy 4 , 1869, on Cape Penas, northeast of Tcrra del Fucgo, South America, on the way from Llverpooi to San Francisco
The sailing ship Northern Light went from San Franclsco to Boston, vla Cape Horn, in 76 days and 8 hours. The Andrew Jackson salied from New York to San Franciseo in 80 days and 4 hours. The Dreadnaught went from Honolulu to New Bedford, Mass., 13.470 miles, in 82 days. The Sovcrelgn of the Seas sailed from Honolulu to New York in 88 days. The Natchez sailed from Canton, China, to New York in 76 days. The Trade Wlnd, In 1853, sailed from San Franclsco to New York in 75 days. The Llghtning, in 1854, salled from Australia to Liverpool in 64 days. The bark Dawn of New York sailed from Buenos Ayres to New York in 36 days. The Nabob, of Boston, went trom Ncw York to Rangoon (3urmah), India, In 75 days. The Flying Dutchman in 1852-3 madc a round trip, New York to San Francisco and return ( 27,220 milles), in 201 days. On the way home she sailed from San Francisco to Cape Horn In 35 days.

The cllpper ships often beat the time of the steamshlps between New York and Ireland.

Steamshtps-The first stcamship to cross the Atlantle was the Savannah, 350 tons, built at New York City, which left Savannah, Ga., on May 24, 1819, and reached Liverpool in 26 days, during clghteen of which shc used her sldc-paddles. The Great Western, on her malden voyage, from Bristol,

Engiand, to New York, covered the distance, in April, 1838, in 15 days. The Sirlus, in April, 1838. went from Engiand to New York in $181 / 2$ days. The Britannia, first Cunard ilner, in July, 1840, came from Liverpool to New York in 14 days 8 hours The Great Western's best record across the ocean was 10 days 10 hours 15 minutes. In May, 1851 , the Pacifie reduced the Atlantlc record to 9 days 19 hours 25 mlnutes. The Persia, in 1856, did it in 9 days 1 hour 45 minutes; the Scotia, in 1866 in 8 days 2 hours 48 minutes; the Clty of Brussels, in 1869, in 7 days 22 hours 3 minutes: the Baitic. in 1873, in 7 days 20 hours 9 minutes; the City of Beriin, in 1875, in 7 days 15 hours 48 minutes; the Arizona, in 1880 , in 7 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Aiaska, in 1882, in 6 days 18 hours 37 minutes; the Etruria, in 1888, in 6 days 1 hour 55 minutes; the Majestic, in 1891, in 5 days 18 hours 8 minutes the Lucania, in 1894, in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Lusitanla, in 1908, in 4 days 15 hours; the the Lusitana, in 1908 , in 4 days 15 hours; the The foregoing records, since and inciuding 1856, are between New York and Queenstown.

The best run from New York to Havre was made by the France, of the French Line, in 5 days 17 hours.

The qulckest run from New York to San Francisco, vla Straits of Magellan, was made by the Santa Cruz, an oil burner, in 1914, in 47 days 5 hours.
The day's-run record- 676 knots-was made by the Mauretanla, in January, 1911.
The U. S. destroyer Cole made 43.75 milies an hour on her trial sea trlp. The motor boat Miss Amerlca, in 1920, on Lake George, N. Y., went at the rate of 77.85 mlles an hour; the motor boat Mapie Leat VII. (August, 1921) made 80 miles an hour on the Solent, England.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY AIR.
The U. S. navai seapiane NC-4 (Read), in 1919 (May 16-27), flew from Trepassy, British North Amcrica, via the Azorcs, to Lisbon, Portugal, 2,150 miles, in 26 hours 45 minutes, actual flying time. A Brittsh blplane (Alcock-Brown), in 1919 (June 14-15), flew from. St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles. in 16 hours 12 minutes.
The British diriglble balloon R-34 (Scott), in 1919 (July), flcw from East Fortunc. Scotland, to M1neoia, N. Y., 3,130 miles, in 108 hours 12 minutes, and returned from Mlneoia to Pulham, England, 3,200 miles, in 74 hours 56 minutcs.
A hydroplane ficw in 1922 from Portugal to Brazil.
FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.
1889 by Nelle Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes; 1903, by Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 20 minutes; 1911, by Andre Jaeger-Schmldt, 39 days 42 minutes 38 scconds; 1913 , by John H. Mears, 35 days 21 hours, 36 minutes.

## DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS. AND CITIES.

(Water routes in nautical miles: land routes in statute miles. Seattle is 38 miles from Port Townsend.)
FOREIGN CITIES.

| Port and Route. | New | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Or- } \\ \text { leans. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { San } \\ & \text { Fran- } \\ & \text { cisco. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Port } \\ \text { Town- } \\ \text { send. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Port and Route. | New York | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Or- } \\ & \text { leans. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { San } \\ & \text { Fran- } \\ & \text { cisco. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Port } \\ & \text { Town } \\ & \text { send } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aden-Su | 6,5 | 7,870 |  |  |  | 11,610 | 12,892 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 10,985 | 11,408 |  |  | Cape or Good Ho | 11,590 <br> 16,868 | $13,863$ |  |  |
| Suez Canal \& N. York. C.of Good Hope \&N.Y. |  |  | 9,723 | 9,731 $14,18 i$ | Magellan Strait. Honolulu | 16,868 | $\|17,318\|$ | 2,097 | 2,370 |
| Suez \& Tehuantepec... |  |  | 14,500 | 10,300 | San Francis | 5,2088 | 4,579 |  |  |
| Suez \& Panama. |  |  | 10,800 | 11,600 | Port Towns |  | 5,349 |  |  |
| Suez \& Magellan Strai |  |  | 115,900 | 16,700 | Panama. |  | 6,085 |  |  |
| Singapore ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 14,499 | 14,279 |  |  | T Magantelan | 5,806 13,269 1 | 4,582 |  |  |
| Antwer | 3,325 | 4,853 |  |  | Kingston, Ja | 1,473 | 1,165 |  |  |
| New |  |  | 6,516 | 6, 524 | Kongo River, mouth of.. | 5,662 | 6,580 |  |  |
| Tehuantep |  |  | 7,554 | 8,329 | New Orleans |  |  | 9,062 |  |
| Panama. <br> Magellan |  |  | 8,264 |  | New York | 3,053 | 4,553 |  |  |
| Batavia (Java) |  |  | 7,800 | 7,600 | New Yor |  |  |  |  |
| Tehuantepec. |  |  |  |  | Tehuant |  |  | 7,169 |  |
| Panama | 13,167 | 12,566 |  |  | Panama. |  |  | 8,038 |  |
| Suez Canal. |  | 12,598 |  |  | Magellan | 3,233 |  |  | 14,278 |
| Bombay-Suez Can | 11,820 | 11,536 |  |  | New York |  |  | 6,424 |  |
| Cape of Good Hop | 11,250 | 11,848 |  |  | Tehuantep |  |  | 7,349 | 8,124 |
| Suez \& New York |  |  | 11,311 | 11,319 | Panama |  |  | 8,218 |  |
| C.of Good Hope \&N |  |  | 14,441 | 14,449 | Magcllan Strait. . . . . . |  |  | 13,683 | 14,458 |
| Suez \& Tehuantepec... |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 12,110 \\ 12,512 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 12,885 \\ 13,287 \end{array}\right.$ | Manila-Honolulu and |  |  |  |  |
| Suez \& Panama. C.orG. Hope\&Ten'n'pec |  |  | 15,512 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,287 \\ & 15,800 \end{aligned}$ | San Bernardino Strait. Yokohama. . . . . ...... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,943 \\ & 6,289 \end{aligned}$ | 7,213 |
| C.of G.Hope \&Panama. |  |  | 14,500 | 15,270 | Yokohama \& S. Fran. | 9,480 | 8,771 |  |  |
| Magellan Strait. |  |  | 15,064 | 15,839 | Yokohama \& P.T'ns'nd |  | 8,972 |  |  |
| Singapore |  |  | 9,780 | 9,580 | Tehuantepec........... |  |  |  |  |
| Singap.\& San Francisco | 12,971 | 12,262 |  |  | Suez |  | 12,946 |  |  |
| Singap. \& Teluantepec. | 13,993 | 12,745 |  |  | Cape of Good Hop | 13,536 | 13,986 |  |  |
| Singap. \& Panama. | 14,837 |  |  |  | Suez \& New Yor |  |  | 14,747 | 5 |
| Brest, France. | 2,954 | 4,458 |  |  | C. ofGoodHope |  |  | 16,727 | 16,735 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | Magellan <br> Marselles | 16,736 3,876 |  |  |  |
| Panama |  |  | 7,840 | 8,619 | New Yor |  |  | 67 |  |
| Magellan Str |  |  | 13,209 | 13,984 | Tehuantcp |  |  | 7,930 | 8,705 |
| Buenos Ayre | 5,868 | 6,318 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magellan S |  |  |  |  | Magellan <br> Melbourne |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 676 | 48 |  |  | San Fra | 10,231 |  |  |  |
| New Yor |  |  | 3,867 | 3,875 | Panama | 10,028 | 9,427 |  |  |
| Calcutta-Sue |  | 11,239 |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 9,852 \\ 12.880 \end{array}\right\|$ | 8,604 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hop <br> Suez \& New York | 12,180 | 12,838 |  |  | Magellan | $\begin{aligned} & 12,880 \\ & 12.981 \end{aligned}$ | 13,143 |  |  |
| Suez \& New York. C.of Good Hope \& $\mathrm{N} . \dot{\mathrm{Y}}$. |  |  | 15,371 | 13,029 | Suez Canal. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 12,981 \\ & 12,670 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 14,303 |  |  |
| Singapore |  |  | 8,990 | 8,896 | Mexico City, land | 2,399 | 1;172 | 2,142 | 2,917 |
| Singap.\& San Francisco | 12,181 |  |  |  |  | 2,898 | 1,526 | 2,512 | 3,349 |
| Singap. \& Tehuantepe | 13,405 14,230 | 12,181 |  |  | Napl | 4,172 | 5,562 |  |  |
| Callao-Teh | 14,246 |  |  |  | N. Orleans, |  |  |  |  |
| Panama. | 3,779 | 3,264 |  |  |  | 1,372 |  | 2,482 |  |
| Magellan | 9,603 | 10,142 |  |  | Tchuantep |  |  | 3,191 |  |
| Direct. |  |  | 4,012 | 4,769 | Panama. |  |  | 4,704 | 5,479 |
| Cape Town | 6,815 | 7,374 |  |  | New York, land \& water |  | 1,741 1,372 | 3,191 |  |
| Tehuante |  |  | 9,700 | 10,475 | Tehuante |  |  | 4,415 | 5,19 |
| Panama. |  |  | 9,898 | 10,676 | Panama, |  |  | 5,305 | 6,080 |
| Magellan Strait....... |  |  | 10,454 | 11,229 | Nome, Alas |  |  | 2,705 | 2,356 |
| Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal) | 1,98 | 1,380 |  |  | San Francisc |  | 5,187 <br> 5,335 |  |  |
| Canat \& Panama. |  |  | 3,324 | 4,090 | Tehuante | 7,130 | 5,902 |  |  |
| Colombo-Suez Cana |  | 10,146 |  |  | Panama. | 8,010 | 7,410 |  |  |
| Cape of Good. Hope | 11,130 | 11,684 |  |  | Magellan Strait | 15,840 | 16,249 |  |  |
| Suez \& New York ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 11,801 \\ 14,291 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Odcssa, via Gibral | 5,370 | 6,760 |  |  |
| C. of GoodHope \& N.Y. Singapore. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 14,321 \\ 8,900 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 14,329 \\ 8,700 \end{array}\right\|$ | Panama (western |  |  |  | ,052 |
| Copenhage | 3,852 | 5,4 |  |  | " Canal \& Colon | 2,028 |  |  |  |
| Ncw York |  |  | 7,043 | 7,051 | Pernambuco, Brazil | 3;696 | 3,969 |  |  |
| Gibraltar. | 3,207 | 4,576 |  |  | New Yor |  |  | 6,887 | 6,89 |
| New York |  |  |  | 6,406 | New Orlea |  |  | 6,451 | 6,948 |
| Tehuante |  |  | 7,240 | 8,015 | Tehuante |  |  | 6,591 | 7. |
| Panama. |  |  | 12,642 | $\begin{array}{r}8,417 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1509\end{array}$ | Panama |  |  |  | 10,214 |
| Guam... |  |  | 5,054 | 4,908 | Port Said, | 5,122 | 6,509 |  |  |
| San Franc | 8,245 | 7,536 |  |  | New Yor |  |  | 8,321 | 8,327 |
| Port Tow | 8,107 | 7,887 |  |  | Tchuante |  |  | 9,160 | 9,935 |
| Hamburg | 3,652 | 5,243 |  |  | Panama |  |  | 9,562 | 10,337 |
| New Yo. | 1,227 | 597 | 6,843 | 851 | Port Tow Tchuant | 3,199 5,190 | 2,979 3,966 | 775 |  |
| New Orle |  |  | 3,079 | 4,006 | Panama | 6,080 | 5,479 |  |  |
| Tehuante |  |  | 3,219 | 3,992 | Punta Arenas (Mag'n S.) | 6,890 | 7,340 | 6,199 | 6,958 |
| Pavre. | 3,169 | 4,760 | 4,337 | 5,112 | Rio de Jane New York | 4,778 | 5,218 | 7,969 |  |
| New Y |  |  | 6,360 | 6.368 | New Orlea |  |  | 7,700 | 8.197 |
| Hongkon |  |  | 6,086 | 5,886 | Tehuante |  |  | 7,730 | 8,50 |
| San Fran | 9, | 8 8, |  |  | Manama. |  |  | 7,678 |  |
| Tehuantep | 10,572 | 9,317 |  |  | San Francisco | 3,191 | 2,482 |  |  |
| Panama | 11,4 | 10,83 |  |  | Tehuantepec | 4 |  |  |  |

Travel Route Distances．

| Port and Route． | New York． | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Or- } \\ \text { leans. } \end{gathered}$ | San Fran－ cisco． | Port Town－ send． | Port and Route． | New York： | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Or- } \\ \text { leans. } \end{gathered}$ | San Fran－ cisco． | Port Town－ send． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panama． | 5，305 | 4，704 |  |  | Tutuila |  |  | 4，150 | 4，607 |
| Petrograd－Direc New＇York | 4，632 | 6，223 |  |  | San Fra | 7，341 | 6，632 |  |  |
| New＇York． San Juan，P． |  |  | 7，823 | 7,829 | Valparaiso． San Francisco． $\qquad$ |  |  | 5，140 | 5，902 |
| San Juan，P． | 1，428 | 1，539 | 4，619 | 4， 627 | San Francisco Tehuantepec． | 8,331 5,480 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,622 \\ & 4,256 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| New Oriean |  |  | 4，021 | 4，518 | Pehuantepec | 5，480 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,256 \\ & 4,035 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Tehuantepe |  |  | 4，182 | 4，957 | Magellan Strait | 8，460 | 8，733 |  |  |
| Panama．． |  |  | 4，345 | 5，120 | Vladivostok ．．．．．．．．．． | 8，160 | 8，733 | 4，706 | 4，3i57 |
| Magellan |  |  | 12，199 | 12，974 | San Francisco．．．．．．．．．． | 7，897 | 7.188 |  |  |
| Shanghai． San Franc |  |  | 5，550 | 5，290 | Port Townsend．．．．．． | 7，556 | $7,336$ |  |  |
| San Francisc <br> Port Townse | 8,741 8,489 | 8，032 |  |  | S．Fran．\＆Tehuantepec San Fran．\＆Panama．． | 9,122 10,001 | 8,874 9,410 |  |  |
| Tehuantepec | 9，965 | 8，741 |  |  | Magellan Strai | 17，036 | 17，445 |  |  |
| Panama．． | 10，855 | 10，254 |  |  | Wellington，New Zealand |  | 17，45 | 5，909 | 6，4i15 |
| Suez． | 12，360 | 13，750 |  |  | San Francisco．．．．．．．．．． | 9，100 | 8，391 |  |  |
| Cape of Groo | 14，593 | 14，806 |  |  | Tehuantepe | 8，344 | 7，096 |  |  |
| Singapore |  |  | 7，502 | 7，206 | Panama． | 8，540 | 7，939 |  |  |
| San Trancisc | 10.693 | 9，988 | 7，502 | 7，206 | Magellan Stra | 11，500 | 11，773 |  |  |
| Port Townse | 10，405 | 10，185 |  |  | Suez．．．． | 14，230 | 15，620 |  |  |
| Suez．．． | $10,170$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 11,560 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Cape of Good Hope | 13，710 | 14，058 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope | 12，355 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 12,914 \\ & 12,9 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | Yokohama | 13，710 | 14，058 | 4，536 | $4, \ddot{2} \dot{4} \dot{0}$ |
| Yokohama \＆Panama． | 13，104 | $\|12,503\|$ |  |  | Honolulu． |  |  | 5，500 | 5，770 |
| Yokohama \＆Teh＇n＇pec | 12，209 | 10，961 |  |  | San Francisco | 7，727 | 7，018 | 5，500 | 5，70 |
| Sitka，Alaska．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 1，302 | $73 \dot{2}$ | Port Townsend | $7,439$ | 7，219 |  |  |
| San Franclsco | 4，493 | 3，7884 |  |  | Honolulu \＆Teh＇ntepec | 9，243 | 7，995 |  |  |
| Port Townsen | 3，931 | 3，711 |  |  | S．Fran．\＆Tehuantepec | 8，986 | 7，762 |  |  |
| Tehuantepe | 5，748 | 4，493 |  |  | Honolulu \＆Panama．．． | 10,093 0,869 | 9，492 |  |  |
| Mageilan Strait | 14，391 | 14，841 |  |  | San Fran co \＆Panama． | 16，809 | 16，614 |  |  |
| $\qquad$ <br> Tehuantepec－ western end of railroad |  |  |  |  | Singapore \＆Suez Cape of Good Ho | 13,040 15,020 | 14,471 |  |  |
| Eastern end of raiiroad． | 2，036 | 812 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

DISTANCES FROM PANAMA CANAL TO CHIEF PORTS．（NAUTICAL MILES．）

| Hal | 3，160 | S， | 1，237 | Perosta，Russ． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halfax， | 2，317 | Port of Spain，Trinidad | 1，159 | Vancouver，B．C． |  |
| Portland | 2，198 | Rio de Janeiro，Brazil | 4，349 | Port Townsend， |  |
| Boston，Mas | 2，157 | Buenos A yres，Argentina | 5，450 | Portland，Ore | 9 |
| New York， | 1，974 | Cape Town，Africa．．． | 6，574 | San Francisco | 245 |
| Phtiadelphia | 1，946 | Gibraltar（Strait） | 4，343 | Los Angeles． | 3 |
| Baltimore，M | 1，901 | Marseilles，France |  | San Diego，Ca | 2，843 |
| Norfolk，$V$ | 1，779 | Genoa，Italy |  | Magdalena Bay， | 2，265 |
| Wilming | 1，730 | Naples，Italy | 5，325 | Salina Cruz，Mexico． | 1，170 |
| Charleston | 1，564 | Constantinople， | 6，166 | Callao，Peru | 1，346 |
| Savannah， | 1，607 | Odessa，Russia． | 6，509 | Valparaiso，Chile | 2，616 |
| Key West， | 1，065 | Port Said，Egyp | 6，268 | Cape Horn，Chile | 4，260 |
| Mobile， | 1，393 | Lisbon，Poltugal | 4，205 | Honolulu，Hawai |  |
| New Orlcans，í | 1，403 | Havre，Franc | 4，610 | Yokohama，Jap |  |
| Galveston，Tex． | 1，493 | Liverpool，England | 4，548 | Viadivostok，Siberia | 7，833 |
| Tampico，Mexico | 1，485 | Giasgow，Scotland | 4，492 | Shanghai，China | 8，556 |
| Vera Cruz，Mexico | 1，420 | London，England． | 4，763 | Hongkong，China | 9，195 |
| Bluefields，Nicaragua． | 276 | Antwerp，Belgium | 4，808 | Manila，P．I． | 9，347 |
| Havana，Cuba． | 1，003 | Amsterdam，Holland | 4，832 | Singapore，S．S | 0，505 |
| Bermuda Islan | 1，643 | Hamburg，Germany | 5，070 | Batavia，Java | 0，610 |
| Kingston，Jamaica | 551 | Copenhagen，Denmar | 5，350 | Sydney，Australia | 7，674 |
| Port－au－Prince，H | 774 | Christiania，Norway． | 5，237 | Melbourne，Austral | 8，255 |
| San Juan，Porto Rico | 993 | Stockholm，Sweden． | 5，897 | Weilington，New Zeain | 6，505 |

## DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES．

> These are the mail－train route distances．The airline distances，used by aviators，are，on the average，from three－quarters to four－fifths the rail－ road distances．
${ }_{\sigma}^{\text {A }}$ Stockholm．

## Petrograd．

## 交｜$|\stackrel{+}{\circ}|$ Moscow．

## 评信｜Odessa．

信


## CREAT PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Final .000 omitted. Figures show a year's traffic.)

| PORT. | Country. | ports. |  |  | Co |  | xports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alexandria (1919) |  | 172,427 |  | ndon (19 | Engiand | 2,730,661 |  |
| Amsterdam (1920) |  | 670,000 | 503,000 | Manchester (1919) | Engiand | 478,418 | 236,426 |
| Antwerp (1912).. | Belgium | 623,164 | 588,181 | Marseilles (1917). | France | 823,975 | $1,110,634$ |
| Auckland (1920).. | New Zealand. | 90,000 | 45,000 | Melbourne (1919) | Austrai | 169,992 | $\begin{aligned} & 131,990 \end{aligned}$ |
| Baltimore (1920). | United States. | 69,824 | 381,561 | Montreal (1920).: | Canada | 246,899 | $349,077$ |
| Barcelona (1917). | Spain | 128,577 | 66,188 | Naples (1916)... | Italy | 139,282 | $37,438$ |
| Bombay (1919). | India | 230,620 | 248,583 | N. Orleans (1920) | United States | 274,073 | $712,380$ |
| Bordeaux (1917).. | Franc | 1,171,619 | 1,085,110 | New York (1920). | United States. | 2,893,536 | $3,234,705$ |
| Boston (1920).... | United States. | 392,753 | 192,802 | Norfoik (1920) | United States. | 14,826 | $316,903$ |
| Bremen (1919 | Germ | $370,608$ | $211,421$ | Ogdensburg (1920) | United States. | 170,498 | $117,608$ |
| Bristol (1919) | Engla | $240,209$ | $25,464$ | Osaka (1919). | Japan | 83,500 | $218,541$ |
| B'nos Aires (1919 | Argentina.... | $186,312$ | $481,978$ | Philad'phia (1920) | United States. | 282,163 | $442,280$ |
| Buffalo (1920) | United States. | $121,436$ | $237,929$ | P'rti'd, Ore. (1920) | United States. | 8,216 | $61,432$ |
| Calcutta (1919) | India | $206,412$ | $332,095$ | Pt. Arthur (1920) | United States. | 8,820 | $113,072$ |
| Callao (1919) | $\mathrm{Pe}$ | $42,565$ | $35,336$ | Rio Janeiro (1919) | Brazil | 165,433 | $102,420$ |
| Canton (1919) | Chi | 42,294 | $87,895$ | St. Albans (1920). | United States. | 68,344 | $86,304$ |
| Cardiff (1919) | Waies . | 65,519 | $147,798$ | San Anton. (1920) | United States. | 10,323 | $55,615$ |
| Chicago (1920) | United States. | 64,504 | $25,800$ | S. Francisco (1920) | United States. | 211,928 | $225,828$ |
| Cleveiand (1920) | United States. | 26,184 | $60,541$ | Santos (1919) ... | Brazii | 108,513 | $313,684$ |
| Const'n'ple (1912 | Turkey | 74,360 | $28,600$ | Savannah (1920) | United States | 54,269 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,004 \\ & 202,014 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dairen (1919) | Manchuria... | 135,000 | $142,700$ | Seattle (1920) | United States. | 134,078 | $192,881$ |
| Detroit (1920) | United States. | 107,350 | $356,220$ | Shanghai (1919).. | China. | 355,652 | $352 ; 971$ |
| Duiuth (1920) | United States. | 37,132 | $50,829$ | Singapore (1918). | Strts. Set'mit. | 424,448 | $\begin{aligned} & 020,322 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dunkirk (1917) | $\mathrm{Fr}$ | 153,641 | $25,427$ | So'ampton (1919) : | Engiand. | 152,110 | $47,642$ |
| Fiume (1912). | Austria | 43,833 | $53,923$ | Sydney (1919) | Australia... $\because$ | 208,847 | $229,368$ |
| Galveston (1920) | United States. | -30,730 | $649,253$ | Tampa (1920) | United States. | 21,006 | $125,580$ |
| Genoa (1916) | Ital | 741,343 | $142,855$ | Tampico (1913) | Mexico. . . . . | 22,835 | $40,379$ |
| Glasgow (1919) | Scotl | 312,379 | $224,146$ | Tientsin (1919) | China | 90,894 | $37,408$ |
| Grimsby (1919) | Engla | $69,358$ | $87,319$ | Trieste (1913)... | Austr | 175,997 | $161,430$ |
| Habana (1919) | Cuba | $\begin{array}{r} 232,734 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $89,5771$ | Tyne Ports (1919) | Engl | 60,211 | $183,040$ |
| Hamburg (1913) | German | $1,084,325$ | $817,275$ | Valparaiso (1918). | Chill | 87,705 | $28,799$ |
| Havre (1917) | France | $921,225$ | $156,601$ | Vera Cruz (1913). | Mexico | 40,733 151,070 | $42,118$ |
| Hull (1919). | Engia | $414,399$ | $305,955$ | Viadivost'k (1915) | Siberia...... | 151,079 | $3 ; 972$ |
| Kobe (1919) | Japan | $505,541$ | $220,738$ | Weilington (1920) | New Zealand. | 105,000 | $35,000$ |
| Leith (1919) | Scotla | $84,222$ | $78,372$ | Yokohama (1919) | Japan | 343,337 | $507,616$ |

## CHIEF SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.



## TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(Complied from latest ava:!able records by the Chief Statistician, Amcrican Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York Clty.)

| City (or ExChan(ie Area). | No. of Tele phones. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 100 \\ \text { Pop. } \end{gathered}$ | City (OR EXChange Area). | No. of Tele phones. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 100 \\ \text { Pop. } \end{gathered}$ | CITY (OR EXChange area). | No. of 'rele phones. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 100 \\ \text { Pon. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amsterdam | 31,392 | 4.9 | Hamburg-Altona. | 85,748 | 7.4 | Newark | 54,015 | 10.6 |
| Antwerp | 10,028 | 2.0 | Jersey City . . . . | 42,506 | 7.0 | New Orlea | 38,316 | 9.3 |
| Baltimó | 92,259 | 12.0 | Kobe. | 9,869 | 1.6 | New York | 1,010,056 | 16.9 |
| Berlin | 199,555 | 9.2 | Kyot | 13,281 | 2.2 | Osaka. | 33,004 | 2.6 |
| Birmlngh | 26,477 | 2.1 | Leeds | 12,999 | 2.4 | Paris. | 159,692 | 5.5 |
| Bombay | 7,153 | 0.6 | Leipzig | 38,830 | 6.4 | Philadelpl | 265,429 | 14.1 |
| Boston | 313,295 | 19.5 | Liverpoo | 38,475 | 3.2 | Pittsburgh. | 141,820 | 16.0 |
| Breslau. | 26,198 | 5.0 | London.... | 330,002 | 4.7 | Rio de Jane | 30,522 | 2.7 |
| Brusseis | 23,809 | 2.7 | Los Angeles. | 162,118 | 22.5 | Rome. . . | 13,000 | 1.9 |
| Budapest | 24,205 | 2.6 3.8 | Lyons. | 10,986 | 2.0 | Rotterdam. | 24,848 | 4.9 |
| Buenos A Bulfaio. | 65,383 | 13.8 | Madras | 1,766 | 0.3 | Santiago, C | 7,900 | 1.6 |
| Caleutta | 7,429 | 0.6 | Marselles | 11,859 | 2.0 | San Franc | 144,186 162,430 | 30.3 |
| Canton. | 2,125 | 0.2 | Melbourne | 48,461 | 6.3 | Shanghai | 13,372 | 0.9 |
| Chieago | 605,495 | 21.6 | Mexico Cit | 23,503 | 3.9 | Sheffleld. | 11,916 | 2.4 |
| Cinelnnati | 102,166 | 17.5 | Milan. | 15,000 | 2.1 | Sydney. | 58,594 | 6.5 |
| Cleveland | 153,951 | 15.9 | Milwaukee | 88,746 | 16.1 | Tokio. | 64,564 | 3.0 |
| Cologne | 35,514 | 5.6 | Minneapolis | 96,166 | 23.4 | Toronto, | 101,452 | 17.8 |
| Copenhagen | 96,008 | 14.4 | Montreal. | 83,917 | 10.0 | Vienna. | 98,000 | 5.3 |
| Detroit. | 154,077 | 14.3 | Munieh | 42,174 | 6.7 | Warsaw . . . . . . . | 22,400 | 2.4 |
| Dresden | 33,150 | 6.3 | Naples. | 6,800 | 0.9 | Washington, $\mathrm{D} . \dot{\mathrm{C}}$. | 96,111 | 21.4 |
| Glasgow. | 43,263 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  | , |  |

The popuiation flgures used ln caleuiating the $/$ whieh may extend considerably beyond the munumber of telephones per 100 population represent nicipal boundarles. the population of the telephone area of the clty,

FOREIGN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.
(Compiled from latest available records by the Chief Statistician of the Ameriean Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York Clty.)

| Country. | TELEPHONES. |  | TELEGRAMS SENT |  | Country. | Telephones. |  | Telearams Sent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per } \\ 100 \text { of } \\ \text { Popu- } \\ \text { lation } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Yearly. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cap- } \\ & \text { ita. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 100 \text { of } \\ \text { Popu } \\ \text { iation } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Yearly. | Per Capita. |
| Austrla. | 133,480 | 2.2 | 9,200,000 | 1.50 | Itaiy. | 114,977 | 0.3 | 21,212,000 | 0.56 |
| Belgium | 62,867 | 0.8 | 6,647,000 | 0.86 | Japan | 330,597 | 0.6 | 60,129,000 | 1.09 |
| Canada. | 856,266 | 9.8 | 15,501,000 | 1.80 | Jugo-Siavia | 16,439 | 0.1 | 6,038,000 | 0.54 |
| Czeelio-Sio | 77,195 | 0.6 | 6,428,000 | 0.48 | Netherland | 161,933 | 2.4 | 7,556,000 | 1.11 |
| Denmark | 252,321 | 7.7 | 2,887,000 | 0.89 | Norway | 135,372 | 5.0 | 5,886,000 | 2.18 |
| Franec. | 473,212 | 1.2 | 49,890,000 | 1.34 | Poland | 72,450 | 0.3 | 5,600,000 | 0.20 |
| Germany | 1,809,574 | 3.0 | 81,228,000 | 1.35 | Sweden | 388,130 | 6.6 | 5,999,000 | 1.02 |
| Great Britain | 985,964 | 2.1 | 81,086,000 | 1.72 | Switzerland | 152,336 | 3.8 | 4,843,000 | 1.23 |

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.
(Figures cover latest avallable year, usually 1919).

| CoUntry. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ \text { of Rali- } \\ \text { ways, } \\ \text { Miles. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | TELEGRAP3IS. |  | CoUntry. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { of Rall- } \\ & \text { ways, } \\ & \text { Mlles. } \end{aligned}$ | TELEGRAPBS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. |  |  | Miles of Llne. | Miles of Wire. |
| Argentina | 22,587 | 54,812 | 164,707 | Hayti. | 114 | 124 | 124 |
| Australía. | 25,657 | 64,811 | 137,663 | Hungary | 13,589 | 16,682 | 110,195 |
| New Zealan | 3,009 | 13,813 | 50,742 | India, Britisi | 36,616 | 87,814 | 357,472 |
| Austria | 3,892 | 8,377 | 47,965 | Italy. | 11,891 | 35,901 | 227,165 |
| Belgium | 5,451 | 5,206 | 28,014 | Japan | 7,834 | 27,629 | 119,138 |
| Bolivia | 1,354 | 5,114 | 6,843 | Luxemburg | 330 | 339 | . 794 |
| Brazil | 18,662 | 26,037 | 45,047 | Mexeo | 15,840 | 28,086 | 51,716 |
| Bulgaria | 1,824 | 3,701 | 11,653 | Netherlands | 2,113 | 5,218 | 27,073 |
| Canada. | 39,058 | 52,664 | 229,598 | Norway | 2,010 | 15,044 | 73,180 |
| Cent Am. Costa Rica | 402 | 1,533 | 15,170 | Paraguay | 266 | 2,050 | 2,050 |
| Guatemala. | 516 | 4,523 | 4,523 | Pcrsia | 97 | 6,312 | 10,754 |
| Honduras. | 360 | 4,529 | 4,529 | Peru. | 1,889 | 9,321 | 78,510 |
| Nicaragu | 209 | 2,825 | 3,637 | Portugal | 2,047 | 4,671 | 12,540 |
| Panama. | 301 | 1,004 | 3,618 | Roumani | 2,382 | 5,944 | 16,039 |
| Salva | 241 | 2,357 | 2,357 | Russia | 29,996 | 153,168 | 537,208 |
| Chili. | 5,611 | 18,181 | 32,942 | Serb, Cro | 3,390 | 7,271 | 27,026 |
| China | 6,836 | 42,097 | 56,280 | Siam | 1,333 | 4,532 | 6,353 |
| Colomb | 740 | 12,117 | 12,117 | Spain | 9,347 | 31,285 | 69,894 |
| Cuba. | 3,200 | 5,065 | 6,184 | Sweden | 9,385 | 13,819 | 47,500 |
| Czecho-siov | 8,303 | 13,890 | 67,082 | Switzerla | 3,719 | 5,679 | 24,174 |
| Denmark | 2,641 | 2,269 | 8.479 | Turkey | 3,842 | 19,269 | 37,231 |
| Dominican Republic... | 408 | 1,071 | 1,071 | Union of South Afriea | 10,049 | 15,951 | 53,850 |
| Eeuador. . | 365 | 4,370 | 4,370 | United Klngdom | 23,709 | 81,000 | 264,480 |
| Egypt | 4,565 | 10,869 | 28,436 | United Statcs | 264,233 | 245,560 | 1,433,978 |
| Finiand | 2,55.3 |  |  | Uruguay | 1,654 | 4,819 | 6,214 |
| France. | 31,958 | 120,738 | 452,192 | Venczucia | 535 | 5,814 | 5,814 |
| German | 39,600 | 148,192 | $475,551$ |  |  |  |  |
| Grecce | 1,460 | 5,748 | 10,253 | Other and totai. | 730,988 | 1,576,659 | 5,700,489 |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLE.
Brazil telegraph linas do not include 17,159 miles $\mid$ Egypt wires do not include Soudan; Itaiy wires of rail wircs and 11,267 miles of cables; Canada do not include Eritrea and Libla; U. S. rail figures wires do not laclude $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 1 7}$ miles owned by govt.; $\mid$ do not inciude Alaska and Hawail.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

(From data compiled by the Bureau of Rallway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

| Country. | Passengers Carried in Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons of } \\ & \text { Freight Car- } \\ & \text { ried in Year. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital. | Operating Revenues. | Operating Expenses. | Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argent |  |  |  |  | Dollars. <br> 132,906,359 |  |
| Austral | 274,549,967 | 41,301,379 | 1,408,834, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 534 | 108,178,275 | $132,906,359$ $79,077,642$ | 1916 |
| Austria | 301,915,375 | 175,067,219 | 1,746,517,847. | 233,387,566 | 176,559,793 | 1913 |
| Belgium | 207,193,257 | 74,218,532 | 532,168,550 | 65,980,138 | 48,032,103 | 1913 |
| Brazii. | 48,351,056 | $10.778,743$ |  | 88,174,397 | 78;996,677 | 1915 |
| Bulgaria | $\begin{array}{r} 4,184,719 \\ 50.737,294 \end{array}$ | 127,543,687 |  | $6,729,717$ $330,220,150$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,321,849 \\ 273,955,436 \end{array}$ | 1914 |
| China. | 25,475,379 | 20,777,886 | 170,932,212 | 30,983,209 | 13,694,723 | 1918 |
| Denma | 2,949,544 | 8,093,179 | 86,614,116 | 24,662,968 | 28,971,604 | 1919 |
| Egypt. | 27,910,000 | $\begin{array}{r}5,018,492 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1917 |
| France. | 547,885,773 | 229,301,308 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,895,584,986 \\ 5,045641405 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}396,786,737 \\ 1,114,346,685\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252,300,073 \\ & 924,165596 \end{aligned}$ | 1913 |
| Holland | 6 $44,2888,328$ | 14050703,354 |  | 1,114, 4 46,1584 |  | 1917 |
| India | 459,732,400 | 102,100,320 | 1,7\% $3,371,15 \dot{8}$ |  | $135,604,714$ |  |
| Itaiy. |  | 42,607,588 |  | 259,004,649 | 244,137, 280 |  |
| Japan | 245,234,480 | 54,602,406 | 593,171,996 | 91,487,284 | 42,058,458 | 1918 |
| New N | -11,725,645 | $6,285,147$ $6,510,876$ | $176,010,020$ $101,125,416$ | 24,277,178 | 16.106,180 | 1919 |
| Russ | 216,042,000 | 288,351,000 | 3,316,674,020 | 542,664,427 | 338,254,699 | 1911 |
| Siam | 2,578,066 | 445,954 | 22,224,377 | 1,864,551 | 761,397 | 1918 |
| Sweden | 75,694,330 | 61,581,099 | 339,733,476 | 73,853,394 | 60,443,716 | 1916 |
| Switzerlan | 103,642,226 | 21,303,692 | 454,508,505 | 55,848,471 | 50,608,980 | 1918 |
| Union of South |  | $15,804,472$ $416,672,532$ | 6.565,0064,898 | $74,371,211$ $751.718,522$ | $56,844,968$ $498,918,447$ | 1919 <br> 1916 |
| United States. | 1,084,997,896 | 2,305,824,940 | 20,084,021,468 | 4,880,953,480 | 3,982,068,197 | 1918 |

## RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

THE modern locomotive can run 112 miles an hour on a heavy-rail, straight track, provided it is ballasted by a train behind it to keep it from jumping off. On account of curves and switches, the
big coal consumption at high speed, and the frictional wear on the equipment 60 miles an hour is not often exceeded.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

|  |  |  |  | INC | IVE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Railroad. | Terminals. | tance, Miles. | Time, H. M. | Miles Per Hour |
|  | Great Western | London | 53.25 |  | 68 |
| $\text { April, } 189$ | Pennsyl | Camden-Atlantic | 58.3 | 0.453/4 | 76.50 |
| $\text { Aug., } 1895$ | London \& Northwestern | London-Aberaeen | 540 | 8.32 | $63.28$ |
| Scpt:, 189 | N. Y. Central "World Flyer"'.... | Albany-Syracuse | $148$ | $2.10$ | $68.3$ |
| $\text { April, } 1897$ | Lehigh Val., Black | Alpine, N. Y.-Gen | $43.96$ | $0.33$ | $80$ |
| Mar., 190 | Burlington Rout | Eckley-Wray | $14.8$ | $0.9$ | $98.7$ |
| $\text { Mar., } 1903$ | Atlantic Coast Ii | Jacksonville-Savan | $172$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $70: 7$ |
| $\text { Aprii, } 1904$ | Michigan Centr | Niagara Falls-Windsor | 225.66 | $3.111 / 2$ | $70.74$ |
| $\text { July, } 1904$ | Great Western | Paddington-Bristol. | 118.5 | 1.24 | $84,6$ |
| June, 1905 | Pennsylvania. | Chicago-Pittsbu | $468$ | $17.20$ | $63.53$ |
| June, 1905 | Lake Shore \& Mi | Buffalo-Chicago | $525$ | $7.50$ | $69.69$ |
| June, 1905 | New York Cen | Chicago-New York. . . | 960.5 | $15.56$ | $60.28$ |
| $\text { July, } 1905$ | Pennsylvania | Washington, Ohio-Fort | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ , 35 \end{array}$ | $1.4$ |  |
| Feb.: 1911 | Pennsylvania | Altoona-Philadelphia. | $235$ | $3.29$ | 67.2 |
| April, 1911 | "'20th Century Ltd.,", on L. Shore | Toledo-Elkhart. . | $133$ | 1.46 | 75.28 |
| May, 1912 | "20th Century Ltd.." on L. Snore | Elkhart-Toledo |  | 11.47 | 74.26 |

FAST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

| Date. | Railroad. | Terruinals. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { tance, } \\ \text { Miles } \end{array}$ | rime, M. S. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles } \\ & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Hour. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May, 1893 | N. Y. Central \& | Crittenden-'Empire | $1^{\circ}$ | 0.32 | 112.5 |
| Aug., 1895 | Pennsylvania. | Landover-Anacosta. | 5.1 | 3.00 | 102 |
| Jan., 1899 | Burlington Ro | Siding-Arlon. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | $\frac{2}{5} .4$ | 1.20 | 108 |
| Mar., 1901 | Plant System. | Run from Flcming to | 5. | $2.30{ }^{\prime}$ | 120 |
| $\text { Jan., } 1903$ | N. Y. Central \& H | Palmyra-Macedon. | 7.29 | 4.00 | 109.35 |
| $\text { April, } 1904$ | Micnigan Central... | Crisman-Lake. . . . | $3.73$ | $2.00$ | $111.90$ |
| $\text { July, } 1904$ | Philadelphia \& Readi | Egg Harbor-Brigantine Junct | $4.8$ | $2.30$ | $115.20$ |
| Oct., 1904 | N. Y. Central \& H. R. | Croton-Ossining . . . . . . . . . . | 3.51 | 2.00 | $1105$ |

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miies was made by the Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long distance run less than 440 miles was on'the New York Central R. R., September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, $4361 / 2$ miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average spced, $641 / 3$ miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minites.

On August 15, 1898, on P. \& R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J. and Jcnkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 siow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 scconds.

On October 7, 1913, a special train on the Baltimore \& Ohio, occupied by a party of baseball writers en routc to report the World's Serles, ran from

Pittsburgh to Cumberland, Md., 147 , miles, in 3 hours and 37 minutes, without stops, and from Cumberland to Baltimore, 190 miles, Without' stops, in 3 hours and 55 minutes, an average of 48.7 miles per hour. Both of these runs were made without taking water.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakiand (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours, 45 minutes;. average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours, 27 minutes

A speclal train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 19.11, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsyivania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour.

## IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg-Under the Alps at the Arl Mountains, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, $63 / 4$ miles: opened 1884.
Andes Mountains-See "Trans-Andine."
Big Bend-Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886
Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)10,100 feet long.
Blackwell-Under River Thames, England, 11/2 miles; opened 1897.
Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single traek, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Countles.
Cascade Mountain-Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.
Catskill Aqueduet- 92 miles to N . Y. City, and 35 mlles of distributing tunnels deep down under the city itself; partly opened in 1915, completely in 1917.

Connaught-Tnrough Selkirk Mountains, under Rogers Pass, Canada; on Canadidn Paelfic Railway, double track, about five miles long; completed 1916.
Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey)

Croton Aqueduct- $331 / 8$ miles to N. Y. City; opened 1888.

Cumberland-Under Cumberiand . Mountains, Tennessee, 8.000 feet long.
Detroit (Mich. Central Ry.).-Under Detroit River.
Gunnison-Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac-Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., $43 / 4$ miles; opened 1873.
Khojak Pass-Indla, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles Loetsehberg-Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, $91 / 4$ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $\$ 10,000,000$.
Mont Cenis-Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871
Mont dor-Between France and Switzerland,
was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel
pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is $33 / 4$ miles long.
Mt. Roberts-From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, Into Sllver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.
Otira-In New Zealand, $5 \quad 1-3$ miles
Rove-Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of eanal connecting Marseilles with Rlione River; $41 / 2$ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet hign; opened 1916 . Rothsehönberg-Drains the Felberg mines, Saxony, $311 / 2$ miles; opened 1877
St. Clair-Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mlch., 2 miles; opened 1891.
St. Gothard-Through the Alps, connects Goselenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 mlles; opened 1881.

Severn-From Monmouthsnire to Gloucestershire England, 41/2 miles; opened 1886
Simplon-Through the Alps, $121 / 2$ miles; opened - 1905.

Spiral-The tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Hector and Fields, B. C.. consists of two spiral tubes, the westerly, 3,255 feet long, under Cathedral Mountain; and the easterly, 2,921 feet long, under Mt. Ogden, with the Kleklng Horse River between. This line was built to reduee grades through the Kicking Horse Pass, and cut the gradient on the line from $4.5 \%$ to $2.2 \%$ and cost approximately $\$ 1,500,000$.
Strawberry-Through tne Wasatch Mountains.
Sutro-Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, $41 / 2$ miles; opened 1879.
Totley-England, $33 / 4$ miles.
Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel-5 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direet communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.
Wasserfluh-In the Alps; between Bunnadern and Lichtenstcig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 1909.
Woodhead-Liverpool to Birkenhead, Eng., under the River Mersey, 3 milies.

NOTED INVENTIONS.
AMERICAN (WITH FOREIGN DATA AS TO PRINTING).

| Invention. | Inventor. | Date. | Invention. | Inventor. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printing | In Chi | 593 | Typ | Shol | 1878 |
| by mov | In C | $10 \mathrm{th}$ | Incandesc | Edi | 1878 |
| " " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Coster | 1438 | Automatic knot-tying har- |  | 1879 |
| cut metal typ | Gutenberg | 1455 | vester machine........... | Appleby | 80 |
| Lightning rod | Franklin | 1752 | Chrome tani | Schulz | 1884 |
| Steamboat | Fitch..... ${ }^{\text {Fulton. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1784 <br> 1793 | Trolley car | Van Depoele \& |  |
| Nail machine | Perkins | 1787 | Type-bar casting (linotype) | Mergenthaler |  |
| Cast-iron ploug | Newbold | 1797 | Cash register. | Patterson. |  |
| Cotton gin.. | Whitney | 1793 | Eleetrie furnace reduction, | Cowleg | 1885 |
| Carding (textile) machine | Whittem |  | Split-phase induction motor |  | 1887 |
| High- | Evans |  | Singetype composing ma- |  |  |
| Taek machine | Blancha | 1806 | Rotary convert | Bradley | 1887 |
| Electro-magnet | Henry | 1828 | Recording adding machine. | Burroughs |  |
| Revolver (pistol) | Colt. | 1835 | Transp'rent photograph fim | Eastman | 1888 |
| Electric telegrap | Morse | 1835 | Calcium earbide | Wiilson. | 1888 |
| Vulcanized | Goody | 1839 | Electric welding. | Thomso | 1889 |
| Sewing machine | How | 1846 | Eleetrolytil alkali prod'ction | Castner | 1890 |
| Electric locomo | Vail | 1851 | Carborundum. | Acheson | 1891 |
| Monitor (war | Ericsson | 1861 | Harveyized armor | Harvey | 1891 |
| Airbrake | Westinghouse | 1869 | Alternate-current mot | Tesla. | 1892 |
| W | Hyatt | 1870 | Motlon-picture machine | Edison | 1893 |
| Welt machinc .......... | Goodyear | 1871 | Dry-air process for blast fur- |  |  |
| Block signals for rallways | Robinson | 1872 | nace | Gayley. | 1894 |
| Autornatle car-coupler. | Janney | 1873 | Disk ploughs (modern type) | Hardy . .i. | 1896 |
| Quadrupiex telegraph | Edison | 1874 | High-speed steel. . | Taylor \& White | 1901 |
| Water gas. . | Lowe | 1875 | Aerop | Orville \& Wil- |  |
| Mowing machine (differentiai gear) | Eickemeyer (R.) | 1876 | Hydro-aeropian | bur Wright ${ }^{\text {blenn }}$. | 1903 |
| Telephone. | Bell...........) | 1876 | Machine gun. | Isaac N. Lewis | 1912 |
| Talking machine. | Edison.. | 1877 | Gas engine (compound). | Eickemeyer (C.) | $1921$ |

## FOREIGN.

| Invention. | Date | Inventor. | Nationallty. | INVENTION. | Date | Inventor. | Nationality. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leyden jar | 1745 | Kleist | German | Mantle burner . . . . . . : | 1890 | Welsbach. |  |
| Voltalc pile. | 1800 | Volt: | Italian | By-product coke oven.. | 1893 | Hoffman. | Austrian |
| Electro-mag. telegrapli. | 1836 | Wheatstone. | English | Wireless teleg. (low fre- |  | Precco |  |
| Duplex teicgraphy | \|1853 186 | Gintl Nobel. | Austrian Swedish | quency) Wireless teleg. (high | 1895 | Preece. | English |
| Siphon recorder | 1874 | Thompsoil. | Englislı | frequency) : . . . . . . | 1896 | Marconi. |  |
| Gas engine, Otto cycle. | $1877$ | Otto. | German | Flectric steel. | $1900$ | Heroult | French |
| Centrlfugal creamer . . . | $1880$ | De Laval. . . | Swedislı | Dlesel oil mot | 1900 | Dicsel | German |
| Manganese steel. Smokeless nowder. | 1884 | Hadfleld Vielle. | Engilish French | Deptll bomb | 1903 | W. T. Unge. | Swedish |

## Cdefights any fecasures.

## U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains $=1$ scruple; 3 quart; 4 quarts = 1 galion; $311 / 2$ gallons $=1$ barrel; scrupies $=1$ dram; 8 drams $=1$ ounce; 12 ounces $=$ 1 pound.

Avoirdupois. Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains $=1$ dram; 16 drams $=1$ ounce; 16 ounces $=$ 1 pound; 25 pounds $=1$ quarter; 4 quarters $=1 \mathrm{cwt}$.; $20 \mathrm{cwt}=$.1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (iong ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams $=1$ ounce; 16 ounces $=1$ pound; 112 pounds $=1 \mathrm{cwt}$.; 20 cwt . $=1$ ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains=1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights $=1$ ounce; 12 ounces $=1$ pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds =1 minute; 60 minutes $=1$ degree; 30 degrees $=1$ sign; 12 signs $=$ 1 circle or clrcumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches $=1$ cubic foot; 27 cubic feet $=1$ cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts $=1$ peck; 4 pecks $=1$ bushel.
Liquid Measure: 4 gilis=1 pint: 2 pints $=1$

2 barreis = 1 hogshead
Long Measure: 12 inches $=1$ foot; 3 feet $=1$ yard: $51 / 2$ yards $=1$ rod or pole; 40 rods $=1$ furlong; 8 furiongs $=1$ statute mile ( 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.
Mariners' Measure: 6 feet $=1$ fathom; 120 fathoms $=1$ cable length; $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cabie lengths $=1$ mile; 5,280 feet $=1$ statute mile; 6,085 feet $=1$ nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets $=1$ quire; 20 quires $=$ 1 ream ( 480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.
Square Measure: 144 square inches $=1$ square foot; 9 square feet $=1$ square yard; $30^{1 / 4}$ square yards $=1$ square rod or perch; 40 square rods $=1$ rood: 4 roods $=1$ acre; 640 acres $=1$ square mle: 36 square miles ( 6 miles square) $=1$ township.
Time Measure: 60 seconds $=1$ minute; 60 minutes $=1$ hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days $=1$ year: 366 days $=1$ leap year.

BRITISH LIQUID MEASURE WITH U. S. EQUIVALENTS.

|  | Names. | Pounds of Water. | Cubic Inches. | Litres. | United States' Equivalents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 gilis | $=1$ pint | 1.25 |  |  | 1.20032 liquid pints. |
| 2 pints | $=1$ quart. | 2.5 | 69.32 138 | 1.13586 | 1.20032 ". quarts. |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ quarts | $=1$ pottie $=1$ gallon. | 5 | 138.64 277.27 | 2.27173 4.54346 | $\begin{array}{lll} 2.400044 \\ 1.20032 \end{array} \text { " gallons. }$ |
| 2 galions | $=1$ peck | $20 \wedge$ | 554.55 | 9.08692 | 1.03152 dry peeks. |
| 4 pecks | $=1$ bushel | $80^{\circ}$ 家哥 | 2219.36 | 36.34766 | 1.03152 \% bushels. |
| ${ }_{2}^{4}$ bushels | $=1$ coomb $=1$ quarter | ${ }_{640}^{320}$ ( ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {c }}$ | 8872.77 17745.54 | ${ }_{290.7813}^{145.39062}$ | 4.12606 8.2521 "\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

A cubic foot of pure gold weigirs 1.210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 Dounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

Size of Barrels.
Firkin or quarter barrel. .
9 gallons
10 gallons
18 galions
Tierce
42 galions
Anker (10 galions)
Hogshead of ale (ijo barrels) 42 galions
Kilderkin, rundiet, or $1 / 203$ barrel.
36 galions Butt of ale. $\qquad$ Bottie Measure.
The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits shouid contain one-sixth of a gallon, or $262 / 3$ fluid ounces. In the drug trade two large botties are used, the corbyn, of 40 fluid ounces (quart), and the Winchester quart, of 80 fluid ounces ( $1 / 2$ galion).

## BUSHEL WEICHTS WITH PROPORTIONAL WEICHTS FOR SUBDIVISIONS.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { BUSHEL } \\ \text { WEIGHT } \\ \text { IN LBS. } \end{gathered}$ | 1/2 Bu. |  | 1 Peck. |  | 1/2 Peck. |  | 1/4Peck. 11 Quart: |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUSHEL } \\ & \text { WEIGHT } \\ & \text { IN LBS. } \end{aligned}$ | 1/2 Bu. |  | 1 Peck. |  | 1/2 Peck. |  | 1/4 Peck. |  | 1 Quart. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | OzS | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs. |  | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs | Lbs | Ozs. |
|  | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 |  | 22 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 6.5 |
| 8. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 46 | 23 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7. |
| 10. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 47 | 23 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 7.5 |
| 11. | 5 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5.5 | 48 | 24 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 12 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 50 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 14 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 52 | 26 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 20 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 54 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| 22 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 55 | 27 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 1. | 11.5 |
| 23 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 11.5 | 56 | 28 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| 24 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 57 | 28 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 12.5 |
| 25 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 12.5 | 58 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 13 |
| 26 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 13. | 60 | 30 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 14 |
| 28 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 62 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 3 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 64 | 32 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 32 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 68 | 34 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 70 | 35 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 34 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1. | 72 | 36 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2 |  |
| 35 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 74 | 37 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 36 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 75 | 37 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5. |
| 38 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 76 | 38 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| 39 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3.5 | 80 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 40 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 85 | 42 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10.5 |
| 42 | 21 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 50 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 43. | 21 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 5.5 | 130 | 65 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 4. | 22 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VALUE AND WEICHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

THE unit in weighing goid is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure goid. The mint value of goid does not fluctuate but remains constant at $\$ 20.67183462$ per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure but the ounce and the pound are not the same.

The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighlng gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contalns $4371 / 2$ gralns and the avoirdupols pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

## FOREICN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of Juiy 1, 1922.)

Argentine Republic, G., Peso (\$0.9648). Currency: Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent. of face value; now inconvertible.

Austria, G., Krone (\$0.2026).
Beigium, $\underset{G}{ }$. and S., Franc ( $\$ 0.1930$ ). Member Latin Union; goid is actual standard.

Bolivia, G., Boliviana (\$0.3893). $121 / 2$ bolivianos cquai 1 pound steriing.

Brazil, G., Miireis (\$0.5462). Currency: Government paper normaify convcrtible at 16 pence (- $\$ 0.3244$ ) per mllreis.
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa, G., Pound sterling ( $\$ 4.8665$ ).

British Honduras, G., Doliar ( $\$ 1.0000$ )
Bulgaria, G., Lev (\$0.1930).
Canada, G., Doliar (\$1.0000)
Chili, G.: Peso ( $\$ 0.3650$ ). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

China, S., Taei, Haikwan (customs) (\$0.8463). The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The vaiues of other taeis are based on their relation to the vaiue of the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver doliar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivaient to $.644+$ of the Haikwan tael. Doliar, Yuan ( $\$ 0.5390$ ). Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of sllver content approximately $41 \%$ fess than the doliar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27 1919 , contain about $51 \%$ less silver

Coiombia, G., Peso ( $\$ 0.9733$ ). Currency: Government paper and gold.

Costa Rica, G., Colon (\$0.4653).
Cuba, G., Peso ( $\$ 1.0000$ )
Denmark, G., Krone (\$0.2680).
Ecuador, G. Sucre (\$0.4867).
Fgypt, $\dot{\text { G. }}$, Pound' ( 100 piasters) (\$4.9431). The actual standard is the British pound stering, which is legal tender for $971 / 2$ plasters.

Finiand, G.; Markka (\$0.1930)
France, G. and S., Franc (\$0.1930). Member Latln Union: goid is actual standard.

Gcrmany, G., Mark (\$0.2382).
Great ${ }^{\text {Britain, G., Pound stcriing (\$4.8665) }}$
Greece, G. and S., Drachma ( 30.1930 ). Member Latin. Union: goid is actual standard.

Guatemaia, S., Peso ( $\$ 0.5074$ ). Currency: Inconvcrtible paper.

Hayti, G., Gourde ( $\$ 0.2000$ ). Currency: Inconvertible paper

Honduras, S., Peso: (\$0.507.4). Currency, bank notes.
India (British), G., Mohurand Sovereign (\$4.8665); S. Rupee ( $\$ 0.2411$ ). The British sovereign and haif sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign.

Indo-China, S., Piaster (\$0.5480)
Italy, G., Lira (\$0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actuai standard

Japan, G., Yen (\$0.4985).
Liberia, G., Dollar (\$1.0000). Currency: Depreclated silver token coins. Customs duties are eoliected in goid.

Mexico, Gr, Peso $1 \$ 0.4985$ )
Netheriands, G., Guifder (florin), ( $\$ 0.4020$ ).
Newfoundland, G., Doliar ( $\$ 1.0000$ ).
Nicaragua, G., Cordoba (\$1.0000).
Norway, G., Krone ( $\$ 0.2680$ ).
Panama, G., Balboa ( $\$ 1.0000$ ).
Paraguay, G., Peso (Argentine), (\$0.9648). Currency: Depreclated Paraguayan paper currency.

Persia, S., Kran (\$0.0934). Currency: Silver circuiating above its metallio value. Gold coin is a commodity oniy, normally worth doubie the silver.

Peru, G., Libra (\$4.8665).
Phiiipplne Islands, G., Peso (\$0.5000)
Portugal, G., Escudo (\$1.0805). Currency: Inconvertible paper

Roumania, G. Leu (\$0.1930).
Russia, G., Ruble (\$0.5146).
Salvador, G., Coion ( $\$ 0.5000$ )
Santo Domingo, G., Dollar (\$1.0000)
Serbia, G., Dinar (\$0.1930).
Siam, G., Ticai (\$0.3709).
Spain, G. and S., Peseta (\$0.1930). Vaiuation is for goid peseta; currency is notes of the Bank of Spain.

Straits Settlements, G., Dollar (\$0.5678).
Sweden. $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{i}}$, Krona ( $\$ 0.2680$ ).
Switzeriand, G., Franc (\$0.1930). Member Latin Union: goid is actuai, standard

Turkey G., Piaster (\$0.0440). (100 piasters equal to the Turkish ${ }^{£}$ Uruguay, G., Peso (\$1.0342). Currency: Inconvcrtlbie paper

Venezueia, G., Boiivar (\$0.1930).

G, means gold standard country; $S$, siiver. Value in $U$. S. moncy is stated in parentheses.

## FOREIGN MONEY UNITS OF VALUE.

English Money: 4 farthings- 1 penny ( $d$ ); 12 pence -1 shiliing ( $s$ ); 20 shillings- 1 pound (£); 21 shillings-one guinea; 5 shillings-one crown. French Money: 100 centimes- franc. German Money: 100 pfennig-1 mark. Russian Money: 100 copecks-1 rubie. Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller-1 krone (crown).
JAPANESE WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS, WITH ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EQUIVALENTS.

| [JAPAN.' | Great Bri | UNITED STA | France. | Germany. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $R$ | 2.44030 miles | 2.44029 miles | 3.92727 kilometres | 3.92727 kilometer |
| Ri (marine) | 1.15152 miles | 1.15151 miles | 1.85318 kilometres | 1.85318 kiometer |
| Square Rt. | 5.95505 sq. miles | 5.95501 sq. miles | 15.42347 kilometres | 15.42347 quadratkiiometer |
| $\left.\begin{array}{rl} C h o & =10 \text { Tan.. } \\ =3,000 \text { Tsubo } \end{array}\right\}$ | 2.45064 acres | 2.45062 acres | 99.17355 ares | 99.17355 ar |
| Tsubo, . . . . . . . | 3.95369 sq. yards | 3.95367 sq. yards | 3.30579 centiarcs | 3.30579 quadratmeter |
|  | 4.96005 bushels | $\begin{aligned} & 47.65389 \text { gaís. (liquid) } \\ & 5.11902 \text { bush. (dry) } \end{aligned}$ | 1.80391 hcetolitre | 1.80391 hectoliter |
| (Capacity of vessels) | 1-10 of one ton ${ }^{\text {8 }} 26733 \mathrm{lb}$ (avoir.) | $1-10$ of one ton 8.26733 fb . (avoir.) | $1-10$ de tonne 3.75000 kiogrammes | 1-10 tonne <br> 3.75000 kilo- |
| Kwan $=1,000$ Momme | 8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb (troy) | $\begin{aligned} & 8.26733 \mathrm{ib} \text {. (avoir.) } \\ & 10.04711 \mathrm{lb} \text {. (troy) } \end{aligned}$ | 3.75000 kilogrammes | 3.75000 kilogramm |
| $K \mathrm{ln}=160 \mathrm{Momm}$ | 1.32277 lb . (avolr.) | . 1.32277 lb (avoir.) | 0.60000 kilo - | 0.60000 kilogramm |
| Momme. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.60754 ib . (troy) 2.11644 drams | 1.60754 lb . (troy) 0.13228 oz . (avoir) | 3.75000 grammes | 3.75000 gramm |
|  | 2.41131 dwts. | 0.12057 oz . (troy) 0.4984 doliar | 2.583 francs | 2.0924 mark |

Tine value of the yen is as. foliows: Prior to December, 1885, gold yen, 0.4 momme of pure goid; from January, 1886 , to Soptomber, 1897 , siver yen, 6.7 momme of pure sifver; subsequent to October, 1897 , gold yen, 0.2 momme of pure gold.

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.
(Showing at Different Fates the Interest on $\$ 1$ from 1 Montil to 1 Year, and on $\$ 100$ from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

| TIME. | \% | 5\% | 6\% | .7\% | 8\% |  | Time. | $4 \%$ | 5\% | 6\% | 7\% | 8\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1.00. 1 | \$. 003 | \$.004 | \$.005 | \$.005 | \$.006 | \$100.00 | 4 day | \$.045 | \$.053 | \$.066 | \$.077 | \$.089 |
| 亿... 2 | . 007 | . 0008 | . 010 | . 011 | . 013 |  |  | . 056 | . 069 | . 082 | . 097 | . 111 |
| $\because \quad 3 \ldots$ | $\bigcirc 011$ | .013 | - 015 | . 017 | . 020 | $\because$ | 6 | . 067 | . 083 | . 100 | .116 | . 133 |
| $\because$ " 6 | . 020 | 020 | 030 | 035 | . 040 | " | 1 | 334 | . 416 | . 500 | . 583 | . 667 |
| $\cdots{ }^{\circ} 12$ | 040 | 050 | . 060 | 070 | . 080 |  |  | . 667 | - 832 | 1.000 | 1.168 | 1.333 |
| \$100.00'1 da | 011 | 013 | $\bigcirc .016$ | 019 | . 022 |  | 6 | 1.000 | 1.250 | 1.500 | 1.750 | 2.000 |
| \%. 2 | 022 | 027 | 032 050 | 038. | 044 | $\checkmark$ | 6 12 | 2.000 | 2.500 | 3.000 | 3.500 | 4.000 8.000 |

Weights and Measures.
YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT INTEREST.

| Rate. | At Simple Interest. | At Compound interestr. |  |  | Rate. | At Simple | At Compound interest. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Com- } \\ & \text { pounded } \\ & \text { Yearly. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Com- } \\ \text { pounded } \\ \text { Semi- } \\ \text { Annually. } \end{gathered}$ | Compounded Quarterly. |  |  | Compounded Yearly. | Compounded SemiAnnually. | Compounded Quarterly |
|  | Years. 100.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Years. } \\ & 69.660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Years. } \\ & 69.487 \end{aligned}$ | Years. 69.237 |  | Years. | Years. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Years. } \\ & 11.725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Years. } \\ & 11.639 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11/2 | 66.66 | ${ }_{46} 4.556$ | 46.382 | 46.297 | $61 / 2$ | 15.38 | 11.007 | 10.836 | 10.7.50 |
|  | 50.00 | 35.003 | 34.830 | 34.743 |  | 14.29 | 10.245 | 10.074 | 9.966 |
| 2 | 40.00 33 | 38.071 23.450 | 27.899 | 27.748 23191 | $7_{8}^{1 / 2}$ | 13.33 | 9.584 9 | 9.414 8.837 | 9.328 |
| $31 / 2$ | 23.37 | 20.149 | 19.977 | 19.890 | $81 / 2$ | 11.76 | 8.497 | 8.827 | 8.241 |
|  | 25.00 | 17.673 | 17.501 | 17.415 |  | 11.11 | 8.043 | 7.874 | 7.788 |
| 1/2 | 22.22 | 15.747 | 15.576 | 15.490 | $9^{91 / 2}$ | 10.52 | 7.638 | 7.468 | 7.383 |
| 1/2 | 20.00 18.18 | 14.207 12.942 | 14.035 12.775 | 13.949 12.689 | 10 | 10.00 8.34 | 7.273 6.116 | 7.103 5.948 | 7.018 5.862 |

INTEREST ON $\$ 1,000$ FOR 1 TO 365 DAYS.

| Days. | 3\% | $31 / 20$ | $4 \%$ | $41 / 2 \%$ | $5 \%$ | 6\% | $7 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0.082 | \$0.096 | \$0.110 | \$0.123 | \$0.137 | \$0.164 | \$0.192 |
| 2 | 164 | . 192 | . 219 | . 247 | . 274 | . 329 | . 384 |
| 3 | . 247 | . 288 | . 329 | . 370 | . 411 | . 498 | . 575 |
| 4 | . .311 | .384 .479 | -. 4388 | . 493 | . 5488 | . 6858 | .767 .959 |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | . 575 | . 671 | . 767 | . 8863 | . 895 | 1.986 | 1. 1.342 |
| 8 | . 658 | . 767 | . 877 | . 986 | 1.096 | 1.315 | 1.534 |
| 9 | . 740 | . 863 | . 986 | 1.110 | 1.233 | 1.479 | 1.726 |
| 10 | . 822 | . 959 | 1.096 | 1.233 | 1.370 | 1.644 | 1.918 |
| 20 | 1.644 | 1.918 | 2.192 | 2.466 | 2.740 | 3.288 | 3.836 |
| 30 |  | 2.877 | 3.288 | 3.699 | 4.110 | 4.932 | 5.753 |
| 40 | 3.288 | 3.836 | 4.384 | 4.932 | 5.479 | ${ }_{6} 6.575$ | 7.671 |
| 50 60 | 4.110 4.932 | 4.795 5.753 | 5.479 6.575 | 6.164 7.397 | 6.849 8.219 | 8.219 9.863 | 9.589 11.507 |
|  | 4.932 | 5.753 |  |  |  |  | 11.507 |
| 70 | 5.753 | 6.712 | 7.671 | 8.630 | 9.589 | 11.507 | 13.425 |
| 80 | ${ }_{7}^{6.575}$ | 8.671 | 8.767 9.863 | 9.863 | 10.959 -12.299 | 13.151 14.795 | -15.342 |
| 100 | 8.219 | 9.589 | 10.959 | 12.329 | 13.699 | 16.438 | 19.178 |
| 110. | 9.041 | 10.548 | 12.055 | 13.562 | 15.068 | 18.082 | 21.096 |
| 120. | 9.863 | 11.507 | 13.151 | 14.795 | 16.438 | 19.726 | 23.014 |
| 130 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.932 |
| 140 | 11.507 | 13.425 | 15.342 | 17.260 | 19.178 | 23.014 | 26.849 |
| 150 | 12.329 | 14.384 | 16.438 | 18.493 | ${ }_{2}^{20.548}$ | $24.658^{\circ}$ | 28.767 |
| 160 | 13.151 | 15.342 | 17.534 | 19.736 | 21.918 | 26.301 | 30.685 |
| 170 | 13.973 | 16.301 | 18.630 | 20.959 |  |  |  |
| 180 | 14.795 | 17.260 | 19.726 | 22.192 | 24.658 | ${ }_{3}^{29.589}$ | 34.521 |
| 200 | 16.438 | 19.178 | 21.918 | 24.658 | 27.397 | $32.87{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 38.356 |
| 210 | 17.260 | 20.137 | 23.014 | 25.890 | 28.767 | 34.521 | 40.274 |
| 220. | 18.082 | 21.096 | 24.110 | 27.123 | 30.137 | 36.164 | 42.192 |
| 230 | 18.904 | ${ }_{22}^{22.055}$ | 25.205 | 28.356 | 31.507 | 37.808 | 44.110 |
| 240 | 19.726 | ${ }_{23}^{23.014}$ | 26.301 | 29.589 | 32.877 | 39.452 | 46.027 |
| 260 | 21.370 | 24.932 | 28.493 | 32.055 | 34.247 35.616 | 41.096 42.740 | 47.945 49.863 |
| 270 | 22.192 | 25.890 | 29.589 | $33.288{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 36.986 | 44.384 |  |
| 280 | 23.014 | 26.849 | 30.685 | 34.521 | 38.356 | 46.027. | . 53.699 |
| 290 | 23.836 | ${ }_{28}^{27}$ :808 | 31.781 | 35.753 | 39.726 | 47.671 | . 35.616 |
| 300 310 | 24.658 25.479 | 28.767 29.726 | 32.877 33.973 | 36.986 | 41.096 | 49.315 | 57.534 |
|  | 25.479 | 29.726 | 33.973 | 38.219 | 42.466 | 50.959 | 59.452 |
| 320 | 26.301 | 30.685 | 35.068 | . 39.452 | 43.836 | 52.603 | 61.370 |
| 330 | 27.123 | 31.644 | 36.164 | 40.685 | 45.205 | 54.247 | 63.288 |
| 340 | 27.945 | 32.603 | 37.260 | 41.918 | 46.575 | 55.890 | 65.205 |
| 350 | 28.767 29.589 | 33.562 | 38.356 | 43.151 | 47.945 | 57.534 | $67.123$ |
| 360 365 | 29.589 30.000 | 34.521 35.000 | 39.452 40.000 | 44.384 45.000 | 49.315 50.000 | 59.178 60.000 | 69.041 70.000 |

INTEREST ON $\$ 1,000$ FOR ONE TO THIRTY DAYS.
(Interest figures based on 360 days in a year.)

| DaYs. | \% | 4\% | 41/2\% | 5\% | 6\% | $7 \%$ | DAYS. | $31 / 2 \%$ | 4\% | \% | $5 \%$ | 6\% | $7 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dolls. | Dolls. | Dolls. | Dolls. | Dolls. | Dolls. |  |  |  | Dolls. | Dolls. | Dolls | Dolls. |
|  | 0.0972 | 0.1111 | 0.125 | 0.1389 | 0.1667 | 0.1944 | 16 | 1.5555 | 1.7778 | 2.000 | 2.2222 | $2.6667$ | $3.1111$ |
| 2 | 0.1924 | 0.2222 | 0.250 | 0.2778 | 0.3333 | 0.3889 |  | 1.6528 | 1.8889 | 2.125 | 2.3611 | 2.8333 | 3.3055 |
| 3 | 0.2916 | 0.3333 | 0.375 | 0.4167 | 0.5000 | 0.5833 | $18$ | 1.7500 | 2.0000 | 2.250 | 2.5000 | 3.0000 | 3.5000 |
| 4 | 0.3889 | 0.4444 | 0.500 | 0.5556 | 0.6667 | 0.7778 | 19 | 1.8472 | 2.1111 | 2.375 | 2.6389 | 3.1667 | 3.6944 |
|  | 0.4861 | 0.5555 | 0.625 | 0.6944 | 0.8333 | 0.9722 | 20 | 1.9444 | 2.2222 | 2.500 | 2.7778 | 3.3333 | 3.8889 |
| 6 | O.5833 | 0.6667 | 0.750 | 0.8333 | 1.0000 | 1. 1667 | 21 | 2.0417 | 2.3333 | 2.625 | 2.9167 | 3. 5000 | 4.0833 |
| 7 | 0.6805 | 0.7778 | 0.875 | 0.9722 | 1. 1667 | 1.3611 | 22 | 2.1389 | 2.4444 | 2.750 | 3.0555 | 3.6667 | 4.2778 |
| 8 | 0.7778 | 0.8889 | 1.000 | 1.1111 | 1.3333 | 1.555 .5 | 2 | 2.2361 | 2.5555 | 2.875 | 3.1944 | 3.8333 | 4.4722 |
| 9 | 0.8750 | 1.0000 | 1.125 | 1.2500 | 1.5000 | 1.7500 | 24 | 2.3333 | 2.6667 | 3.000 | 3.3333 | 4.0000 | 4.6667 |
| 10 | 0.9722 | 1.1111 | 1.250 | 1.3889 | 1.6667 | 1.9444 | 25 | 2.4305 | 2.7778 | 3.125 | 3.4722 | 4.1637 | $12.8611$ |
| 11 | 1.0694 | 1.2222 | 1.375 | 1. 5278 | 1.8333 | 2.1389 | 26 | 2.5278 | 2.8889 | 3.250 | 3.6111 | $4.3333$ | $15.0555$ |
| 12 | 1.1667 | 1.3333 | 1.500 | 1. 6667 | 2.0000 | 2.3333 | 27 | 2.6250 | 3, 0000 | 3.375 | 3.7500 | 4.5000 | 5.2500 |
| 13 |  | 1.4444 | 1.625 | 1.8055 | 2.1667 | 2.5278 | 28 | 2.7222 | 3.1111 | 3.500 | 3.8889 | 46667 | 5.4444 |
|  |  | 1.0555 | 1.750 | 1.9444 | 2.3333 | 2.7222 | 29.... | 2.8194 | 3.2222 | 3.625 |  |  | 5.6389 |

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $\$ 1,000$. (Calculated at Compound Interest.)

| EARS. | 3\% | 4\% | 41/2\% | 5\% | 6\% | Years. | 3\% | 4\% | 41/2\% | 5\% | 6\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |  | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| 5 | 4,580 | 4,452 | 4,390 | 4,329 | 4,212 | 35 | 21,487 | 18,664 | 17,461 | 16,374 | 14,498 |
| 10 | 8,530 | 8,111 | 7,913 | 7,722 | 7,360 | 40 | 23,115 | 19,793 | 18,401 | 17,159 | 15,046 |
| 15 | 11,938 | 11,118 | 10,740 | 10,380 | 9,712 | 45 | 24,519 | 20,720 | 19,156 | 17,774 | 15,456 |
| 20 | 14,877 | 13,590 | 13,008 | 12,462 | 11,470 | 50 | 25,730 | 21,482 | 19,762 | 18,256 | 15,762 |
|  | 17,413 | 15,622 | 14,828 | 14,094 | 12,783 |  | 31,599 | 24,505 | 21,950 | 19,848 | 16,618 |
| $30$ | 19,600 | 17,292 | 16,289 | 15,372 | $13,765!\text { ! }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

| Years. | 3\% | 4\% | 41/2\% | $5 \%$ | 6\% | Years. | 3\% | $4 \%$ | $41 / 2 \%$ | 5\% | $6 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 19. | 1.75 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 2.52 | 3.02 |
| 2 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 20. | 1.80 | 2.19 | 2.41 | 2.65 | 3.20 |
| 3 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 1.19 | 21 | 1.86 | 2.27 | 2.52 | 2.78 | 3.40 |
| 4 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.26 | 22 | 1.91 | 2.37 | 2.63 | 2.92 | 3.60 |
| 5 | 1.15 | 1.21 | 1.24 | 1.27 | 1.33 | 23 | 1.97 | 2.46 | 2.75 | 3.07 | 3.82 |
| 6 | 1.19 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.34 | 1.41 | 24 | 2.03 | 2.56 | 2.87 | 3.22 | 4.04 |
| 7 | 1.23 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 25 | 2.09 | 2.66 | 3.00 | 3.38 | 4.29 |
| 8 | 1.26 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.47 | 1.59 | 26 | 2.15 | 2.77 | 3.14 | 3.55 | 4.54 |
| 9 | 1.30 | 1.42 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.68 | 27 | 2.22 | 2.88 | 3.28 | 3.73 | 4.82 |
| 10 | 1.34 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 1.79 | 28 | 2.28 | 2.99 | 3.43 | 3.92 | 5.11 |
| 11 | 1.38 | 1.53 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 1.89 | 29 | 2.35 | 3.11 | 3.58 | 4.11 | 5.41 |
| 12 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.69 | 1.79 | 2.01 | 30. | 2.42 | 3.24 | 3.74 | 4.32 | 5.74 |
| 13 | 1.46 | 1.66 | 1.77 | 1.88 | 2.13 | 31 | 2.50 | 3.37 | 3.91 | 4.53 | 6.08 |
| 14 | 1.51 | 1.73 | 1.85 | 1.98 | 2.26 | 32 | 2.57 | 3.50 | 4.09 | 4.76 | 6.45 |
| 15 | 1.55 | 1.80 | 1.93 | 2.07 | 2.39 | 33 | 2.65 | 3.64 | 4.27 | 5.00 | 6.84 |
| 16 | 1.60 | 1.87 | 2:02 | 2.18 | 2.54 | 34 | 2.73 | 3.79 | 4.46 | 5.25 | 7.25 |
| 17 | 1.65 | 1.94 | 2.11 | 2.29 | 2.69 | 35 | 2.81 | 3.94 | 4.66 | 5.51 | 7.68 |
| 18 | 1.70 | 2.02 | 2.20 . | 2.40 | 2.85 | 100 | 19.21 | 50.50 | 81.58 | 131.50 | 339.30 |

NUMBER OF DAYģ FROM A GIVEN DAY IN ONE MONTH TO SAME DAY IN
(Prepared by the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.)

| FROM TO | Jan. | Feb. | March | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 365 | 31 | 59 | 90. | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 |
| February | 334 | 365 | 28 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 |
| March. | 306 | 337 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 184 | 214 | 245 | 275 |
| April. | 275 | 306 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 244 |
| May | 245 | 276 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 153 | 184 | 214 |
| June | 214 | 245 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 183 |
| July | 184 | 215 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 62 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| August | 153 | 184 | 212 | 24.3 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 121 |
| Scptembe | 122 | 153 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 |
| October.. | 92 | 123 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 |
| November | 61 | 92 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 |
| December. | 31 | 62 | 90. | 121 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

EXAMPLE: To find the number of days from April 10 to October 10 (including one of the given days): By the calendar April 10 .to October 10 gives 183 days, the number required.

## ANCIENT CREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.
werghts.
The Roman llbra or pound $=10$ oz. 18 pwt. $135-7 \mathrm{gr} .$, Troy
The Attica mina or pound $=11 \mathrm{oz} .7$ pwt. $162-7 . \mathrm{gr} .$, Troy.
The Attica talent ( 60 minae $)=56,1 \mathrm{bs} .11 \mathrm{oz} .0$ pwt. $171-7 \mathrm{gr} .$, Troy.

## DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus $=1 \mathrm{pk} .2-9$ pint.
The Attle choenix = nearly $11 / 2$ plnts.
The Attic medimnus $=4 \mathrm{pk} .6$ 1-10 pints.

> LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle $=$ a little over $1 / 2$ pint.
The cyathus $=$ a little over $11 / 2$ pints.
The chus $=a$ little over $62 / 3$ plnts. LONG MEASURE.
The Roman foot $=113-5$ inches.
The Roman cublt $=1 \mathrm{ft} .52 / 3$ inches.
The Roman pace $=4 \mathrm{ft}$. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong $=604 \mathrm{ft} .10$ inches.
The Roman mile $=4,835$ lect.
The Grecian cubit $=1 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 8$ Inches.

The Grecian furlong $=504 \mathrm{ft} .41-5$ Inches.
The Grecian mile $=4,030$ feet.
MONEY.

The quadrans $=1 \quad 1-10 \mathrm{mllhs}$.
The as $=13-10$ mills.
The sestertius $=3.58+$ cents.
The sestertium $(1,000$ sestertil) $=\$ 35.80$.
The denarius $=14.35+$ cents.
The Attic obolus $=2.39+$ cents.
The drachma $=14.35+$ cents:
The mina ( 100 drachmac) $=\$ 14.35+$.
The talent ( 60 minae $)=\$ 861.00$.
The Greek stater was worth $\$ 4$; the Persian, $\$ 5.35$. Each coin was of sllver, composed of 20 drachmas, each drachma equal in value to $191 / 2$ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater welghed 134.75 grains avoirdupols. The Roman aureus was worth $\$ 4.50$.

## BIBLICAL WEICHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEICHT.

ThF Gerah, one-twentleth of a Shekel, 12 grains; 10 pennyweight; the Maneh, 60 Shekels, 2 lbs. 6 oz.; the Bekah, half a Shekel, 5 pennyweight;' the Shekel, 1 the Talent, 50 Mallelis, or 3,000 Shekels, 125 lus.

## MEDICAL SICNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R (Lat. Recipe), take; $\pi \sqrt{\text {, }}$, of each; th, pound; 3 , ounce; $3:$ drachm; $D$, scruple; $\boldsymbol{m}$, mlnim, or drop; O or o, pint; 17 , fiuld ounce; $\mathfrak{r}_{3}$, fluid drachm; as, $\xi$ ss, half an ounce; $\xi 1$, one ounce; $\xi$ iss, one ounce and a half; $\xi .1 j$, two ounces; gr., graln; Q. S., as much as suflicient; Fit. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft.

Inaust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib.: at pleasure; Aq. water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pili; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dllute; Flit., fleter: Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; IIor. Decub., at bed tline; Inject., lojection; Gtt., drops; SS, one-half; Ess., essence.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
(For "Foreign Coins Valued in U. S. Money" See Index.)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DENOMINA- } \\ & \text { TIONS. } \end{aligned}$ | Where Used. | American Equivalents. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DENOMINA- } \\ & \text { TIONS. } \end{aligned}$ | Where Used. | American Equivalents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Almude. | Portuga | 4.422 gals. | Last | Germany | metric tońs |
| Ardcb | Egypt | 7.6907 bu. |  |  | (4,480 lbs.) |
| Are. | Metric | 0.02471 acre. | " | Prussi | $112.29 \mathrm{bu} .$. |
| Arobe | Paraguay |  |  | Russian Pol | $113 / 8 \mathrm{bu}$. |
| Arratel or libra. | Portugal | 1.011 lbs . |  | Scotland, Ir | 10 quarters. |
| Arroba (dry).. | Argentine Republis | 25.3175 lbs. |  | Spain (salt) | $4,760 \mathrm{lbs}$. |
| . | Cuba. | 32.38 lbs. 25.3664 lbs. | League (iand) | Paraguay China | 4.633 acres. 2.115 ft . |
| $\cdots$ | Portuga | 32.38 lbs. | Libra (lib.) | Argentine Republic | 1.0127 lbs . |
| ** | Spain | 25.36 lbs . |  | Central America... | 1.043 lbs . |
| * (liquid) | Venezuela | 25.4024 lbs . | , | Chile | 1.014 lbs. |
| * (liquid) | Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela. | 4.263 gals. | $\ddot{0}$ | Cuba <br> Mexic | $1.0161 \mathrm{lbs} .$ |
| Arshine..... | Russia.... | $28 \mathrm{in}$ | $\because$ | Peru | 1.0143 lbs . |
| rtel. . . . . | rocco | $\begin{aligned} & 5.44 \text { sq. ft. } \\ & 1.12 \text { lbs. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Portug | 1.011 lbs . |
| Baril | Argentine Republic |  | ${ }^{6}$ | Urugua | 1.0143 lbs . |
|  | and Mexico...... | 20.0787 gals. |  | Venezue | 1.0161 lbs. |
| Barre | Malta (customs) ... | 11.4 gals. 100 lbs . | Liter <br> Livre | Metric Greece | 1.0567 quarts. 1.1 lbs . |
| Berkovet | Russia. | 361.12 lbs . | Livre | Guiana | 1.0791 lbs . |
| Boll or Bo | Scotland, | 4 Winch'r bu. | Load | England (tim | Sq., 50.cu. ft. |
| Bongkal. | India | 832 grains. | Manzana | Costa Rica. | 1 5-6 acres. |
| Bouw | Sumatr | 7,096.5sq. meters |  | Nícaragua Salvad'r | 1.727 acres |
| Bu. | Tapan. | 0.1 inch. | Mare | Bolivia. . . . . . . . . | 0.507 lb . |
| Butt (wine) | Spain. | 140 gals. | Maun | India | 82 2-7. lbs. |
| Caffiso. Candy | Malta. . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {India }}$ | 5.4 gals. | Mete | Metric Denmar | 39.37 inches. 4.68 miles |
| Cand | India (Bombay) | $\begin{aligned} & 529 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ & 500 \text { lbs. } \end{aligned}$ | \|Mil | Denmark........... | $\begin{aligned} & 4.68 \text { miles. } \\ & 4.61 \text { miles. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cant | Egypt.... . . . . . | $99.05 \text { lbs. av. }$ | Mil |  |  |
| "' | Morocco ISyria | 113 lbs. | Mn | duıas <br> Greece | 1.1493 miles 3.3069 lbs av. |
| " $\quad . . . . . .$. | Turkey | 124.7036 lbs . | Mors | Pruss | 0.63 acre. |
| Cantaro (can- |  |  | Ocque | Greec | 2.84 lbs . av. |
| Carga............ | Malta... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 175 lbs. | Oke | Egypt. Greece |  |
| Catty | China. | $1.3331 / 3 \mathrm{lbs}$. |  | Turkey | 2.828 .38 lbs. |
|  | Japan. | 1.31 lbs. | Pic. | Egypt. | $211 / 4$ inches. |
| \% 6 | Java,Siam, Malac'a | 1.35 lbs . | Picu | Borneo \& Celebes. | $135.64 \mathrm{lbs} .$ |
| Centaro | Sumatra.......... | 2.12 lbs . |  | China, Japa | 13313 lbs . |
| Centuer | Bremen, Brunswick | 117.5 lbs. |  | Philippine Is İ. . . . . | 137.9 lbs. |
|  | Denmark, Norway. | 110.11 lbs . | Pie..... . . . . . . | Argentine Republic | 0.9478 foot. |
| * | Prussia | 113.44 lbs . |  | Spain | 0.91407 foot. |
| "* | Sweden | 93.7 lbs. |  | Turkey | 27.9 inches. |
| \% 6 | Vienna | 123.5 lbs. | Poo | Russia | 36.112 lbs . |
| * | Zollverein | 110.24 lbs. | Pund (lb.) | Denmark \& Sweden | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1.102 \\ & 8.1 \mathrm{bs} . \\ & 252 \mathrm{bu} \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Chetve | Russia . . | 5.7748 bu . |  | London (co | 36 bu . |
| Chih | China. | 14 inches. | Quintal | Argentine Republic | 101.42 lbs . |
| Cho. | Japan. | 2.4507 acres. |  | Brazil... | 130.06 lbs . |
| Comb | England | 4 bu. | , | Castile, Chile, Mex- |  |
| Coyan | Sarawak.... | 3,098 lbs. |  | ico and Peru. | $01.41 \mathrm{lbs} .$ |
| Cuadr | Siam (Koyan) | $2,667 \mathrm{lbs}$. 4.2 acres. |  | Greece Paragu | 100 |
| , | Paraguay . . . . . . . | 78.9 yds. | '، . . . . . . | Metric. | 220.46 lbs . |
| " | Paraguay (sq.) | 8.077 sq. ft. | Rottle. | Palestin | $6 \text { lbs. }$ |
| Cubic meter | Uruguay. | Nearly 2 acres. |  | Syria | $53 / 4 \mathrm{lbs}$ |
| Cubic meter... | Metric | $35.3 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. | Sack | Engla | 4 bu.; of flour, it |
| wcight) | British | 112 lbs . | Sagene | Russia | 7 feet. |
| Dessjatine | Russ | 2.6997 acres. | Salm | Mal | 490 lbs. |
|  | Spain. | 1.599 bu. |  | Japan | 0.02451 acre. |
| Franega (dry)... | Greece. | Half ounce. | Seer | India | 1 lb .13 ozs. |
| Fanega (dry).. | Central Ame | 1.5745 bu . | Shaku <br> Sho | Japan | 11.9305 inches. 1.6 quarts. |
| $\because$ | Cuba | 1.599 bu. |  |  |  |
| $\because$ | Mexico | 1.54728 bu. | trograd).... . | Lumber measure. | $165 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| \% 6 | Uruguay (double).. | 7.776 bu. | Stone | British | $14 \text { lbs. }$ |
| "\% ........ | Uruguay (single) | 3.888 bu. | Sun | Japan. . . . . . . | 1.193 inches. |
| " (llquid) | Venezuela | 1.599 bu. | Tael | Cochin Cnina | 590.75 grs. (troy) |
| Feddan (llquid) | Spain. <br> Egypt | 16 gals. | Tan...... | Japan. | 0.25 acre. |
| Frail (raisins).. | Spain. | 50 lbs . |  | Rus | or 5.95 Win- |
| Frasco...... | Argentine Republic | 2.5096 qts . |  |  | chester bu. |
| Frasila | Zanziba | 35 lbs . | Ton | Space meas | 2 pecks. $40 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$ |
| Fuder | Luxembur | 264.17 gals. | Tonde(cereals) | Denmark. | 3.94783 Win. bu. |
| Funt. | Russia. | 0.9028 lb . | Tonde!and. |  | 1.36 acres. |
| Garnice | Russian Poland | 0.88 gal. | Tonne. | France | 2204.62 lbs , av. |
| Gram. | Metric. | 15.432 grains. | Tsubo | Japan. | 6 ft sq. |
| Hectare | .". | 2.471 acres. | Tsun | China | 1.41 inches. |
| Hectoliter: Dry | * | 2.838 bu. | Tunna. | Sweden | 4.5 bu . |
| Liquid....... | "* - ...... | 26.417 gals. | Tunnland. | " | 1.22 acres. |
| Joch. | Austria, Hungary.. | 1.422 acres. | Vara | Argentine Republic | 34.1208 jnches. |
| Ken. | Japan... . . . . . . . | 6 feet. |  | Central Amprica... | 32.87 inches. |
| Kilogram (kilo) | Metric | 2.2046 lbs. | ' | Chile and Peru.. | 33.367 inches. |
| Kilometer.... |  | 0.621376 mile. | . | Cuba. . . . . . | 33.384 inches. |
| Klafter | Russia | $216 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. | . | Mexico | 33 inches. |
| Koku | Japan. | 4.9629 Imp. bu. |  | Spain | 0.914117 yd |
| Korree | Russia | 3.5 bu. | Vedro | Russia | 2.707 gals. |
| Kwamm | Japan. | 8.28 lbs. | Vergees | Isle of Jersey | 71.1 q. rods. |
| Last. | Belgium, Holland | 85.134 bu. | Verst | Russia | 0.663 mile. |
| : | England (dry malt) | 82.52 bu. | Vlocka Wey. | Russian Poland. Scotland \& Ireland | 41.98 acres. 5 quarters. |

## STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

TYPE is measured by the number of "points" in the height of the face thereof. A "point" ls approximately one-seventy-second of an inch (actuaily 01383 inch). There are 996 "points" in 35 centimeters. Nonpareil type, the slze generally used by newspapers, is a 6-polnt type, and therefore sets 12 llnes to an inch, measuring up and down the column. Twenty-four iines of nonpareil type make what is eommonly ealled a "stlck." There are usually ten "stlcks" of type in a newspaper column. The smaliest type in ordinary use is ruby, which is $31 / 2$ points in helght. Dlamond type is 4 or $41 / 2$ polnts; peari, 5 points; agate, $51 / 2$ points; nonpareil, 6 points; minion, 7 points; brevier, 8 points; bourgeois, 9 points; long prlmer, 10 points; small pica, 11
points; pica, 12 points; English, 14 noints; great primer, 18 points. The news columns in The World are almost 2 and three-slxteenths inches wide, equal to $121 / 2$ "picas" or pica M-quads. Each size of type has lts own M-quad, which is the square of the face of the capital $\mathbf{M}$ of that size of type. A quadrat, or quad, is the type without a letter on lt and is used ${ }^{\text {n }}$ spacing between words and in flling out blank lines. The quad is usualiy of four sizes-$N$-quad, M-quad, 2 M -quad, and 3 M -quad. In the old days of setting type by hand, a good printer could average 40 lines of nonpareil an hour, equal to $1,000 \mathrm{Ms}$ of that type. A good operator, setting by machlne, say on the linotype, can average 180 llnes of nonparell an hour.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.
 Note-A dash line over a numeral, multiplies the value by $1,000:$ thus, $\overline{\mathbf{X}}=10,000 ; \overline{\mathbf{L}}=50,000 ; \overline{\mathbf{C}}=$ 100,$000 ; \overline{\mathbf{D}}=500,000 ; \overline{\mathbf{M}}=1,000,000 ; \overline{\mathbf{C L I X}}=159,000 ; \overline{\mathrm{DLCX}}=550,140$.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats lts vaiue$\mathrm{XX}=20$; $\mathrm{CCC}=300$ : (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto- $\mathrm{VI}=6 ; . \mathrm{DC}=600$; (3), a letter piaeed before one of greater vaiue subtracts therefrom- $I V=4 ; \quad \mathrm{IX}=9 ; \quad \mathrm{XC}=90$; (4), a
letter between two of greater value glves to the three, taken together, a value equal to that caused by subtraeting the middie letter from the sum of the others-XIV=14; LIX=59

Arabic numerals are those now eommonly in use$0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$, etc

## KNOTS AND MILES.

The U.. S. and British Statute Mile ls 5,280 feet. The British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile is 6,080 feet. The Statute Knot is 6,082.66 feet, and is generaily considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot ls arrived at thus: The circumfercnee of the earth is divided into 360
degrees, eaeh degree containing 60 knots or ( $360 \times 60$ ) 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into. 131,385,456-the number of teet In the earth's circumference-gives 6,082.66 feet-the length of a standard mile

A Knot $=1.151$ statute mlles; a Fathom $=6$ feet a Cable $=6.00$ feet.

THE ENCLISH OR AMERICAN MILE VS. OTHERS, IN PERCENTACE VALUES.

|  |  |  |  | శ్ర ష్ర 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. } \\ & \text { 受 } \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | 1.000 | 0.867 | 1.609 | 0.217 |  | 0.212 | 0.289 | 0.142 | 0.151 | 0.213 |  |
| English Geog. | 1.150 | 1.000 | 1.855 | 0.250 | 1.738 | 0.245 | 0.333 | 0.164 | 0.169 | 0.246 |  |
| French-Kilomet | 0.621 | 0.540 | 1.000 | 0.135 | 0.937 | 0.132 | 0.180 | 0.088 | 0.094 | 0.133 |  |
| German Geog. | 4.610 | 4.000 | 7.420 | -1.000 | 6.953 | 0.978 | 1.333 | 0.657 0.094 |  | 0.985 |  |
| Russian V | 0.663 | 0.575 | 1.067 |  | 1.000 | 0.141 |  | 0.094 |  |  |  |
| Austria | 4.714 | 4.089 | 7.586 | ${ }_{0} .025$ | 7.112 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 0.734 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.363 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.672 \\ & 0.493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.710 \\ .0 .520 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Duteh Ure. | 3.458 | 3.000 | $\begin{array}{r}5.565 \\ 11 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.750 \\ & 1.523 \end{aligned}$ | 10.589 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.734 \\ & 1.489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 2.035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.493 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.520 \\ 1.057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.738 \\ & 1.499 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Norweglan | 7.021 | 6.091 5.764 | 11.2992 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.523 \\ & 1.441 \end{aligned}$ | 10.589 | 1.489 1.409 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.035 \\ & 1.921 \end{aligned}$ | 1.000 | 1.057 | 1.499 1.419 |  |
| nish Mi |  | 4.062 | 7.536 | 1.016 | 7.078 | 0.994 |  | 0.667 | 0.705 | 1.000 |  |
|  | 2.987 | 2.59 | 4.808 | 0.648 | 4.50 | 0.634 | 0.86 | 0.425 | 0.449 | 0.638 | 1.00 |

The English Statute Mile is the same as the American-1,760 yards, or 5,280 fcet. The Danish Foot $=0.9711$ Engiish or American fect; the Spanlsh $=1.0783$; the Duteh $=1.0768$; the German $=1.0639$.

TENSILE STRENCTH OF MATERIALS.
EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH

| Materials. |  |  |  |  |  |  | bS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Nickel vanadium |  | wOODS. |  |
| Alum'um castjng. | 15,000 24,000 | Cast | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \\ & 60,000 \end{aligned}$ | Nickel vanadium stecl. | 99,70 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poplar. } \\ & \text { Redwoo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,00 \\ & 8,50 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 50,000 | Wrought |  | Chrome nickel va- |  | Spruce | 4,500 |
| ba | 28,000 | Soft steci. . | 58,000 | nadium stecl... | 129,100 | Wnite P | 15,000 |
| Nickel alum'um | 40,000 70,000 | Carbon steel (not |  | Manganese steel (cast) |  | Yellow Red fir | $11,0$ |
| Alum'urn bron | $\begin{aligned} & 70,000 \\ & 60,000 \end{aligned}$ | annealed) <br> Carbon steel (an- | 75,000 | (cast) <br> Manganese stccl | 90,000 | Red fir Yellow | $\begin{aligned} & 10,0 \\ & 12,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manganese Phospnor | $\begin{aligned} & 60,000 \\ & 46,000 \end{aligned}$ | Carbon steel (annealed) | 80,000 | (rolled) | 140,000 | Teak. | 14,0 |
| Tobln | 66,000 | Carbon steel oil |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bronze gun metal | 30,000 | temper |  |  |  | M1s |  |
| Platinum wirc (annealed) | 32, |  |  | Black |  | Granl |  |
| Platinum wlice |  | Nickel st |  | Beech | 14,500 | Limest | ,000 |
| (not annealed). | 56,000 | tempered |  | Ceda | 10,000 | Marble | 700 |
| Tln . . . . . . . . . | 3,500 | Rlvet steel. | 53,000 | Ches | 10,000 | Sandstone. | 100 |
| Gold (ca | 20,000 | Steel for brldges | 60,000 | Elim | 13,400 | Brlcks (common) | 20 |
| Sliver | 40,000 | Medium steel. | 65,000 | He | 8,700 15,000 | (best liand pressed) |  |
| Lead. |  | Vanadium <br> (cast) | 70,000 |  | 15,000 | pressed) sinary |  |
| 7 | 24,000 | Chromium | 70,000 | Lignt | 11,000 | leatlier belting. |  |
| Copper (cast | 24,000 | steel. | 81,400 | Mapl | 10,500 | Ordinary double |  |
| Soft eopper W | 35,000 | Chromium |  | White | 14,500 | leather beltin |  |
| Sort eopper wir | 60,000 | IL stecl |  | Liv | 13,000 | otton belting. | 6.0 |

Tensile Strength is resistanee to separation. The flbres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or llmb.

## SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.

(Compared with water, which is rated at 100 .)


The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60 F.. is 1,000 ounces avoirdupois, very nearly, therefore the weight (in ounces, avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by muitiplying the specific gravities by 10 , thus:-one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF GASES.

| Name. | Chemical Formula. | Specific Gravity. | NAMF. | Chemical Formula. | Specific Gravity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oxygen. | O | 1.105 | Methane. | CH4. | 555 |
| Nitrogen. | N | . .967 | Acetylene. | C2H2 | 906 |
| Carbon dioxide | CO 2 | 1.529 | Hydrogen. | H | . 070 |
| Carbon monoxide | CO...... | . 967 | Hydrogen sulphide. | H2S | 1.191 |

## WEIGHT OF WATER.

| 1 | cubic inch. . . . . . . . . . . 03617 | pound. |  | cylindrical | 6.0 | U. S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | cubic inches.... . . . . . 434 | pound. | 2.282 | cylindricai feet | 2.0 | pounds. |
| 1 | cubic foot............ 62.5 | pounds. | 45.64 | cylindricai feet | 2240.0 | pounds. |
| 1 | cubic foot. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.48052 | U. S. gals. | 1 | imperial gallon | 10.0 | pounds. |
| 1.8 | cubic feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . 112.0 | pounds. | 11.2 | imperial gallons. | 112.0 | pounds. |
| 35.84 | cubic feet. . . . . . . . . . . . 2240.0 | pounds. | 224. | jmperial gallons. | 2240.0 | pounds. |
| 1 | cylindrical inch. ..... . . 02842 | pound. | 1 | U. S. gallon.. | 8.355 | pounds. |
| 12 | cylindrical inches..... . 341 | pound. | 13.44 | U. S. gallons. | 112.0 | pounds. |
| 1 | cylindrical foot. . . . . . 49.10 | pounds. | 268.8 | U. S. galions... | 2240.0 | pounds. |

Note-The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot of salt water weighs 64.3 pounds:

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

| DEPTH IN Feet. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pressure } \\ \text { (lbs.) } \end{gathered}$ | DEPTH. in Feet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pressure } \\ & \text { (lbs.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEPTH } \\ & \text { IN FEET. } \end{aligned}$ | Pressure (lbs.) | DEPTH IN FEET. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pressure } \\ \text { (Ibs.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 2.60 | 35 | 15.16 | 90 | 38.98 | 160 | 69:31 |
| 8 | 3.40 | 40 | 17.32 | 100 | 43.31 | 170 | 73.64 |
| 10 | 4.33 | 45 | 19.49 | 110 | 47.64 | 180 | 77.97 |
| 15 | 6.49 | 50 | 21.65 | 120 | 51.98 | 190 | 82.30 |
| 20 | 8.66 | 60 | 25.99 | 130 | 56.31 | 200 | 86.63 |
| 25 | 10.82 | 70 | 30.32 | 140 | 60.64 | 215 | 93.14 |
| 30 | 12.99 | 80 | 34.65 | 150 | 64.97 | 230 | 99.63 : |

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.
ATMOSPHERIC` PRESSURE 14.7 LBS .
DEGREES IN FAFRENHEIT SCALE.

| Presjure PER SQ. INCH. | Degrees of Temperature. | Pressure Per SQ. INCH. | Degrees of Temperature | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRESSURE } \\ & \text { PER } \\ & \text { SQ. INCH. } \end{aligned}$ | Degrees of Temperature. | Pressure PER SQ. INCR. | Degrees of Temperature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 216.3 | 12 | 244.3 | 32 | 277.0 | 80 | 323.9 |
| 2 | 219.4 | 14 | 248.3 | 34 | 279.6 | 85 | 327.6 |
| 3 | 222.4 | 16 | 252.1 | 40 | 286.9 | 90 | 331.1 |
| 4 | 225.2 | 18 | 255.7 | 45 | 292.5 | 95 | 334.5 |
| 5 | 227.9 | 20 | 259.2 | 50 | 297.8 | 100 | 337.8 |
| 6 | 230.5 | 22 | 262.5 | 55 | 302.7 | 105 | 341.0 |
| 7 | 233.0 | 24 | 265.6 | 60 | 307.4 | 110 | 344.0 |
| 8 | 235.4 | 26 | 268.6 | 65 | 311.8 | 115 | 347.0 |
| 9 | 237.7 | 28 | 271.5 | 70 | 316.0 | 120 | 350.0 |
| 10 | 240.0 | 30 | 274.3 | 75 | 320.0 | 125 | 352.8 |

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

## DISTANCE TO PLANT TREES, ETC.

The convenient and common distances are given herewith:

|  | Feet. |  | Feet. ${ }^{25}$ to 30 |  |  |  | Feet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples. ${ }_{\text {apples, }}^{\text {d }}$ w a ri |  | Pears, dwa | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}25 \\ 15 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { to } \\ 20\end{array}\right\|$ | Apricots. |  | Gooseberries . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 4 to |
|  | 12 to 15 | Pears, dwa Plums. . . | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}15 \\ 20 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { to } 25\end{array}\right\|$ | Quinces. | 12 to 15 | Raspberries, blk | 3 3 to |
| Apples, dwari |  | Peaches | 18 to 20 | Grapes | 8 to 10 | Blackberries. | 4 to |
| (D'cin stk.) | 18 to 25 | Cherries. | 20 to 30 | Curran | 4 to 5 | Strawberries | 1 to |

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

| $11 / 2$ feet apart each way. . 19,360 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 2 feet apart each wa | 10,890 |
| 2 feet by 3 fee | 7,260 |
| 2 feet by 4 feet | 5,445 |
| 3 feet apart each way | 4,840 |
| 3 feet by 4 feet | 3,630 |
| 4 feet apart each wav. | 2,722 |


| 5 feet apart each way...... | 1,742 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 6 feet apart each way...... | 1,210 |
| 8 feet apart each way...... | 680 |
| 10 feet apart each way..... | 435 |
| 12 feet apart each way..... | 302 |
| 15 feet apart each way.... | 200 |
| 18 feet apart each way.... | 135 |
| 20 feet apart each way.... | 110 |
| 22 feet apart each way.... | 90 |

25 feet apart each way. 30 feet apart each way

Rows 6 ft . apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row.... $i$ Rows 8 ft . apart and trees $i$ ft. apart in the row. ...s 1 ft . apart in the row.... $\mathbf{4 , 3 5 6}$

## A CORD OF WOOD OR STONE.

A cord of wood or stone contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

HOW LONQ IT TAKES TREES TO GROW.

| Species | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Fence } \\ \text { Posts } \\ \text { (6-inh } \\ \text { trees) } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Pulp- } \\ \text { wood, } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { (8-ln. } \\ \text { trees) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ties } \\ & \text { (11-in } \\ & \text { trees } \end{aligned}$ | Poles \& Piling trees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saw- } \\ & \text { logs } \\ & \text { (i8-in } \\ & \text { trees) } \end{aligned}$ | Specties | Fence Posts (6-in. trees) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Pulp } \\ \text { wood, } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { (8-in. } \\ \text { trees) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ties } \\ (11-\mathrm{in} \\ \text { trees } \end{gathered}$ | Poles \& Pling trees) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saw- } \\ & \text { logs } \\ & (18-\mathrm{in} \\ & \text { trees) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Years | Years |  |  | Years |  |  |  |  | Years | Years |
| Aspen |  |  |  |  |  | silv |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beech |  |  | 11 |  | 18 | So |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birch, paper |  |  |  |  |  | Cottonwoo |  |  |  | 20-30 |  |
| Birch yellow |  | 60-70 |  |  | 130-140 | Ash, white |  |  |  | 35- 45 |  |
| Hemloc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65-75 |  |
| Pine, jac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20-30 |  |
| Pine, red |  |  | 30-40 | $40-50$ | 55-65 | Pine, iob | 15 | 20-30 |  | 35-45 |  |
| Pine, whit |  |  | $50-60$ | 65-75 | 90-100 | Pine, long |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spruce, re Tamarack | $\begin{aligned} & 30-40 \\ & 50-60 \end{aligned}$ |  | $60-70$ $110-120$ |  |  | Pine, scru Pine, shot |  |  | - | $40-50$ $25-35$ | $50-60$ $55-65$ |
| Central harad wood: |  |  |  |  |  | Pine, slash Rocky Mounta | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10-20 \\ & 15-25 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 20-30 | $30-$ |  |  |
| Chestnut |  |  | 30-40 | 45 | 65 | Fir, Douglas.. | 20 |  |  |  | 70 |
| Hick |  |  |  | 90 | 110 | Pine, lodge |  |  | 75-85 | 150-160 |  |
| Oak, bla |  |  | 45-55 | 75-85 | $125-135$ $100-110$ | Pine, yellow.. |  | 35- |  |  |  |
| Oak, |  | 40-50 | 55-65 | 90-100 | 150-160 | Fir, wh |  |  |  | 100-110 |  |
| Popla |  | 22-50 | 70 | 45-100 | 65-135 | Hemloc |  |  | 65- | 90-100 |  |
| Catal |  |  |  |  |  | Pine, su |  |  | 60-70 | 70-80 | 100-110 |
| Larch, El |  |  | 45-55 |  |  | Redwo |  |  | 30-40 | 45-55 | 65-75 |

Ohe northern hardwood tree of any variety, $21 \mid 23$ inches in diameter will yield a cord. It takes 35 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground, will northern and 25 southern hardwood trees 5 inches in yield one cord of wood. A southern softwood tree diameter 5 feet above the ground, to yield one cord.

TABLE OF DEPRECIATION IN BUILDINCS.
(By R. M. Hurd.)

| CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY. | Term of Life in Years. | Rate of Fund Proposed in \% | Term of Sinkling Fd. $3 \%$ in Years. | CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY. | Term of Life in Years. | Rate of Fund Proposed in \% | Term of Sinking Fd.@3\% in Years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cheap frame, ten | 10 to 15 | 10 to 5 | 9 to 16 | Cheap brick, | 35 to 50 | 2 to 1 | 31 to 47 |
| Cheap frame, res. | 25 to 30 | 3 to 2 | 23 to 31 | Cheap br., off. bl | 25 to 30 | 3 to 2 | 23 to 31 |
| Better frame, res | 50 to 75 | 2 to 1 | 31 to 47 | Better brick, res | 50 to 75 | $11 / 2$ to 1 | 37 to 47 |
| Cheap brick, ten | 25 to 30 | 3 to 2 | 23 to 31 | Gd. br.,or st.,off. bldg | 75 to 100 | 1 | 47 |

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

| FAB-RENHEIT. | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feet } \\ & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Sec. }\end{aligned}$ | Mile Per Sec. | Mile . | ( Sec- | FAH- REN- HEIT. | Feet Per Sec. | Mile Per Sec. | Mile. | Sec- onds. | FAB- REN- HEIT. | Feet Per Sec. | Mile F'er Sec. | Mile. | Sec- onds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 1,030 | 0.1951 | 1 | 5.13 | $20^{\circ}$ | 1,080 | 0.2045 | 1 | 4.88 | $70^{\circ}$ | 1,130 | 0.2140 | 1 | 4.68 |
| $20^{\circ}$ | 1,040 | 0.1970 | - 1 | 5.08 | $32^{\circ}$ | 1,092 | 0.2068 | 1 | 4.83 | $80^{\circ}$ | 1,140 | 0.2159 | 1 | 4.63 |
| $10^{\circ}$ | 1,050 | 0.1989 | 1 | 5.03 | $40^{\circ}$ | 1,100 | 0.2083 | 1 | 4.80 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1,150 | 0.2178 | 1 | 4.5 |
| 0 | 1,060 | 0.2008 | 1 | 4.98 | $50^{\circ}$ | 1,110 | 0.2102 | 1 | 4.78 | $100^{\circ}$ | 1,160 | 0.2197 | 1 | 4.5 |
| $10^{\circ}$ | 1,070 | 0.2027 | 1 | 4.93 | $60^{\circ}$ | 1,120 | 0.2121 | 1 | 4.731 | $110^{\circ}$ | 1.170 | 0.2216 | 1 | 4.51 |

Wind reduces the veloclty of sound much more than fog or rain does. Explosions cannot be distinguished separately when but $1-16$ second apart. Sound in water travels 4,708 feet a second; in wood it goes at least 10,000 feet a second; in metais, at least 4,000 feet a second.

## SPEED OF A FALLINC BODY,

## (By Prof. George B. Pegram of Columbia.)

In the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet: second second, $16+32=48$ feet; third second, $16+64=80$ feet; fourth second, $16+96=112$ feet; fifth second, $16+128=144$ feet; nth second, $16+32$ ( $\mathrm{n}-1$ ) leet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is 16 n 2 feet, thus at the end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet. The agures given above are only approximate ones
and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a faliing body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, excent to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravlty on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent., a difference which it wouid be difflcult to measure in the rate of fall of the body.

## AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle muitiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commoniy expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle muitiply the square of the dlameter by .785398 (usuaily expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder

Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length, contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained $\ln$ a pipe or cylinder, divido the cubic contents by 231 , which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

| DIAM- <br> ETER. | Clrcum- <br> ference. | Area. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-32$ | .09817 | .0007 |
| $1-16$ | 19635 | .0030 |
| $3-32$ | 29452 | .0069 |
| $3-16$ | 58904 | .0276 |
| $7-32$ | .68722 | .0375 |
| $9-32$ | .88357 | .0621 |
| $11-32$ | 1.07992 | .0928 |
| $13-32$ | 1.27627 | .1296 |


| Diam-. ETER. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Clrcuma- } \\ \text { ference. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Area. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.16 | 1.76715 | 2485 |
| 19-32 | 1:86532 | 2768 |
| 21-32 | 2.06167 | . 3382 |
| 11-16 | 2.15984 | . 3712 |
| $23+32$ | 2.25802 | . 4057 |
| $25-32$ | 2.45437 | . 4793 |
| $27+32$ | 2.65072 | 1 |
| 29-32 | 2.84707 | 6450 |

## MELTING POINTS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, ETC.

(By the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Commeree.)
THE values of the melting points used by the except the most accurate investigations, the thermbBureau of Standards as standard temperatures for the ealibration of thermometers and pyrometers are indicated in eapitals. The other talues have been asslgned after a careful survey of all the available data. As nearly as may be, all values, in particular the standard points, have been reduced to a common dynamic scale is forijical with any of the gas scile. At high temperatures sume of the vaiues are quite uneertain; thus, while the melting point of platilium may be considered aceurately known to $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., that of tungsten is possibly uncertain by $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. of more. Temperatures centigrade are rounded oll and the exact Fanrenheit equivalents are usually scale, the thermodynamic scale. For all purposes ${ }^{\text {given. }}$

MELTING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

| Element. | C. | F. | Element. | C. | F. | Element. | C. | F. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Helium. | -271 | $-456$ | Thallium. | 302 | 576 | Silieon. | 1420 | 2588 |
| Hydrogen | -259 | -434 | Cadmium | 320.9 | 609.6 | Nlckel. | 1452 | 2646 |
| Neon... | -352? | -423 | Lead: | 327.4 | 621.3 | Cobalt | 1480 | 2696 |
| Fluorine | -223 | -309 | Zinc | 419.4 | 786.9 | Yttriur | 1490 | 2714 |
| Oxygen. | - 218 | -360 | Tellurium | 402 | 846 | Iron | 1530 | 2786 |
| Nltrogen | - 210 | -346 | Antimony | 630.0 | 1166.0 | Palladium | 1549 | 2820 |
| Argon. | -188 | -306 | Cerium. | 640 | 1184 | Chromium | 1615 | 2939 |
| Krypton | -169 | -272 | Magneslum | 651 | 1204 | Zarconium | 1700? | 3090 |
| Xenon. | -140 | -220 | Aluminum | 6.88 .7 | 1217.7 | Columbinm |  |  |
| Chlorine. | -101.5 | -150.7 | Radium, | 700 | $1292{ }^{\circ}$ | (Nlobium) | 1700 ? | 3090 |
| Mereury. | - 38.87 | - 37.97 | Calcium | 810 | 1490 |  | ¢ 1700 | 3090 |
| Bromlne. | - 7.3 | + 18.9 | Lanthanum | $810 ?$ | 1490 | Thorilum... | ¢ Mo. | Mo. |
| Caesium | $+26$ | 79 | Strontium | Ca Ba? |  | Vanadium | 1720 | 3128 |
| Gallium | 30 | 86 | Neodymium... | 840? | 1544 | Platinum | 1755 | 3191 |
| Rubidlum | 38 | 100 | Arsenlc. . . . . . | 850 | 1562 | Ytterblum | ? |  |
| Phosphorus | 44 | 111 | Barium | 850 | 1562 | Tltaniım. | 1800 | $\dot{3} \mathbf{2} 72$ |
| Potassium. | 62.3 | 144.1 | Praseodymium | 940 | 1724 | Uranium | 1850 | 3360 |
| Sodium | 97.5 | 207.5 | Germanium. . . | 908 | 1756 | Rhodlun | 1950 | 3542 |
| Iodine. | 113.5 | 236.3 | Silver. | 900.5 | 1760.9 | Boron | \{ $2200-$ | $4000-$ |
|  | \{ 112.8 | 235.0 | Gold. . | 1063.0 | 1945.5 | Boron | \{ 2500? | 4500 |
| Sulphur . | $\{119.2$ | 246.6 | Copper. . . | 1083.0 | 1981.4 | Iridium . | $2350 \%$ | 4260 |
|  | 106.8 | 224.2 | Manganese | 1230 | 2246 | Ruthenjum | 2450 ? | 4440 |
| Indium | 155 | 311 | Beryllium |  |  | Molybden | 25.50 | 4620 |
| Lithium | 186 | 367 | (Glucinum) | 1280 |  | Osmium. | 2700 ? | 4890 |
| Selenium | $\{217$ | 423 | Samarium. . | $1300-$ | 2370- | Tantalum | 2900 | 5250 |
| Selenium | $\{220$ | 428 | 佰 | 1400 | 2550 | Tungsten: | 3400 | 6152 |
| Tin. | 231.9 | 449.4 | Seandium | ? |  | Carbon | 3600. | 6500 |
| Bismilta. | 271 | 520 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OTHER STANDARD TEMPERATURES.

| SUBSTANCE. | Phenomenon. | C. | F . | SUBSTANCE. | Phenomenon. | C. | F. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oxygen Carbon dioxide Sodium sulphate | Boiling ....... <br> Sublimation $\ldots$ <br> Transformat'n- <br> into a $n \mathrm{~h}$ y <br> drous salt. . . | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -183.0 \\ -78.5 \\ 32.384 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Water | Bolling. | 100 | 212 |
|  |  |  | -109.3 | Naphthalene. . . | Boiling. | 217:96 | 424:33 |
|  |  |  |  | Benzophenone.. | Boillng. | 305.9 | 582:6 |
|  |  |  |  | Sulphur . . . . . | Boiling | 444.6 | 832.3 |
|  |  |  | 90.291 | Sodium chloride | Frerzing | 801. | 1474. |

HEICHT; WEICHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.
(In offlcial use at U. S. Military Aead., West Point.)

| AGE. | Height, Inehes. | Weight, Pounds. | Chest Measure- ment Expiration, Inches. | Chest Mobility, Inches. | AGE. | Height, Inehes. | Weight, Pounds. | Chest Measure- ment Expiration, Inehes. | Chest Mobility, Inches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 Yrs. | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ +65 \\ 66 \\ 67 \\ 68 \\ 69 \\ 70 \\ 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 112 \\ & 114 \\ & 116 \\ & 119 \\ & 122 \\ & 125 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | 29 $291 / 4$ $291 / 2$ $293 / 4$ 30 $301 /$ $301 / 2$ $303 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 211 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 18 Yrs. | 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 117 \\ & 119 \\ & 121 \\ & 124 \\ & 127 \\ & 130 \\ & 133 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 / 4 \\ & 301 \\ & 301 / 2 \\ & 303 / 4 \\ & 31 \\ & 311 / 4 \\ & 311 / 2 \\ & 313 / 4 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19 Yrs. | 64 : <br> 65 <br> 66 <br> 67 <br> 68 <br> 69 <br> 70 <br> 71 <br> 72 <br> 73 | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 121 \\ & 123 \\ & 125 \\ & 129 \\ & 133 \\ & 137 \\ & 141 \\ & 145 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303 / 4 \\ & 303 / 4 \\ & 31 \\ & 311 / 4 \\ & 311 / 2 \\ & 313 / 4 \\ & 32 \\ & 321 / 4 \\ & 321 / 2 \\ & 323 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 3^{1 / 2} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 20 Yrs. | 64 <br> 65 <br> 66 <br> 67 <br> 68 <br> 69 <br> 70 <br> 71 <br> 72 <br> 73 <br> 74 | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 122 \\ & 124 \\ & 126 \\ & 130 \\ & 134 \\ & 138 \\ & 142 \\ & 146 \\ & 150 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | 31 <br> 31 <br> 311/4 <br> $311 / 2$ <br> $313 / 4$ <br> 32 <br> 321/4. <br> $321 / 2$ <br> 323 33 <br> 331/4 | 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> $21 / 2$ <br> $21 / 2$ <br> $21 / 2$ <br> $21 / 2$ <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> $31 / 2$ |
| 21 Yrs \{ | 64 <br> 65 <br> 66 <br> 67 <br> 68 <br> 69 <br> 70 <br> 72 <br> 73 <br> 74 75 | 121 123 125 127 132 137 142 147 152 157 162 167 | $311 / 4$ $311 / 4$ $311 / 2$ $313 / 4$ 32 $321 / 4$ $321 / 2$ $323 / 4$ 33 $331 / 4$ $331 / 2$ $333 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 31 / 2 \\ & 31 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 22 Yrs. | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 65 \\ & 66 \\ & 67 \\ & 68 \\ & 69 \\ & 70 \\ & 71 \\ & 72 \\ & 73 \\ & 74 \\ & 75 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | 123 125 127 129 134 139 144 149 154 159 164 169 174 | $311 / 2$ $311 / 2$ $313 / 4$ 32 $321 / 4$ $.321 / 2$ $323 / 4$ 333 $331 / 4$ $331 / 2$ $333 / 4$ 34 341 | 2 2 2 2 $21 / 2$ $21 / 3$ $21 / 3$ $21 / 2$ 3 3 $31 / 2$ $31 / 2$ 4 |

## AVERACE HEICHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILEd By the Association of Life insurance Medical Directors and the actuarial Society of America
The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

| AgE GROUP. | Height and Weight. | Height and Weight. | Helght and Weight. | Helght and Weight. | Helght and Weight: | Height and Weight. | Height and Weight. | Height and Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | i 5' | $5^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} .3{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| - 15-19 | 113 | 115 | 118 | -121 | 124 | 128 | 132 | 136 |
| 20-24 | 119 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 131 | 135 | 139 | 142 |
| $25-29$ $30-34$ | -124 | . 126 | - 128 | 131 | 134 | 138 | 142 | 146 |
| $30-34$ $35-39$ | 127 129 | $\begin{array}{r}129 \\ \hline .131\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \square \quad 131 \\ \hdashline \quad 133\end{array}$ | 134 | 137 | 141 | 145 | 149 |
| 40-44 | 132 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | $\therefore 1$ <br> 133 | 136 | 140 | 144 | 148 | 152 |
| 45-49 | 134 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 146 | 150 | 154 |
| 50-54 | 135 | 137 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 149 | 153 | 157 |
|  | -. $5^{\prime} .8^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$ | , $5^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime} 3$ '' |
| 15-19, | - 140 | 144 | - 148 | -153 | 158 | 163 | 168 | 173 |
| 20-24 | $\because \quad 1.46$ | $\because 150$ | 154 | 158 | 163 | 168 | 173 | 178 |
| 25-29 | + 150 | - 154 | 158 | 163 | 169 | 175 | 181 | 187 |
| 30-34 | - 154 | 158 | 163 | 168 | 174 | 180 | 186 | 192 |
| 35-39 | - $\quad 157$ | - 162 | 167 | 172 | 178 | 184 | 191 | 197 |
| 40-44 | (6. 159 | 164 | 169 | 175 | 181 | 187 | 194 | 201 |
| $45-49$ $50-54$ | + 161 \| 162 | $\begin{array}{r}166 \\ +\quad 167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}171 \\ -\quad 172 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 177 178 | 183 184 | 190 191 | 197 198 | 204 205 |


U. S. COV'T TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN:

|  |  | - 1 |  | Is. |  |  | S. |  | LS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGE. | Height, Inches. | Weight, Pounds. | Helght, Inches. | Weight, Pounds. | AGE. | Height, Inches. | Weight, Pounds: | Height, Inches. | Weight, Pounds. |
| Birth. | 20.6 | 7.6 | 20.5 | 7.16 | 33 months... | 361/3 | 30 5/8 | 35 5/8 | $291 / 8$ |
| 3 months | $23 \mathrm{i} / 2$ | 13 |  |  | 34 months. | $361 / 2$ | $311 / 8$ | $361 / 2$ | $3018$ |
| 6 months | $261 / 2$ | 18 | $257 / 8$ | $163 / 4$ | 35 months. | $363 / 4$ | $317 / 8$ | $361 / 2$ | $301 / 4$ |
| 7 months | $271 / 4$ | $191 / 8$ | $26^{1 / 2}$ | $173 / 8$ | 36 months. | $371 / 8$ | $321 / 4$ | $363 / 4$ | $301 / 3$ |
| 8 months | 27 5/8 | $193 / 4$ | 27 | 181/4 | 37 months | 373/8 | $321 / 4$ | $363 / 4$ | $303 / 4$ |
| 9 month | $281 / 8$ | $203 / 8$ | $275 / 8$ | $191 / 8$ | 38 months. | $371 / 2$ | 323/8 | 37 | 31 |
| 10 month | $281 / 2$ | $207 / 8$ | 27\%/8 | 191/2 | 39 months. | $377 / 8$ | $331 / 8$ | $371 / 4$ | $315 / 8$ |
| 11 months. | 29 | $213 / 8$ | $283 / 8$ | $201 / 8$ | 40 months. | $381 / 2$ | $331 / 2$ | $371 / 2$ | $32$ |
| 12 months. | $293 / 8$ | 2178 | 287/8 | 20314 | 41 months. . 42 months. . | 38 388 | $33{ }^{3} / 8 / 8$ | $3783{ }^{3}$ | $321 / 4$ |
| 13 months. | $297 / 8$ $301 / 8$ | $22{ }^{7 / 8}$ | 293/8 | 215 | 42 months. . 43 | 388/8 | 33 3 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $3881 / 4$ | 321/2 |
| 15 months. | $303 / 4$ | $23 \cdot 5$ | $301 / 8$ | 2178 | 44 months | 388 | $341 /$ | $381 / 2$ | 33 |
| 16 months. | $311 / 8$ | $241 / 8$ | $301 / 2$ | 22 5/8 | 45 months | 39. | $341 / 2$ | $381 / 2$ | $331 / 4$ |
| 17 months. | $313 / 8$ | $241 / 2$ | $303 / 4$ | $227 / 8$ | 46 months | 39 | 343/4 | 383/4 | 331/2 |
| 18 months. | $313 / 4$ | $245 / 8$ | $311 / 8$ | $233 / 8$ | 47 months | $391 / 4$ | 353 | 387/8 | $331 / 2$ |
| 19 months. | $321 / 4$ | $251 / 2$ | $311 / 2$ | $233 / 4$ | 48 mont | $391 / 2$ | 3578 | 39 | $333 / 4$ |
| 20 months. | 32 \% | $253 / 4$ | 32 | $241 / 8$ | 5 years. | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 39.7 |
| 21 months. | $327 / 8$ | $253 / 4$ | 32 | 243 | 6 years. | 43.8 | 45.2 | 43.4 | 43.3 |
| 22 months. | $331 / 4$ | $267 / 8$ | 325/8 | $251 / 4$ | 7 years | 45.7 | 49.1 | 45.5 | 47.5 |
| 23 months. | 33 5/8 | 27 | $327 / 8$ | $255 / 8$ | 8 years | 47.8 | 53.9 | 47.6 | 52.0 |
| 24 months. | $333 / 4$ | 2718 | 333/8 | $261 / 8$ | 9 y ears. | 49.7 | 59.2 | 49.4 | 57.1 |
| 25 months. | 34 | 2778 | 333/4 | 267 | 10 years | 51.7 | 65.3 | 61.3 | 62.4 |
| 26 months. | 34:1/8 | $231 / 4$ | $337 / 8$ | $271 / 4$ | 11 years. | 53.3 | 70.2 | 53.4 | 68.8 |
| 27 months. | $343 / 4$ | 29 | 33 | $271 / 4$ | 12 years. | 55.1 | 76.9 | 55.9 | 78.3 |
| 28 months. | 351/8 | $2.91 / 8$ | 345/8 | $273 / 4$ | 13 years. | 57.2 i | 84.8 | 58.2 | 88.7 |
| 29 months. | 35 3/8 | $291 / 4$ | 34,3/4 | $273 / 4$ | 44 years. | 59.9 | 94.9 | 59.9 | 98.4 |
| 30 months. | 353/8 | $291 / 2$ | $347 / 8$ | $281 / 4$ | 15 years. | 62.3 | 107:1 | $61: 1$ | 106.1 |
| 31 months. | $351 / 2$ | $301 / 3$ | $351 / 8$ | 283/4 | 16 years. | 65.0 | 121.0 | 61.6 | 112.0 |

## SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

ANCIENT.<br>Pyramids of Egypt.<br>Pharos of Egypt.<br>Temging Garciens of Babylon<br>Statie of Dlana at Ephesus.<br>Mausoleum of Artemisia.<br>Colossus of Rhodes.

MEDIAEVAL
Collseum of Rome
Catacombs of Alexandria. Great Wall of China. Stonehenge.
Leanlng Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin. Mosque of Șt. Sophia in Constan-

Polson:gas, usod la World War, is accounted a modern marvel.

## AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY,

| AGE. | Number Living. | Number Dying. | Death Rate Per $1,000$. | Ave. Future Life, in Years. | AGE. | Number Living. | Number Dying. | Death Rate Per 1,000. | Ave. Future Life, in Years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 10,000. 0 | 74.9 | 7.490 | 48.72 | 53 | 6,679.7 | 109.1 | 16.333 | 18.79 |
| 11. | 9,925. 1 | 74.6 | 7.516 | 48.08 | 54 | 6,570.6 | 114.3 | 17.396 | 18.09 |
| 12 | 9,850.5 | 74.3 | 7.543 | 47.45 |  | 6,456.3 | 119.9 | 18.571 | 17.40 |
| 13 | 9,776.2 | 74.0 | 7.569 | 46.80 | 56 | 6,336.4 | 126.0 | 19.885 | 16.72 |
| 14 | 9,702.2 | 73.7 | 7.596 | 46.16 | 57 | 6,210.4 | 132:5 | 21.335 | 16.05 |
| 15 | 9,628.5 | 73.5 | 7.634 | 45.50 | 58 | 6,077.9 | 139.4 | 22.936 | 15.39 |
| 16 | 9,555.0 | 73.2 | 7.661 | 44.85 | 59 | 5,938.5 | 146.8 | - 24.720 | 14:74 |
| 17 | 9,481.8 | 72.9 | 7.688 | 44.19 | 60 | 5,791.7 | 154.6 | - 26.693 | 14.10 |
| 18 | 9,408.9 | 72.7 | 7.727 | 43.53 | 61 | 5,637.1 | 162.8 | - 28.880 | 13.47 |
| 19 | 9,336.2 | 72.5 | 7.765 | 42.87 | 62 | 5,474.3 | 171.3 | - 31.292 | 12.86 |
| 20 | 9,263.7 | 72.3 | 7.805 | 42.20 | 63 | 5,303.0 | +180.0 | - 33.943 | 12.26 |
| 21 | 9,191.4 | 72.2 | 7.855 | 41.53 | 64 | 5,123.0 | - 188.9 | 36.873 | 11.67 |
| 22 | 9,119.2 | 72.1 | 7.906 | 40.85 | 65 | 4,934.1 | - 198.0 | 3 $+\quad 40.129$ | 11.10 |
| 23 | 9,047.1 | 72.0 | 7.958 | 40.17 | 66 | 4,736.1 | 207.0 | - 43.707 | 10.54 |
| 24 | 8,975.1 | 71.9 | 8.011 | 39.49 | 67 | $4,529.1$ | 215.8 | 47.647 | 10.00 |
| 25 | 8,903.2 | 71.8 | 8.065 | 38.81 | 68 | 4,313.3 | 224.3 | 52.002 | 9.47 |
| 26 | 8,831.4 | 71.8 | 8.130 | 38.12 | 69 | 4,089.0 | 232.1 | 56.762 | 8.97 |
| 27 | 8,759.6 | 71.8 | 8.197 | 37.43 | 70 | 3,856.9 | 239.1 | 61.993 | 8.48 |
| 28 | 8,687. 8 | 71.8 | 8.264 | 36.73 | 71 | 3,617.8 | 244.8 | 67.665 | 8.00 |
| 29 | 8,616.0 | 71.9 | 8.345 | 36.03 | 72 | 3,373.0 | 248.7 | 73.733 | 7.55 |
| 30 | 8,544.1 | 72.0 | 8.427 | 35.33 | 73 | 3,124.3 | 250.5 | 80.178 | 7.11 |
| 31 | 8,472. 1 | 72.1 | 8.510 | 34.63 | 7 | 2,873.8 | $=250.1$ | 87.028 | 6.68 |
| 32 | 8,400. 0 | 72.3 | 8.607 | 33.92 | 75 | 2,623.7 | 247.6 | 94.371 | 6.27 |
| 33 | 8,327.7 | 72.6 | 8.718 | 33.21 | 76 | 2,376.1 | 243.1 | 102.311 | 5.88 |
| 34 | 8,255.1 | 72.9 | 8.831 | 32.50 | 77 | 2,133.0 | 236.9 | $111.064{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.49 |
| 35 | 8,182.2 | 73.2 | 8.946 | 31.78 | 78 | 1,896.1 | 229.1 | 120.827 | 5.11 |
| 36 | 8,109.0 | 73.7 | 9.089 | 31.07 | 79. | 1,667.0 | 219.6 | 131.734 | 4.74 |
| 37 | 8,035.3 | 74.2 | 9.234 | 30.35 | 80 | 1,447.4 | 209.1 | 144.466 | 4.39 |
| 38 | 7,961.1 | 74.9 | 9.408 | 29.62 | 81 | 1,238.3 | 196.4 | 158.605 | 4.05 |
| 39 | 7,886.2 | 75.6 | 9.586 | 28.90 | 82 | 1,041.9 | 181.6 | 174.297 | 3.71 |
| 40. | 7,810.6 | 76.5 | 9.794 | 28.18 | 83 | 860.3 | 164.8 | 191.561 | 3.39 |
| 41 | 7,734.1 | 77.4 | 10.008 | 87.45 | 84 | 695.5 | 147.0 | 211. 359 | 3.08 |
| 42 | 7,656.7. | 78.5 | 10.252 | 26.72 | 85 | 548.5 | 129.2 | 235.552 | 2.77 |
| 43 | 7,578.2 | 79.7 | 10.517 | 26.00 | 86 | 419.3 | 111.4 | 265.681 | 2.47 |
| 44 | 7,498.5 | 81.2 | 10.829 | 25.27 | 87 | 307.9 | 93.3 | 303.020 | 2.18 |
| 45 | 7,417.3 | 82.8 | 11.163 | 24.54 | 88 | 214.6 | 74.4 | 346.692 | 1.91 |
| 46 | 7,334.5 | 84.8 | 11.562 | 23.81 | 89 | 140.2 | 55.5 | 395.863 | 1.66 |
| 47 | 7,249.7 | 87.0 | 12.000 | 23.08 | 90 | 84.7 | 38.5 | 454.545 | 1.42 |
| 48 | 7,162.7 | 89.6 | 12.509 | 22.36 | 91 | 46.2 | 24.6 | 532.466 | 1.19 |
| 49 | 7,073.1 | 92.7 | 13.106 | 21.63 | 92 | 21.6 | - 13.7 | 634.259 | . 98 |
| 50 | 6,980.4 | 96.2 | 13.781 | 20.91 | 93 | 7.9 | + 5.8 | 734.177 | . 80 |
| 51 | 6,884.2 | 100.1 | 14.541 | 20.20 | 94 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 857.143 | . 64 |
| 52. | 6,784.1 | 104.4 | 15.389 | 19.49 | 95 | . 3 | 3. | 1,000.000 | . 50 |

Average Future Lifetime is sometimes called "Expectation of Life."
EXPECTATION OF LIFE. (PERCENTAGE) TABLE.
(Per cent. that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.)

| AGE. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { End } \\ \text { of } 5 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { of } 10 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { fears } \\ \text { Ye } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of. } 20 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { of } 25 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { fears } \\ & \text { Year } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { of } 35 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}$ | AGE. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { of } 5 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { of } 10 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { of - } 15 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\text { Ye } 20$ | $\text { Of } 25$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{of} \\ & \mathrm{Ye} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of } 35 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 95 |  | 87.73 | 83.33 |  |  |  | 43 | 94.52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95. |  |  | 83.05 |  |  |  |  | 94.33 |  | 79.20 |  | 54.53 |  |  |
|  |  | 91.73 | 87.41 | 82.76 |  | 70.90 | 62.49 |  | 94. |  | 78.08 | 66.52 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 87.03 | 82.09 |  |  |  | 47 |  | 8 | 5.51 | 62.57 |  | 29.42 |  |
|  | 95.76 | 91.41 | 86.81 | 81.70 | 75.57 | 67.79 | 57:7 | 48 | 93. |  | 74.04 | 60.22 | 43. | 26.47 |  |
|  | 95.71 | 91.29 | 86.57 | 81.26 | 74.79 |  | 55.90 | 49 | 92.90 | 83. | 72.42 | 57.81 | 40. | 23. |  |
|  | 95.66 | 91.15 | 86.31 | 80.76 |  |  | $\mid 53.92$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 95.60 \\ & 95.53 \end{aligned}$ | 91.00 90.83 |  | 80.21 | 72.98 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 51.79 \\ 49.53 \\ 4 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 92.04 | 81.88 80 | 68.80 | 52. 42 | 34.52 31.44 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 17.99 \\ 15.36 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | 95.46 | 90.65 | 85.31 | 78.91 | 70.78 | 60.30 | 47.14 | 53 | 90.99 | 79.39 | 64.57 | 46. | 28.39 | 12.86 |  |
|  | 95.38 | 90.45 | 84.90 | 78.14 | 69.52 | 58.41 | 44.61 | 54 | 90.38 | 77.97 | 62.23 | 43.74 | 25.37 |  |  |
|  | 95.29 | 90.22 | 84.43 | 77.29 | 68.13 |  | 41.98 | 55 | 89.71 | 74.44 | 59.74 | 40.64 | 22.42 | 8.50 |  |
|  | 95.19 |  | 83.92 | 76.34 |  | 51.85 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94.96 | 89.37 | 82.66 | 74.15 | 63.17 | 49.38 | 33.59 | $58$ | 87.2 | 7.97 | 51 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94.83 | 89.01 | 81.93 | 72.89 | 61.24 | 46.78 | 30.72 | 59 |  | 68. | 48. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94.68 |  | 1.1 | 71.50 | 59.15 |  |  |  | 85.19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

| MIN. | Degree. | MIN. | Degree. | MIN . | Degree. | SEC. | Degree. | SEC. | Degree. | SEC | Degree. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.016 | 21 | 0.350 | 41 | 0.683 | 1 | 0.00027 | 21 | 0.00583 | 41 | 0.01138 |
| 2 | 0.033 | 22 | 0.366 | 42 | 0.700 | 2 | 0.00055 | 22 | 0.00611 | 42 | 0.01166 |
| 3 | 0.050 | 23 | 0.383 | 43 | 0.716 | 3 | 0.00083 | 23 | 0.00638 | 43 | 0.01194 |
| 4 | 0.066 | 24 | 0.400 | 44 | 0.733 | 4 | 0.00111 | 24 | 0.00666 | 44 | 0.01222 |
| 5 | 0.083 | 25 | 0.416 | 45 | 0.750 | 5 | 0.00138 | 25 | 0.00694 | 45 | 0.01250 |
| 6 | 0.100 | 26 | 0.433 | 46 | 0.766 | 6 | 0.00166 | 26 | 0.00722 | 46 | 0.01277 |
| 7 | 0.116 | 27 | 0.450 | 47 | 0.783 | 7 | 0.00194 | 27 | 0.00750 | 47 | 0.01305 |
| 8 | 0.133 | 28 | 0.466 | 48 | 0.800 | 8 | 0.00222 | 28 | 0.00777 | 48 | 0.01333 |
| 9 | 0.150 | 29 | 0.483 | 49 | 0.816 | 9 | 0.00250 | 29 | 0.00805 | 49 | 0.01361 |
| 10 | 0.166 | 30 | 0.500 | 50 | 0.833 | 10 | 0.00277 | 30 | 0.00833 | 50 | 0.01388 |
| 11 | 0.183 | 31 | 0.516 | 51 | 0.850 | 11 | 0.00305 | 31 | 0.00861 | 51 | 0.01416 |
| 12 | 0.200 | 32 | 0.533 | 52 | 0.866 | 12 | 0.00333 | 32 | $0.00888{ }^{\circ}$ | 52 | 0.01444 |
| 13 | 0.216 | 33 | 0.550 | 53 | 0.883 | 13 | 0.00361 | 33 | 0.00916 | 53 | 0.01472 |
| 14 | 0.233 | 34 | 0.566 | 54 | 0.900 | 14 | 0.00388 | 34 | 0.00944 | 54 | 0.01500 |
| 15 | 0.250 | 35 | 0.583 | 55 | 0.916 | 15 | 0.00416 | 35 | 0.00972 | 55 | 0.01527 |
| 16 | 0.266 | 36 | 0.600 | 56 | 0.933 | 16 | 0.00444 | 36 | 0.01000 | 56 | 0.01555 |
| 17 | 0.283 | 37 | 0.616 | 57. | 0.950 | 17 | 0.00472 | 37 | 0.01027 | 57 | 0.01583 |
| 18 | 0.300 | 38 | 0.633 | 58 | 0.966 | 18. | 0.00500 | 38 | 0.01055 | 58 | 0.01611 |
| 19 | 0.316 | 39 | 0.650 | 59 | 0.983 | 19 | 0.00527 | 39 | 0.01083 | 59 | 0.01638 |
| 20 | 0.333 | 40 | 0.666 | 60 | 1.000 | 20 | 0.00555 | 40 | 0.01111 | 60. | 0:01666 |

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

| 8ths. | 16ths | 32ds. | 64 ths |  | 8ths. | 16ths | 32ds. | 64ths |  | 8ths. | 16ths | 32ds. | 64ths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 <br>  <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 |  | 1 | . 015625 |  |  |  | 23 | . 359375 |  |  |  | 45 | 703125 |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | . 03125 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 24 | . 375 |  |  | 23 | 46 | . 71875 |
|  |  |  | 3 | . 040875 |  |  |  | 25 | . 390625 |  |  |  | 47 | . 734375 |
|  |  | 2 | 4 | . 0625 |  |  | 13 | 26 | . 40625 | 6 | - 12 | 24 | 48 | . 75 |
|  |  |  | 5 | . 078125 |  |  |  | 27 | . 421875 |  |  |  | 49 | . 765625 |
|  |  | 3 | 6 | . 09375 |  | 7 | 14 | 28 | . 4375 |  |  | 25 | 50 | . 78125 |
|  |  | 4 | 8 | . 109375 |  |  | 15 | 29 30 3 | .453125 .46875 |  | 13 | 26 | 51 | . 796875 |
|  |  |  | 9 | . 140625 |  |  |  | 31 | . 484375 |  | 13 | 26 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 8128125 |
|  |  | - 5 | 10 | . 15625 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | . 5 |  |  | 27 | 54 | . 84375 |
|  |  |  | 11 | . 171875 |  |  |  | 33 | . 515625 |  |  |  | 55 | . 859375 |
|  |  | 6 | 12 | . 1875 |  |  | 17 | 34 | . 53125 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 56 | . 875 |
|  |  |  | 13 | . 203125 |  |  |  | 35 | . 546875 |  |  |  | 57 | . 890625 |
|  |  | 7 | 14 | . 21875 |  | 9 | 18 | 36 | . 5625 |  |  | 29 | 58 | . 90625 |
|  |  |  | 15 | . 234375 |  |  |  | 37 | . 578125 |  |  |  | 59 | . 921875 |
|  |  | 8 | 16 | 25 |  |  | 19 | 38 | . 59375 |  | 15 | 30 | 60 | . 9375 |
|  |  |  | 17 | . $265625^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 39 | . 609375 |  |  | 30 | 61 | . 953125 |
|  |  | 9 | 18 | . 28125 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 40 | . 625 |  |  | 31 | 62 | 96875 |
|  |  |  | 19 | . 296875 |  |  |  | 41 | . 640625 |  |  |  | 63 | . 984375 |
|  |  | 10 | 20 | . 3120 |  |  | 21 | 42 | . 65625 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | . 381375 |
|  |  | 11 | 21 | . 34375 |  | 11 | 22 | 43 | . 671875 |  |  |  |  |  |

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.


SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

| No. | Sq. | Cube. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Square } \\ \text { Root. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cube Root: | No. | Sq. | Cube. | Square Root. | Root. | No. | Sq. | Cube. | Square Root. | Cube Root. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.316 | 0.464 | 23 | 529 | 12167 | 4.795 | 2.843 | 63 | 3969 | 250047 | 7.937 | 3.979 |
| . 0.15 | 0.022 | 0.003 | 0.387 | 0.531 | 24 | 576 | 13824 | 4.899 | 2.884 | 64 | 4096 | 262144 | 8.000 | 4.000 |
| .2 | 0.04 | 0.008 | 0.447 | 0,585 | 25. | 625 | 15625 | 5.000 | 2.924 | 65 | 4225 | 274625 | 8.062 | 4.020 |
| .25 | 0.062 | 0.015 | 0.500 | 0.630 | 26 | 676 | 17576 | 5.099 | 2.962 | 66 | 4356 | 287496 | 8.124 | 4,041 |
| . 3 | 0.09 | 0.027 | 0.548 | 0.669 | 27 | 729 | 19683 | 5.196 | 3.000 | 67 | 4489 | 300763 | 8.185 | 4.061 |
| . 35 | 0.122 | 0.042 | 0.592 | 0.705 | 28 | 784 | 21952 | 5.291 | 3.036 | 68 | 4624 | 314432 | 8.246 | 4.081 |
|  | 0.16 | 0.064 | 0.633 | 0.737 | 29 | 841 | 24389 | 5.385 | 3.072 | 69 | 4761 | 328509 | 8.306 | 4.101 |
| 45 | 0.202 | 0.091 | 0.671 | 0.766 | 30 | 900 | 27000 | 5.477 | 3.107 | 70 | 4900 | 343000 | 8.366 | 4.121 |
|  | 0.25 | 0.125 | 0.707 | 0.794 | 31 | 961 | 29791 | 5.567 | 3.141 | 71 | 5041 | 357911 | 8.426 | 4.146 |
| . 6 | 0.302 | 0.166 | 0.742 | 0.819 | 32 | 1024 | 32768 | 5.656 | 3.174 | 12 | 5184 | 373248 | 8.485 | 4.160 |
| . 6 | 0.36 | 0.216 | 0.775 | 0.843 | 33 | 1089 | 35937 | 5.744 | 3.207 | 73 | 5320 | 389017 | 8.544 | 4.179 |
| . 65 | 0.422 | 0.274 | 0.80 B | 0.866 | 34 | 1156 | 39304 | 5.831 | 3.239 | 74 | 5476 | 405224 | 8.602 | 4.198 |
|  | 0.49 | 0.343 | 0.837 | 0.888 | 35 | 1225 | 42875 | 5.916 | 3.271 | 75 | 5625 | 421875 | 8.660 | 4.217 |
| 75 | 0.562 | 0.421 | 0.866 | 0.909 | 36 | 1296 | 46656 | 6.000 | 3.301 | 76 | 5776 | 438976 | 8.717 | 4.235 |
|  | 0.64 | 0.512 | 0.894 | 0.928 | 37 | 1369 | 50653 | 6.082 | 3.332 | 77 | 5929 | 456533 | 8.775 | 4.2 .24 |
|  | 0;722 | 0.614 | 0.922 | 0.947 | 38 | 1444 | 54872 | 6.164 | 3.362 | 78 | 6084 | 474552 | 8.831 | 4.272 |
|  | 0.81 | 0.729 | 0.949 | 0.965 | 39 | 1521 | 59319 | 6.245 | 3.391 | 79 | 6241 | 493039 | 8.888 | 4.290 |
|  | 0.902 | 0.857 | 0.975 | 0.983 | 40. | 1600 | 64000 | 6.324 | 3.420 | 80 | 6400 | 512000 | 8.944 | 4.308 |
| 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 41 | 1681 | 68921 | 6.403 | 3.448 | 81 | 6561 | 531441 | 9.000 | 4.326 |
| 2 |  | - $\quad 87$ | 1.414 | 1.259 <br> 1.442 | 42. | 1764 <br> 1849 | 74088 | 6.480 | 3.476 <br> 3.503 <br> 3.58 | 82 | 6724 | 551368 571787 | 9.055 9.110 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 344 \\ & 4.362 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 3 | 16 | 27 | 1.732 2.000 | 1.442 | 44 | 1849 | 89507 | 6.537 | 3.503 <br> 3.530 | 84 | 6889 7056 | 592704 | 9.1105 | 4.362 4.379 |
| 5 | 25 | 125 | 2.236 | 1.710 | 45. | 2025 | 91125 | 6.708 | 3.556 | 85 | 7225 | 614125 | $9: 219$ | 4.396 |
| 6 | 36 | 216 | 2.449 | 1.817 | 46. | 2116 | 97336 | 6.782 | 3.583 | 86 | 7396 | 636056 | 9.273 | 4.414 |
| 7 | 49 | 343 | 2.645 | 1.912 | 47 | 2209 | 103823 | 6.855 | 3.608 | 87 | 7569 | 608503 | 9.327 | 4.431 |
| 8 | 64 | 512 | 2.828 | 2.000 | 48 | 2304 | 110592 | 6.928 | 3.634 | 88 | 7744 | 6S1472 | 9:380 | 4.448 |
| 9 | 81 | 729 | 3.000 | 2.080 | 49. | 2401 | 117649 | 7.000 | 3.659 | 89 | 7921 | 704969 | 9.434 | 4.464 |
| 10 | 100 | 1000 | 3.162 | 2.154 | 50 | 2500 | 125000 | 7.071 | 3.654 | 90 | 8100 | 729000 | 9.486 | 4.481 |
| 11 | 121 | 1331 | 3.316 | 2.224 | 51 | 2601 | 132651 | 7.141 | 3.708 | 91 | 8281 | 753571 | 9.539 | 4.497 |
| 12 | 144 | 1728 | 3.464 | 2.289 | 52 | 2704 | 140608 | 7.211 | 3.732 | 92 | 8464 | 778688 | 9.591 | 4.514 |
| 13 | 169 | 2197 | 3.605 | 2.351 | 53 | 2809 | 148877 | 7.280 | 3.756 | 93 | 8649 | 804357 | 9.643 | 4.530 |
| 14 | 190 | 2744 | 3:741 | 2.410 | 54 | 2916 | 157464 | 7.348 | 3.779 | 94 | 8836 | 830584 | 9.695 | 4.546 |
| 15 | 225 | 3375 | 3.873 | 2.463 | 55 | 3025 | 166375 | 7.416 | 3.803 | 95 | 9025 | 857375 | 9.746 | 4.562 |
| 16 | 256 | 4096 | 4.000 | 2.519 | 56 | 3136 | 175616 | 7.483 | 3.825 | 96 | 9216 | 884736 | 9.798 | 4.578 |
| 17 | 289 | 4913 | 4.123 | 2.571 | 57 | 3249 | 185193 | 7.549 | 3.848 | 97 | 9409 | 912673 | 9.848 | 4.594 |
| 18 | 324 | 5832 | 4.246 | 2.620 | 58 | 3364 | 195112 | 5.610 | 3.870 | 98 | 9604 | 941192 | 9.899 | 4.610 |
| 19 | 361 | 6859 | 4.358 | 2.668 | 59 | 3481 | 205379 | 7.681 | 3.893 | 99 | 9801 | 970299 | 9.949 | 4.626 |
| 20 | 400 | 8000 | 4.472 | $2 \cdot 714$ | 60 | 3000 | 216000 | 7.746 | 3.914 \| | 100 | 10000 | 1000000 | 0.000 | 4.641 |

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

| NUMBER. | Square Root. | Cube | NumBER. | Square Root. | Cube Root. | NUMBER. | Square Root. | Cube Root. | NUMBER. | Square Root. | Cube Root, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | 31.62 | 10.00 | 1255 | 35.43 | 10.79 | 1510 | 38.86 | 11.47 | 1765 | 42.01 | 12.09 |
| 1005 | 31.70 | 10.02 | 1260 | 35.50 | 10.80 | 1515 | 38.92 | 11.49 | 1770 | 42.07 | 12.10 |
| 1010 | 31.78 | 10.03 | 1265 | 35.57 | 10.82 | 1520 | 38.99 | 11.50 | - 1775 | 42.13 | 12.11 |
| 1020 | 31.94 | 10.07 | 1275 | 35.71 | 10.84 | 1530 | 39.12 | 11.52 | 1785 | 42.25 | 12.13 |
| 1025 | 32.02 | 10.08 | 1280 | 35.78 | 10.86 | 1535 | 39.18 | 11.54 | 1790 | 42.31 | 12.14 |
| 1030 | 32.09 | 10.10 | 1285 | 35.85 | 10.87 | 1540 | 39.24 | 11.55 | 1795 | 42.37 | 12.15 |
| 1035 | 32,17 | 10.12 | 1290 | 35.92 | 10.89 | 1545 | 39.31 | 11.56 | . 1800 | 42.43 | 12.16 |
| 1045 | 32.33 | 10.15 | 1300 | 36.06 | 10.91 | 1555 | 39.43 | 11.59 | 1810 | 42.54 | 12.19 |
| 1050 | 32.40 | 10.16 | 1305 | 36.12 | 10.93 | 1560 | 39.50 | 11.60 | 1815 | 42.60 | 12.20 |
| 1060 | 32.56 | 10.20 | 1315 | 36.26 | 10.96 | 1570 | 39.62 | 11.62 | 1825 | 42.72 | 12.22 |
| 1065 | 32.63 | 10.21 | 1320 | 36.33 | 10.97 | 1575 | 39.69 | 11.63 | 1830 | 42.78 | 12.23 |
| 1075 | 32.79 | 10.24 | 1330 | 36.47 | 11.00 | 1585 | 39.81 | 11.66 | 1840 | 42.90 | 12.25 |
| 1080 | 32.86 | 10.26 | 1335 | 36.54 | 11.01 | 1590 | 39.87 | 11.67 | 1845 | 42.95 | 12.26 |
| 1085 | 32.94 | 10.28 | 1340 | 36.61 | 11.02 | 1595 | 39.94 | 11.68 | 1850 | 43.01 | 12.28 |
| 1090 | 33.02 | 10.29 | 1345 | 36.67 | 11.04 | 1600 | 40.00 | 11.70 | 1855 | 43.07 | 12.29 |
| 1095 | 33.09 | 10.31 | 1350 | 36.74 | 11.05 | 1605 | 40.06 | 11.71 | 1860 | 43.13 | 12.30 |
| 1100 | 33.17 | 10.32 | 1355 | 36.81 | 11.07 | 1610 | 40.12 | 11.72 | 1865 | 43.19 | 12.31 |
| 1105 | 33.24 | 10.34 | 1360 | 36.88 | 11.08 | 1615 | 40.19 | 11.73 | 1870 | 43.24 | 12.32 |
| 1110 | 33.32 | 10.35 | 1365 | 36.95 | 11.09 | 1620 | 40.25 | 11.74 | 1875 | 43.30 | 12.33 |
| 1115 | 33.39 | 10.37 | 1370 | 37.01 | 11.11 | 1625 | 40.31 | 11.76 | 1880 | 43.36 | 12.34 |
| 1120 | 33.47 | 10.38 | 1375 | 37.08 | 11.12 | 1630 | 40.37 | 11.77 | 1885 | 43.42 | 12.35 |
| 1125 | 33.54 | . 10.40 | 1380 | 37.15 | 11.13 | 1635 | 40.44 | 11.78 | 1890 | 43.47 | 12.36 |
| 1130 | 33.62 | 10.42 | 1385 | 37.22 | 11.15 | 1640 | 40.50 | 11.79 | 1895 | 43.53 | 12.37 |
| 1135 | 33.69 | 10.43 | 1390 | 37.28 | 11.16 | 1645 | 40.56 | 11.80 | 1900 | 43.59 | 12.39 |
| 1140 | 33.76 | 10.45 | 1395 | 37.35 | 11.17 | 1650 | 40.62 | 11.82 | 1905 | 43.65 | 12.40 |
| 1145 | 33.84 | 10.46 | 1400 | 37.42 | 11.19 | 1655 | 40.68 | 11.83 | 1910 | 43.70 | 12.41 |
| 1150 | 33.91 | 10.48 | 1405 | 37.48 | 11.20 | 1660 | 40.74 | 11.84 | 1915 | 43.76 | 12.42 |
| 1155 | 33.99 | 10.49 | 1410 | 37.55 | 11.21 | 1665 | 40.80 | 11.85 | 1920 | 43.82 | 12.43 |
| 1160 | 34.06 | 10.51 | 1415 | 37.62 | 11.23 | 1670 | 40.87 | 11.86 | 1925 | 43.87 | 12.44 |
| 1165 | 34.13 | 10.52 | 1420 | 37.68 | 11.24 | 1675 | 40.93 | 11.88 | 1930 | 43.93 | 12.45 |
| 1170 | 34.21 | 10.54 | 1425 | 37.75 | 11.25 | 1680 | 40.99 | 11.89 | 1935 | 43.99 | 12.46 |
| 1175 | 34.28 | 10.55 | 1430 | 37.82 | 11.27 | 1685 | 41.05 | 11.90 | 1940 | 44.05 | 12.47 |
| 1180 | 34.35 | 10.57 | 1435 | 37.88 | 11.28 | 1690 | 41.11 | 11.91 | 1945 | 44.10 | 12.48 |
| 1185 | 34.42 | 10.58 | 1440 | 37.95 | 11.29 | 1695 | 41.17 | 11.92 | 1950 | 44.16 | 12.49 |
| 1190 | 34.50 | 10.60 | 1445 | 38.01 | 11.31 | 1700 | 41.23 | 11.93 | 1955 | 44.22 | 12.50 |
| 1195 | 34:57 | 10.61 | 1450 | 38.08 | 11.32 | 1705 | 41.29 | 11.95 | 1960 | 44.27 | 12.51 |
| 1200 | 34.64 | 10.63 | 1455 | 38.14 | 11.33 | 1710 | 41.35 | 11.96 | 1965 | 44.33 | 12.53 |
| 1205 | 34.71 | 10.04 | 1460 | 38.21 | 11.34 | 1715 | 41.41 | 11.97 | 1970 | 44.38 | 12.54 |
| 1210 | 34.79 | 10.66 | 1465 | 38.28 - | 11.36 | 1720 | 41.47 | 11.98 | 1975. | 44.44 | 12.55 |
| 1215 | 34.86 | 10.67 | 1470 | 38.34 | 11.37 | 1725 | 41.53 | 11.99 | 1980 | 44.50 | 12.56 |
| 1220 | 34.93 | 10.69 | 1475 | 38.41 | 11.38 | 1730 | 41.59 | 12.00 | 1985 | 44.55 | 12.57. |
| 1225 | 35.00 | 10.70 | 1480 | 38.47 | 11.40 | 1735 | 41.65 | 12.02 | 1990 | 44.61 | 12.58 |
| 1235 | 35.14 | 10.73 | 1490 | 38.60 | 11.42 | 1745 | 41.77 | 12.04 | 1995 | 44.67 | 12.59 |
| 1245 | 35.28 | 10.76 | 1500 | 38.73 | 11.45 | 1755 | 41.89 | 12.06 | 2000 | 44.72 | 12.60 |

## HUMAN WEICHTS AND MEASURES.

(By Arthur MacDonald, Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.) APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF ORGANS IN AN ADULT.

|  | Grains. | Ounces. | Percentage Reiatlon to Body Weight. |  | Grains. | Ounces. | Percentage Relation to Body Weight. |  | Grains. | Ounces. | Percentage Relation to Body Welght. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brain. | 1,400 | 19 | 2.37 | Spleen. | 170 |  | 0.346 | Adrenals |  | 0.35 | 0.014 |
| Heart.. | 300 | 10 | 0.46 | Liver... | $1,600$ | $57$ | $2.75$ | Muscies. | 30,000 | 1,050 | 43.09 |
| Lungs... | 1,175 | 41 | 2.0 | Pancreas | - 200 | $7$ | $0.346$ | Skeleton | 11,500 | 400 | 15.35 |
| Thymus giand. |  | 0.1 | 0.0086 | Kidneys. | 300 | 10.5 | 0.44 |  | 11,500 |  |  |

Every human death may be attributed to one of three causes: (1) Interference with resplratlon (asphyxia or apnea); (2) Interference with the heart's action (syncope), and (3) Interference with the nervous system (coma or shock). The number of distinct dlseases produclng death is limited.

The length of the humerus multipiled by 5.06 , lutions and much iess in both relative and absolute or the length of the femur muitiplled by 3.66 , equals the height of the man. Thus the helght of prehistoric peoples can be worked out.
In helght man may vary from 1 m .25 ( 4 feet 1 inch) to 1 m .99 ( 6 feet $63 / 4$ lnches). Below 1 m .25 man is abnormai or pathological (dwarism); above 2 meters man is aiso abnormal (glantlsm). Both these extremes are sterile. The extreme averages of dlfferent populations run from 1 m . 38 ( 4 feet 6 inches) to 1 m .79 ( 5 feet 10.5 lnches); the Scots of Gailoway or Scots or the North are 1 m .78. The stature of man is not more than 2 . or 3 centlmeters higher than his skeleton.
The length of the trunk in man is more than onethild and less than two-fifths of the height. The arm reach in American soidiers, compared to thelr height, is as 1,043 to 1,000 . The brains of the higher apes are much less complex in their convoweight. The gorlla's brain barely exceeds twenty ounces in weight, whlle man's brain hardly weighs less than thirty-two.
From 11,000 brains weighed, Topinard tinds an average weight of 1,361 grains for man and 1,290 grains for woman.

The gray substance represents 37 to 38 per cent. of the total welght of the braln. The differences in the form and the dimensions of the skull ln correidtion with those of the braln serve to distingulsh races and species. Thus the Inka bone (one of the wormian bones), between the parietal and occipital bones, is frequent in Peruvlan cranla- 20 times in 100; in negroes 6 tlmes; in Europeans it is stili more rare; among Indlans of Arlzona this bone is more frequent than among Peruvians. The suture of the aiar bone is pecullar to Japanese crania- 25 to 40 per cent., and only 9 per cent. in European races,

## LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

(Figures represent years.)

Ass; from 25 to 50; bee, 4 ; beaver, 50; beetle, 1 to 4; blrds, 3 to 30; camel, 50 to 60; carp, 100 to 150; cat, 18; cow, 20; crocodile, 100; crow, 100; deer, 20 ; dog, 23 to 30 ; eagle, 100; elephant, 150 to 200; fox, 15.

Fowl, 10; goose, 50; hare, 7 to 8; heron, 60; hog, 16 to 18 ; ox, 19 ; parrot, 100 ; peacock, 24 ; pellcan. 40 to 50 ; pigeon, 20 ; plke, 100 ; rabbit, 8 or 9 .

Raven, 100 ; rhinoceros, 20 ; salmon, 10 : sheep, 10 ; sparrow-hawk, 40; spider, 1; squlrrel, 7 ; stag, under 50 ; swan, 100; tlger and leopard, 25; toad, 20 to 30 tortoise, over 100 ; viper. 6 or 7; wolf, 20; wren. 2 or 3.

## Cu) 』fxtrif System.

## (Prepared for the U.S. Government by the Bureau of Standards Department of Commerce.) UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

THE fundamental unit of the metrlc system is the meter, the unit, of length. From this the units of capaclty (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other unlts are the deeimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply
related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of water veighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following wables.

| Prefixes. Meanlng. |  | Units. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| milli- = one-thousandth | 001 |  |
| centi-=one-hundredth | 01 | "meter" for length |
| deci- = one-tent? | 1 | "gram"' for welght |


| Prefixes. Meaning. |  | Units. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deka- = ten | 10 |  |
|  | 100 1000 | "liter" for capacity. |

All lengths, areas, and eubic measures in the following tables are derived from the international meter, the legal equivalent being 1 meter $=39.37$ inches (law of July 28, 1866). In 1893 the United States Office of Standard Weights and Measures was authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866, 1 yard $=3600-3937$ meter. The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogram (Executive order approved April 5, 1893). This action fixed the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is posslble for human skill to make them at this time. All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000027 eubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches

## STANDARDS FOR

Units of measurement. should be distinguished from" standards for measurement, particularly in the case of length and capacity, Units of length are fixed distances, inderendent of any other, consideratlon, while length standards are affected by the expansion and contraction with changes of tempẹcature of the material of which the standard may be composed. It is therefore necessary to fix upon some temperature at which the distance between the defining lines or end surfaces of the standards shall be equal to the unit. The same is true of standards of capacity, which at some deflnite temperature contain a given number of units of volume. The temperature at which metric length standards are eustomarily made correct is $0^{\circ}$. C. although $20^{\circ}$ C is also used for steel tapes and some other standards intended for use at rcom or average outdonr temperatures. The temperature at which standards of length of the customary systom are made correct $18.62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

- For measurements of high precision it is also necessary :to specify the manner of support of the standards; whether at certain points oniy or throughout their entire length, and in the case of tapes it is also necessary to give the tension applied to the tape when in use In the United States the capaclty standards, both metric and customary, are made to hold the specified volumes at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Standards of capacity are usually made of brass so the capacity at any other temperature may be computed by the use of the coeffcient of cubical expansion, usually
in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above. The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of $2,150.42$ cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name, which differ from those used in the United States. The British gallon is approximately 20 per cent. larger and the British bushel 3 per cent, larger than the and the British bushel 3 per cent. larger that the customary weights derived from the international kilogram are based on the value 1 avoirdupois pound $=453.5924277$ grams. The value of the troy pound is based upon the relation just mentioned and also the equivalent 5760-7000 avoirdupois pounds equals 1 troy pound.
MEASUREMENT.
assumed to be 0.000054 per degree Centigrade. In the purehase and sale of liquids a more important consideration than the temperature of the measures is the temperature of the llquid when measured, for the reason that the large coefficient of expansion of many liquids makes the actual mass of a given volume delivered vary considerably with temperature. For this reason, the custom of buying and selling liquids by weight instead of by measure is recommended. It is further recommended that when liquids are sold by volume, $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ be adopted as the standard temperature of the liquid.

While the temperature of a weight does not affect its mass, it is nevertheless important that when two weights are compared in alr they both be at the same temperature as the air, If there is a difference between the temperature of the air and the weights, convection currents will be set up and the readings of the balance will be thereby affected. Also, since weights are buoyed up by the surrolinding air by amounts dependent upon thelr volumes, it is desirable that the weights of any set be of the same material. If two weights of the same density balance in air of a certain density they will balance in vacuo or in alr of a different density. Brass is the material most widely used for standard weights, although platinum is quite commonly used for welghts of 1 gram or less. In the absence of any knowledge as to the actual density of weights, those made of brass are assumed to have a density of 8.4 at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, while those of platinum are assumed to have a denslty of 21.5 at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
SPELLING AND ABBREVIATION OF .UNITS
Following the names of each unit in the llst beloं $\dot{w}$ is glven the abbreviation which the Bureau has adopted. Attention is called to the following principles: 1. The period is omitted after the abbreviatlons of the metric units, while it is used after those of the customary system. 2. The expoments, " 2 ", and " 3 ," are used to signlyy area and volume, respectively, in the case of the metric units instead of the longer prefixes "sq." or "cu.:" In
conformlty with this princlple the aboreviation for cubic centimeter is "cm3," instend of "c. c." or "c. cm." The term "cubic centimeter" as used in chemical work is, in fact, a misnomer, since the uni actually used is the "mllliliter,'" which has a sliglitly inrger volune. 3. The use of the same abbreviation for both singular and plural is recommended. This practlce is already established in expressing metric units and is in accordance with the spirit and chie purpose of abbrevlations

## DEFINITIONS OF UNITS.

## LENGTH.

Fundamental Units - A meter ( $m$ ) is a unlt of length equivalent to the dlstance between the defining lines of the internationai protatype metier at the Internatlonal Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard, is at the temperature of melting lee ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

A yard (yd.) Is a unit of length equivalent to $3600-3937$ of a meter.

## Multiples and submulttples.

1 kilometer $=1000$ meters.
1 hectometer $=100$ meters.
1 dekameter $=10$ meters.
1 decimeter $=0.1$ meter.
1 centlineter $=0.01$ meter
1 milimeter $=0.001$ meter $=0.1$ centimeter
1 inlcron $=0.000001$ meter $=0.001$ mililmeter
1 millimicron $=0.000000001$ meter $=0.001$ micron.
1 foot $=1-3$ yard $=1200-3937$ meter.
1 Inch $=1-36$ yard $=1-12$ foot $=100-3937$ meter.
1 link $=0.22$ yard $=7.92$ inches.
$1 \mathrm{rod}=51 / 2$ yards $=161 / 2$ feet.
1 chaln $=22$ yards $=100$ llnks $=66$ feet $=4$ rods
1 furlong $=220$ yards $=40$ rods $=10$ ohains.
1 statute mile $=1760$ yards $=5280$ feet $=320$ rods
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 hand $=4$ incies.
1 mil $=0.001$ inch:
1 inthom $=6$ feet.
1 span $=9$ incles $=1-8$ fathom.
1 nautlcal mile (Unlted States $=6080.20$ feet 1 sea mlle $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{r}1.151553 \text { statute mlles }\end{array}\right.$ 1 geographical mile $=1853.249$ meters.

Fundamental Units:
A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.
A square yard is a unit of area eq ivalent to the area $0_{i}{ }^{-}$a square the sldes of which are 1 yard. Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer $=1,000,000$ square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer $=10,000$ square meters.
1 are or square dekameter $=100$ square meters. centare $=1$ square meter.
1 square decimeter $=0.01$ square meter.
1 square centimeter $=0.0001$ square meter.

1 square millmeter $=0000001$ square metcr $=$ 0.01 square centlmeter.
$1^{1}$ square foot $=1-9$ square yard.
1 square inch $=1-1296$ square yard $=1-144$ square foot.
1 square link $=0.0484$ square yard $=62.7264$ square inches.
1 square rod $=30.25$ square yards $=272.25$ square feet $=625$ square links.
1 square chain $=484$ square yards $=16$ square rods $=100,000$ square links
1 acre $=4840$ square yards $=160$ square rods $=10$ square chains.
1 square mile $=3,097,600$ square yards $=640$ acres.

## VOLUME

Fundamental Units:
A cublc meter ls a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.
A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.
Multiples and Submultiples:
1 cuble kilometer $=1,000,000,000$ cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer $=1,000,000$ cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter $=1,000$ cubic meters.
1 stere $=1$ cubic meter.

1 cubic decimeter $=0.001$ cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter $=0.000001$ cubic meter $=0.001$ cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter $=0000000001$ cubic meter $=$ 0.001 cublc centimeter.

1 cubic foot $=1-27$ cubic vard.
1 cubic lnch $=1-46656$ cubic yard $=1-1728$ cubic foot.
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches $=1-12$ cubic foot.
1 cord $=128$ cuble feet.

## CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units:
A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupled by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at lts maximum density (at a temperature of $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, practicaliy) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm ). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.
A gailon is a unit of capacity equlvalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches. It ls used for the measurement of liquid commodities only.
A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches. It ls used in the measurement of dry commodities only.
The above bushel is the so-called strlcken or struck bushel. Many dry commodities are sold by heaped bushei, which is generaily specified in the State laws to be the usual stricken bushel measure "duly heaped in the form of a cone as high as the article wlll admit" or "heaped as high as may be without special effort or design." The heaped bushel was originally intended to be 25 per cent. greater than the strlcken bushel.
Multiples and Submultiples:
1 hectoliter $=100$ llters.

1 dekaliter $=10$ liters.
1 deciliter $=0.1$ liter.
1 centiliter $=0.01$ liter
1 miliiliter $=0.001$ liter $=1.000027$ cubic centimeters
1 llquld quart $=1-4$ galion $=57.75$ cubic inches.
1 liquid pint $=1-8$ gallon $=1-2$ liquid quart $=$ 28.875 cubic inches.

1 glil $=1-32$ gallon $=1-4$ liquid pint $=7.21875$ cubic inches.

1. fluid ounce $=1-128$ gallon $=1-16$ liquid pint.

1 fluid dram =1-8 fluid ounce $=1-128$ liquid pint
1 minim =1-60 fluid dram=1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin $=9$ gallons
1 peck $=1-4$ bushel $=537.605$ cubic inches.
1 dry quart $=1-32$ bushel $=1-8$ peck $=67.200625$ cubic lnches.
1 dry pint $=1-64$ bushel $=1-2$ dry quart $=33.600$ 3125 cubic lnches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) $=7056$ cubic inches $=105$ dry quarts.
The barrel capacity was fixed by United States statute, approved March 4, 1915.

MASS.

Fundamental Units:
A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the Intcrnational Bureau of Weights and Measures.
An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.4535924277 kilogram.
A gram ls a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the lnternational prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to $5760-7000$ of that of the avoirdupois pound.
Multiples and Submultiples.
1 nietrlc ton $=1000$ kilograms.
1 hectogram $=100$ grams $=0.1$ kilogram.
1 dekagram=10 grams $=0.01$ kilogram.
1 decigram=0.1 gram.
1 centigram=0.01 gram.
1 milligram =0.001 gram.

1 avoirdupois ounce $=1-16$ avoirdupois pound
1 avoirdupols dram $=1-256$ avoirdupois pound $=$ 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 grain $=1-7000$ avoirdupois $\quad$ pound $=10-4375$ avolrdupois ounce $=1-5760$ troy pound:
1 apothecaries cound $=1$ troy pound $=5760-7000$ a voirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries or troy ounce $=1-12$ troy pound $=$ $480-7000$ a voirdupois pound $=480$ grains.
1 apothecaries dram =1-96 apothecarles' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce $=60$ gralns.
1 pennyweight $=1-20$ troy ounce $=24$ grains
1 apothecarles' scruple $=1-3$ apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat $=200$ milligrams $=0.2$ gram .
1 short hundredweight $=100$ avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight $=112$ avoirdupois pounds.
1 short ton $=2000$. avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton $=2240$ avoirdupois pounds.

FEET, YARDS, MILES, WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.
(By S. W. Stratton, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

| Feet | Meters | Meters | Feet | Cubic <br> Yards | Cubic <br> Meters | Cubie Meters | Cubic <br> Yards | Miles | Kilometers | Kllometers | Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0.30480 | 1 | 3.28083 | 1 | 0.76456 | 1 | 1.30794 | 1 | 1.6093 | 1 | 0.62137 |
| 2 | . 60960 | 2 | 6.56167 | 2 | 1.52912 | 2 | 2.61589 | 2 | 3.2187 | 2 | 1.24274 |
| 3 | . 91440 | 3 | 9.84250 | 3 | 2.29368 | 3 | 3.92383 | 3 | 4.8280 | 3 | 1.86411 |
| 4 | 1.21920 | 4 | 13.12333 | 4 | 3.05824 | 4 | 5.23177 | 4 | 6.4374 | 4 | 2.48548 |
| 5 | 1.52400 | 5 | 16.40417 | 5 | 3.82280 | 5 | 6.53971 | 5 | 8.0467 | 5 | 3.10685 |
| 6 | 1.82880 | 6 | 19.68500 | 6 | 4.58736 | 6 | 7.84766 | 6 | 9.6561 | 6 | 3.72822 |
| 7 | 2.13360 | 7 | 22.96583 | 7 | 5.35192 | 7 | 9.15560 | 7 | 11.2654 | 8 | 4.34959 |
| 8 | 2.43840 | 8 | 26.24667 | 8 | 6.11648 | 8 | 10.46354 | 8 | 12.8748 | 8 | 4.97096 |
| 9 | 2.74321 | 9 | 29.52750 | 9 | 6.88104 | 9 | 11.77148 | 9 | 14.4841 | 9 | 5.59233 |
| 10 | 3.04801 | 10 | 32.80833 | 10 | 7.64559 | 10 | 13.07943 | 10 | 16.0935 | 10 | 6.21370 |
| 1 | 3.35281 | 1 | 36.08917 | 1 | 8.41015 | 1 | 14.38737 | 1 | 17.7028 | 1 | 6.83507 |
| 2 | 3.65761 | 2 | 39.37000 | 2 | 9.17471 | 2 | 15.69531 | 2 | 19.3122 | 2 | 7.45644 |
| 3 | 3.96241 | 3 | 42.65083 | 3 | 9.93927 | 3 | 17.00326 | 3 | 20.9215 | 3 | 8.07781 |
| 4 | 4.26721 | 4 | 45.93167 | 4 | 10.70383 | 4 | 18.31120 | 4 | 22.5309 | 4 | 8.69918 |
| 5 | 4.57201 | 5 | 49.21250 | 5 | 11.46839 | 5 | 19.61914 | 5 | 24.1402 | 5 | 9.32055 |
| 6 | 4.87681 | 6 | 52.49333 | 6 | 12.23295 | 6 | 20.92708 | 6 | 25.7496 | 6 | 9.94192 |
| 7 | 5.18161 | 7 | 55.77417 | 7 | 12.99751 | 7 | 22.23503 | - 7 | 27.3589 | 7 | 10.56329 |

MILES, ACRES, QUARTS, ETC., WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Naut. } \\ & \text { Miles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kilo- } \\ & \text { meters } \end{aligned}$ | Kilo- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Naut. } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | Aeres | Hectares | Hectares | S Acres | Liquid Quarts | Liters | Liters | Liquid Quarts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8532 | 1 | 0.53959 | 1 | 0.40469 | 1 | 2.47104 | 1 | 0.9463 | 1 | 1.0567 |
| 2 | 3.7065 | 2 | 1.07919 | 2 | 0.80937 | 2 | 4.94209 | 2 | 1.8927 | 2 | 2.1134 |
| 3 | 5.5597 | 3 | 1.61878 | 3 | 1.21406 | 3 | 7.41313 | 3 | 2.8390 | 3 | 3.1701 |
| 4 | 7.4130 | 4 | 2.15837 | 4 | 1.61875 | 4 | 9.88418 | 4 | 3.7853 | 4 | 4.2268 |
| 5 | 9.2662 | 5 | 2.69796 | 5 | $2: 02344$ | 5 | 12.35522 | 5 | 4.7317 | 5 | 5.2836 |
| 6 | 11.1195 | 6 | 3.23756 | 6 | 2.42812 | 6 | 14.82626 | 6 | 5.6780 | 6 | 6.3403 |
| 8 | 12.9727 | 8 | 3.77715 4.31674 | 8 | 2.83281 | 8 | 17.29731 | 7 | 6.6243 7.5707 | 8 | 7.3970 8.4537 |
| 9 | 16.6792 | 9 | 4.85634 | 9 | 3.64219 | 9 | 22.23940 | 9 | 8.5170 | 9 | 9.5104 |
| 10 | 18.5325 | 10 | 5.39593 | 10 | 4.04687 | 10 | 24.71044 | 10 | 9.4633 | 10 | 10.5671 |
| 1 | 20.3857 | 1 | 5.93552 | 1 | 4.45156 | 1 | 27.18148 | 1 | 10.4097 | 1 | 11.6238 |
| 2 | 22.2390 | 2 | 6.47512 | 2 | 4.85625 | 2 | 29.65253 | 2 | 11.3560 | 2 | 12.6805 |
| 3 | 24.0922 | 3 | 7.01471 | 3 | 5.26093 | 3 | 32.12357 | 3 | 12.3023 | 3 | 13.7372 |
| 4 | 25.9455 | 4 | 7.55430 | 4 | 5.66562 | 4 | 34.59462 | 4 | 13.2487 | 4 | 14.7939 |
| 5 | 27.7987 | 5 | 8.09390 | 5 | 6.07031 | 5 | 37.06566 | 5 | 14.1950 | 5 | 15.8507 |
| 6 | 29.6520 | 6 | 8.63349 | 6 | 6.47300 | 6 | 39.53670 | 6 | 15.1413 | 6 | 16.9074 |
| 7 | 31.5052 | 7 | 9.17308 | 7 | 6.87968 | 7 | 42.00775 | 7 | 16.0877 | 7 | 17.9641 |
| 8 | 33.3585 | 8 | 9.71267 | 8 | 7.28437 | 8 | 44.47879 | 8 | 17.0340 | 8 | 19.0208 |
| 9 | 35.2117 | 9 | 10.25227 | 9 | 7.68906 | 9 | 46.94983 | 9 | 17.9803 | 9 | 20.0775 |
| 20 | 37.0650 | 20 | 10.79186 | 20 | 8.09375 | 20 | 49.42088 | 20 | 18.9267 | 20 | 21.1342 |
| 1 | 38.9182 | 1 | 11.33145 | 1 | 8.49843 | 1 | 51.89192 | 1 | 19.8739 | 1 | 22.1909 |
| $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 40.7715 | 2 | 11.87105 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $8.90312$ | 2 | 54.36297 | 2 | 20.8193 | 2 | $23.2476$ |
|  | $42.6247$ | 3 | 12.41064 |  | $9.30781$ | 3 | 56.83401 | 3 | 21.7657 | 3 | $24.3043$ |
| Gallons | Liters | Liters | Gallons | Pounds | Kllos | Kilos | Pounds | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bush- } \\ \text { els } \end{gathered}$ | Hecto- <br> liters | Hectoilters | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bush } \\ \text { els } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| $1$ | 3.7853 | 1 | 0.26418 | 1 | 0.45359 | 1 | 2.2046 | 1 | 0.35238 | 1 | 2.8378 |
| 2 | 7.5707 | 2 | 0.52836 | 2 | . 9.90718 | 2 | 4.4092 | 2 | 0.70477 | 2 | 5.6756 |
| 3 | 11.3560 | 3 | 0.79253 | 3 | 1.36078 | 3 | 6.6139 | 3 | 1.05715 | 3 | 8.5135 |
| 4 | 15.1413 | 4 | 1.05671 | 4 | 1.81437 | 5 | 8.8185 | 5 | 1.40953 | 5 | 11.3513 |
| 5 | 18.9267 | 5 | 1.32089 | 5 | 2.26796 | 5 | 11.0231 | 5 | 1.76192 | 5 | 14.1891 |
| 6 | 22.7120 | 6 | 1.58507 | 6 | 2.72155 | 6 | 13.2277 | 6 | 2.11430 | 6 <br> 7 | 17.0269 |
| 8 | 26.4973 30.2827 | 8 | 2.11342 | 8 | 3.62874 | 8 | 17.6370 | 8 | 2.81907 | 8 | 22.7026 |
| 9 | 34:0680 | 9 | 2.37760 | 9 | 4.08233 | 9 | 19.8416 | 9 | 3.17145 | 9 | 25.5404 |
| 10 | 37.8533 | 10 | 2.64178 | 10 | 4.53592 | 10 | 22.0462 | 10 | 3.52383 | 10 | 28.3782 |
| 1. | 41.6387 | 1. | 2.90595 | 7 | 4.98952 | 1 | 24.2508 | 1 | $3.87622$ | 1 | 31.2160 |
| 2 | 45.4240 |  | 3.17013 | 2 | 5.44311 | 2 | 26.45551 | 2 | $4.22860$ | 2 | 34.0538 36.8916 |
| 3 | 49.2093 | 3 | 3.43431 | 3 | $5.89670$ | 3 | 28.6601 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.58098 \\ & 4.93337 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 36.8916 |
| 4 | 52.9947 56.7800 | 4 | 3.69849 | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.35029 \\ & 6.80389 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 30.86473 | 4 | 4.933375 | 4 | 39.7295 42.5673 |
| 6 | 60.7805 | 6 | 4.22684 | 6 | 7.25748 | 6 | 35.2740 | 6 | 5.63813 | 6 | 45.4051 |
| 7 | 64.3506 | 7 | 4.49102 | 7 | 7.71107 | 7 | 37.4786 | 7 | 5.99052 | 7 | 48.2429 |
| 8 | 68.1360 | 8 | 4.75520 | 8 | 8.16466 | 8 | 39.6832 | 8 | 6.34290 | 8 | 51.0807 |
| 9 | 71.9213 | 9 | 5.01937 | 9 | 8.61826 | 9 | 41.8878 | 9 | 6.69528 | 9 | 53.9186 |
| 20 | 75.7066 | 20 | 5.28355 | 20 | 9.07185 | 20 | 44.0924 | 20 | 7.04767 | 20 | 56.7564 |
| 1 | 79.4920 | 1 | 5.54773 | 1 | 9.52544 | 1 | 46.2971 | 1 | 7.40005 | 1 | 59.5942 |
| 2 | 83.2773 | 2 | 5.81191 | 2 | 9.97903 | 2 | 48.5017 | 2 | 7.75243 | 2 | 62.4320 |
| 3 | 87.0626 | 3 | 6.07608 | 3 | 10.43263 | 3 | 50.7063 | 3 | 8.10482 | 3 | 65.2698 |

## ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The United States is literally the most powerful country in the world, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas T. Read of the Federal Bureau of Mines, before the Sehool of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. "The real basis of power of a nation is its energy resourees rather than lts man-power strength," said Dr. Read. "The modern way to use the energy of a man is to employ it ln a way simllar to the little detonator of the bjg expiosive shell-the littie eharge sets off the big one and does an amount of work far in excess of its own capacity. The energy output of an average workman is about a tenth of a horsepower. The energy expended by a coal miner in an elght-hour day thus amounts to about that avallable from two pounds of coal. A Japanese miner who gets out 1,400 pounds of coal a day, thus multiplies his energy by 700 .

| COUNTRY. | Coal (Mililons of Hp. Years). | Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years). | Water- power Millions of Hp. Years). | COUNTRY. | Coal (Millions of Hp. Years). | Petr'le'm (Miliions of Hp. Years). | Water- power Milions of Hp. Years). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 500.000 | 400 | 37 | Australasia | 19,000 | (7) | 4 |
| Clina. | 200,000 | 60 | 20 | Russia. | 17,000 | 280 | 16 |
| Germany | 48,000 | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | $22^{1 / 2}$ | Poland and Czech |  |  |  |
| Canada. | 40,000 27000 | (?) | $22_{1}^{1 / 2}$ | Slovakia | 14,000 11,000 | 45 70 | 27 |

[^11]It is somewhat like planting one grain of wheat and havlng 700 grow from it.
"The Amerlean miner gets out 8,800 pounds of coal in a day and so multiplies his energy by 4,400 . There are $41,000,000$ wage earners $\ln$ the United States and their energy output is a little over 4,000,000 horsepower, or only nine times the potential energy output. In the form of coal of 100 miners. The power minerals, coal, petroleum, and waterpower, are, therefore, the real sourees of strength in an industrial clvillzation. Just where the United States stands on this basis ls best brought out by some comparative figures which may be stated in millions of horsepower years, so that the figures will be easler to handle. Taking the estimates of probable and possible available coal, petroleum, and waterpower in the princlpal countries of the world, and reekoning them in terms of milions of horsepower years, they line up solnething like this:

## CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND DIVISIONS OF GEOLOCIC TIME.

## (Prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey.)

THE rocks composing the carth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes-igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks arc formed by the accumulation of sediment in watcr (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock frag-

| Era. | Period. | Epoch. | Characteristic Life. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cenozoic <br> (RecentLife.) | Quaternary. | Recent. <br> Pleistocene, or Glacial. | "Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types. |
|  | Tertiary. | Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene. | "Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants. |
| Mesozoic. (Intermedate Life) | Cretaceous. | Upper. Lower | "Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees. |
|  | Jurassie. |  |  |
|  | Triassic |  |  |
| Paleozoic. (Old Life.) | Carboniferous. | Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian. | "Age of amphibians." <br> Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects. |
|  | Devonian. |  | "Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants. |
|  | Silurian. |  | Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals. |
|  | Ordovician. |  | Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of inscet life. |
|  | Cambrian. |  | Trilobites, brachlopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals. |
| Protcrozoic. <br> (Primordial <br> Life.) | Algonkian. |  | First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds. |
|  | Archean. | Crystalline Rocks. | No fossils found. |

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

| Area. | Earthquakes. | AREA. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Earth- } \\ & \text { quakes. } \end{aligned}$ | AREA. | Earthquakes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scandinavian | 646 | Greece | 10,306 | United States, Atlantic |  |
| British Isles | 1,139 | Russia | 258 | Coast. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93 |
| France | 2,793 | Asia Minor . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,451 | Mexico. | 5,58 |
| Spain and Po | 2,656 | India | -813 | Central America. | 2,739 |
| Switzerland | 3,895 | Japan | 27,562 | West Indics. | $2,561$ |
| Italy. | 27,672 | Africa. | 179 1.704 | South Ameri | $\begin{aligned} & 8,081 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Holland and North Gcr many. | 2,326 | Atlantic Islands.. United States... Pacific | 1,704 | Java.. ${ }^{\text {Australia }}$ and Tasm | $2,155$ |
| Sicily .... | 4,331 | Coast. | 4,467 | New Zealand. . . . | 1,925 |

ments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate, sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of anlmals or plants (certain limestoncs and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, \&c.) ; or of inixtures of these materials A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust: The unal tered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced

## LAND AND WATER AREAS.

The superficial arca of the carth is $196,940,000$ square miles- $140,295,000$ square miles of water and $56,255,000$ square miles of land. The threc great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, $29,430,000$ square miles. There are about $1,000,000$ square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and $1,910,000$ square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles $7,899.6$ miles. The avcrage clevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet. The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more than $111 / 2$ milles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land. The greatest depth In the Atlantic Ocean is near Porto Rico, 31,366 feet; in the Indian Occan, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbenn, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Bcring, 13,422.

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at $29,000,000$ square miles; steppes at $14,000,000$ square miles; deserts at $4,861,000$ square miles.

Areas in square miles of scas: Okhotsk, 580,000 ; Yellow, 480,000; Japan, 405,000. Andaman, 300,000 : North, 220,$000 ;$ Red, 178,000 ; Baltic, 160,000 ; Hudson Bay, 472,000.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000 . The population of Europe hardly exceeded $50,000,000$ before the fifteenth century. Mulhall. The population of the earth at its present ratio of gain will be about $4,000,000,000$ in 2014 .

Abbe Theodore Moreaux, director of the observatory of Bourges, in an article in La Revue du Ciel, declares the world to be $500,000,000$ years old. Life, Abbe Moreaux says, has existed on the earth for at least $240,000,000$ to $260,000,000$ years, although it has not been human life. He says the moon was not once part of the earth, but was a sun, since extinct, but it formerly aided in warming the earth.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

| ISLANDS. | Square Miles. | ISLANDS. | Square Miles. | ISLANDS. | Square Miles. | ISLANDS. | Square Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amboyna | 262 | Formosa | 14,000 | Madura. | 2,000 | Reunion | 970 |
| Australla | 2,946,651 | Gotland | 1,150 | Malay Archi. b. |  | Sakhalin | 29,100 |
| Azores a | - 920 | Governor |  | Malta......... | 100 | Samoan | 1.100 |
| Bafín Lan | 236,000 | Greenlanc | 827.300 | Man... | 230 | Sardinla | 9,306 |
| Bahamas a | 5,400 | Great Britain. | 88,600 | Manhattan (N. |  | Scilly a | $\dagger 30$ |
| Balearic a | 1,935 | Guam | 210 | Y. City) | 22 | Shetland | 5.51 |
| Banks. | 25,000 | Hawaian a... | 6.449 | Martha's Vine- |  | Sicily | 9,800 |
| Bermudas a | 20 | Havti. | 28,800 | yard | 120 | Skye... | 535 |
| Block | * 8 | Hebrides | 3,000 | Mauritius. | 710 | South (N. Z.) . | 58,525 |
| Borneo | 284,000 | Helgoland \& |  | Melville Land.. | 20,000 | Southampton.. | 17,800 |
| Bornholm | 281,210 | Hainan | 13,000 | Mindanao | 36,290 | South Georgia.. | 1,000 |
| Canary a. | 2,850 | Hokkaido. | 36,500 | Nautucket..... | 60 | Sumatra. . . . . | 162,000 |
| Cape Breton | 3,120 | Hongkong | - 30 | Newfoundland. | 42,000 | Tasmania .... | 26.200 |
| Cape Cod. . ${ }^{\text {Co}}$ | , 380 | Honstiu. | 87.500 | New Guinea.. | 330,000 | Terra del Fuego | 18.500 |
| Cape Verde $a$. | 1,480 | Iceland | 39,800 | New Hebrides a | 5,100 | 'renerifie. . . . . | 900 |
| Caroline $a$ | 560 | Ireland | 32.600 | North (N, Z.).. | 44,468 | Trinidad | 1,750 |
| Celebes | 72,000 | Jamaica | 4,200 | North Devon. | 24,000 | Tutuila | 55 |
| Ceylon | 24,700 | Japan C | 160,000 | North Somersct | 12,000 | Vancouver.... | 18,000 |
| Corfu | 300 | Java. | 48,400 | Nova Zembla. | 35,000 | West Indles, |  |
| Corsica | 3,400 | Jersey |  | Orkney a | -375 | British a . . . | 13,750 |
| Crete | 2,900 | Ladrones $d$ |  | Pemba |  | W. Spitzbcrgen. | 15,260 |
| Cuba | 44,164 | Leeward a |  | Phillppines $a$, | 115,026 | Windward a | 519 |
| Cyprus. | 3,600 | Long Is., N. Y. | 1,376 | Pines. | 614 | Zanzlbar | 640 |
| East Indies $c$ |  | Luzon | 41,000 | Prince Edward. | 2,134 |  |  |
| Ellsmere | 40,000 | Madagascar | 227,000 | Prince of Wales | 15,000 |  |  |
| Falkland $a$. | 5,500! | Madelria. | 510 | Porto Rlco. . . . | 3,804 |  |  |

* Miles in length. † In clrcumference. $\ddagger$ In diameter. § Former German naval base-a rock rlsing about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. $a$ Area of entire group. $b$ sce Phllppines, etc. c See Borneo, etc. d See Guam.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

| COATINENTAL Divisions. | Area in Square Miles. | INHABITANTS. |  | CONTINENTALDIVISIONS. | Area in Square Miles. | INHARITANTS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Pcrsq. <br> Mile. |  |  | Nuinber. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PerSq. } \\ & \text { M1le. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Afrlca. $\therefore$. | 11,622,619 | 142,000,000 | 12.2 | Europe. . . . . . | 3,872,561 | 476,000,000 | 122.9 |
| America, N . | 8,589,257 | 136,000,000 | 15.8 | Polar Regions. | 5,081,935 | 476,000,000 |  |
| Amerlca, S. Asia. . . . | $7,570,015$ $17,206,000$ | $64,000,000$ $921,000,000$ | 8.4 53.5 | Total.... | 57.255,000 | 1,747,000,000 | 30.5 |
| Australasia. | 1,312,613 | $\begin{array}{r}9,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}53.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 57.255,000 | 1,747,000,000 | 30.5 |

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

| \%RACE | Location. | Number. | Race. | Location. | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white) | Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia |  | Malay and Poly- nesian (brown).. American Indian | Australasia. | 39,500,000 |
| Mongolian or Turanian (yellow | Australia........ | 821,000,000 | Amprican Indian, North and South (red and half- |  |  |
| and brown) | Asia . . . | 645,000,000 | breeds) . . . . . | West'n Hemisphere | 28,000.000 |
| Semitic (white) . | Africa, Arabia, etc. | 74,500,000 |  |  |  |
| Negro and Bantu (black) | Arrica, . . . . . . . . . | 139,000,000 | Total |  | 1,747,000,000 |

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.
The Jews in the world are estimated at $15,500,000$, Asia, 500,000 ; and the rest chlefly in Afrlca and of Whom 3,500,000 are in the United States (1,- South America. 500,000 in N . Y. City) ; $10,500,000$ In Europe; in

## UPPER AIR WINDS AND CONDITIONS.

Numerous observations ' with kites and balloons give the following information relative to upper alr winds:

1. In general. winds a short distance above the ground blow from points slightly to the right of those at the surface; at greater heignts this clockwise turning inorcases in the case of soutinerly winds, I. e., ESE to WSW. but northerly winds, especlallv those from NNW to ENE, turn counter-clockwise with altitude. For example, above SE winds at the surface there are found SSW to WSW winds as a rule: above NE winds, it is usual to find. NNW to WNW winds.
2. On the average, wind speeds increase sharply, about $100 \%$, within 1,500 foet above the surface. This rule applies to all directions. At greater helghts the Increase is more gradnal, and in many cases, especially with easterly winds in summer. there is an actual decrense. The largest increases are found above surface SW to NW winds.
3. Winds in the upper alr are prevallingly from a westerly direction, 1. e., 'Ssiv'to NNW. AL helghts of two or three iniles and thence to six or Reven miles this preponderance amounts to about $90 \%$. When easterly winds are found at these helghts they are
usually of low velocity. Westerly winds, on the other hand, continue to increase In speed, reaching a maximum at altitudes of about slx or seven miles. At still greater heights a decrease in speed is found.
4. The characteristics indicated in 1, 2, and 3 are more pronounced in winter than in summer and in the northern than in the southern part of the country.
5. Although westerly winds are usually found they are not to be placed in the category of "trade winds," since large variations, botll in specd and dircction, are found from place to place, from season to season, and even from day to day.

The Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.. issues twice dally "flying weather" forecasts which are sent to all avlation flelds in the country and in addition are broadcast from Arlington, so tlat any olle having a radlo receiving set can easily obtain information as to the probable upper air conditions of wind, etc. A similar message is brondeast from San Francisco for the benell of Pacific Coast llyers. In addition to this service, the Weather Bureau is in possession of much detalled inforination as to upper air conditions, means, extremes, etc., and careful attention is always given to specifle requests by letter, or otherwlse, for such information.

AVERAGE UPPER AIR CONDITIONS AT ABOUT LATITUDE $40^{\circ}$ IN THE U. S.
SUMMER.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ALTI- } \\ \text { TUDE, } \\ \text { M, S. } \\ \text { FEET. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pres- } \\ \text { sure, } \\ \text { Inches. } \end{gathered}$ | Temperature, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vapor } \\ \text { Pres- } \\ \text { sure, } \\ \text { Inches. } \end{gathered}$ | Density. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ALTI- } \\ \text { TUDE, } \\ \text { M.S.S.L. } \\ \text { FEET. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Pressure, Inches. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temper- } \\ & \text { Tature, } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vapor } \\ & \text { Pres- } \\ & \text { sure, } \\ & \text { Inches. } \end{aligned}$ | Density. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Pct Stand ard. | Lbs.Per Cubic Foot. |  |  |  |  | Pct. Stand ard | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Lbs.Per } \\ \text { Cubic } \\ \text { Foot. } \end{array}$ |
| 100 | 29.94 | 77.0 | . 65 | 90.9 | . 0734 | 16,000 | 16.67 | 23.5 | 06 | 56.6 | 0457 |
| 1,000 | 28.92 | 73.5 | . 57 | 88.4 | . 0714 | 18,000 | 15.42 | . 16.0 | . 05 | 53.2 | . 0429 |
| 2,000 3,000 | 27.92 | 70.5 | . 43 | 85.9 | . 0694 | 20,000 25000 | 14.24 11.61 | -8.5 | . 03 | 49.9 42.5 | . 0343 |
| 4,000 | 26.01 | 64.0 | . 37 | 81.2 | . 0655 | 30,000 | 9.39 | -28.0 |  | 35.7 | . 0288 |
| 5,000 | 25.10 | 60.5 | . 32 | 78.9 | . 0637 | 35,000 | 7.52 | -46.0 |  | 29.9 | . 0241 |
| 6,000 | ${ }_{2}^{24.22}$ | 57.0 | . 27 | 76.7 | . 0619 | 40,000 | 5.97 | -62.5 |  | 24.7 | . 0199 |
| 7,000 8,000 | $\xrightarrow{23.35}$ | 54.0 | . 23 | 74.4 72.3 | $\begin{array}{r}.0600 \\ .0583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45,000 50,000 | 4.71 3.71 | -67.0 |  | 19.7 | . 0159 |
| 9,000 | 21.71 | 47.5 | . 17 | 70.1 | . 0566 | 55,000 | 2.92 | - 1.7 .0 |  | 12.2 | . 0099 |
| 10,000 12,000 | 20.92 19.42 | 44.0 37.0 | . 12 | 68.0 | .0549 .0549 0517 | 60,000 65000 | 2.30 1.81 | -67.00 |  | 9.6 | . 0078 |
| 14,000 | 19.40 | 30.0 | . 09 | 64.1 | . 05178 | 65,000 |  | -67.0 |  |  | 0061 |

AVERAGE UPPER AIR CONDITIONS AT ABOUT LATITUDE $40^{\circ}$ IN THE U. S. WINTER.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ALTI- } \\ \text { TUDE, } \\ \text { M. S. } \\ \text { FEET. } \end{gathered}$ | Pressure, Inches | Temperature, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. | Vapor Pressure, Inches | DENSITY. |  |  | PresInches | Temper ature, - F. | Vapor PresInches | Density. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pct. } \\ \text { Stand- } \\ \text { ard. } \end{gathered}$ | Lbs. Per Cubic Foot. |  |  |  |  | Pct. Stand ard. | Lbs. Per Cubic Foot. |
| 100 | 30.12 | 28.5 | 13 | 101.2 | 0817 | 16,000 | 16.07 | $-3.5$ | 01 | 57.9 | 0467 |
| 1,000 | 28.99 | 27.5 | . 11 | 97.6 | . 0788 | 18,000 | 14.80 | -11.0 |  | 54.2 | . 0437 |
| 2,000 | 27.89 | 26.5 | . 10 | 94.1 | . 0760 | 20,000 | 13.60 | -18.5 |  | 50.6 | . 0409 |
| 4,000 | 26.84 25.82 | 26.5 26.0 | . 09 | 88.6 | . 0704 | 35,000, | + 8.73 | 二 52. |  | 42.6 35.2 | 0284 |
| 5,000 | 24.84 | 24.5 | . 07 | 84.2 | . 0679 | 35,000 | 6.92 | -61.0 |  | 28.5 | . 0230 |
| 6,000 | 23.90 | 23.5 | . 06 | 81.2 | . 0655 | 40,000 | 5.46 | -65.5 |  | 22.8 | . 0184 |
| 7,000 |  |  | . 06 | 78.4 | . 0632 |  | 4.31 | -67.0 |  |  | . 0146 |
| 8,000 9,000 | 22.12 21.27 | 20.0 17.5 | . 06 | 75.7 73.2 | . 06591 | 50,000 55000 | 3.39 2.67 | -67.0 |  | 14.2 11.2 | . 0115 |
| 10,000 | 20.45 | 15.5 | . 04 | 70.6 | . 0570 | 60,000 | 2.11 | -67.0 |  | 8.8 | 0071 |
| 12,000 | 18.89 | ${ }_{3} 9.5$ | . 03 | 66.1 | . 0534 | 65,000 | 1.66 | -67.0 |  | 7.0 | 0056 |

AVERAGE UPPER AIR CONDITIONS AT ABOUT LATITUDE $40^{\circ}$ IN THE U. S.
ANNUAL.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ALTI- } \\ \text { TUDE, } \\ \mathrm{M}_{\text {FEET. }} . \end{gathered}$ | Pressure, Inches. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temper- } \\ & \text { ature, } \\ & \hline \mathbf{F} . \end{aligned}$ | VaporPres-sure,Inches. | Density. |  | AltiM. S. L. Feet. | Pressure, Inches. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Temper- } \\ \text { ature, } \\ \circ \mathrm{F} . \end{gathered}$ | Vapor Pressure, Inches. | Density. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Pct. Stand ard. | Lbs. Per Cubic Foot. |  |  |  |  | Pct. Standard. | Lbs.Per Cubic Foot. |
| 1000 | 30.03 |  | . 34 |  |  |  |  | 10.0 | . 03 |  |  |
| 1,000 | 28.95 | 50.5 | . 30 | 92.9 | . 0750 | 18,000 | 15.12 | 1.0 5 | . 02 | 53.7 | . 0434 |
| 2,000 | 27.91 | 48.5 | . 23 | 89.9 | . 0702 | 20,000 25,000 | 11.29 | -24.0 |  | 50.3 42.6 | . 0344 |
| 4,000 | 25.93 | 45.0 | . 20 | 84.2 | . 0679 | 30,000 | 9.07 | -40.5 |  | 35.6 | . 0287 |
| 5,000 | 24.98 | 42.5 | . 18 | 81.5 | . 0658 | 35,000 | 7.22 | -53.5 |  | 29.2 | . 0236 |
| 6,000 7,000 | ${ }_{2}^{24.07}$ | 40.5 38.0 | . 14 | 78.9 76.4 | . 0637 | 40,000 45,000 | 5.72 4.51 | -64.0 |  | 23.8 18 | . 0192 |
| 8,000 | ${ }_{22}^{23.18}$ | 38 | . 14 | 76.4 74.0 | . 0516 | 45,000 50,000 | 4.51 3.55 | -67.0 |  | 14.9 | . 0120 |
| 9,000 | 21.50 | 32.5 | . 11 | 71.6 | . 0578 | 55,000 | 2.80 | -67.0 |  | 11.7 | . 0095 |
| 10,000 | 20.70 | 29.5 | 09 | 69.4 | . 0560 | 60,000 | 2.20 | -67.0 |  | 9.2 | . 0074 |
| 12,000 14,000 | 19.16 17.73 | 23.0 16.5 | . 07 | 65.1 61.1 | $\begin{array}{r} .0526 \\ .0493 \end{array}$ | 65,000. | 1.74 | -67.0 |  | 7.3 | . 0059 |

Standard density, as here used and as generally defined, is that of dry air at a pressure of 29.92 inches
and temperature of $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. (or 760 inm . and $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., respectively) at latitude $45^{\circ}$.

## CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

| Pema Coun | Altit | Pealc and Count | Altit | Pemol | Altitude |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sahama, Bolivia | 21,000 | Fujiyama, Japan |  | Ruapehu, New Ze |  |
| Pomare |  |  |  | Hualalai, Hawail |  |
| Cotopaxi, Ecuad | 19,550 | Semeru, |  | Coseguina, Nicar |  |
| Misti, Peru. | 19,200 | Kirungu-C |  | Aso-San, Ja | - 5,600 |
| Demavena, Pe | 18,000 | A |  | La Pelee, Mart | . 5,200 |
| Popocate |  | Irazu, C |  |  |  |
| Sangay, |  | Turri Alba, Cos | 10,900 | Kilauea, Ha | 4,400 |
| Ararat, Persia | 17,000 | Terror, |  | Vesuvius, Ita |  |
| Mauna Loa, Ha | 13,675 | Etna, Ita |  | Sourriere, St | 40 |
| Santa Maria, Gua | 12,500 | Ontake, Japan | 10,000 | Strornboll, Mediterranea | sle 3,040 |
| Fuego, Guatemala |  | Tateyama, Jap | 0,000 | Skaptar Jokul, Iceland. | $2,7$ |

## CHIEF ASIAN PEAKS.

| THE H | Kedarnath | IER ASIAN PEA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| untains. Feet. | Panch Cnuli . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22,700 | Mountains and |
| Mount Everest. . . . . . . . . . 29,002 |  | Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan. . . 25,400 |
| Godwin-Austen (K2 or | Nanda | Ulug Mustagh, Tibet. . . . . . . 25,300 |
| sang) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28,278 | Badarinath | Tengri Khan, China. ........ 24,132 |
| Kinchinjinga . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28 , 156 | Yirnajang | Aling Gungrl, Tibet . . . . . . . . 24,000 |
| Makalu..................... 27,790 | Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.). . . 17,000 | Kinting-Shan, Chin |
| Dhawalagiri...... . . . . . . . 26,826 | There are several hundred peaks | Koh-i-Dena, Persia |
| Nanga-Parbat. . . . . . . . . . . . 26,629 | in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or | Hong-Shan, China |
| Nandadevi. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25,700 | over in altitude. The Himalayan | Kliutchev, Ka |
| Chumalharl............. . . . . 23,944 | range is in places 500 miles wide, | Bielukha ("White '), Siberia .14,800 |
| Trisul. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23,400 | as against a wldth of 50 to 75 miles | Kinabalu, Borneo. . . . . . . . . 13,690 |
| Dunagiri......... . . . . . . . .23,200 | in the Alps. | Mount Morrison, Formosa. . 13,595 |
| Great Britain in 1922 sent an yet to be definitely ascertained. | expedition to climb Mount Everest, | but the attempt failed. The beight |

## THE ALTITUDES OF THE CLOBE.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

| Continents. | Highest Point. | Elevation (Ft.). | Lowest Polnt. | Below Sea Level (Ft.). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North America. | Mount Mekinley, Alaska . . . . . . . | 20,300 | Death Valley, Callfornia | 276 |
| South America. | Mount Aconeagua, Chile-Argentina. | 23,080 | Sea level. . ... . . . . . . . |  |
| Europe........ | Mont El Bruz, Caucasus. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 18,465 | Caspian Sea, Russia | 86 |
| Asla, | Mount Everest, India-Chlna | 29,002 | Dead Sea, Palestine | 1,290 |
| Afrlca. ${ }_{\text {A }}$ |  | 19,320 | Desert of Sahara. . . . . . | 150 |
| Australla. . . . | Mount Kosclusko, New South Wales | 7,777 | Lake Torrens, South Australia | 25 |

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN THE. UNITED STATES.

(Data supplled by the Unlted States Geological Survey. Slgn - means below sea level.)
Note For extended tables of altitudes of places, mountalns, and lakes $\ln$ the various states of the Union, see the 1922 ALimanac.

|  | Highest Point. |  |  | LOWEST POINT. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ap- } \\ \text { proxl- } \\ \text { mate } \\ \text { Mean } \\ \text { Eleva- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { (Feet). } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Name. | County. | Eleva- tion | Name. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eleva- } \\ & \text { tlon } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Name. | County. | (Feet). | Name. | County . |  |  |
| Alabama | Cheaha Mountaln | Clay-Talladega. | 2,407 | Gulf of Mexico |  | Sea lev. | 500 |
| Alasika | Mount MeKinley | Clay Talladega. | 20,300 | Pacific Ocean. |  | Sea lev. | 500 |
| Arizona | S. Franclsco Peak |  | 12,611 | Colorado R... |  | 100 | 4.100 |
| Arkansas | Blue Mountaln | Polk- | 2,800 | Ouachita R . | Ashley-Un. | 55 | 650 |
| California | Magazine M | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Logan } \\ & \text { Inyo-Tul } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Death Valley.. | Ashley-Un. | -276 | 2,900 |
| Canal Zon | Cerro Galera. . | S. W. part Zone | 1,223 |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado | Mount Elber | Lake. . . . . . . . | 14,420 | Arkansas $\dot{\mathrm{R}}$. | Pr | 3,350 | 6,800 |
| Connectl | Bear Mount | Litchfiel | ,2,355 | L. I. Sound. |  | Sed lev. | 500 |
| Delaware | Centreville | New Cas |  | Atlantie Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 60 |
| Dist. of | Tenleytown | N. W. p | 420 | Potomac R.... |  | Sea lev. | 150 |
| Florida | Iron Mountain | Polk. | 325 | Atlantic Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 100 |
| Georgia | Brasstown Bald | Towns | 4,768 | Atlantlc Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 600 |
| Guam | Mt. Hum'y'gManglo |  | 1,274 | Paclif Ocean. |  | Sea lev. |  |
| Hawa | Mauna Kea. | Hawaii. | 13,823 | Pacifle Ocean. |  | Sea lev. |  |
| Idaho | Hyndman Peak | Blaine-Cu | 12,078 | Snake R. | Nez Perce. | 720 | 5,000 |
| Inlinol | Charles Mound | Jo Davies | 1,241 | Mississippi R.. | Alexander. | 279 | 600 |
| Indiana | Carlos | Randolp | 1,210 | Ohio R. | Vanderb'g. | 316 | 700 |
| Iowa | On N. bounda | Osceola | 1,600 | Mississippi ${ }^{\text {R }}$. | Lee. | 477 | 1,100 |
| Kansa | On w boundary | Gre'ley- | 4,135 | Verdigrls R.... | Montg'm'y | 700 | 2,000 |
| Kentuck | Blg Black Mountain | Harlan | 4,100 | Mlssissippi R.. | Fulton, . . , | 257 | 750 |
| Louisian | N.W.part of county | Claibor | + 400 | Gulf of Mexico |  | Sea lev. | 100 |
| Maine | Mount Kátahdin. | Plscataq | 5,273 | Atlantic Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 600 |
| Marylan | Backbone Mountaln | Garrett | 3,340 | Atlantie Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 350 |
| Maissachus | Mount Greylock | Berkshi | 3,505 | AtlantićOcean |  | Sea lev. | 500 |
| Mïchigan | Porcupine Mount ns | Ontonag | 2,023 | Lake Erio.... |  | 57 | 900 |
| Minneso | Mesabi Range | St. Louis | 1,920 | Lake Superior. |  | 602 | 1,200 |
| Mississlp | Near Iuka. | Tishomin | 780 | Gulf of Mexico |  | Sea lev. | 300 |
| Missouri | Taum Sauk M | Iron | 1,750 | St. Francis R.. | Dunklin. | 230 | 8800 |
| Montan | Granite Peak. | Ca | 12,850 | Kootenai R... | Flathead. | 1,800 | 3,400 |
| Nebras | S.W.part of coun Boundary Peak. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Banner } \\ & \text { Esmera } \end{aligned}$ | 5,350 | S.E. eor. State Colorado R.... | Richardson Clark |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,600 \\ & 5,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| New Hamps | Mt. Wasling | Coos | 6,293 | Atlantle Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 1,000 |
| New Jersey | High Point. | Sussex | 1,805 | Atlantlc Ocean |  | Sca lev. | -250 |
| New Mex | North Truchas Peak | Rio Ari | 13,306 | Red Bluff. . . | É | 2,876 | 5,700 |
| New Yo | Mount Marcy. | Essex | 5,344 | Atlantle Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 900 |
| North Caro | Mount Mitchell | Yancey | 6,711 | Atlantie Oeean |  | Sea lev. | 700 |
| North Dak | Summit of coun | Bowma | 3,500 | Pembina. . . . . | Pembina | 790 | 1,900 |
| Ohio | Near Bcllefon | Logan | 1,550 | Ohio R. | Hamilton | 425 | 850 |
| Oklahom | Black Mesa | Cimarron | 4,800 | Red R......... | Mc Curtain | 300 | 1,300 |
| Orcyon | Mount Hood | Clackamas | 11,253 | Padiflc Ocean. |  | Sea lev. | 3,300 |
| Pennsylyania | Mount Davi | Somerset | 3,213 | Delaware R. . |  | Sca lev. | 1,100 |
| Philippine Islands | Mount Apo. | Mindanao | 9.610 | Pacific Ocean ! |  | Sea lev. |  |
| Porto Rlco. | Luquillo Mountains. | Humacao. | 3,532 | Atlantic Ocean |  | Sea lev. |  |
| Rhode Island | Durfee Hill. | Provlden | 805 | Atiantie Ocean |  | Sea lev. | 200 |
| South Carolina | Sassafras Mountain | S. C.-N. C. line | 3,548 | Atlantlc Ocean |  | Sca lev. | 350 |
| Squth Dakota | Harney Peak | Pennington. | 7,242 | Bigstone Lake | Roberts | 962 | 2,200 |
| Tonnesse | Cingrnan's D | Tenn.-N. C.line | 6,644 | Mlssissippi R.. | Shelby . | 182 | 900 |
| Texas, | El Capitan. | El Paso. | 9,020 | Gulf of Mexico |  | Sea lev. | 1,700 |
| Utah | Kings Peaks | Wasatcli | 13,498 | Beaverd'm Ck. | Washingt' $n$ | 2,000 | 6,100 |
| Vermon | Mount Mansfiel | Chlt'd'n-L'm'le. | 4,406 | LakeChampl'n. | Franklin | 95 | 1,000 |
| Virglnla | Mount Rogers. | Grayson-smith. | 5,719 | Atlantlc Ocean |  | Sear lev. | 950 |
| Virgln Isla | Crown Hill | Is. St. Thomas. | -1,550 | Atlantlc Ocean |  | Sea lev. |  |
| Washingto | Mount Rainie | Pjerce.... | 14,408 | Pacific Ocean. |  | Sea lev. | 1,700 |
| West Virg | Spruce Knob | Pendleton | 4,860 | Potomac R. | Jefferson | 240 | 1,500 |
| Wiseonsln | Rib IHIll | Marathon | 1,940 | Lake Michigan |  | 582 | 1,050 |
| Wyoming | Gannett Pe | Fremont | 13,785 | 13. Fourche R. | Crook | 3,100 | 6,700 |
| U.S. (ex. Alaska) | Mount Whitney | Inyo-T'l're, Cal. | 14,501 | Death Valley. | Lnyo, Cal. | -276 | 2,500 |

The loftiest peak in the Philippines is Mount Apo, on Mindanao Island, 9,610 feet,
The highest point in Porto Rlco is in the Luquillo Mountains, 3,532 feet.
SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

| Mountatns. Frester | Mountains. | Fect. | Mountains. |  | Mountains. | Fect. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A concagua. . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 23,200 | [limanl. . . . | 21,181 | Cayambe... | 19,534 | Huila. . . . . | 18,000 |
| Tupungato... . . . . . 23,000 | Veladeres | 21,000 | Licancaur | 19,521 | A conqulja | 17,740 |
| Seehama........ 22,349 | Chuqulbamba | 21,000 | Cotopaxl | 19,500 | Maipo | 17,421 |
| Cerfodel Merced'to.22,000 | Parinuenta | 20,950 | Chipicani | 18,898 | Rujz. | 7,400 |
| Muascaran. .. . . . . 21,812 | Antofalla | 20,900 | Arequipa | 18,373 | Sangay | 7,124 |
| Llullayaco . . . . . . 21,500 |  |  | Ilervea. | 18,35,0 | Santa Isabel. | 6,760 |
| Chimborazo,.,... .21,424 | - Famantina | 20,700 | Tolima | 18,320 | Concha | 5,400 |
| Incanguassi . . . . . . 21,400 | Jıncal. . | 20,500 | El Potra. | 18,045 | Coluna | 5,400 |
| Nevado de Sorata. .21,286 | Azupe de Cop | 19,700 |  |  |  |  |

CANADIAN PEAKS-ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

| Monntains. Fcet. | Mountains. "Fect. | Mountains. | Mountains. | et. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Robson.. . . . . . . . . 13,068 | Forbes...... . 12,000 | Douglas. . . . ; . . .11,700 | Victoria | 1500 |
| Columbia. . . . . . . . 12, 500 | Asslnibola... .. 11,800 | Goodwin . . . . . . . . . .11,600 | Lyell | 11,000 |
| Alberta... . .. . 12,500 Twins. . . 11,800 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenland's only high Peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet. |  |  |  |  |
| MEXICO. |  |  |  |  |
| Mountains. Feet. | Mountains, ' Fect. | Mountains. Feet. | Mountains. | Frev. |
| Citlaltepetl (Pealr of | Ixtaccihuatl | Nevado de Colima.14,100 | Tancitaro.. | 2,650 |
| Orizaba, or "Star | ('White Wornan') 16,960 | Nauhcampateoetl 13.1 | GUAT |  |
| Mountain'') Popocatepetl | Nevado de Toluca.14,950 | (Cofre de Perote) 13,400 Volcan de Colima. 2,750 | Tajamulco. | 13,800 13,300 |
| Popocatepeti ('Smoky Mt.'') . .17,540 | Malinche . . . . . . . . 14,630 | Volcan de Colima..12,750 | Tacana. | 13,300 |

## EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES.

MARITIME ALPS.
Mountains. Alguille de Chambeyron Grand Rioburent Rocca dell' Argentera. Pointe Haute de Mary

The lowest carriage-road from Albenga to Garessio (Col

San Bernardo), at an altitude of 3,301 feet. The highest pass is from Val Tinea to Valdieri (Col dl Fremo Morta), a bridie path

## Mountains

Monte Viso
Monte Chardonnet. Clamarella
Mont Albaron
Rocne Melon.
$.12,014$
$.11,621$ from Bardon pass, a footpath, is an altitude of 5,873 feet. The hlghest pass that is a footpath is from Crissola to Abries, 9,827 feet ligh. The Mont Canls Pass, where there is a railroad and also a carriage road, is from Susa to Lansle bourg, 6,772 feet up

DAUPHINE ALPS.
Mountains.
Plc des Ecrins
La Meije.
Plc d' Ailefrode.
Mont Pelvoux.
The lighest
9,154 feet up footpath
Galiber ap , is by the Col de Michel. Trom Briancon to St. 6,791 feet high, ls from Monestier to Bourg d' Oisans, by the Col de Lautaret.

GRAIAN ALPS.
Mountains.
Grand Parodis.
La Grivola
Grand Casse.
Mont Pourri

## Dent Parassee.

There ls a carriage road
eet up) through the Pa 1,192 Little St. Bernard, from Bourg St. Maurice to Aosta. Tie highest bridle path pass ( 9,500 feet up) is through the Col de Lauzon, from Cogne to Val Savaranche.

## PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.
Mont Blanc (Calotte)
Mte. Rosa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15,781
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)...... 14,935
Wys Kamm.
Weisshorn.
Dent Blanche.
Grand Combin
Rothhorn (Moming).
Grandes Jorasses.
Stralilhorn
Dent d'Herens.
Breithorn.
Aiguilie Verte
Gobelhorn

## rte.

Ther is a ridio . . . . . . . 13,363
There is a bridle path through
Feet.
12,605
12,373
12,081
$\qquad$

$$
5
$$ t

Treet.

## .

Feet.
(9,515 feet up), from Gruben to $S t$.
There is a carriage road through
Feet 11,155 as well as a railroad through the 11,142 Slmplon Pass ( 6,595 feet up), from 10,617 Brieg to Domo d'Ossola. In thls, as ln other ranges of the Alps, most as ln other ranges of the Alps,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BERNESE ALPS. } \\
& \text { Mountains. } \\
& \text { Flnsteraarhorn. . . . . . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$ up), from Meyringen to Wasen.

NORTH SWISS

Mountains.
Todl.
Bifertenstock
Scheerhorn.
Segneshorn
Claridenstock
Therbif . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,663
There is a carriage road through the Oberalp Pass ( 6,732 feet up) from Dissentis to Andermatt, and a bridle path through the Panixe Pass (7,907 feet up), from
to Elm.
LEPONTINE ALPS. ountains.
Monte I eone.
Blinnenthen
Monte Basodine.
The bighest. . . . . . . . . . 10,748
The highest footpath $(8,165$ feet up) is through the Lochllberg Pass from Relchenau to Spiugen. There is a carriage road through the Furka Pass ( 7,992 feet un), from Obergestelen to Hospenthal. There is a carriage road and a railroad ( 6,936 feet up), from Hospentha to Airolo. RHAETIAN ALPS.

## Mountains. <br> Piz Bernlna.

Plz Roseg. . .
Fect
Orteler Spitze . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,936
up), from Orsieres to Aosta; also Presanella (Clma di Nardis). 11,688
... . . . . . 11,352 Adailkhokh. ...
one through the Augstbord Pass Crozzon di Laris. . . . . . . . . . . . . .10,889 Alagoz, or Alagheuz............ . . . . 3,500

Mountains and Country.
Ruwenzori, Africa
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1-
Klbo; 2-Mawenzi, Ger.
rom is a footpath ( 7,500 feet un), from Sondrio to Val;Serlana, through the Paso del Salto.

ugspitz
There is a tarriage road th 9,081 the A rlberg Pass (5,902 1eet up), irom Bludenz to Landeck.
NORTHERN NORIC ALPS.
Mountains. . : Feet
Dachstein . . . . . . . . : : . : : . . . 9,845
Thorstein ............... : . : : . . . . 9,677
Uebergossenealp
9,643
A carrlage road runs through the
Thurn Pass ( 4,371 . feet up), from Kitzbuhel to Mittersill.

## CENTRRAL TYROL ALPS

Mountains.
Feet.
Gross Glockner . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,405
Wlld Spltz . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,390
Welskugel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,277
Gross Venediger . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,053
There is a carriage road through the Reschen Scheldeck Pass (4,596 feet up), from Landeck to Meran.

Mountains
Hafnereck. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,044
Hoch Golling . . . . . . . 9,383
Feet.
Hoch Gollng . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,243
There is a carrlage road through
the Turrach Pass ( 5,825 feet up),
from Feldkirchen to Tansweg:
MYROL \& VENETIAN ALPS.
Marmolata. . $\because .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 11,045
Cimon della Pala. . . . . . . . . . 11:000
Sorapis . . . . . .". . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,798
There is a carriage road through the Passo di Tresassi (7,073 feet up), from Andraz to Cortina.

SOUTHEASTERN ALPS
Mountains. , Fcet.
Kellerwand. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,500
Terglou . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $9,3,097$
Job dl Montaslo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9, 9,000

There ls a carriage road through
the Cartischer Joch Pass (5,363
feet up), from Slllian to Tillach.
THE PYRENEES

E. Afrlca
Monte Cevalde . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,505
Monte della Disgrazia . . . . . 12,07
Palion della Mare. . . . . . . . 12,038 14,889 Palion della Mare .......... 12,038

The highest bridle path is through the Septimer Pass (7,582 leet up), from Casaccla to Mohns The nighest footpath ls through the
Sertlg Pass ( 9,062 feet up), from
Scanfs to Bergun. The highest car
riage road is through the Bernina
Pass $(7,658$ feet up), from Pontre sina to Poschiabo.

Ponte Adamello. Nardis. 11,832

## AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

## LOMBARD ALPS.

countains

## ILLITERACY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to wrlte their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inability to read (a).

| Country. | Illit- | Basis. | Year. | Country. | Illit- | Basis. | Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pct. |  |  |  | Pct. |  |  |
| Austria. | 13.7 | Pop. over 11 yrs. | 1910 | AMERICA-COM. |  | Pop. over 5 yrs.. | 1901 |
| Belgium | 12.7 7 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1910 | Porto Ric | 45.8 69. | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1910 |
| Bu | 65.9 | Army recruits. Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1913 | Jruguay. ..... | 39. | Pop. over 5 yrs.. | 1908 |
| But |  | Army reeruits... | 1909 | Commonwealth of |  |  |  |
|  |  | Marriages | 1901-10 |  | 1.8 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| Denm | 0.2 1.8 | Army recru <br> Marriages | 1907 | New So. Wales* | 2.0 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
|  | 14.1 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1906 | New Zeala | 1.9 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1901 |
|  |  | Army recruits... | 1912 |  | 0.3 | Marriages | 1901 |
|  | 4.1 | Marriages | 1901-10 | Qucensland* | 2.5 | Pop. over 10 yrs . | 1911 |
| Gree | 57.2 | Army reeruits... Pop. over 10 | ${ }_{1907}^{1912}$ | South Australia* (j) |  |  | 1901 |
|  | 30:0 | Army reeruits. | Nodate |  | 1.8 | Marriages. ..... | ${ }_{1901-10}^{1911}$ |
| Hungary | 33.3 | Pop. over 6 yrs.. | 1910 | Tasmania* | 3:3 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
|  | 9. | Pop. over 9 yrs.. | ${ }_{19011}^{1911}$ |  | 2.4 | Marriages . ${ }^{\text {Pab }}$ | 1901-10 |
| Italy | 37.0 | Marriages P ( 10 vis. | $1911{ }^{19010}$ | $V$ |  | Pop. over 10 yrs. |  |
|  | 31.1 | Army recruits... | 1910 | Westı Aüstr | 1.6 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 191 |
|  |  | Marriages. | 1901-10 | West Austral | 0.6 | Marriages...... | 190 |
| Maltese Islands (e) | 57.5 | Pop. over 5 yrs.. | 1901 | ASIA AND oceania: |  |  |  |
| Netherlands (f) |  | Army recruits. | 1912 | Ceylon: All races... | 78 | All age | 1 |
|  |  | Marriage | 1901-10 | European r |  | All ages | 1901 |
| Prusa | ${ }_{0} 0.02$ | Pop. over | 1910 | India (1) |  | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 190 |
|  |  | Marriages | 1901-10 | Philippine Isi. (m) | 55 | Pon. over 10 yrs. | 1903 |
| Roum | 60.6 | Pop. over 7 yrs | 1909 | Russia (n).... . . . | 87.3 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1897 |
|  | 41.0 | Army reeruits. | 1911 | Hawaii | 26 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1910 |
| ussia. | ${ }_{61}^{69.0}$ | Pop. over 10 yrs. <br> Army recruits | 1897 | Algeri |  |  |  |
| Scotlan | 1.6 | Army recruits <br> Marriages. | 1894 | Algeria. | 13.0 | Army recruits. | 1912 |
| S | 78.9 | Pop. over 1 | 1900 | All races | 64.0 | Pop. over 10 yrs. |  |
|  |  | Army recru | 1911 | European race | 3 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
|  |  | Marriages. | 1901-10 | Oth. than Europ'n | 82 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{58.7}$ | Pop. over 10 y | ${ }_{1911}^{1900}$ | Natal: Ail ra | ${ }_{86.7}^{92.7}$ | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1907 |
| Switserl | 0.3 | Army recruits. | 1911 | European rac | 1.6 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| United Kingdon | 1.0 | Army recruits | 1902-04 | Oth. than Euron'n | 94.8 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| Argenti |  |  |  | Orange Free All raees. | 58. | Pop. over 10 yrs. |  |
| Bolivi |  | Pop. over | 1900 | European race | 2.7 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| Brazil. | 85.2 | All ages. | 1890 | Oth. than Europ'n | 85.8 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| British | 68.8 | All ages | 1901 | Transvaal: Ail races | 69.4 | Pop. over 10 yrs | 1911 |
| ${ }_{\text {Canad }}$ | 11.0 49.9 | Pop. over 5 yrs. | 1911 | European rac | 2.5 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| Colomb | 73.0 | Males of all ages. | 1912 | Onion of So. Afric | 91. |  | 1911 |
| Cost | 80.2 | All ages | 1892 | All races. | 69.7 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 191 |
| Cu | 43.4 | Pop, over 10 yrs. | 1907 | European race. | 3. | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |
| Guatemala | ${ }^{92.7}$ | All ages. ${ }_{\text {Pop. over } 12}$ yrs | $\begin{aligned} & 1893 \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ | Oth. than Europ'n | 88.2 | Pop. over 10 yrs. | 1911 |

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical T'ables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write. (e) Based on number without schooling, (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltcse population. (f) Bascd on number unable either to read or write. (g)

Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any profielency in writing. ( j ) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (i) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read repiy. (m) Civilized population. ( $n$ ) Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia.

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

| Y SECT. | North Anerica. | south Amerlca. | Eurone. | Asia. | Africa. | Occania. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caristra <br> Roman Catho |  | $36,000,000$ |  | 5,500,000 |  |  | 0 |
| Orthodox Catholies... | 1,200,000 | 1,000 | 100,000,000 | 17,500,000 | 3,000,000 | 100,000 | 121,801,000 |
| Protestants, | 66,000,000 | 400,000 | 90,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 170,900,000 |
| Total Christi | 104,200,000 | 36,401,000 | 374,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 14,100,000 | 566,201,000 |
| Jews. . | 500,000 |  | - 10,000,000 |  | -500,000 | 50,000 | $000$ |
| Mohammed | 20000 | 10,000 | -4,000,000 | $140,000,000$ | 45,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 219,030,000 |
| Buddilsts. | 5,000 | 1,000 | $100,000$ | $135,000,000$ | $5,000$ | 50,000 | 135,161,000 |
| Hindus | 100,000 | -100,000 | $50,000$ | $210,000,000$ | 100,000 | ,50,000 | 210,400,000 |
| Confuclanists, Taoists | 100,000 | - 5,000 | 25,000 | $300,000,000$ | 25,000 | 1,000,000 | 30 $1,155,000$ |
| Shintolsts. . . . . . . . . . | 1,000 | 1,000 | $5,000$ | $20,000,000$ | 5,000 | 500,000 | $20,512,000$ |
| Animist | 20,000 | -1,300,000 | $\begin{array}{r}5,000 \\ 2,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $30,000,000$ | 5,00c,000 | 20,000.000 | $136,325,000$ |
| Miscell | 8,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | $16,300,000$ |
| Total Non-Christian | 10.346.000 | 2,452,000 | 16,185,000 | 841,000,000 | 130,735,000 | 51,850,000 | 1,052,568,000 |
| Grand tot | 114,546,0 | 38,853,0 | $390,185,000$ | 871,000,00 | 138,235, | 65,950,000 | 1,618,769,000 |

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

| Grand Divisioñs. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Schools. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Enrolment. } \end{gathered}$ | Grand Divisions. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Schoois. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Enrolment | GRAND Divisions. | No. of Schools, | Total Enrólment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. America: | 155,944 | 18,762.581 | Europe. | 68.189 | 8,623,629 | Oceania. . . . | 14,850 | 495,159 |
| Cent: America So. America. | 167 3,246 | 13,667 $\therefore 162,344$ | Asia.. | $38,8,54$ 10,015 | 1,379,860 | Grand total | 287,426 | 30,206,531 |
| West Indies. . | 1.617 | 137.390 | Malaysia. | 10,538 | 15,676 | Grand tota | 287,420 | 30,200,531 |

## SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREICN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Kind of Bank. | Number of Depositors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | Postal. | 312,383 | 7.882 .158 |
| Australia. | Government and private......... | 3,171,230 | 510,163.974 |
| British Colon | Government and P. O. Savings... Postal Savings. | 1,677,407 | $17,205,547$ $61,072,871$ |
| Bricish West | Government and P. O. Savings.. | -19,567 | $6,242,420$ |
| Canada | Postal <br> Dorminion Government Savings | $\begin{array}{r} 116,541 \\ 30,277 \end{array}$ | $41,654,920$ |
| Chili | Public Savings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 985,692 | 40,101,996 |
| Denmark | Communal and corporate | 1,611,544 | 389,210,173 |
| Egypt. | Postal..... . . . . . . . . . | -224,760 | 3,961,419 |
| Finland. | Postal. Private | $104,062$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,051,521 \\ 75.286 .010 \end{array}$ |
| Franc | Private | 1,922,365 | 591,352,006 |
| Algeria | Postal. Municipa | $6,908,854$ 20,511 | 194,119,692 |
| Tunis.. | Postal. | 1.883 | 1,416.199 |
| Germany | Public and corporate | 32,769.470 | 3,858.832,710 |
| Italy | Communal and corporat Postal | $\begin{array}{r} 2.639,201 \\ 6.273,500 \end{array}$ | $410,338,436$ |
|  | Private | 9,705,600 | 59,759.850 |
| pan | Postal.. | 20,088,713. | 301,832.170 |
| Formosa | Private Postal | $\begin{array}{r} 8,065 \\ 358.204 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172.732 \\ 2,750,812 \end{array}$ |
| Cho | Postal. <br> Postal. | $\begin{array}{r} 358,204 \\ 1,406,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,750,812 \\ \mathbf{7}, 440,556 \end{array}$ |
| Netherlands | Private | 1,561,179 | $70.915,614$ |
|  | Postal. | 1,887,362 |  |
| Dutch East Indies. | Private Postal. | $182,348$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.050,642 \\ 5.620 \end{array}$ |
| Dutch Guiana. .. | Postal. | 12,211 | 5,602,219 |
| Dutch West Indies | Postal | 12,793 4.793 | 101,229 |
| New Zealand | Postal. | 630.783 | 147,813.554 |
| Norway. | Private. | 1,530,872 | $14,231,580$ $419,798,216$ |
| Spain. | Private. | 1,926,718 | 123,014, 227 |
|  | Postal... | 325,144 $2,200,067$ | 14,745,821 |
| Sweden. | Postal...... | 2,661,686 | 22.607,418 |
| Switzerland | Communal and private | 2,597,947 | 4906.732,891 |
| Union of Sou | Postal.. | 306,103 | 33,933,496 |
| United Kingdom. | Trustee Savings. Postal. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,046996 \\ 15,215 ; 824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254,758,195 \\ & 989,174,810 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total foreign countri |  | 120,388,410 | 10,388,647,133 |
|  | Postai. | 120,386,4109. | , 152,389,903 |
| Phillppine | Mutual and stock Savings Postal. . . . . . . . . . . . | $10.737,843$ 110,574 | 6,018,258,000 |
| Grand total |  | 31,702,936 | 6,562,347,880 |

## TELESCOPES.

THE magnirying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of dlameter of the telescope. Thus the 36 -inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3.600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very tranquil atmosphere; consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters or less.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are In the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 lnches in diameter, with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock $11 / 2$ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36 -inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical dlscoveries have been made the 26 -inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24 -inch (photographle objective) belonging to Harvard University, now at the Arequipa, Peru, station of the Harvard Observatory. There is a 30 -inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.
Abroad is the 30 -inch at the Imperlal Observatory Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis from whlch observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris,

France), has a 32 -inch; the Potsdam. Prussia a 31-inch; and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28 -inch.
Two of the most perfect reflecting telescope instruments ever built are at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena. Cal. One mirror is silver on glass, 60 Inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60 -inch mirror has a 25 -foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80,100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory ls a 100 -inch reflector, the tube with the mirror at the bottom ls 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36 -inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28 -inch and a 60 -inch. Harvard University has a 28 -inch and a 60-inch, notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet; a 48 -inch at Melbourne, Austral a; a 60 -inch at Ealing, England; a 48 -inch at Paris. France, and a 39 -inch at Meudon. France. A 61-inch reflecting telescope at the National Astronomic Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, is under construction. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria; B. C., Canada, has a 72 -inch reflector.

POETS-LAUREATE OF ENCLAND.

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a Versificator Regts, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483) John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII. (14851509) Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII. (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who dled in 1599; then Samuel Danlel, who died in

1619; and after him, Ben Johnson (1574-1637), Slr William Davenant (1637-1668), John Dryden (1631-1700), who was deposed at the time of the Revolution. - The others, with the date of appointment, when known, have been: Thomas Shadwell, 1689: Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715: the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718: Colly Cibber, 1730: William Whitebead, 1758 on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785 , on the refusal of Mason: Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson,. 1850; Alired Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913.

## HISTORY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

(Prepared for The World Almanac by the Amcrican Telephone and Telegraph Co.)

Efforts to develop one form or another of wire less telegraphy go back nearly a century. Early experiments involved elther volume distribution of eleetrie eurrent throughout a large area of moist earth or water, the propagation of energy from one circuit to another by electro-magnetic induction, or sueh propagatlon by means of electrostatic induetion. These carly systems, although experimentally tried, failed to become practicable, and the electric wave wireless telegraphy of the present day differs fundamentally in principle from any of them.

Wireless telegraphy may be said to trace its descent dlrectly from the theoretical work of J. C. Maxwell who in 1865, as a result of his researches in mathematical physics, was led to make the prediction 'that vislble light eonsists of electric waves in the ether.' For years the importance of Maxwell's prediction was unrecognlzed because it lay undissociated from the eomplicated mathematical reasoning by whlch he had arrived at it. It was not untll 1887 that lnterest was really aroused in the subject when Heinrich Hertz gave an experlmental proof of the truth of Maxwell's prediction. Hertz showed that the ether of space would transmit electric waves and he showed how these waves might be produced and detected.

Following the work of Hertz, which received widespread attention, the suggestion was frequently made that the newly discovered waves mlght open the way to successful wireless telegraphy. However, the apparatus devised by Hertz for producing and detecting electric waves was in no way suitable to practicable adaptation.

## INVENTION OF THE COHERER

In 1890 the remarkable fact was noted by Branly that metal filings when loosely packed in a smail glass tube normally formed a very poor conductor of electriclty but that they bccame a good conductor under the influence of a nearby electric spark, the action of the spark apparently being to weld the metal grains lightly together. Branly's device recelved the name coherer and it was found to be a much more scnsitive means of detccting elcctric waves than the devlce which Hertz had used

Between the years 1894 and 1896 Marconi initiated his experlments which were destined to become famous, first devoting himself to improvements in the coherer. He adopted an idea origlnating with Popoff of using an electro-magnetic buzzer to deeohere the cohcrer between signals and also found that the coherer when placed between an eartb. connection and a wire running to a large metal screen supported in the air became a very sensitive detector of electrie waves. At about the same time Marconl modified the orig nal oscillator of Hertz by connecting one terminal of the spark gap to the earth and the other to a large acria conduetor. By thls means, which constitutes the first use of what is now known as antenna, he was able to greatly increase the efficiency and amount of energy radiated from the oscillator

Marconl tried out his developments in the field of space telegraphy in England in 1896 and by 1898 had succeeded in telegraphing a distance of $141 / 2$ mlles. During the same year his apparatus was applied to a lightship and communication successfully: established over a short stretch of water. By 1901 he had telegraphed from CornWall to the Isle of Wight, a distance of 200 miles. At about this time he developed an oscillation transformer by means of which the coherer was inductively coupled to the recciving antenna.

## INDUCTIVE COUPLING.

In the use of inductive coupling, Marconi was anticipated by sir Oliver Lodge who devlsed a wireless telegrapli system in which such coupling was used and in which the natural period of the antenna circuit was made equal to the period of the oscillating circuit. Lodge's antenna was not eartl connected like Marconi's but consisted of an upper and lower conducting surface, an arrangement which is eoming into quite general use in recent years and is known as an antenna with eounterpoise. Patents on inductive coupling and tuning were also taken out by Marconi, Arco and Slaby, Braun, Stone, and others. By the use of an auxiliary oscillating circuit, the capacity of which could be made much larger than the capacity of the antenna, means were provided for greatly inereasing the amount of energy radiated as weli as sharpening the frequency of radiation. In 1900 both Arco and Slaby and Marconi slowed that two messages could be sinnultaneously received on different wave lengths by one antenna.

The next important development in spark sets came in 1908 witin the invention by Wiel of the quenched spark. Tlie use of the quenched spark
narrowed materially the band of wave lengths radiated from a transmitting station and llade sharper tuning possible.

In 1902 Castelli, an officer in the Italian Navy, invented the first self-restoring coherer. This permitted the use of the ordinary telephone receiver as a recelving instrument and thereby very greatly improved the sensitiveness of the receiving set Shortly afterward the magnetie and electrolytic detectors were developed, but while they were self-restoring they were never generally used because the crystal detectors, introduced in 1906 as a result of the work of Dunwoody and Picard in America, proved far more sátisfactory in practically every respect.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARC.

In 1903, Poulsen, of Denmark, developed a form of arc which was characterized by a hydrogen atmcsphere surrounding the electrodes and a transversc magnetic electric field between the eiectrodes the field being formed by solenoids through which the current feeding the arc flows. The Poulsen arc proved a very satisfactory gencrator of oscillating culrents up to frequencies of 20,000 to 30,000 and as subsequently developed is used in many of the largest radio telegraph stations throughout the world. Arcs have recently been built, as for the Lafayette Station in France, which are capable of delivering $1,000 \mathrm{k}$. W. to an antenna

The development of the arc, because it supplied a source of continuous waves, held eertain promise of making radio telephony practicable but unti the advent of the vacuum tube no satisfactory means was found of effecting the necessary modulation with speech frequencies
Another form of continuous wave generator which has received much attentlon is the high frequency alternator. The names best known in this field are those of Goldschmidt and Alexander son. In recent years the Alexanderson type of alternator has been the object of important developments by the General Electrie Company and is being used extensively by the Radio Corporation of America in lts large telegraph stations.

Briefly, the importance of contlnuous wave radio telegraph lies in the fact that it makes possible the use of larger amounts of power than the spark and lt permits the generation of narrower bands of waves, thus tending to reduce interference be tween simultaneous messages. It also led to the introductlon of heterodyne reception, by Fessenden about 1905.

## THE VACUUM TUBE.

Within the past few years the vacuum tube or thermionic amplifier has become one of the most important types of generator for continuous waves It was introduced in 1906 by De Forest as a detcetor and amplifier of electrie waves and although it proved under favorable conditions, to be extremely sensitive in these capacities it was not entirely reilable. The vacuum tube or "audion,' as made by De Forest, contained an appreciable amount of residual gas within the evacuated bulb which proved to be largely responsible for its uncertain behavior. Because it gave promise of containing the germ of a sensltive electric amplifier, the Bell Telephone System became intercsted in developing it, beginning 1912, as a means of attalning transcontinental telephony. The telephone engineers undertook a thorough study of its electrical characteristics and applied means for thoroughly exhausting the gas. The resulting tubes acted so satisfactorily as telephone repeaters that the development of much larger power tubes was immediately undertaken with the object of a!pplying them to radio telephony.
These developments produced vacuum tubes which were used successfuily as continuous wave generators and speech modulators and led, in the year 1915, to a successful trial of transoceanic radio-telephony. The development of a vacuum tube in very large sizes is still in its infancy and there ls evcry reason to believe that in the near future it will take lts place beside the arc and alternator for the handling of very large amounts of energy, botli for radio telegraphy and telephony

The use of the vacuum tube detector and am plificr for recciveng purposes, by making possible the detection of very faint signals, ls at present giving rise to extensive use of the loop antenna for directive reception, alld this in turn is leading to the ercction of many radio compass stations and radio beacons for the suppiying of ships' bearings to navigators at sea.

The vacuum tubc has also been generally responsible for the rapid developinent during the past few years of radio-telephony for ship-to-sliore
communication, for military purposes especially for guiding aircraft-and for radio broadcasting.

Following are a few of the more important dates relating to the application of the radio telegraph and teiephone to commerclal and other uses, notably military and broadcasting:

## WIRELESS CHRONOLOGY.

1901-Marconi first succeeded in telegraphing certain signals across the Atlantic and in 1903 a completc message was sent.

1904-A regular telegraph service to handle press news and private messages was begun from Poldhu and Cape Breton to Atlantic liners. This led to the pubiication of smali daily newspapers on board many of the transatlantic steamships.

1906 -The use of radio-telegraphy by steamships had so demonstrated its value as a means of increasing the safety of travel at sea that an International Radio Convention was called in Berlin to consider the desirabliity of establishing certain uniform international practices. The articies of this conventlon, which dealt largely with the international use of the radio telegraph, particularly as concerned its use by shlps at sea, were subscribed to by practlcaily all nations.

1907 -Press despatches were bcing handled by radio-telegraphy across the Atlantic.

1909 -Collislon between the steamships Republic and Fiorida occurred, and by summoning aid the radio-telegraph was instrumental in saving the lives of all on board. The first wireless shipping report was published at Lloyd's in 1910.

1912-The second International Radio-Telegraph Convention was signed at London; like the first one signed at Berlin it had to do especially with safety at sea.

1915-Experimental transoceanic telephony was first achieved, spcech being transmitted by the Bell Teicphone Systcm engineers from Washington, D. C., to Paris and to Honolulu, the latter dis-
tance being ncarly 5,000 miles. During the demonstration a telephone message was sent by wire from New York to Washington and then radiated from Washington to San Francisco, thus establishing the radio-teiephone as a suppiement to the wire system. It is this possibllity which must ile
at the heart of all successful ship-to-shore and transoceanic telephone systems.

1914-19-During the Worid War the value of the radiu telegraph and telephone for many military and naval purposes was thoroughly established. The wireiess teiephone proved particularly useful as a means of directing aircraft.

1920-Following the close of the war, the development of the radio art in the United States was in danger of being seriousiy retarded because of the diversified ownership of essentiai patents. At the suggestion of the United States Government, the leading hoiders of these patents, namely the American Teiephone \& Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation of America and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company entered into a crosslicensing agreement permitting each company to avail itself of the patents of the others in its particular fields. By means of this agreement the greatest research and development staffs in the world have been freed to develop the public service feature of radio without fear of patent infringements.
1921-22-Many radio-telephone stations, located at New York, Newark, Pittsburgh, Schencctady, Chicago, and certaln other cities, adopted the programme of broadcasting music and other entertainment regularly for the purpose of focusing popular interest upon radio. By October 6 the number of broadcasting stations was 546 . California led with 66 , Ohio second with 35 , and New York third with 30 . Fuily 2,000,000 were "listening in" nightiy and, as the average cost of a radio set is $\$ 75$, the amount invested is $\$ 150,000,000$.

# WHAT IT WAS THAT ALEXANDER GRAHAM EELL DISCOVERED. 

(A. C. Curacy in the N. Y. Evening Post).

L'llustration, Paris, August 26, 1854, contained an article by Charles Boursel, in which the eiectricai transmission of speech was predicted in the foilowing words: "Suppose that a man speaks near a movable disk sufficientiy flexible to lose none of the vibrations of the voice; that this disk alternately makes and breaks the connection from a battery; you may have at a distance another disk which wiil simultaneously execute the same vibrations."

Six years later, 1860, Phllipp Reis built a device that he called a "telephone" upon the principie ladd down by Boursei. The tenth and finai form of the "transmitter" is known as the "square box pattern." It consists essentially of a square box, with a membrane in the cover and a mouthpiece in the side. At the centre of the membrane is a ioose contact that makes and breaks the circuit when a sound directed into the box through the mouthpiece causes the membrane to vibrate, The best known form of "receiver" is the "knitting needie receiver." It consists essentially of a knittlng needle wrapped with silk-insulated copper wire and mounted on a box which serves as a sounding board.

The Reis "receiver", operates on a principie that was discovered by C. G. Page, of Salem, Mass., in July, 1837 -namely, that when a riece of iron is suddenly magnetized or demagnetized it wili emit a foeble click. This sound is due, of course, to the adjusting and readjusting of the molecules of the piece of iron.
Specimens of Reis's apparatus are to be found in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., and in semi-private museums in the United States. Why do not these inventions transmit speech satisfactorily?

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUND.

A sound possesses three characteristics: Pitch, which depends upon the frequency of the vibrations, louduess, which depends upon the ampiltude of the vibrations, and timbre, which depends upon the source of the sound. The tones of a piano and of a vioin may be the same as to pltch and loudncss, yet the tones are radically different. That difference is what I mean by timbre.

Reis's telephone will transmit pitcli and loudness, but it cannot transmit timbre, because it operates on the make and break principle.

In the summer of 1874, Aiexander Graham Bell conceived an apparatus that possessed the power of transmitting speech sounds by means of a selfgenerated unbroken undulating current, and on Junc 2,1875 , satisfactorily tested this apparatus. The device consisted essentially of a diaphragm of golibeater's skin, which, when vibrated by the voice. set into similar vibration a steel armature mounted in association with an electromagnet. This motion of the armature generated an unbroken undulating current in the telephone circuit, in accordance with a principle discovered by the Russian scientist, E. Lenz, in 1834, and a principle discovered by the German scientist, F. E. Newmann, in 1845 . These principles may be comblned in a single sentence, as foliows: Any change in the magnetic field, with respect to a conductor, induces a current in the conductor whose direction is such as to oppose the change which produced it, and the induced electromotive force is proportional to the rate of change of the field.

Bcil's. first receiver was an electromagnet with a vibrating steel reed armature. The attraction excrted by the electromagnet upon its armature varied exactly the same as the unbroken undulating current gencrated by the transmitting apparatuis varied. Bell's apparatus transmitted and received timbre as weil as pitch and loudness. For this reason Bell succeeded in transmitting intelligibie speecli while Rels failed.

## BELL'S FIRST PATENT.

Bell's first telephone patcnt, No. 174465, covered the use of an unbroken undulating current for the transmission of speech. It included the use of the alternating undulating current, which is produced by the device that I have just discussed, and the use of a uni-directionai unduiating current, which is producce by incorporating in the circult a battery In association with a transmitter, the resistance of which is varled by the voice of the speaker. A second patent covered the use of a permanent magnet instead of an electromagnet.

Until March 7, 1893, and January 30, 1894 respectiveiy, these patents controlled the manufacture of transmitters and recelvers. No one challenged Bell's claim that he was the inventor of the telerhone until the first patent was about eighteen months old. During thic succeeding twenty years some fifty of the most eminent lawyers in the country tried to demolish Bell's claim and failed.

FOOD CROPS OF THE WORLD (BUSHELS).

| Year. | Corn. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Potatoes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | 2,792,561,000 | 2,640,751,000 | 3,166,002,000 | 959,622,000 | 1,557,634,000 | 4,382,031,000 |
| $1905$ | 3,461,181,000 | 3,327,084 000 | 3,510,067,000 | 1,180,053,000 | 1,495,751,000 | 5,254,598,000 |
| $1910$ | 4,031,630,000 | 3,575,055,000 | 4,182,410,000 | 1,388,734,000 | 1,673,473,000 | 5,274,724,000 |
| $1911$ | 3,461,187,000 | 3,540,717,000 | 3,785,806,000 | 1,375,411,000 | 1,578,547,000 | 4,748,711,000 |
| $1912$ | 4,054,838,000 | 3,759,533,000 | 4,585,231,000 | 1,457,000,000 | 1,901,181,000 | 5,872,953,000 |
| $1913$ | 3,587,429,000 | 4,127,437,000 | 4,697,437,000 | 1,650,265,000 | 1,880,387,000 | 5,802,910,000 |
| $1914$ | 3,877,913,000 | 3,4.85,982,000 | 4,034,857,000 | 1,463,289,000 | 1,596,882,000 |  |
| $1915$ | 4,212,733,000 | 4,173,305,000 | 4,389,374,000 | 1,560,143,000 | 1,586,440,000 | $\dot{3}, 044,014,000$ |
| $1916$ | 3,101,238,000 | 2,279,259,000 | 3,941,101,000 | 1,436,926,000 | 1,530,020,000 | $1,720.356,000$ |
| $1917$ | 3,483,476,000 | 2,224,142,000 | 2,974,750,000 | $913,827,000$ | 434,219,000 | $2,734,156,000$ |
| $1918$ | 3,037,649,000 | 2,818,052,000 | $3,052,246,000$ | $1,076,869,000$ | $528,952,000$ | 2,600,000,000 |
| $1919$ | $3,438,666,000$ | $2,612,032,000$ | $2,729,426,000$ | $797,534,000$ | $502,903,000$ | $2,800,000,000$ |
| $1920$ | $4,144,821,000$ | $2,867,864000$ | $3,548,621,000$ | $1,145,779,000$ | $596,845,000$ | $3,815,826,000$ |
| $1921$ | 3,710,115,000 | 3,035,338,000 | 2,955,079,000 | -968,916,000 | 783,234,000 | 3,303,480,000 |

Wheat figures, 1920, cxclude Russia; and for 1921 exclude Russia, Mexico, and Morocco. The wheat crop of the world for 1922 is estimated at $3,073,032,000$ bushels, exclusive of Russia, Mexico and Morocco.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION.
(In bales of approximately 500 pounds.)

| Annual Average. | World. | United States. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per Ct. } \\ \text { U. S. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Annual Average. | World. | United States. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Per Ct. } \\ \text { U. S. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1800-10 | 1,060,000 | 140,000 | 13.20 | 1901-05 | 18,070,000 | 10,801,000 | 59.77 |
| 1811-21 | 1,172,000 | 231,000 | 19.70 | 1906-10 | 20,956,000 | 11,847,000 | 56.53 |
| 1821-30 | 1,541,000 | 566,000 | 36.72 | 1911 | 24,723,000 | 15,693,000 | 63.47 |
| 1831-40 | 2,317,000 | 1,123,000 | 48.46 | 1912 | 24,158,000 | 13,703,000 | 56.72 |
| 1841-50 | 2,692,000 | 1,953,000 | 72.54 | 1913 | 25,796,000 | 14,136,000 | 54.79 |
| 1851-60 | 4,216,000 | 3,242,000 | 76.89 | 1914 | 26,022,000 | 16,135,000 | 62.00 |
| 1861-70 | 5,027,000 | 2,186,000 | 43.48 | 1915 | 22 175,000 | 11,192,000 | 50.47 |
| 1871-75 | 6,810,000 | 3,623,000 | 53.20 | 1916 | 22,678,000 | 11,450,000 | 50.48 |
| 1876-80 | 7,812,000 | 5,036,000 | 64.46 | 1917 | 20,970,000 | 11,302,000 | 53.89 |
| 1881-85 | 9,224,000 | 5,867,000 | 63.60 | 1918 | 20,461,000 | 12,041,000 | 58.84 |
| 1886-90 | 11,002,000 | 7,232,000 | 65.73 | 1919 | 23,023,000 | 11,421,000 | 49.60 |
| 1891-95 | 12,149,000 | 8,041,000 | 66.18 | 1920 | 21,787,000 | 13,440,000 | 61.68 |
| 1896-1900 | 15,162,000 | 10.081,000 | 66.48 | 1921 | 15,593,000 | 8,340,000 | 53.48 |

The world's production of raw cotton in 1920-21 is estimated at $19,595,000$ bales of 500 lbs . gross, or 478 lbs. net, by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. United States, 13,366,000; India, 2,976,000; Egypt,

Brazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000; and all other countries, 400,000 bales. A normal world crop is about $22,000,000$ bales.

There are about $152,000,000$ cotton spinning 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; spindles in the world, of which $130,000,000$ are spindles in the world, of
actively at work, as a rule

## WORLD'S WOOL PRODUCTION-MILLS IN UNITED STATES.

The world's production of wool averages about $2,600,000,000$ pounds, of which $800,000,000$ pounds comes from Australasia, $460,000,000$ from South America, $200,000,000$ from Russia, $225,000,000$ from the $U$. $S$.

The number of woolen mills in the United States
exceeds 1,000 , and there are about 80,000 looms, over 8,000 of which are used in making carpets and rugs. The number of active spinning spindles exceeds $4,000,000$, pretty evenly divided between woolens and worsteds. There are usually from 250,000 to 500,000 idle spindles.

WORLD'S RAW SILK PRODUCTION.
The world's raw silk production in the 1921-1922 Asia, 35,138,500 (China: Shanghai, 6,518,500; season is estimated at $59,437,000$ lbs., of which Asia exported 48,740,000 lbs.

Raw silk production in the 1920-1921 scason (pounds): Europe, 8,025,000 (Italy, 7,330,000; France, 551,000; Spain, 144,000); Levant, 1,654,000.

Asia, 35,138,500 (China: Shanghai, 6,518,500;
Canton, $4,210,000$ ); Japan, $24,300,000 ;$ India, Canton, $4,210,000) ; ~ J a p a n, ~ 24,300,000 ; ~ I n d i a, ~$
110,000 . Total for world, 44,817,500. Tussah silk, 1,650,000. Figures for Asia cover exports only. Actual production there last year was estimated as follows: China, 22,506,300 lbs.; Japan, 37,385,000 lbs.

## WORLD'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

Yearly average production (pounds)-Algeria, 23,000,000; Argentina, 35,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $170,000,000$; Brazil, 100,000,000; Belgium. 20,000,000; Bulgaria, 30,000,000; Canada, 13,000,000; Ceylon, 25,000,000; Cuba, 75,000,000; China, 500,000,000 ; Chili, $9,000,000$; Colombia, $20,000,000$; Dutch E. Indies, $200,000,000$; France, $50,000,000$; Germany, 60,000,000; Greece, 22,000,000; India,

1,000,000,000; Italy, 20,000,000; Japan, 120,000,000; Korea, 35,000,000; Mexico, 35,000,000; Persia, 20,000,000; Philippines, 100,000,000; Porto Rico, 10,000,000; Paraguay, 18,000,000; Roumania, 20,000,000; Russia, 255,000,000; Santo Domingo, $23,000,000$; Serbia, 7,500,000; Turkey, $90,000,000$; Union of So. Africa, $15,000,000$; United States, 1,400,000; Venezuela, 8,000,000. Total, 4,500,000,000 pounds.

LIVE STOCK IN THE WORLD.

| COUNTRY. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Country. | Cattle. | Shecp. | Swine. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alsace-Lorr | 435,000 | 34,000 | 358,000 | India | 129,591,000 | 21,984,000 | 1,000 |
| Argentina | 27,721,000 | 45,767,000 | 3,199,000 | Italy | 6,240,000 | 11,754,000 | 2,339,000 |
| Australia. | 12,711,000 | 75,554,000 | 696,000 | Japan | 1,345,000 | 500 | 470,000 |
| Austria | 1,842,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,270,000 | Jugo-Sla | 5,4.97,000 | 9,772,000 | 4,849,000 |
| Belgium | 1,292,000 | 126,000 | 546,000 | New Zealan | 3,113,000 | 23,285,000 | 342,000 |
| Brazil. | 37,500,000 | 7,205,000 | 17,329,000 | Norway | 1,038,000 | 1,185,000 | 209,000 |
| Bulgarla | 852,000 | 8,600,000 | 500,000 | Polan | 2,100,000 | 600,000 | 500,000 |
| Canada. | 10,206,000 | 3,676,000 | 3,905,000 | Portuga | 741,000 | 3,851,000 | 921,000 |
| Chosen | 1,480,000 | 1,000 | 924,000 | Roumania | 4,634,000 | 7,791,000 | 2,298,000 |
| Czccho-Slo | 4,213,000 | 976,000 | 2,015,000 | Russia (Europe) | 32,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Denmark | 2,591,000 | 522,000 | 1,430,000 | Russia (Asia) | 18,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Flnland | 1,445,000 | 828,000 | 111,000 | Spain. | 3,718,000 | 20,522,000 | 5,152,00) |
| Formosa | 1,000 | 500 | 1,279,000 | Sweden | 2,551,000 | 564,000 | 717,000 |
| France | 12,782,000 | 9,372,000 | 4,584,000 | Switzerland | 1,425,000 | 244,000 | 639,000 |
| Gcrmany | 16,790,000 | 6,139,000 | 14,149,000 | Unlon of So. Airica | 7,655,000 | 29,305,000 | 943,000 |
| Greece | $\begin{array}{r} 537,000 \\ 1969000 \end{array}$ | 5,468,000 | 365,000 | United Kinglom. | 11,854,000 |  | 3,628,000 |
| Holland | $1,969,000$ $2,223,000$ | 437,000 $1,816,000$ | 450,000 $3,729,000$ | United Sta | 67,464,000 | 36,499,000 | 59,634,000 |

## CULTIVATED AND ARABLE LAND IN CHIEF COUNTRIES,

| COUNTRY. | Year. | Total Prod'tive Area. | Arable Land. | Country . | Year. | Total Prod'tive Area. | Arable Land. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Thous'nds | Thous'nds |  |  | Thous'nds | Thous'nds |
| TH AMERICA. |  | of Acres. | of Acres. | Netherlands. . . . . | 11 | of Acres. | of A cres. |
| United States.... | 1910 |  | 293,794 |  | 1920 | 7,245 | 2,311 |
|  | 1921 |  | 293,701 | Norwa | 1907 | 22,942 | 1,830 |
| Canada | 1911 | 109,945 | 48,319 |  | 1917 | 23,476 | 1,712 |
|  | 1921 |  |  | Poland | 1921 | 79,627 | 42,034 |
| Costa Rica | 1909-10 | 3,090 | 442 | Portugal | 1902 | 17,281 | 5,777 |
| Cuba. | 1899 | 8,717 | 778 | Roumania | 1905 | 24,645 | 14,829 |
| Porto Rico. SOUTH AMERICA. | 1918 | 2,017 | 541 |  | 1921 | 61,479 | 31,448 |
| Argentina. | 1909-10 | 537,805 | 44,446 | 63 Govt.). | 1911 | 698,902 | 245,755 |
|  | 1917-18 |  | 59,167 | Spain. | 1908-11 | 112,665 | 41,264 |
| Chile | 1910-11 | 15,144 | 2,557 | Sweden | 1911 | 65,196 | 9,144 |
|  | 1917-18 | 29,772 | 3,090 |  | 1918 | 71,024 | 9,578 |
| Uruguay ...... | 1908 | 40,875 | 1,962 | Switzerland | 1905 1919 | 7,635 7,914 |  |
| Austria. . | 1911 | 69,939 | 26,272 | ASIA |  |  |  |
|  | 1920 | 17,688 | 4,182 | British India (Bri- |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 1910 | 6,387 | 3,339 | tish Provinces).. | 1910-11 | 465,706 | 264,858 |
| Belgu | 1920 |  | 2,990 |  | 1918-19 | 475,577 | 267,716 |
| Bulgar | 1910 | 18,959 | 8,574 | Chosen. | 1918-19 | 50,754 | 11,832 |
|  | 1920 |  | 8,165 | Formosa . . . ${ }^{\text {co }}$, . | 1911 | 1,972 | 1.884 |
| Denmar | 1912 | 9,198 | 6,385 | French Indo-China. | 1918 | 74,050 | 12,039 |
|  | 1919 | 10,019 | 6,949 | Japan. | 1911 | 74,180 | 17,639 |
| Serbia. . | 1897 | 6,246 | -2,534 |  | 1918 |  | 17,379 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1920 | 33,155 | 14,811 |  | 1919 | 74,014 19,098 |  |
| Finland. <br> France. | 1910 |  | 4,628 59,124 |  | 1913 | 19,098 | 13,759 |
| France | 1910 1919 | 123,642 123,240 | 59,124 54,405 | Russia, Asiatle, (28 Govts and Prov.) | 1911 | 715,838 | 33,860 |
| Germany | 1913 | 126,063 | 63,066 | AFRICA. | 1911 |  | 33, |
|  | 1913 | 110,422 | 53,742 | Algeria. | 1910 | 50,846 | 11,434 |
|  | 1921 |  | 49,566 |  | 1915 |  | 13,176 |
| Greece | 1911 | 7,009 | 2,333 | Egypt. | 1911-12 | 5,486 | 5,457 |
| Great Britain. | 1911 | 47,737 | 14,587 |  | 1919-20 | 5,507 | 5,477 |
|  | 1920 | 47,608 |  | Moroceo (Frenc | 1918 | 18,135 | 5,039 |
| Hungar | 1910 | 77,225 | 35,178 | Tunis. . . . . . . . . . | 1918 | 22,239 | 6,919 |
| Ireland. | 1911 | 17,591 | 3,275 | Union of So. Africa. | 1909-10 | 3,569 | 3,385 |
|  | 1918 | 17,541 | 4,188 |  | 1918 | 10,086 | 9,624 |
| aly | $\begin{aligned} & 1910 \\ & 1911 \end{aligned}$ | 65,164. | 33,815 | Australia..... | 1910<11 | 119,942 | 14,987 |
|  | 1919 | 65,228 |  |  | 1919-20 | 113,416 | 16,809 |
| Latvia | 1921 | 15,908 | 4,576 | New Zealand | 1910-11 | 57,310 | 6,955 |
| Luxemburg | 1911 | - 616 | 300 |  | 1919-20 | 53,971 | 17,855 |
|  | 1920 | 611 | 273 |  |  |  |  |

Productive area includes arable land; natural meadows and pastures, nurseries and orchards; woods and forests, and marsh, heath and uncultivated productive land.

Arable land includes land used for cereals, grass and other fodder crops, foud crops, industrial crops,
crops for seeding purposes, bare fallow, fertilizer crops and fields under natural grass, and other and unspccificd classification.

Changed boundaries in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany mod Roumania partly account for differences in figures.

## WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

Jianuary - Australia, New Zealand and Chili.
February and March-East India, Upper Egypt.
April-Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.
May-Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, 'Texas and Florida.
June-Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentuçy, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.
Julx-Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois,

Indiann, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.
August-Belgium, Holland, Great Brítain, Denmark;
Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba,
North and South Dakota.
Scptember and Octor er-Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and North of Russia.
November-Peru, South Africa and Argentina.
December-Burmah and Argentina.

## CORN HARVEST TIME.

January-New South Walcs.
March and April-Argentina.
September and October-All European countries.
October-The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

## FISHERIES OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by tne U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.)

| Country. | Year. | Products. |  | Country. | Year. | Products. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pounds. | Value. |  |  | Pounds. | Value. |
| Africa.... |  |  | $\$ 5,000,000$ | India and E. |  |  |  |
| Australasia ... |  |  | $5,561,000$ | Indies. . . . . . |  |  | \$20,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1911-1912 |  | 2,078,535 | Japan. . . ${ }^{\text {Newfoundand.. }}$ | 1911 |  | $63,147,550$ $7,971,355$ |
| Belgium | 1912 1920 | 64 | $1,114,375$ $49,241,339$ | Newfoundland.. | 1914 1920 |  | $7,971,355$ $11,337,096$ |
| China and other |  |  |  | Portugal | 1918 |  | 11,337,096 |
| Asia. |  |  | 34,000,000 | Russia. |  | 1,206,000,000 | 50,000,00 |
| Denmar | 1919 | 195,997,312 | 14,502,096 | Scotland. | 1921 | 582,425,548 | 24,362,965 |
| ligynt. | 1920 | 77,920,216 | 9,489,926 | So. and Cent. |  |  |  |
| Fingland and |  |  |  | Am.\&W.Ind. |  |  | 13,035,000 |
| Wales | $1921{ }^{1919}$ | 1,251,554,752 | $80,467,005$ $84,725,590$ | Spain. | 1920 | $889,763,226$ $300,414,016$ | 72,197,408 |
| Taroe. | 1919 | 5i, $172,47 \dot{7} \dot{2}$ | $84,519,296$ <br> 3,5 | Other Europe. | 1918 | 300,414,016 | 4,800,000 |
| Germany | 1919 | 2,54,407,720 | 10,764,605 | U. S. (including |  |  |  |
| Holland | 1921 | 373,705,832 | 10,790,290 | Alaska).... |  | 2,500,000,000 | 80,000,000 |
| Italy. | 1916 | . 2170984 | 3,372,387 | U. S. Ins. Pos.. |  |  | 15,800,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  | 737,004,234 |

## THE FIVE GREAT FOOD GROUPS.

(Prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

Every food may be put into one of five groups. Each of these groups serves a special purpose in nourishing the body. Some food from each group is needed regularly by the body.

1. Vegetables and fruits.
2. Meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, soy beans, and peanuts.
3. Cereal gralns and their products.

4 Sweets-Sugar syrups, honey, candles.
jelly, and ats and fat foods-Butter, cooking fats, and table oils; suet, salt pork and bacon; nuts.

1. Vegetables and fruits furnish some of the material from whlch the body is made and keep its many parts working smoothly. They help to prevent constlpation.
2. Meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, soy beans, and peanuts help to build up the growing body and renew used-up parts. That is their main business, though
they also serve as fuel. Milk is important for children.
3. Cereals, and the flours, meals, breads, cakes, breakfast foods, and other dishes made from them act as fuel for the work of tne body, much as the gasoline burning In an automobile engine makes the car go. This is their chief business. Moreover they give the body some building material.
4. Sweets, too, are fuel. They also give flavor to other foods. Tney are valuable food, but many persons eat more of them than they need, and one could get along better without this group than without any of tne otners. Sweet iruits, especially dried ones like dates and raisins, contain much sugar and are better for the children than candy. 5. Fats. These furnish body-fuel in a concentrated form. Some are nceded especially by hardworking people. Expensive fats are no better fuel than cheap ones. Dripplngs from bacon and other left-over fats can well be used. Children need some butter fat.

HUNDRED-CALORIE PORTIONS IN COMMON FOOD MATERIALS.
The fuel value of food is measured in calories just | in meal planning, the hundred-calorie portion is as length is measured in inches. For convenience sometimes used. as is done in the following table:

Group I. Veqetables and Fruits.

| Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VEGETABLES, FRESH. |  | veGETABLES, FRESH-CONt'd. |  | FRUITS, FRESH-COnt' $d$. |  |
| Asparagus. ${ }^{\text {Beans,llma, sh' }}$ d | $\frac{1}{5}$ per lber lb | Radishes | 1 per lb | Huckleberries. . | $31 / 2$ per ib. or qt. |
| "، ${ }^{\text {ans, }}$ "، | 8 per quart. | Spinach | $1{ }^{3}$ per lb. | Lemons | $41 / 2$ per dozen |
| Beans, string. | $13 / 4$ per lb. |  | 5 per peck. |  | medium sized. |
| Bcets. . . . . | 11/2 per quart. | Squash... | 1 per lb. | Muskmelon | 1 per lb. or 1 per medium-sized. |
| Cabbage. . . <br> Carrots. Caullflower. | 1 per lb. | Turnips | $11 / 4$ per lb. | Oranges | $13 / 4$ per lb. or 10 |
|  | 3 per mediumsized head (31bs) | Turnip tops. vegetables, | 2 per lb. |  | per dozen medium sized. |
|  | $11 / 2$ per lb. | CANNED. |  | Peaches. | $11 / 2$ per lb.; 6 per |
|  | $11 / 2$ per lb. 2 per med.-sized | Beans, string | 1 per lb. <br> $11 / 4$ per No. 2 can. |  | dozen. |
|  | head (11/2 lbs.) | ، baked | 6 per lb. | Plums | $33 / 4$ per lb. |
| Celery | $3 / 4$ per lb. |  | 7 per No. 2 can. | Raspberric | 3 per lb. or qt |
| Corn. | 13/4 per lb. | C | $41 / 2$ per lb. | Strawberries | $13 / 4$ per lb. or qt. |
|  | 11 per doz. medsized ears. |  | 6 per No. 2 can. | Watermelon | 1/2 per lb. |
| Cowpeas, sh'led | 6 per lb. |  | $11 / 4$ per No. 2 can. | Cherries | 4 per lb. |
| Cucumbers.... | 3/4 per lb. | as | $21 / 2$ per lb. |  | 5 per No. 2 can. |
|  | 1/4 per med.-sized cucumber. | VEGETABLE | 3 per No. 2 can. | eache | 2 per lb. <br> $21 / 2$ per No. 2 can. |
| Lettuce | $3 / 4$ per lb. <br> $1 / 4$ per medium- | Beans. | 15 | Pear | $31 / 2$ per lb. <br> $41 / 2$ per No. 2 can. |
|  | slzed head. | Cowpeas | 151/2 per lb. | Pineapplcs | 7 per lb. |
| Mushrooms | 2 per lb. | Peas. | 16 per lb. |  | $41 / 2$ per No. 2 can. |
| Okra. | $11 / 2$ ner lb. | FRUITS, FRESH. |  | FRUITS, DRIED. |  |
| Onions | 2 per lb. | Apples. | 2 per lb. | Appl | 13 per lb. |
| Parsnlp | $21 / 2$ per lb. |  | 24 per peck. | Dates | 14 per lb. |
| Peas. | $21 / 2$ per lb. | Bana | 3 per lb. | Figs | $141 / 2$ per lb. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Potatoes, Irish } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { Pueet. } \\ \text { Punipk } . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ \end{gathered}$ | 20 per peck. |  | l1 per doz. me- | Prunes | $111 / 2$ per lb. |
|  | 3 per lb. <br> 45 per peck. | Cherrie | $31 / 2$ per lb. or qt. | Raisins | 14 per lb. |
|  | $41 / 2$ per lb. | Cranber: | 2 per lb. or qt. | MISCELLANEOUS |  |
|  | 63 per peck. | Currant | $21 / 2$ per lb. or qt. | Ollves, green or |  |
|  | $1 / 2$ per lb. | Grapes. | $31 / 2$ per lb. or qt. | rlpe......... | 10 per lb. or plnt. |

Groul II.-Foods Depended Upon for Efficient Protein.

| Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DAIRY PROD'CTS Milk, whole. |  | MEATS-Cont' $l$ Mutton, av'rge. | 12 per lb. | FISH, SMOKED, SALT-CONt'd. |  |
| Milk, whole.... <br> Mllk sklm | 3 per lb.; 6 per qt. 3 per quart. | Mutton, av'rge. | 22 per lb. |  |  |
| Buttermllk | 3 per quart. | Pork, exc. items |  | Mackerel, salt.. | 10 per lb. |
| Milk, cond'ised |  | In V, average .. | 13 per lb. | FISH, CANNED. |  |
| unswectened. | 8 per lb. or qt. | Veal, average.. | $51 / 2$ per lb. | Salmon...... . | $61 / 2$ per lb. |
| Milk, cond'nsed | 15 per lb | Chicken, br |  | Sardines. Tuna fish. | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ per lb. ${ }^{1 / 2}$ per 1 |
| Mllk, drled, whi | 23 per lb. | Fowl. . . . . . | $71 / 2$ per ib. | SHELLFISH, |  |
| Mllk, drled,skm | 16 per lb. | FISH, FRESH. |  | FRESH. |  |
| Cheese,ordlnary | $191 / 2$ per lb. | Bass. | 2 per lb. | Lobster | $11 / 2$ per lb. |
| Cheese, cottage. | 5 per lb. | Codfish. . . . . | $11 / 2$ per lb. | Oysters. | 2 per lb. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Eggs.aits. } \end{gathered}$ | 9 per lozen. | Hallbut, steak.. Mackerel, Span. | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 2 \text { per lb. } \\ & 31 / 2 \text { per lb. } \end{aligned}$ | Scallops | 4 per quart. $31 / 2$ per lb. |
| Beef, average | 10 per lb. | Perch. | 2 per lb. | SHELLFISH, |  |
| Beef, chuck. | $71 / 2$ per lb. | Salmo | 6 per lb. | CANNED. |  |
| Beef, corned | $121 / 2$ per lb. | Shad | $31 / 2$ per lb. | Lobster | 4 per lb. |
| Beef llver | $51 / 2$ per lb . | Shad ro | 6 per lb. | Shrimps. | 5 per lb. |
| Beef rlbs | 11 per lb. | Smelts | $21 / 4$ per lb. | LEGUMES. |  |
| Beef, round | $71 / 4 \text { per li). }$ | Trout, brook | $21 / 4$ per lb. | Peanuts, unshd. | 19 per lb. |
| Beef, slrloin | $91 / 2$ per lb. | FISH, SMOKED, SALT. |  | Peanuts, slielled | 11 per quart. |
| Beef tonguc.... | $51 / 2$ per lb. | SMOKED, SALT. |  |  | 27 per lb. |
| Lamb, average. | 10 per lb. | Cod, salt (bone- <br> less) | 5 per lb. | Peanut butter. | $271 / 2 \text { per lb. }$ $20 \text { per lb. }$ |
| Lamb, loin | 13 per lb. | Halibut, smoke. | 9 per lb. |  |  |


| Group ill.-Cereal Foods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materialas. | No. of HundredCaloric Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. |
| Bread......... $\ldots . .$. Cerenls, flaked. Corn meal. . . | 12 per lb. 9 per loaf; 16 oz . dough, 12-14 oz. baked. 15 per lb. 16 per lb . | Crackers. Flour, wheat Flour, buckwh't Macaroni. . . . . Oatmeal | 19 per lb. 16 per lb. 16 per lb. .16 per lb. 18 ner lb. | izice. <br> Rolls. <br> Rolls, 2-oz. size. <br> Taploca. <br> Wheat, shred'd. | 16 per lb. <br> 12 per lb. <br> 18 per dozen. <br> 16 per lb. <br> $161 / 2$ per lb. |
| Group IV.-Sugars and ${ }^{\text {Sugary }}$ Foods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Material | No. of HundredCalorle Portions. |
| Candy, aver'ge. <br> Honcy. ....... <br> Molasses...... | 17 per 1b. <br> 15 per lb. <br> 55 per quart. <br> 13 per lb. | Molasses Syrup, corn " maple. | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \text { per quart. } \\ & 141 / 2 \text { per } 1 \mathrm{~b} . \\ & 54 \text { per quart. } \\ & 49 \text { per quart..... } \end{aligned}$ | Sugar, granul'd. <br> Chocolate, milk <br> mane <br> sweet | 18 per 1 lb . <br> 15 per lb. <br> $221 / 2$ per lb. <br> 22 per lb. |
| GROUP V.-FATS AND FAT FOODS, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portlons. | Materials. | No. of HundredCalorie Portions. |
| FATS, TABLE AND CODKING. Butter Lard. Oil. Suet Crcam, is $\dot{p}$. Cream, 40 p. c. fat meats. Bacon. Pork, salt Pork sausage | 34 per lb. 41 per lb. <br> 41 per lb. 34 per lb. 9 per lb. or pint 17 per lb. or pt. <br> 26 per lb. <br> $281 / 2$ per 1 lb . <br> 21 per 1 b . | NUTS. <br> Almonds,unsh'd shelled <br> Brazll nuts, unshelled Brazilnuts, sh'd Butternuts, unshelled. Butternuts, s'd. Cocoanut in shl. without milk.. | 16 per 1 b . 29 per lb. <br> 16 per lb. 32 per lb. <br> 4 per lb. 32 per lb. <br> 14 per lb. | NuTS-Cont'd. Hickory nuts, unshelled.. Hickory nuts, shelled. Pecans, unsh'd Pecans, shelled. Walnuts, Calif., unshelled Walnuts, Calif., shelled Chocolate | 12 per 1b. <br> 33 per 1 lb . <br> 17 per lb. <br> 33 per lb. <br> $81 / 2$ per lb. <br> 32 per 1 b . <br> 28 per lb. |

WEEKLY NEEDS OF A FAMILY.
The number of hundred-calorie portions needed the other hard muscular work, an active boy 16 by any family can be estimated by reference to the table given below. For illustration, if a family consists of one man who does llttle muscular work; two women, one of whom does little muscular work,
years of age, and three children, 11,8 , and 4 years of age, they would require, respectively, about 200 , $150,200,280,140,120$, and 100 hundred-calorie portions a week, whlch make a total of about 1,200 hundred-calorje portions per week.

## ENERGY NEEDS OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS.

(Hundred-Calorie Portlons.)

| INDIVIDUAL. | Per Day | Per | INDIVIDUAL. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Day } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Per} \\ & \mathrm{Wr} . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A man or boy using much muscular energy in work or play up to | 40 | 280 | A boy or girl between 10 and 12 years of | 20 | 140 |
| A man or boy using little or no muscular energy in work or play | 27 |  | A boy or glrl between 6 and 9 years of | 17 | 120 |
| A woman or girl using much muscular energy in work or play | 27 | 200 | A boy or girl between 2 and 5 years of age, at least. | 14 | 100 |
| A woman or girl using little or no muscular energy in work or play. . . . . . . . . . | 22 | 150 |  |  |  |

The diet wlll usually prove adcquate and appetizing if the necessary calories of energy are supplied somewhat as follows:

About one-fifth by fruits and vegetables.

About one-fitth by meat, milk, and similar foods. About three-tenths by cereal foods.
About one-tenth by sugar and other sweets.
About one-fiftn by fats and fat foods.

## COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD UNMINED.

UNifen States and Alaska. 3,538,506,328,300 tons, of which $16,153,000,000$ tons is anthracite. $2.155,000,000,000$ tons is bituminous, and $2,054,-$ $000,000,000$ tons ls sub-bltumlnous and lignite; Canada, $1,361,000,000,000$ tons, of which 2,000,000.000 is anthraeite and $313,000,000,000$ is bituminousi China, 1,097,000,000,000 tons, of which $427.000,005,000$ in anthraeite; Germany, 467,000,-000,000 tons, of which $452,000,000,000$ tons is bituminous and the rest sub-bituminous; Great Britain, $209.000,000,000$ tons, of which 12,000,000,000 is anthraeite; Slberia, $192,000,000,000$ tons, no anthracite; Australia, 183,000,000,000 tons, all bituminous or sub-bituminous; India, 87,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite: Russia in Europe, 66,000,000.000 tons, of which $41,000,000$ is anthracite; Union of South Africa, $62,000,000,000$ tons, of which $13,000,000,000$ is anthracite; Austria, $59,000,000,000$ tons, ne anthracite; Colombia, $30,000,000,000$ tons, no anthracite: Indo-Clina, $22,000,000,000$ tons, all anthracitc; France, $19,000,000,000$ tons, of which 4,000,000,000 is anthracite: Belgıum, 12,$000,000,000$ tons, no antliracite; Spain, 10,000,000,000 tons, of which $2,000,000,000$ is anthracite; Spitzbergen, $9,000,000,000$ tons, no anthracitc; Japan, $9,000,000,000$ tons, no anthracite; Holland, $5.000,000,000$ tons, no anthracite; other eountries, $24.009,000,000$ tons, of which $3,000,000,000$ is anthracite.

Total coal reserves, $7,460,506,000,000$ tons, of which $542,103,000,000$ is anthracite.

Coal unmined in Pennsylvania is estimated at $16,000,000,000$ tons anthracite and $108,474,000,000$ tons bituminous; in West Virginia, 150,363,600,000 tons, bituminous.

## COAL OUTPUT OF THE WORLD.

The yearly coal production of the world is estimated at slightly under $1,500,000,000$ short tons, of whlch from $550,000,000$ to $650,000,000$ tons is mined In the United States; 325,000,000 in Great Britaln; $300,000,000$ in old Germany; $66,000,000$ in old Austria-Hungary; 50,000,000 in old France; $40,000,000$ in old Russia; 25,000,000 in Belgium; $30.000,000$ in Japan; 20,000,000 in Chlna; 20,000,000 in India; 15,000,00¢ in Canada; 12,000,000 in New South Wales; 7,00U,000 in Spain; 10,000,000 in Union of South Africa; 2,500,000 in New Zealand; and smaller amounts in Holland, Chlle, Mexlco, Turkey, Italy, Sweden, Serbia, Bulgaria, Peru and other countries.

## COAL MINERS-THEIR AVERAGE NUMBER

The number of men employed in the Pennsylvania antlracite mines ranged as high as 180,000 in 1914 , and as low as 154,000 in 1917 . They average 200 (1908) to 293 (1918) davs' work a year, and they dig 2.02 (1913) to 2.39 (1908) tons per man per day.
In the bituminous mines the number of employees ranged up to 615,305 in 1918 . with 24.3 (lays' work per year, and an average digging of 3.91 (1915) tous per man per clay.

## IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT OF CHIEF COUNTRIES.

| Year. | United Kingdom. | United States. | Germany. | France. | YEAR. | United Kingdom. | United States. | Germany. | France. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PIG IRON. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Met. ton | Met.to | STYEL. | Long tons. | Long tons. | Met. tons. | Met.tors. |
| 1900 | 8,960,000 | 13,789,000 | 8,521,000 | 2,714,000 | 1900 | 4,901,000 | 10,188,000 | 6,646,000 | 1,565,000 |
| 190 | 9,608,000 | 22,992,000 | 10,988,000 | 3,077,000 | 1905 | 5,812,000 | 20,024,000 | 10,067,000 | 2,240,000 |
| 1910 | 10,012,000 | 27,304,000 | 14,793,000 | 4,032,000 | 1910 | 6,374,000 | 26,095,000 | 13,699,000 | 3,390,000 |
| 1911 | 9,526,000 | 23,650,000 | 15,534,000 | 4,426,000 | 1911 | 6,462,000 | 23,676,000 | 15,019,000 | 3,681,000 |
| 1912 | 8,751,000 | 29,727,000 | 17,753,000 | 4,939,000 | 1912 | 6,796,000 | 31,251,000 | 17,302,000 | 4,428,000 |
| 19 | 10,260,000 | 30,972,000 | 16,765,000 | 5,124,000 | 1913 | 7,668,000 | 31,301,000 | 18,959,000 | 4,620,000 |
| 19 | 8,924,000 | 23,332,000 | 14,392,000 |  | 1914 | 7,885,000 | 23,513,000 | 14,973,000 |  |
| 19 | 8,794,000 | 29,916,000 | 11,790,000 |  | 191 | 8,550,000 | 32,151,000 | 13,258,000 |  |
| 191 | 9,048,000 | 39,435,000 | 13,285,000 | 1,447,000 | 1916 | 9,196,000 | 42,774,000 | 16,183,000 | 1,952,000 |
| 191 | 9,420,000 | 38,621,000 | 13,142,000 | 1,684,000 | 1917 | 9,804,000 | 45,061,000 | 16,587,000 | 2,232,000 |
| 191 | 9,066,000 | 39,052,000 | 11,590,000 | 1,297,000 | 1918 | 9,591,000 | 45,073,000 | 14,874,000 | 1,912,000 |
| 19 | 7,398,000 | 31,015,364 | 5,654,000 | 2,376,000 | 191 | 7,894,000 | 34,671,232 | 6,732,000 | 2,148,000 |
| 1920 | 8,007,000 | 36,925,987 | 5,550,000 | 3,380,000 | 192 | 9,056,000 | 42,132,934 | 7,710,000 | 3,002,000 |
| 1921 | 2,611,000 | 16,750,000 | 5,750,000 | 3,294,000 | 1921 | 3.624 .000 | 20,250,000 | 7,750,000 | 2,913,000 |

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.
(Long or metric tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.)

Plg iron (1913) 65,566,000; (1919) 46,690,000; (1920) 54,976,000; (1921) 29,281,000.

Steel (1913) 63, 356,000 (1919) 51,774,000; (1920) 63,117,000; (1921) 35,342,000.

The "minette" ore field. which extends over a portion of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium,
is the most important as regards quantity in Europe. This field in 1912 produced $44,000,000$ tons, or 28 per cent. of the world's output. The oregeologically a bedded oolitic ironstone of Jurassic age-is a carbonate partly oxidized to brown ore,

IRON ORE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.
The unmined iron ores of the world are offcially estimated as follows, in metric or long tons:

| Countries. | Iron Ore. | Iron. | Countries. | Iron Ore. | Iron. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe: | Metric tons. | Metric tons. | Europe-Continued. | Metric tons. | Metric tons |
| Germany | 1,270,000,000 | 600,000,000 | Greece. | 100,000,000 | 45,000,00 |
| France. | $5,630,000$ $1,300,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,000,000,000 \\ 455,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Other European countries.... |  |  |
| Sweden. | 1,158,000,000 | 740,000,000 | oun | 77,000,000 | 30,0 |
| Russia | 865,000,000 | 387,000,000 | Total Europ | 12,000,000,000 | 6,528,000,00 |
| Spain | 711,000,000 | 349,000,000 | America | 9,855,000,000 | 5,154,000,000 |
| Norway | 367,000,000 | 124,000,000 | Africa | 125,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungar | $284,000,000$ $270,000,000$ | $103,000,000$ $90,000,000$ | Asia. | $260,000,000$ $136,000,000$ | 156,000,000 |

The French figures for ore include $150,000,000$ tons in Algeria and Tunis.
WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN (METRIC TONS).

| CaUntry. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | COUNTRY. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federated Maiay States... | 40,470 | 37,970 | 37,460 | Nigeria. | 7,070 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Brit. Prot'd Malay States. | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,000 | Australia | 4,970 | 4,740 | 4,000 |
| Bolivia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28,320 | 30,550 | 30,000 | Cornwall. | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Banca. | 13,940 | 11,000 | 11,000 | Union of South | 1,540 | 1,370 | 1,300 |
| Billiton and Singkep | 7,740 11.800 | 9,000 8,500 | 9,000 9000 | Other countries | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| China | 11,800 8,600 | 8,500 8,600 | 9,000 8,000 | Total... | 134,750 | 128,230 | 125,760 |

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM (IN TROY OUNCES).

| COUNTRY. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1317. | 1918. | 1919. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bo |  |  | 200 |  | India 18 | India 9 | Indies 52 |  |  |
| Canada | 30 | 30 | 50 | . 30 | 100 | 60 | 80 | . 30 | . 30 |
| Colombia | 12,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 17,500 | 18,000 | 25,000 | 32,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| N. S. Wales, Tas'a. | 12.470 300,000 | 12,008 300,000 | 1,500 250,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,248 \\ 241,200 \end{array}$ | 3,03 124,000 | 222 63,900 | 330 50,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,606 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1,326 30,000 |
| Russia. ${ }_{\text {United }}$ States..... | 300,000 628 | 300,000 721 | 250,000 483 | 241,200 | 124,000 | 63,900 750 | 50,000 605 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| To | 313,128 | 313,52 | 267,233 | 260,548 | 143,163 | 89,941 | 83,067 | 36,533 | 67,180 |

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINERALS.

Lead (1918) 1,250,000 metric tons; quicksilver (1918) 89.157 flasks of 75 lbs. each; aluminum (1919) 147,000 long tons; chromite ore (1918) 232,400 long tons: antimony (1913) 26,000 metric tons; zinc (1915) 655,000 metric tons; natural graphite (1918) 205,000 metric tons; tungsten
ore (1918) 31,865 metric tons; bauxite (1919) 721, 000 metric tons; ccal (1920) $1,300,000,000$ metric tons; magnefite (1917) 675,000 metric tons: petroieum (1920) $544,885,000$ bbis. of 42 galions each; phosphate rock (1913) $7,140,015$ metric tons.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE RUBEER.
(Figures represent long tons, 2,240 lbs.)

| Year. | Plantation. | Brazil. | Other Kinds. | Total. | Year. | Plantation. | Brazill. | Other Kinds. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | 4. | 26,750 | 27,136 | 53,890 | 1911 | 14.419 | 37,730 | 23,000 | 75,149 |
| 1901 | 5 | 30,300 | 24,545 | 54,850 | 1912 | 28,518 | 42,410 | 28,000 | 98,928 |
| 1902 | 8 | 28,700 | 23,632 | 52,340 | $1913 .$ | 47,618 | 39,370 | 21,452 | 108,440 |
| 1903 | 21 | 31,100 | 24,829 | 55,950 | $1914$ | 71,380 107,867 | 37,000 37,220 | 12,000 13,615 | 120,380 |
| 1904 | 43 145 | 31,000 35,000 | 32,077 27,000 | $62,120$ | $1915$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,867 \\ & 152,650 \end{aligned}$ | 37,220 <br> 36,500 | 13,615 12,448 | 158,702 |
| 1905 | 145 | 35,000 36,000 | 27,000 29,700 | $62,145$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1916 . \\ & 1917 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,650 \\ & 204,251 \end{aligned}$ | 36,500 39.370 | 12,448 13,258 | $\begin{aligned} & 201,098 \\ & 256,879 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1906 | 510 1000 | 36,000 38,000 | 29,700 30,000 | $66,210$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1917 . \\ & 1918 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204,251 \\ & 210.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.370 \\ & 38,000 \end{aligned}$ | 13,258 12,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 256,879 \\ & 260.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1907 | 1,000 | 38,000 39,000 | 30,000 24,600 | $69,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1918 . \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | 210,000 240,000 | 38,000 38,000 | 12,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 260,000 \\ & 290,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1908 | 1,800 | 39,000 42,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,600 \\ & 24,000 \end{aligned}$ | $65,400$ $69,600$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1919 \\ & 1920 \end{aligned}$ | $240,000$ | 38,000 30,790 | 12,000 8,125 | $\begin{aligned} & 290,000 \\ & 343,731 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1909 | 3,600 8,200 | 42,000 40,800 | 24,000 21,500 | 69,600 70,500 | 1920 | 304,816 <br> 272,915 | 30,790 19,837 | 8,125 2,890 | $\begin{aligned} & 343,731 \\ & 205,642 \end{aligned}$ |

Nearly 76 per cent. of planted acreage plantation rubber is owned by British capitai, and 5.6 per cent. by American capitai, according to beet avallable authorities.
The 55,000 acres planted and controiled by

American capital comprise the catate of the General Rubber Co., in Sumatra. American 'ntercsts have aiso acquired 40,000 acres of undeveloped land in Sumatra. A very ilmited area is also planted to rubber in Mindanao Philippincs.

METALS AND THEIR DISCOVERERS.


## DEATHS, BIRTHS, AND RATES, IN GREAT CITIES.

Note-The general death and birth rates, and death rate under 1 year, are per 1,000 population; all other rates are per 100,000 .


The death rates for typhoid, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria are, generally speaking, higher $\ln$ forelgn than In American cities.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1920.

The important facts in the record of vital statlstics for England and Wales for the year 1920, as presented $\ln$ the Eighty-third Annual Report of the Registrar for England and Wales for that year, are stated to be the followlng: The highest marriage rate recorded to that date- 20.2 per 1,000 of the populatlon, a rate, 4.8 above the average of the last 10 -year period unaffected by the war ( $1905-1914$ ); the highest birth rate ( 25.5 per 1,000
population) since 1909 ; and the lowest death rave recorded, namely 12.4 per $1,0 \mathrm{c} 0$ population, being 1.3 below the rate for 1919 . The number of deaths was 466,130 -the smallest number recorded in any year slnce 1862, when the population was little more than half that of 1920 .

The proportion of males to females born in 1920 was 1,052 per 1,000 , contlnulng much above pre-war experience. The loss of births attributable to the war was estimated at about 600,000 .

## MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN GERMANY

The Statistische Reichsamt has recently published the marriage, birth and death rates in Germany for 1921, and comparisons are made with the figures for the years 1904-1920. The following table gives
the data for the years 1904 to 1921, inclusive, and the difference between the birth rates and death rates for each year:

Marriage, birth, and death rates per 1,000 population in Germany, 1904 to 1921, inclustve.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Marriage } \\ \text { Rate. } \end{gathered}$ | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Differonce. | YEAR. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Marriage } \\ \text { Rate. } \end{gathered}$ | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Dlfierence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1904 | 8.0 | 35.1 | 20.6 | $+14.5$ | 1913 | 7.7 | 28.3 | 15.3 | $+12.5$ |
| 1905. | 8.1 | 34.0 | 20.8 | +13.2 | 1914 | 6.8 | 27.6 | 19.9 | +12.7 +7.7 |
| 1906 | 8.2 | 34.1 | 19.2 | +14.9 | 1915 | 4.1 | 21.0 | 22.0 | - 1.0 |
| 1907. | 8.1 | 33.2 | 19.0 | +14.2 | 1916. | 4.1 | 15.7 | 19.7 | - 4.0 |
| 1908 | 8.0 | 33.0 | 19.0 | $+14.0$ | 1917 | 4.7 | 14.4 | 20.8 | - 6.4 |
| 1909 | 7.8 | 32.0 | 18.1 | +13.9 | 1918 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 18.8 | $-4.1$ |
| 1910 | 7.7 | 30.7 | 17.1 | + 13.6 | 1919 | 13.4 | 20.6 | 16.1 | + 4.5 |
| 1911 | 7.8 | 29.5 | 18.2 | +11.3 | 1920 | 14.8 | 27.1 | 16.3 | +10.8 +11. |
| 1912 | 7.9 | 29.1 | 16.4 | +12.7 | 1921 | 11.9 | 26.1 | 14.8 | +11.3 |

Positive figures indicate excess of births over deaths; minus figures excess of deaths over births.
The figures in the following table represent the compared with 1913 , the figures for 1913 being marriages, births, and deaths in 1920 and 1921 as taken as a base and represented as 100:

Marriages, births, and deaths in Germany in 1920 and 1921 as compared wtth 1913.
(The figures for 1920 and 1921 are in percentages of those for 1913 , which are represented by 100.)
$\overline{\text { Marriages. . }}\left|\frac{1013 .}{100}\right| \frac{1920 .}{190}\left|\frac{1921 .}{155}\right| \| \frac{}{\text { Births..... }}\left|\frac{1913 .}{100}\right| \frac{1920 .}{94}\left|\frac{1921 .}{91.6}\right||\overline{\text { Deaths..... }}| \frac{1913 .}{100}\left|\frac{1920 .}{101.3}\right| \frac{1921 .}{93.7}$

## POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

NOTE-When the poison is unknown, glve st mulants and soothing liquids.
The data below is from an American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.

> Table I-Poisons for which an emetic is alway sgiven first.

The treatment is in addition to an emetic.
ALCOHOL-In any form-rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.

Symptoms-Giddiness, swaying of body, inablity to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak puise, may be convulsions and unconsclousness.
Treatment-Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and eliest. When somewhat recovered wrap warmly and put to bed.
ARSENIC-Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. "Sometimes in tinned frults and beer.

Symptoms-Severe pain in stomach; purging; severe cramps in legs, vomlting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.

Treatment-Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dlalyzed iron in $1 / 2-$ ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stlmulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.
CARBON MONOXIDE-It is in blast and coke furnaces and foundries; in leaky furnaces or ehimneys; about gas stoves without flue connections, such as tenements. tailor shops or boarding houses. The exhaust gases of gasoline automobiles contain from 4 to 12 per cent. of carbon monoxide, and in closed garages men are not infrequently found dead beside a running motor. A similar danger may anise from gasoline englnes in launches. The gas is formed also in stoke-rooms, $\ln$ gun turrets on battleships, in petroleum refineries, and in the Leblanc soda process in cement and brick plants. In underground work it may appear as the result of shot firing, mine explosions, or mine fires, or in tunnels from automobile exhausts or from coai or oil burning locomotives.
Symptoms-Carbon monoxide exerts its extremely dangerous action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood which normaliy absorbs oxvgen from the air in the lungs and dellvers it to the dlfferent tlssues of the body.
Treatment-1. Administer oxygen -as quickly as possible and in as pure form as is obtainable, preferably from a cylinder of oxygen through an inhaler mask. 2. Remove patient from atmos-

Table LI.-Poisons for which an
MERCURY-Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.

Symptoms-Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shrivelled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold, clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.

Table III.-Poisons for whith
STRONG CORROSIVE ACIDS-1. Acetic; 2, Hydrochioric (spirits of sait); 3, Nitric (aqua fortis) ; 4, Sulphuric (vitriol.)
Symptoms-Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Wherever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from sweliing of throat, great prostration and shock.
Treatment-An alkali to neutrailize acid. Best, magnesia or chaik in water, given frequentiy and freely. Llme, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or cven wood ashes may ali be used for alkali, or ammonla, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better as they are lefs irritating. Afterward, soothlng liqulds, milk, mllk and egg, ollve oil. Stlmulants are practically aiways required. If acid inas entered alr passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia. OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel)

Symptoms-Much llke corrosive acids just named, but not so much burnlug of lips, etc

Treatment.-Maguesla, chaik, and water or llme water to neutrallze acid. Then one ounce of castor oil and stimulants frecly.
CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)-(Vंery commonly used in attempts at suicide.)
Symptoms-It is also a powerful corrosive poison, which causes great pain and vomiting.
phere containing carbon monoxide. 3. If breatliing is feeble, at once start artificial respiration by the prone posture method. 4. Keep the victim flat. quiet, and warm. 5. Afterward, give plenty of rest.
LEAD-Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead
Symptoms-Throat dry; metallic taste with much thirst, colic ln abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometlmes paralysis of legs and convulsions.

Treatment-1/2-ounce Epsom saits in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.
OPIUM-Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.

Symptoms-Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.

Treatment-May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaklng loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stlmulants and artificial respiration.
PHOSPHORUS-In matches, phosphorous paste in many rat polsons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.

Symptoms-Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.

Treatment-Epsom salts, $1 / 2$-ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avold fats and oils.
PTOMAINE-Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk. or ice cream

Symptoms-Nausea, vomiting, purging. Slin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.

Treatment-Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat
STRYCFININE-NUX VOMICA-Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals, and in some vermin killers.

Symptoms-Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back ls bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.

Treatment-Powdered charcoal, if possible, in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions. emetic should not be given first.

Treatment-First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.
NITRATE OF SIIVER-Lunar caustic.
Symptoms-Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first whlte, then turns black.
Treatment-Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stlmulants.
an emetic should never be given.
Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, biack.

Treatment-Rinse mouth with pure alcohoi. If grown person, should swallow three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantlty of water. Follow this in five minutes wlth two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a llttle water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; three or four raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants aiways, and keep warnı
STRONG CAUSTIC ALKALIES: 1, Ammonia: Strong ammonla, ammonla liniment, camphor liniment; 2, Lime: Qulckllme; 3, Potash: Caustic potash; 4, Soda: Caustlc soda.

Symptoms-Much like corroslve aclds. Immediate severe burning, paln in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purglng. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.

Treatment-An acld to neutrallze alkall. Vinegar, iemon or orange julce. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids. stlinulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchlef.
CAUTION. In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtaincd.except oil. and give it at once.

## HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning. There are several methods of artificial respiration, but the Schaefer prone-pressure one-man method is considered the best, being widely uscd throughout the United States as well as in many foreign countries. By the plan many human lives are saved each year by members of the U. S. Vol. Life Sav. Corps, who use it to the exclusion of all others. The dlrectlons are as follows;

Send some one lmmediately for a doctor. DO NOT AWAIT HIS ARRIVAL, but proceed as follows: After the patient has been taken from the water locate an even flat surface, laying the patient face downward. Loosen all clothing, collars, belts. garters, etc. Clear the mouth of all mucus and foreign matter, pull the tongue out and see that it remains out; then straddle the patient, placing your hands under his stomach, clasping them together. In this manner gradually lift the patient a few inches, squeezing as you do so, dropping him suddenly. Sometimes a sharp slap between the shoulders is helpful. Lifting the patient as above mentioned should only be done once or twice, taking a few seconds, as it is merely to start anything that might be blocking the air passages.

Remind some one in the crowd about the doctor keep the patient lying face downward on an even flat surface, arms extended, the forehead restling on the leeward forearm, tongue out, facing the wind, the windward arm to be crooked, acting as a protector to the face. Straddle the patient as before, facing his head place your hands, open spread, upon the patient's lower or short ribs, commencing with a downward and inward pressure to the count of three, relaxing to the same count. This motion is continuous, first down, then up, swinging the body to and fro to the count of three. After the downward pressure to the count of three the hands are relaxed from the ribs to the same count each time, and should be maintained until signs of life shownamely, when the patient breathes unaided.

For warmth and circulation, rub the arms and legs upward (toward the heart), no back strokes. Circulation should not be started until after breathing has been fully restored. During the period of operation the subject should be kept warm by the application of hot water bottles, heated bricks, etc. applied to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs or to the soles of the feet. Should you not be able to resort to these suggestions as to warmth, a fire built on the lee side of the patient at a distance not to set fire to him would help serve the purpose, Stimulants should not be given by the mouth until after the patient is able to swallowthat is, when the patient is fully conscious, then give
plain black coffee, or half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glass of water.

The patient should be kept in bed as quiet as possible in a well ventilated room. To be feared Pneumonia or possible collapse of the heart.

This treatment should be continued at least an hour. As a general rule signs of life begin to show after 8 or 10 minutes' work. One should not be discouraged if it takes longer, as llfe has been restored after working as long as 30 minutes, although this ls not common.

We read of persons having been revived after being under water as long as 15 minutos. This is very rare. If the person has been under water 3 or 4 minutes there is everything $\ln$ his favor, but should the submersion be much longer the odds are apt to be against it. In any case never give up, but commence work at once.

Signs of death are: Breathing and the heart's action entirely cease, eyelids generally are half closed, the pupils dilated, the tongue approaches the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

Remember that mechanical devices are dangerous in the hands of the inexperionced.

Do not await the arrival of the doctor before starting the artificial respiration. Start immediately.

Do not lay the patient on the back when applying artificial respiration. Always face downward.

Do not hold the body up by the feet.
Do not dash water in the patient's face.
Do not place the body in a bath unless ordered to do so by the doctor.

Do not tie strings on the tongue or run pins or nails through it.

Do not roll the patient over barrels, boxes, or a fence.

- Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

## COMMON STAINS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

## (By the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Blood and meat juice. Use cold water; soap and cold water; or starch pastc.

Bluing. Use boillng water.
Chocolate and cocoa. Use borax and cold water; bleach if necessary.

Coffee and tea. (Clear.) Use boiling water; bleach if necessary. (With cream.) Use cold water, then boil ng water, bleach if necessary.

Coffee and tea. (Clear.) Use boiling water; bleach if necessary. (With cream.) Use cold water, then boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Cream and milk. Use cold water, then soap and cold water.

Egg. Use cold water.
Fefilt and fruit juices. Use boiling water; bleach If necessary.

Grass.r Use cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and oils. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzine, or carbon tetrachloride.

Iodlne. Use warm water and soap; alcohol; or ammonia.

Ink. Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach if negessary.

Iron. Use oxalic acld; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

Kerosene. Use warm water and soap.
Lampblack and soot. Use kerosene, benzine,
chloroform, ether, gasoline, or carbon tetritchloride. Medicine. Use alcohol.
Mildew. If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with Javelle water or potassium permallganate.

Paint and varnish. Use alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or turpentine.

Perspration. Use soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with Javelle water or potasslum permanganate

Pitch, tar, and whecl grease, Rub with fat then use soap and warm water; or benzine, gasoline, or carbon tetrachlorlde.

Scorch. Bleach in the sunshine or with Javelle water.

Shoe polish. (Black.) Use soap and water; or turpentine. (Tan.) Use alcohol.

Syrup. Use water.
Stove polish. Use cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzlne, or gasoline

Vaseline. Use kerosene or turpentine.
Water. Steam or sponge the entire surface of water-spotted materlals.

Wax. Sorape off as mucli as possible. Use French chalk, blotting paper or otner absorbent with a warm iron; or use benzine or gasoline. If color remains, use alcohol or bleach.

Send to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 861, "Removal of Stains from Clothlng and Other Textiles,"

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First-Cotton.
sccond-Paper.
Third-Leather.
Fifth-Wooden.

Seventh-Wooleu.
Tenth-Tin.
Twelfth-Silk and fine
linen.

Fifteenth-Crystal.
Twentieth-China. Twenty-flith-Silver. Thirtleth-Pearl.

Fortieth-Ruby
Fiftieth-Golden
Seventy-fifth-Diamond.

## Sporting Cuents and Recoris.

## Amateur and professional sports throughout the

 United States continued to grow ln interest both from the spectator's and competitor's basis during the season of 1922. Reports from every section of the country showed a steady development and spread in all forms of games and sport and attendant enthusiasm therein. New gate receipt records were made in the World's Baseball Series and major and minor leagues reported unusually large gate receipts during the pennant seasons.Nationai golf and tennis tournaments drew record-breaking galieries, and footbali games ln all portions of the country, espcclaily those with intersectional intercst, filled huge stadiums to overflowing. Classic races of the turf season brought thousands of racing enthusiasts to the scene of
various derbies and stake events. Boxing bouts of titular calibre proved remarkabiy profitable to both contestants and promoters.

Competition was both brilliant and sensational in almost every branch of sport. A host of new records was made by American swimmers, male and female. A number of lnternational track and fleld records were broken by coliege and club athletes.

While the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team tennis championship, was the only famous international trophy in competition, there was no lack of international competltion. American golfers took part' in Great Britain's championshlps and the Brltlsh players competed in the United States title play later in the year. British yachtsmen entered a team in the international slx-rnetre races on Long Island Sound and English, Irish and Argentine polo fours piayed in the national pelo tourlament.

## BASEBALL

BaLl playing was popular in Egypt 4,000 years ago, and a leather ball has been used ever since ln almost every country, lncluding China, but batting the bali is a modern innovation. According to the commission, appointed at A. G. Spalding's suggestion in 1907, baseball originated in the United States, and the first scheme for playing it was deviscd by Major Gen. Abner Doubleday, in 1839, at Cooperstown, N. Y. The game was developed from Town Ball into a diamond-shaped fieid, and a code of piaying rules was adopted by the Knickerbocker Base Bali Club of New York, in 1845. In 1858 the National Association of Base Bail Players was formed, and the first game with an admission fee was piayed July 20, at the Fashion Race Course, near Jamaica, L. I., between the New York and Brooklyn clubs. The first tour of an organized club was made through New York State, in 1860, by the Excelsiors of Brooklyn. The first Eastern ciub to tour the West was the Nationai, of Washington, D. C. The first professional baseball club (1869) was the Clncinnati (Red Stockings), formed in 1866 as an amateur organlzation. The National Association of Professional Base Ball Players was formed in 1871 (with 10 clubs); the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, in 1876; the American Association, in 1882; the American League, ln 1902.

The World's Series of 1922 was played betwcen the New York National Leaguc and the New York American League Clubs, respectlve pennant winners in their icagues. Ali games were played at the Polo Grounds, New York City, the National League Club (Giants) won in four games to none, with the second contest ending in a $3-3$ tle due to darkness. Prominent betting Commissioners rulcd that where
a wager was made that one team would win four straight games, those who bet on Giants won, the tie game not counting agalnst the sequence of victorles. The record by games:

FIRst Game.
Giants. .
$00000000003 x-\quad$ R. H. E.

Batteries-Nehf, Ryan and Snyder; Bush, Hoyt and Schang

## SECónd Game.

Giants. . . . . . . -Barnes and Snyder; Shawkey and Schang.

Third Game.
Giants.
R. H. E.

Yankees $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & x & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$
Batterles-scott and Smith; Hoyt, Jones and Schang.

## Fourth Game.

 Batteries-McQuilian and Snyder; Mays, Jones and Schang.

Fifth Game.
Giants
02
10 R. H. E.

Yankces

AT'TENDANCE, RECEIPTS, AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

|  |  | First Game. | second Game. | Third Game. | Fourth Game. | Fifth Game. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attendance. |  | 36,514 | 37,020 | 37,620 | 36,242 | 38,551 |
| Receipts. |  | \$119,036.00 | \$120,554.00 | \$122,354.00 | \$118,384.00 | \$125,147.00 |
| Piayers. |  | 60,708.36 | Receipts | 62,400.54 | 60,375.84 | 63,824.97 |
| Ciubs. |  | 40,472.24 | awarded | 41,600. 66 | 40,250.56 | 42,549.98 |
| Advisory Board |  | 17,855,40 | to charity. | 18,353.10 | 17.757 .60 | 18,772.05 |



[^12]
## HOW PLAYERS DIVIDED WORLD'S SERIES MONEY.

| Year. | Cxames | Winning <br> Players' Share. | Losing Players' Share. | Year. | Games | Winning <br> Players' Share. | Losing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903 | 8 | Bostons . . . \$1,182 | Pittsburgh . \$1,316 | 19 | 4 | Boston . . . . \$2,812 | Phila. . . . . . $\$ 2,031$ |
| 1905 | 5 | New York.. 1,142 | Phila..... 832 | 1915 | 5 | Boston. . . . 3,780 | Phila. . . . . . 2,520 |
| 1906 | 6 | White Sox.. 1, 874 | Cubs..... 439 | 1916 | 5 | Boston ¢ . . . 3 3,910 $^{\text {B }}$ | Brooklyn... 2,834 |
| 1907. | *5 | Chicago... 2,142 | Detroit. ... 1,945 | 1917 | 6 | Chicago ... . 3,669 | New York.. 2,442 |
| 1908. | 5 | Chicago... 1,317 | Detroit. . . . 870 | 1918 | 6 | Boston . . . 1,102 | Chicago... 671 |
| 1909 | 7 | Pittsburgh. 1,825 | Detroit. . . . 1,274 | 1919 | 8 | Cincinnati.. 5,225 | Chicago... . 3,254 |
| 1910 | 5 | Phila. . . . . . 2,062 | Chicago.... 1,375 | 1920 | 7 | Cleveland. . 4,204 | Brooklyn . . . 2,387 |
| 1911 | 6 | Phila. . . . . . 3,564 | New York.. 2,436 | 1921 | 8 | Giants. . . . . 5,265 | Yankees. . . 3,510 |
| 1912. | $\dagger 8$ | Boston . . . : 4,022 | New York.. 2,566 | 1922 | $\ddagger 5$ | Giants. . . . 4, 4,545 | Yankees. . . 2,842 |
| 1913. | 5 | Phila, . . . . 3,246 | New York.. 2,164 |  |  |  |  |

*First game tie, 3-3, 12 innings.
$\dagger$ Second game tie, 6-6, 11 innings.
Second game a tie, $3-3,10$ innings; receipts given to charity.
§In 1903 the losers fared better than the winners, as President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club gave his share of the receipts to the players.

No series in 1904.

## COMPOSITE BOX SCORE OF 1922 WORLD'S SERIES.

NEW YORK GIANTS (NATIONALS).

| Players. | G. | A. $\mathrm{B}$ | R. | H. | $\stackrel{2}{1}$. | 3 $B$. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \\ & \mathrm{R} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{H} . \end{aligned}$ | S. B. | $\mathrm{B} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} . \\ & \mathrm{O} . \end{aligned}$ | Bat. Ave. | $\mathrm{P} .$ | A. | E. | Field. <br> Ave. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bancroft, | 5 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 211 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 963 |
| Groh, 3b | 5 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | . 474 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Frisch, 2b | 5 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | . 471 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 1. 968 |
| E. Meusel, | 5 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 250 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Young, rf. | 5 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | . 375 | 10 | 2 | 2 | -. 8.57 |
| Kelly, 1b | 5 | 18 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | . 278 | 61 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Stengel, cf | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 400 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cunningham, | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | . 200 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| King, ef. . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 |
| Snyder, | 4 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 333 | 23 | 6 | 1 | . 967 |
| Earl Smith | 4 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . 143 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Nehf, $p$. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | . 3 | 1 | - . 750 |
| Ryan, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 |
| J. Barnes; | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 000 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| J. Scott, $p$ | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 250 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| McQuillan, p | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 |
| Tota |  | 62 | 18 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 15 | . 309 | 138 | 72 | 6 | . 972 |

NEW YORK YANKEES (AMERICANS).

| Players. | G. | A. B. | R. | H. | $\stackrel{2}{\mathrm{~B}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \mathbf{B} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \\ & \mathrm{R} . \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{S} .$ | B. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} . \\ & \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | O. | Bat. Ave. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{P} . \\ & \mathrm{O} . \end{aligned}$ | A. | E. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Field. } \\ & \text { Ave. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Witt, ef | 5 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | . 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| McMillan, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Dugan, 3b | 5 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 250 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Ruth, rf. | 5 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | . 118 | 0 | 0 |  | 1.000 |
| Pipp, 1b | 5 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | . 286 | 51 | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| R. Meusel, | 5 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . 300 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Schaing, | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | . 187 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Ward, 2 b | 5 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | . 154 | 13 | 16 | 1 | . .967 |
| MeNally, 2 b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. Scott, 8 S. | 5 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . 143 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Bush, p. | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 167 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Hoyt, $p$ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 500 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Shawkey, | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 000 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Jones, p.. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Mays, p | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| * Baker. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 |
| * Elmer Smith. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 000 |
| Totals. | . | 158 | 11 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 203 | 129 | 61 | 1 | . 995 |

## *Rinch hitter.

Scores by innings:
Giants (Nationals)
Yankees' (Américans)
Runs batted in-by E. Meusel, 7; by Frisch, 2 by Young, 2; by Ruth, 2; by Pipp, 3: by R. Meusel, 2; by Ward, 2; by Bancroft, 2 ; by Cunningham; 2; by Kelly, 2; by King, 1; by Bush, 1; by Scott. 1.

Double plays-Giants 4 (Snvdel and Bancroft;
Young and Frisch; Frisch and Kelly; Frisch, Bancroft and Kelly); Yankees, 7 (Scott, Ward and Pipp, 2; Ward and Pipp, Pipp and Scott; Bush, Scott and Pipp, 2; Ward, Scott and Pipp).

Left on bases-Giants, 25; Yankees, 24.
Bases on balls Off Nehf; 3 (Ward, 3) ; off J. Barnes, 2 (Ruth, R. Meusel); off J. Scott, 1 (Witt); off Bush, 5 (Young, 2; Nchf, 2; Groh) ; off Shawkey, 2 (Groh, Young); off Hoyt, 2 (Frisch, Bancroft); off Jones, 1 (Cunningham); off McQuillan, 2 (Ruth, Scott); off Mays, 2 (Cunningham, Bancroft)

Struck out-By Nehf, 6 (Ruth, 2 ; R. Meusel, 2; Pipp, Schang); by Ryan, 2 (Ruth, Witt); by J. Barnes, 6 (Ward, 2; Schang, Shawkey, Witt, Dugan) ; by 3. Scott, 2 (Pipp, Elmer Smith); by Busin, 6 (Kelly, Young, E. Meusel, Groh, Earl Smith, Snyder); by Hoyt, 4 (Kelly, Stengel, J. Scott, Ban-
croft); by Shawkey, 4 (Kelly, Cunningham, J Barnes, Earl Smith); by McQuillan, 4 (Schang, R. Meusel, Ward, Elmer Smith) ; by Mays, 1 (McQuillan)
Hits and runs-Off Nehf, 11 and 5 in 16 innings; off Ryan, 1 and 0 in 2 ; off J. Barnes, 8 and 3 in 10 ; off Scott, 4 and 0 in 9 ; off Bush, 21 and 8 in 15; off Hoyt, 11 and 3 in 8; off Shawke $y, 8$ and 3 in 10 ; off Jones, 1 and 0 in 2; off Mays, 9 and 4 in 8 ; off McQuillan, 8 and 3 in 9.

Wild pitches-Shawkey, 2; Nehi, 1.
Passed ball-Schang.
Hit by pitcher-By J. Scott, 1 (Ruth); by Nehf,
1 (Dugan)
Winning pitchers-Ryan, first game; second game, tied; Scott, third game; McQuillan, fourth game; Nehf, fifth game
Losing pitcher - Bush, first game; second game, tied; Hoyt, third game; Mays, fourth game; Bush, fifth game.

Umpires Klem and McCormick, National

## OFFICIAL PITCHING RECORDS OF 1922 WORLD'S SERIES.

NEW YORK NATIONATS.

| Players. | G. | W. | L. | Pct. | $\mathrm{S} .$ | Tie. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{In} \\ & \mathrm{P} . \end{aligned}$ | Tot. | H. | R. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | B. <br> B. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \\ & \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} . \\ & \mathrm{O} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{W} . \\ & \mathbf{P} . \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} v E \\ & \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nelif | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 61 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2.25 |
| Scott | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| McQulla | 1 | i | 0 | 1.000 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 34 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3.00 |
| *Ryan. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| J. Barnes | 1 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 41 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1.80 |
| Totals |  | 4 | 0 | 1.000 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 174 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 1.76 |

*Ryan relieved Neht in eighth after Eari Smith batted for Nehf in seventh inning.
NEW YORK AMERICANS.

| Playmers. | G. | W. | L. | Pet. | S. | Tie. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } \\ & \mathrm{P} . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Tot. } \\ & \text { A.B. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | H. | R. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{S}}{\mathrm{H}} .$ | B. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \\ & \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{O} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{W} . \\ & \mathrm{P} . \end{aligned}$ | E. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AvE} \\ & \mathrm{R}: \\ & \hline \text { 'ns } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * $\dagger$ Jones. | 2 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.00 |
| $\ddagger$ Hoyt. | 2 | 0 | 1 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1.12 |
| Shawkey | 1 | 0 | 0 | . 000 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2.70 |
| Mays. | 1 | 0 | 1 | .000 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4.50 |
| Bush. | 2 | 0 | 2 | . 000 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 66 | 21 | 8 |  | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 4.80 |
| Totals |  | 0 | 4 | . 000 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 179 | 50 | 18 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 3.35 |

*Reileved Hoyt in eighth after Baker batted for Hovt in eighth inning.
$\dagger$ Reileved Mays in ninth after Elmer Smith batted for Mays in eighth inning.
$\ddagger$ Hoyt relieved Bush in eighth inning, with runners on first and third; none out.
RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

| YR. | Clubs. | G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atten- } \\ & \text { dance. } \end{aligned}$ | Receipts | YR. | Clubs. | G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atten- } \\ & \text { dance } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Re- }}{\text { ceipts. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903 | Bost., A. L.-Pitts., N. L | 8 | 100,429 | \$50,000 | 1914 | Boston, N. L.-Phila | 4 | 111,009 | 226,739 |
| 1905 | N.Y., N. L.-Athletics, A.L. | 5 | 101,723 | 68,436 | 1915 | Boston, A.L.-Phila., N. L.. | 5 | 143,351 | 320,361 |
| 1906 | White Sox,A.L.-CubsN.L. | 6 | 99,845 | 106,550 | 1916 | Boston, A.L.-B'kiyn, N.L. | 5 | 162,859 | 385,590 |
| 1907 | Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L | 5 | 78,068 | 101,728 | 1917 | Chicago, A.L.-N. Y., N.L.. | 6 | 186,654 | 425,878 |
| 1908 | Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L. | 5 | 62,223 | 94,975 | 1918 | Boston, A.L.-Chicago,N.L. . | 6 | 128,483 | 179,619 |
| 1909 | Pltts., N. L.-Detroit, A. L. | 7 | 145,295 | 188,302 | 1919 | Cincin'ti,N.L.-Chi'go,A.L. | 8 | 236,928 | 722,414 |
| 1910 | Athletics, A. L.-Chi'go,N.L. | 5 | 125,222 | 173,980 | 1920 | Clcve.,A.L.-B'klyn, N.L. . . | 7 | 174,349 | 564,800 |
| 1911 | Athietics,A.L.-Giants,N.L. | 6 | $179,851$ | 342,364 | 1921 | N. Y., N. L - N. Y., A. L. . | 8 | 269,976 | 900,233 |
| 1912 | Red Sox,A.L.-Giants, N.L. .- | 8 | $252,037$ | $490,833$ | 1922 | N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L. . | 5 | 185,947 | 605,475 |
| 1913 | Athletics,A.L.-Giants,N.L. | 5 | 150,992 | 325,980 |  |  |  |  |  |

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

| YEAR. | Winners. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \text { 's } \\ & \text { Won. } \end{aligned}$ | Losers. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} ' \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { Won. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year. | Winners. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \text { 's } \\ & \text { Won. } \end{aligned}$ | Losers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G'm's } \\ & \text { Won. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | Provid'ce | 3 | Met'p't'ns, A.A | 0 | 1908 | Chicago, | 4 | Detroit, A. |  |
| 1885 | Chicago, N. L.. | 3 | St. Louis, A. A. | 3 tie |  | Pittsb'gh, N.L.. | 4 | Detroit, A. | 3 |
| 1886 | St. Louis, A. A. | 4 | Chicago, N. L. . | $2$ | $1910 .$ | Phila., A. L | 4 | Chicago, I | , |
| 1887 | $\text { Detroit, } N_{.} L$ | 10 | St. Louis, A. A | $4$ | $1911$ | Phila., A. L | 4 | $N . Y_{V} ., N .$ |  |
| $1888$ | $\mathrm{N} . \underset{\sim}{Y} .$ | 10 | St. Louis, A. A | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1912$ | Boston, A. | 4 | N. Y., N. L. | 3 tie |
| $1889$ | $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{N}$ | $6$ | B'klyn, A. A... | 3 | 1913 | Phila., A. L. . . . | $4$ | $N_{D} Y \text {., N. } \mathrm{L}$ | $1 .$ |
| $1890$ | Louisville, N | $3$ | B'klyn, A. A... | 3 tie | $1914$ | Boston, N. L... | $4$ | Phila., A. L. | $0$ |
| $1892$ | Boston, N.L... | $5$ | Cievei'd, N. L. | 0 | $1915 .$ | Boston, A. L. . . | $4$ | $\text { Phila., N. } \mathrm{I}$ | $1$ |
| $1894$ | N. Y., N. L. | $4$ | Balto., N. L... <br> Baito N. | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1916 \\ & 1917 . \end{aligned}$ | Boston, A. L... Chicago, A. L | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B'klyn, N. } \\ & \text { N. Y., N. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1895. | Clevei'd, N. | 4 | Baito., N. Clevel'd, | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1917 \\ & 1918 \end{aligned}$ | Chicago, A. L. . Boston, A. L. | 4 | N. Y., N. I Chicago, | $2$ |
| 1896 | Baito, N. I | 4 | Clevel'd, <br> Boston | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1918 . \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ | Boston, A. L Cincinnati N L | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Chicago, N Chicago, A |  |
| 1897 | Balto, | 4 | Boston, N. Pittsb'gil, | 1 | $1919 .$ | Cincinnati,N.L Clevel'd, A. L. | 5 | Chicago, A B'klyn, N. |  |
|  |  | 4 | Phila., A. L. | 1 |  | N. Y., N. L. . | 5 | N. Y., A. |  |
| $1906 .$ | Chicago, A. | 4 | Chicago, N. | 1 0 | 1922 | N. Y., N. | 4 | N. Y., A. | 0 tie |
| 1907. . | Chicago, N. L | 4 | Detrolt, A. L. | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |

RESULTS OF WORLD'S SERIES OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

| Year. | Winncrs. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { G'm's } \\ \text { Won. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Losers. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \text { 's } \\ & \text { Won } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Year. | Winners. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \\ & \text { Won. } \end{aligned}$ | Losers. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { Won } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903 | Boston, A. L. . | 5 | Pittsb'gh, N. L. | 3 | 1913.. | Phila., A. | 4 | New York, N.L | 1 |
| 1904 | No scries played |  |  |  | 1914.. | Boston, N. | 4 | Phila., A. L.... | 0 |
| 1905. | New York, N.L | 4 | Phila., A. I |  | 1915. | Boston, A. L | 4 | Phila., N.L | 1 |
| 1906 | Chlcago, A. L | +4 | Chicago, N | 2 | 1916. | Boston, A. L... | 4 | Brooklyn, N. L. | $\frac{\overline{1}}{2}$ |
| 1907. | Cilcago, N. L | * 4 | Detroit, A | 0 | 1917. | Chicago, A.L. | 4 | New York, N.L | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| 1908. | Chlcago, N. L. | 4 | Detroit, A. Detroit, A | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1918. . | Boston, A. L.... | 4 | Chicago, N. L.. Chicago, A. L. | 2 |
| 1909. | Pittsb'gh, N. L | 4 | Detroit, A. L. | 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1919 . \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Cleveland, A.L. | 5 | Brookly ${ }^{\text {A }}$, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{L}$ L. | 2 |
| 1911 | Phila., A. | 4 | New York, N.L. | 2 | 1921.. | New York, N.L | 5 | New York, A.L. | 3 |
| 1912. | Boston, A. L. | * 4 | New York, N.L | 3 | 1922 . | New York, N.L | * 4 | New York, A.L. | 0 |

*One tie game.
CLUB RECORDS FOR SERIES.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pet. | Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston, A. L | 5 | 0 | 1.000 | Cinlcago N.L | 2 | 3 | 400 |
| Boston, N. L | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | New York, N. | 3 | 4 | . 429 |
| Cleveland, A. L | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | New York, A. L | 0 | 2 | . 000 |
| Clncinnati, N. L | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | Philadelpila, N. | 0 | 1 | . 000 |
| Chicago, A. L | $\%$ | 1 | . 667 | Brooklyn, N. L. | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | . 000 |
| Philadeiphia, | 3 | 2 | . 600 | Detroit, A. L | 0 | 3 | . 000 |
| Pittsburgi, N. L | 1 | 1 | . 500 |  |  |  |  |

## LEAGUE RECORD FOR SERIES.

| SERIES. |  | Games. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Won. | Lost. | Pct. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
| 11 | 8 | .569 | 57 | 54 | .515 |
| 8 | 11 | .421 | 54 | 57 | .487 |

## PENNANT-WINNTNG MANAGERS

John McGraw, of the New York National League | Club, ranks second, with six league championships. Club, leads all managers in both major leagues in The following are the managers, the clubs they the number of league champlonships won. The handled and the number of pennants they won in leader of the Giants has won eight pennants. Connie the National and American Leagues from 1900 to Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League 1922 , inclusive:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Manager. | Club. | Pennants. | Manager. | Club. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pen- } \\ & \text { nants. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John McGraw. | New York | 8 | Pat Moran. | Phila. and Cin'ti.. | 2 |
| Frank Chance. | Chicago. . | 4 | George Stallings | Boston. . . . . . . . | 1 |
| Fred Clarke . . | Pittsburgh | 4 | Fred Mitchell. . | Chicago......... . . . | 1 |
| Wilbert Robinson. | Brooklyn. | 2 | Ned Hanlon.. | Brooklyn. . . . . . . . | 1 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Manager. | Club. | Pennants. | Manager. | Club. | Pennants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connie Mack | Philadelphia | 6 | Jake Stahl. | Boston. | 1 |
| Hugh Jennings. | Detroit.... . | 3 | Ed Barrow. | Boston. | 1 |
| Miller Huggins | New York | 2 | Fielder Jones. | Chicago | 1 |
| Clarke Grimith. | Chicago. | 2 | Clarence Rowland | Chicago | 1 |
| Bill Carrigan. | Boston. | 2 | Kid Gleason. . | Chicago | 1 |
| Jlmmy Colllns. | Boston. | 2 | Tris Speaker. | Cleveland | 1 |

PENNANT WINNERS.
ITATIONAL LEAGUE.


AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| YEAR. | Winner. | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$ |  | Manager. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \dot{2} \\ \frac{3}{y} \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | Year. | Winner. | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { है } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \ddot{3} \\ 0 \\ h \\ H \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B. } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | Manager. | 䁉 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | ag | 82 |  | . 607 | Comlske |  | 1912.. | Boston |  |  |  | Stahl |  |
| 1901 | Chicag | 83 | 33 | . 610 | Griffith | 8 | 1913.. | Philadelphla. | 96 | 57 | . 627 | Mack |  |
| 1902. | Philadeln |  | 53 | . 610 | Mack | 8 | 1914. | Philadelphia. |  | 53 | . 651 | Mack |  |
| 1903 | Boston. |  | 47 | . 659 | Collin | 8 | 1915 | Boston. |  | 50 | . 669 | Carrigai |  |
| 4 | Bost | 95 | 59 | . 617 | Collin | 8 | 1916 | Bosto |  | 63 | . 591 | Carrigan |  |
| 1905 | Philadel | 92 | 56 | . 622 | Mack | 8 | 1917 | Chicago | 100 | 54 | . 649 | Rowland |  |
| 1906 | Chlcago | 93 | 58 | . 616 | Jones | 8 | 1918 | Bostor |  | 51 | . 595 | Barrow |  |
| 1907 | Detro | 92 | 58 | . 613 | Jenn | 8 | 1919. | Chicago | 88 | 52 | . 629 | Gleason |  |
| 1908 | Detroi | 90 | 63 | . 588 | Jenning | 8 | 1920. | Clevela | 98 | 56 | . .636 | Speake |  |
| 1909 | Detrol |  | 54 | . 645 | Jennin | 8 | 1921. | New Yo | 98 |  | . 641 | Huggins |  |
| 1910. | Philadelphia | 102 | 48 | . 680 | Mack | 8 | 1922. | New Yor | 94 | 60 | . 610 | Huggin |  |
| 1911. | Phila delphia | 101 |  | . 669 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 61 | Hu |  |

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.


Somc of the club nlcknames stlli popular among baseball "fans" have descended from the earllest days of the gitme in thls country.

STANDING OF LEAGUES AT CLOSE OF SEASON．

| National League． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | American League． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clubs． | $\begin{gathered} \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E | － | Clubs． |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \dot{n} \\ \overrightarrow{3} \\ 0 \\ \dot{n} \\ \dot{\Delta} \\ \dot{n} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 己 } \\ & \text { 己 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { ©0 } \\ & \text { 己 } \\ & \text { 己 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ | \％ | ＋ |
| New York |  | 12 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 93 | ． 604 | New York |  | 14 |  | 15 |  | 15 | 17 | 9 | 94 | ． 610 |
| Cincinnati | 10 |  | 8 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 86 | ． 558 | St．Louis，． | 8 |  | 13 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 93 | ． 604 |
| St．Louis． | 9 | 14 | － | 13. | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 14 | 15 | 11 | 85 | ． 552 | Detroit． | 11 | 9 |  | 7 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 79 | ． 513 |
| Pittsburg | 11 | 11 | 9 |  | 12 | 11. | 19 | 12 | 85 | ． 552 | Clevelan | 7 | 6 | 15 |  | 10 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 78 | ． 507 |
| Chicago．． | 8 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 80 | ． 520 | Chicago |  | 8 | 17 | 12 |  | 7 | 12 | 12 | 77 | ． 500 |
| Brooklyn | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 |  | 15 | 15 | 76 | ． 494 | Washington |  | 8 | 8 | 9 | 15 |  | 10 | 12 | 69 | ． 448 |
| Philadelph | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 7 |  | 13 | 57 | ． 393 | Philadelphia |  | 9 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 12 |  | 12 | 65 | ． 422 |
| Boston． | 8 | 5 | 11 | 10 |  |  | 8 |  |  | ． 346 | Boston |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 10 |  | 61 | ． 396 |
| Lost． |  | $68$ |  |  |  | 78 |  |  |  |  | Lost． | 60 |  | 75 | 76 | $77$ | 85 | 89 | 93 |  |  |


| International League． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | L．Pct． |  | W． | Pct |
| Baltimore．． 116 | 51.694 | Toronto | 7688 | ． 463 |
| Rochester．． 105 | 62.628 | Reading． | 7094 | ． 426 |
| Buffalo．．．． 95 | 71.572 | Syracuse | 64102 | ． 385 |
| Jersey City． 83 | 82.503 | Newark． | 54111 | ． 327 |
| Pacific Coast league． |  |  |  |  |
| W | L．Pet |  | W．L． | Pct． |
| S．Franciscol26 | 72.636 | Seattle | $90 \quad 107$ | ． 457 |
| Vernon．．． 123 | 76.618 | Oakland | 88111 | ． 442 |
| Los Angelesi11 | 88.558 | Portland | 87112 | ． 438 |
| Salt Lake．． 95 | 106.473 |  |  |  |

WINNFRS IN OTIER IEAGUES, SINCE 1900.

| Year. | Western. | Paclic. | Southern. | Indiana-Illlnois-Iowa. | New International. | American Association |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | er |  |  |  | Providence. |  |
| 1901 | Kansas City. |  | Nashville. | Tcre Haute. | Rocriester |  |
| 1902 | Kansas City. | Los Angel | Nashville. | Rockford. Bloomingt | Toronto. <br> Jersey Cl | Indianapolis. |
| 1904 | Omala. | Tocoma. | Memph | B | Buffalo. | St. Paul. |
| 1905 | Des Moines. | Ange | New Orlcans. | Dubuque | Providen | olumbus. |
| 1906 | Des Moines. | Portland. | Birmingham. | dar Rapids. | Buffalo. | olumbus. |
| 1907. | Omaha. <br> Sioux Clty | Los Angelc | Atlanta. Nasnville. | Rock Island. | Toronto. <br> Baltimore. | Columbus. <br> Indianapo |
| 1909 | Des Moines. | San Francisco. | Atlanta. | Rock Islan | Rochester. | '1isvil |
| 1910 | Sioux City. | Portland. | New Orleans. | ringfield | Rochester. | Minneanolis. |
| 1911 | Denver. | Portland. | New Orleans. | Peoria. | Rochester. | Minneapolls. |
| 1912 | Denver. | Oakland. | Birmingham. | Springfiel | Toronto. | Minneapolis. |
| 1914 | Sioux Cit | Portland | Atlanta. <br> Birmingham. | Davenport | Prowark. | Milwauke |
| 1915 | Des Moines. | San Francisco. | New Orleans. | Moline. | Buffalo. | inneapoli |
| 1916 | Omaha. | Los Angeles. | Nashville. | Peoria. | Buffalo. | Louisville |
| 1917. | Des Moines. Wichita. | San Francisco. Vernon. | Atlanta. | Peoria | Toronto. | Indlanapolis. Kansas City |
| 1919 | St. Jose | Vernon. | Atlanta | Bioomington. | Baltimore | St. Paul. |
| 1920 | Tulsa. | Vernon. | Little Rock | Bloomington. | Baltimore. | St. Paul. |
| 1921 | Wichita. | Los Ange | Memphis. | Moline. | Baltimore. | Louisvliie |
| 1922. | Tulsa. | San Francisco. | Mobile. | Terre Haute. | Baltimore | St. Paul. |

New International previous winners-(1892) Binghamton; (1893) Eric; (1894) Providence; (1895) Springfleld; (1896) Providence; (1897) Syracuse; (1898) Montreal; (1899) Rochester.

Texas League- (1907) Austin; (1908) San Antonio; (1909) Houston; (1910) Dallas; (1911) Austin; (1912) Houston; (1913) Houston; (1914) Houston-Waco; (1915) Waco; (1916) Waco; (1917) Dallas; (1918)

Dailas; (1919) Ft. Worth; (1920) Ft. Worth; (1921) Ft. Worth; (1922) Fort Worth.
South Atlantic- (1904) Macon; (1905) Macon; (1906) Savannah; (1907) Charleston; (1908) Jacksonville; (1909) Chattanooga; (1910) Columbus: (1911) Columbus; (1912) Jacksonviile; (1913) Savannah; (1914) Savannah; (1915) Columbus; (1916) Augusta; (1917) war period; (1918) war period; (1919) Columbia; (1920) Columbia; (1921) Columbia; (19¢2) Charleston.

IMPORTANT POST-SEASON SERIES RESULTS.

| Club. | P. | W | L. | Pet. | Club. | P | W. | L. | Pet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago (N. L.) | 7 | 4 3 | 3 4 | .571 <br> .429 | Baltimore (I. L.) St. Paul (A. A.). | 7 | 5 2 | $\frac{2}{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ 286 \end{array}$ |

CHAMPION BATTERS AND THEIR AVERACES.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Year. | Player. | Club. | Average. | YEAR. | Player. | Club. | Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1876 | Barnes | Chicago | . 403 | 1900 | Wagner | Pittsburgh | 384 |
| 1877 | White. | Boston. | . 385 | 1901 | Burkett | St. Louis.. | 382 |
| 1878 | Dalrymple | Miiwaukec | . 380 | 1902 | Beaumon | Plttsburgh | . 367 |
| 1879 | Anson.... | Chicago. | . 407 | 1903 | Wagner. | Pittsburgh | . 355 |
| 1880 | Gore. | Chicago | . 365 | 1904 | Wagner | Pittsburgh | . 349 |
| 1881 | Anson. | Chicago | . 393 | 1905 | Seymour | Cincinnati. | . 377 |
| 1882 | Brouthe | Bufíalo. | . 367 | 1906 | Wagner. | Pittsburgh | 339 |
| 1883 | Brouthers | Buffalo | . 371 | 1907 | Wagner | Plttsburgh. | 350 |
| 1884 | O'Rourke. | Buffalo | . 350 | 1908 | Wagner | Plttsburgh | . 354 |
| 1885 | Connor | New Yor | . 371 | 1909 | Wagner | Pittsburgh | . 341 |
| 1886 | Kelly. | Chicago. | . 388 | 1910 | Magee. | Philadelphia | . 331 |
| 1887 | Maul. | Philadelpil | . 343 | 1911 | Wagner | Pittsburgh.. | . 334 |
| 1888 | Anson. | Chicago... | . 343 | 1912 | Zimmerm | Chlcago... | . 372 |
| 1889 | Brouth | Boston. | . 313 | 1913 | Daubert | Brooklyn. | . 350 |
| 1890. | Luby | Chicago | . 342 | 1914 | Daubert | Brooklyn. | . 329 |
| 1891. | Hamilton | Boston. | . 338 | 1915 | Doyle. | New York. | . 320 |
| 1892 | Brouthers | Boston. | . 335 | 1916 | Chase. | Cinclnnati. | . 339 |
| 1893 | Stenzel | Pittsburgh | . 409 | 1917 | Roush. | Cincinnati. | . 341 |
| $1894$ | Duffy. | Boston. | . 438 | 1918 | Wheat | Bruoklyn. | . 335 |
| $1895$ | Burkett, | Cieveland | . 438 | 1919 | Cravath | Phlladelphla | . 340 |
| $1896$ | Burkett | Cleveland | . 419 | 1920 | Hornsby | St. Louis. . . | . 370 |
| $1897$ | Keeler | Baltimore | . 417 | 1921 | Hornsby | St. Louls | $.397$ |
| $1898$ | Keeler | Baltimore | . 387 | 1922 | *Hornsby | St. Louis. | . 401 |
| 1899... | Delehanty. | Philadelphia | . 408 |  |  |  |  |

*Hornsby's average (1922) is unofficlal.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| YEAR. | Player. | Club. | Average. | Year. | Player. | Club. | Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | Dungan. | Kansas City . | . 337 | 1912. | Cobb | Detroit. | 410 |
| 1901 | Lajoie.. | Philadeiphia. | . 422 | 1913. | Cobb | Detroit. | .390 |
| 1902. | Delehanty | Washington. | . 376 | 1914. | Cobb | Detroit. | . 368 |
| 1903 | Lajoie. | Cleveland. . | . 355 | 1915. | Cobb. | Detroit. | . 370 |
| 1904 | Lajoie. Lajoie. | Cleveland Cleveland | . 381 | 1916 | Speake | Boston. | . 386 |
| 1905 | Stolle | St. Louis. | . 329 | 1917 | Cobb | Detroit | . 383 |
| 1907 | Cobb | Detroit. | . 350 | 1919 | Cobb | Detroit | . 381 |
| 1908 | Criss. | St. Louis | . 354 | 1920. | Sisier. | St. Louis | . 407 |
| 1909 | Cobb | Detroit. | . 375 | 1921 | Heilmai | Detroit | . 394 |
| 1910 | Cobb | Detroit. | . 385 | 1922 | *Sisler. | St. Loul | . 415 |
| 1911 | Cobb | Detroit... | . 420 |  |  |  |  |

RUTH'S HOME RUN RECORD (1921).
"Babe" Ruth established a new home run record in 1921. He made fifty-nine home runs during that pennant season. His great reeord for 1921, showing date, pitcher, elub, plaee, and runners on base when bit was made, follows

| DATE | Opposing Piteher. | Place. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Base. } \end{gathered}$ | Date. | Opposing Pitclier. | Plaee. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Base. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 16. | Harris | New York | 0 | July | Hasty | New York. | 0 |
| April 20. | Russeli. | New York | 1 | July 11. | Kerr. | Chieago... | O |
| April 21. | Moore. | Philadelplia | 1 | July 12. | Davis | St. Louis. | 2 |
| April 22. | Rommel | Philadelphia | 1 | July 12. | Davis | St. Louis. | 1 |
| April 25. | Johnson | New.York. . | 0 | July 15. | Van Gilder | St. Louis. | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 2 \\ & \text { Mav } \end{aligned}$ | Jones. Trickson. | Boston. | 0 | July 18. | Cole. | Detroit | 1. |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 6 . \\ \text { May } & 7 . \end{array}$ | Ericksoll <br> Johnson | Washington. | 0 | July 30. | Covelskie | New York. | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 7 . \\ & \text { May } 10 . \end{aligned}$ | Johnson Middleto | Washington. | 0 | July 31. | Caldwell. | New York | 2 |
| May 12. | Dauss... | Detroit. | 1 | Aug. 6. | Oldham | New York | 2 |
| May 14. | Bagby | Cleveland | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 8$. | Kerr... | New York | 0 |
| May 17. | Unle | Cleveland | 0 | Aug. 10. | Hodge. | New York | 1 |
| May 25. | Shocke | St. Louis | 2 | Aug. 11. | Keefe. | Philadelphia | 2 |
| May 29. | Keefe. | New Yorlk | 0 | Aug. 12. | Hasty | Philadelphia | 0 |
| May 31. | Zachary | Washington | 2 | Aug. 17. | McWeeney | Chicago... | 1 |
| June 3. | Davis | New York. | 0 | Aug. 18. | Faber. | Chieago | 2 |
| June 10. | Bagby. | New York | 0 | Aug. 23. | Caldwell. | Cleveland | 1 |
| June 11. | Mlddleto | New York | 2 | Aug. 23. | Caldwell | Cleveland | 1 |
| June 12. | Sutherland | New York | 1 | Sept. 2. | Eriekson | New York | 1 |
| June 13. | Ehmke | New York | 0 | Sept. 3. | Courtney | New York | 2 |
| June 13. | Ehmke | New York | 1 | Sept. 5. | Karr.... | Boston. | 0 |
| June 14. | Dauss | New York | 1 | Sept. 7. | Pennock | New York. | 1 |
| June 14. | Dauss. | New. York | 1 | Sept. 8. | Rommel | Philadelphia | 0 |
| June 20. | Myers. | Boston. | 0 | Sept. 9. | Naylor | Philadelphia | 1 |
| $\text { June } 23 .$ $\text { Jun } 325 \text {. }$ | Thormililen | Boston. | 1 | Sept. 15. | Bane | New York | 1 |
| June 26. | Mogridg | New Yor | 1 | Sept. 16. | Shocker | New York | 0 |
| June 29. | Bush. | New York | 0 | Sept. 26. | Unle. | New York | 1 |
| July 2. | Russell | New York | 0 | Oct. 2. | Fullerton | New Yor | 2 |
| July 2. | Myers. | New York | 1 |  |  |  |  |

## HOME RUN RECORDS.

Although "Babe" Ruth, of the New York Amerieans did not approach his 1921 record of 59 home runs, due in part to suspensions and other causes, the 1922 season was notable for the number of home
runs made in the major leagues. The records of some of the leading hitters in this department of the game follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Player. | Club. | 1922. | . 1921. | Player. | Club. | 1922. | 1921. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Williams. | Browns. | 39 | 24 | Hooper | White Sox. | 11 | 8 |
| Walker | A thletics | 37 | 23 | McManus. | Browns . . | 11 | 3 |
| Ruth. | Yankees | 35 | 59 | Judge. . . . | Senators. | 10 | 7 |
| Heilmann | Tigers. | 21 | 19 | Hauser | A thleties | 9 | *20 |
| Miller. | Athletics | 21 | 9 | Veach. | Tigers. | 9 | 16 |
| Meusel | Yankees. | 16 | 24 | Pipp. | Yankees. | 9 | 8 |
| Tobin. | Browns. | 13 | 8 | Jacobson. | Browns . | 9 | 5 |
| Dykes. | Athletics | 12 | 17 | Brower . | Senators | 9 | 1 |
| Falk. | White Sox | 12 | 5 | Sisler | Browns | 8 | 11 |
| Burns. | Red Sov. | 12 | 0 | Wood | Indians | 8 | 4 |
| Wcleh. | Athletics. | 11 | 7 | Collins. | Browns . | 8 | 1 |
| Speaker.... . . | Inndiails. . . | 11 | 8 |  |  |  |  |

*Milwaukee, American Association.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Player. | Club. | 1922. | 1921. | Player. | Club. | 1922. | 1921. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yornsby | Cardinals | 42 | 21 | Russell | Pirate | 12 | *33 |
| Williams. | Phillies. | 26 | 18 | Miller | Cubs. | 12 | $\dagger 11$ |
| Kelly . | Giants. | 17 | 23 | Walker | Phillies | 12 | 3 |
| Lee. | Phlllies. | 17 | 4 | Daubert | Reds... | 12 | 2 |
| Meusel | Giants. | 16 | 14 | Fournler | Cardinals | 10 | 16 |
| Wheat. | Robins. | 16 | 14 | Carey | Pirates. | 10 | 7 |
| Parkinson. | Phillies | 15 | 5 | Smith | Giants | 9 | 10 |
| Grimes . | Cubs. | 14 | 6 | Duncan | Reds | 8 | 2 |
| Henline. | Phillies | 14 | 0 | Smith | Cardinals. | 8 | 7 |
| Ainsmlth. | Cardlnals. | 13 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

*Minneapolls, American Association.
†Oakland, Paeifie Coast League.
THREE HOMERS IN SINGLE GAME
Kenneth Willams, St. Louis Americans. Walter Ifenline, Philadelphia Nationals.

TWO HOMERS IN SINGLE GAME. AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Player. | Club. | Times. | Player. | Club. | Timer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walker | Athleties. | 5 | Miller | Red Sox. | 1 |
| Ruth. | Yankees. | 4. | Meusel | Yankees. | 1 |
| Miller. | A thletica. | 2 | Falk. | White Sox | 1 |
| Burns. | Red Sox. | 2 | Jacobson | Browns... | 1 |
| Ifellmann | Tlgers. | 2 | Sheely. | Whlte Sox. | 1 |
| Wllliamis. | Browns. | 2 | Srower | Scnators. | 1 |
| Speaker. | Indians. | 2 | Veach. | Tigers. | 1 |

TWO HOMERS IN SINGLE GAME.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Player. | Club. | Times. | Player. | Cub. | Times |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hornsby. | Cardinals. | 5 | McHenry | Cardinals. | 1 |
| Kelly... | Giants. | 3 | Parkinson | Phillies. | 1 |
| Lee. | Phillies | 3 | Fletcher | Phillies. | 1 |
| Caray | Pirates. | 2 | Nicholson | Braves. | 1 |
| Miller | Cubs. | 2 | Stock. | Cardinals | 1 |
| Russell | Pirates. | 2 | Tierney | Pirates. | 1 |
| Williams. | Phillies. | 2 | Duncan | Reds. | 1 |
| Meusiol. | Giants | 1 | Peters. | Phillies | 1 |
| Snydut. | Giants | 1 | Wheat. | Robins. | 1 |

HOME RUNS BY TEAMS.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| TFAM. | 1922. | 1921. | TEAM. | 1922. | 1921. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia. | 111 | 83 | Philadelphia | 115 | 88 |
| St. Louis . . | 98 | 66 | St. Louis. . . | 107 | 83 |
| New York | 95 | 134 | New York | 80 | 75 |
| Detroit. | 54 | 58 | Brooklyn | 56 | 59 |
| Washington. | 45 | 42 | Pittsburgh. | 52 | 37 |
| Chicago. | 45 | 35 | Cincinnati | 45 | 20 |
| Boston. | 45 | 17 | Chicago. | 42 | 37 |
| Cleveland. | 32 | 42 | Boston | 32 | 61 |
| Totals. | 525 | 477 | Totals. | 529 | 460 |

## BOWLINC

The Twenty-Second Annual Championship Tournament of the Amerioan Bowling Congress was rolled at Toledo, O., ending April 1. During the 34 days of the tournament, 1,126 five-man teams, 2.411 two-man and 4,838 indiv duals competed. Results, five fiver in each event:

Five Men: ( $\$ 1,000$ to highest team)-Lincoln Life Ins. Co., Ft. Wayne, 2.998; West Side Alleys, Watertown, 2,957; St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, 2,942; Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, 2,935; Koors 29, Dayton, 2,916.

Two Men: ( $\$ 500$ to highest team)-C. SpinellaB. Spinella, New York, 1,336; I. Eberhardt-W. Coffin, Des Moines, 1,321; A. Pilcher-K. Spellman, Tulsa, 1,307; C. Degan-F. Degen, Buffalo, 1,297; W. Baker-J. Tish, Erie, Pa., 1,285.

Individual: ( $\$ 300$ to individual with highest score)-W. Lundgren, Chicago, 729; J. Sublowslky, Chicago, 691; A. Lea, Chicago, 690; W. Minch, Rochester, $689 ; \mathrm{N}$. Grauss, Rochester, 688.

All Events: ( $\$ 130$ to individual with highest score)-B. Spinella, New York, 1,999; H. Stewart, Cincinnati, 1,962; H. Lange, Madison, 1,943; W. Driver, Louisville, 1,936; M. Schmidt, Louisville, 1,930 .

Women's National Bowling Assoclation Championships at Toledo, O., ending May 7. Final standings, scores and prizes in each event:
Five Woman Teams: Birk Cola, Chicago, 2,531, \$75; Ohio Dairy, Toledo, 2,502, $\$ 75$; Woodward No. 1, Detroit,. 2,444 , \$65; Brucks, Chicago, 2,443, \$60; Samuelsons, Chicago, 2,406, \$55

Two Women Teams-Sneider-Sneider, Detroit, 1,094, \$40; Garwood-Greenwald, Cleveland, 1,075 840; Hughes-Lyons, Schenectady, 1,074, \$35; Reilly-Dornblasser, Chicago, 1,067, \$30; GazzoloKay, Toledo, 1,063, $\$ 28$.
Individuals: E. Jaeger, Toledo, 603, $\$ 30$; M. Schroeder, Chicago, $579, \$ 30$; M. Blau, Milwaukee 576, \$25; A. Schroeder, Milwaukee, $570, \$ 22$; M. Randolph, Detroit, 560, \$20.

All Events: R. Abraham, Milwaukee, 1,659, $\$ 20$ G Greenwald, Cleveland, 1,657, \$20; E. Jacger Toledo, $1,655, \$ 15 ; \mathrm{M}$. Schroeder, Chicago, 1,648, $\$ 10 ;$ M. Blau, Milwaukee, 1,620 , \$5.

## WORLD'S RECORDS

Individual, Open, Three Games-Roy Flagg,

Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., $300,300,269$; total, 869 ; average, $2892-3$, 1906. Six Games-Lee H. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3, 1909 . All Events-Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Conn., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9. in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2.060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin-Oscar Stelnquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three GamesCharles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271, 1-3, 1907. Six GamesCharles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, $255,267,279,263,232$; total 1,537; average $2561-6$, 1907. Seventy-Five Games-Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores-John Koster of New York, 12.
Highest Woman's.Score-Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Five Woman Team3 games, 2,541, Birk' Cola, Toledo, O., May 3, 1922. Two Men, Open-Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, Feb. 18, 1912. Three Games Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, Feb. 18, 1912. Tournament-McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games-McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, OpenMortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tourna-ment-Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five Men, Open-All Wooden Balls-Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917. Three Games-Brooklyn Inter-State Tean Grand Central Alleys, Bronklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester. Jan. 21, 1913, against Syracuse, $3,497 \mathrm{p}$ ns average, 1,165.2. Four Games-same team and place; average, 1,124. Tournament-Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games-Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124 , 1906. Head PinRoseville A., A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., $545,1909$.

## CHECKERS

The feature of the year in Checker (Draughts) play was the lnternational match held dt Glaseow, Jan. 28 to Feb. 11, for the World's Championshlp, between Robert Stewart, Blairadam, Fife, and Newall W. Banks of Detroit, Mich. The conditions called for forty games for a purse of $£ 500$, to be divided $£ 300$ to the winner and $£ 200$ to the loser. Result: Stewart won 2; Banks won 1 and 37 games drawn.

The Unlted States national championship tournament held at Boston, Oct. 12 to 20 , was won by Asa A. Long, 18-year-old champlon of Ohio; Alfred Jordan, ex-English champion, was runner-up and Louis C. Ginsberg, of Brooklyn, third. Ginsberg was the only one to defeat Long during the tour-
ney. Victor Townsend of Boston tied with him, playing twenty-two dinwn games.
The next tourney will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spling of 1024.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Greene, Hannibal, Mo.; First Vlee-President, Willis G. Hill, Lawrence, Mass.; Second Vlce-President, Jolin Dousherty, Ios Angeles, Cal.; Third Vice-President, Charles J. Messer. Syracuse, N. Y.; Fourth Vice-President, Morlis Stelnberg, Detioit Mich.; Fistl Vice-President, Frank G. Farmer, Wichita, Kan.; Sixth Vice-President, Prestoli Ketchum, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sccretary, J. G. Finley, Newark, N. J.: Treasurer, E. J. Phelan, Lynn, Mass.

TENNIS.
For the second season in succession the United
tates retalned the Davis Cup. States retalned the Davis Cup.

FIRST ROUND-France defeated Canada, by default. Australasia, 4; Belgium, O. SINGLESJ. O. Anderson (A.) defeated J. Washer (B.), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated J. Washer (B.), 6-3, $6-4,6-4$. J. O. Anderson (A.) defeated A. G. Watson (B.), 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, DOUBLESJ. O. Anderson-P. O'Hara-Wood (A.) defeated J. Washer-A. G. Watson (B.), 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 7-9. 7-5. Ciecho-Slovukia. defeated Hawail by default. Spain defeated Piilippines by default. India, 5, Roumania, O. SINGLES-A. A. Fyzee (I.) defeated Nicholas Mishu (R.), 3-6, $5-7,6-4,6-4$, 6-0. A. H. Fyzee (I.) defeated M. Stern (R.), 6-0, $6-1,6-1$. A. A. Fyzee (I.) defeated M. Stern (R.), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. A. H. Fyzee (I.) defeated Nicholas Mishu (R.), 4-6,6-1,6-1,7-5. DOUBLESA.H. Fyzee-C. Ramaswami (I.) defeated Nicholas Mishu-M. Stern (R.), 6-2, 6-4, 6-0. Ituly defeated Japan by default.

SECOND ROUND-France, 4, Denmark, 1. SINGLES-Jean Borotra (F.) defeated Erlc Tegner (D.), 6-0,3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4. Vagn Ingerslev (D) defeated Jean Couiteas (F.),
Henri Cochet (F.) defeated Eric Tegner (D.),
$7-5$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { fienri Cocnet (F.) defeated Eric Tcgner (D.), }-5 \text {, } \\ 6-2, & \text { (F.) defeated Vagn }\end{array}$ Ingerslev (D.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. DOUPLESSHenri Cochet-Jean Borotra ( $F$.) defeated Eric Teg-ner-M. Worm - (D.), 3-6, 6-2, 2-6, 10-8, 6-2. Australasia, 5; Czecho-Slovakia, O. SINGLESG. L. Patterson (A.) defeated F. Rohrer (Cz.), 6-1, 6.-3, $3-6,6-2 . \quad$ J. O. Anderson (A.) defeated K. Ardelt (Cz.), $7-5,6-4,6-4$. G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated K. Ardelt (Cz.), 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. J. O. Anderson (A.) defeated F. Rohrer (Cz.), 4.-6, DOUBLES-G. L. Patterson-R. C. Werthimim (A.) defeated F. Rohrer-K. Ardelt (Cz.), 9-7, uel Alonso (S.) defcated A. A. Fyzee (I.), 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Count de Gomar (S.) defeated A. H. Fyzee (I.), 1-6,6-2, 6-3, 3-6,6-1. Manuel Alonso (S.) defeated A. H. Fyzee (I.), 6-3, 6-4, 0-6,

6-4. Count de Gomar defeated A. A. Fyzee (I.) 6-1, 6-3,3-6, 6-3. DOUBLES-A. H. Fyzee-C Ramaswami (I.) defeated Count de Gomar-E Flaquer (S.), 3-6, 7-5, 9-11, 10-8, 6-4. British Isles, 5, Italy, O SINGLES-A. R. F. Kingscote (B. I.) defeated C. Colombo (It.), 7 F. $5,6-4$, 6-1. F. G. Lowe (B. I.) defeated Balbi di Robecco (It.). $6-1,6-3,6-1$. A. R. F. Kingscote (B. I.) defeated Balbi di Robecco (It.), by default. F. G Lowe (B. I.) defeated C. Colombo (It.), 6-1, 6-2, $6-0$. DOUBLES-A. R.F Kingscote-F. L. Risely (B. I.) defeated Balbi di Robecco-C. Colombo (It.) 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.
SEMI-FINAL ROUND-Spain defeated British Isles by default. Australasia,

France, 1. SINGLES-G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated A. H Gobert (F.), 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Henr Cochet (F.) defeated Pat O'Hara-Wood (A.), 6-4 $3-6,6-0,7-9,6-4$. Pat O'Hara-Wood (A.) defeated A. H. Gobert (F.), 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated Henrl Cochet (F.) 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2. DOUBLES-G. L. Pat terson-Pat O'Hara-Wood (A.) defeated A. H. Gobert Henri Cochet (F.), 6-0, 6-8, 4-6, 6-3, 10-8 FINAI, ROUND-Australia, 4, Spain, 1. SINGLES-Pat. O'Hara-Wood (A.) defeated Count de Gomar (S.), 6-8, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1. M Alonso (S.) defeated Pat. O'Hara-Wood (A.), 2-6 3-6, 6-2, 8-6, 6-1. G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated Count de Gomar (S.), 6-3, 8-6, 6-4 G. L. Pattcrson (A.) defeated M. Alonso (S.), 8-6 6-2, 6-2. DOUBLES-G. L. Patterson-Pat O'Hara-Wood (A.) defeated M. Alonso-Count de Gomar ${ }^{\circ}$ (S.), 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

CHALLENGE ROUND-United States, 4, Aus ralia, 1. SINGLES-W. M. Johnston (U. S.) dc${ }^{\text {reated G. L. Patterson (A.), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. W }}$ T. Tilden 21 (U. S.) defeated J. O. Andcrson (A.) $6-4,5-7,3-6,6-4,6-2$. W. M. Johnston (U. S) defeated J. O. Ánderson (A.), 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. W. T. Tilden $2 d$ (U. S.) defeated G.L. Pat terson (A.), $7-5,10-8,6-0$. DOUBLES-Pat O'Hara-Wood-G. L. Patterson (A.) defeated W. T Tilden 2d-V. Richards (U. S.), 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.
DAVIS CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCHES-CHALLENGE ROUND

| YEAR. | Winner. | Loser. | Score. | Year. | Winner. | Loser. | Scorc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900.. | Unlted Statcs. | British Isles | 3-0 | 19 | Australasia | United Stat |  |
| 1902. | United States. | Britisn Isles | $3-2$ | 1912.. | Brltlsh Isles | Australasia | 3-2 |
| 1903.. | Britisn Isles | United States | 4-1 | 1913.. | United States. | Britlsh Isles | 3-2 |
| 1904.. | Britlsh Isles. | Bclglum. | $5-0$ | 1914.. | Australasia | United States. | $3-2$ |
| 1905.. | British Isles | United States. | 5-0 | 1919.. | Australasia | British Isles | 4-1 |
| 1906. | Brltish Isles | United States. | 5-0 | 1920.. | United States. | Australasia | 5-0 |
| 1907.. | Australla | Brltish Isles | 3-2 | 1921. | United States. | Japan | $5-0$ |
| 1908.. | Australia. | United States. | 3-2 | 1922. | United States. | Australia | 4-1 |


| NATIONAL (U. S.) TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES (OUTDOOR) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR. | Winner. | YEAR. | Winner. | Year. | inner. | YEAR. | Winner. |
| 1881 | R. D. Sears. | 1892 | O. S. Campbell. | 1903 | H. L. Doherty. | 1913. | M. E. McLoughlin |
| 1882. | R. D. Sears. | 1893. | R. D. Wrenn. | 1904 | H. Ward. | 1914.. | R. N. Williams. |
| 1883. | R. D. Sears. | 1894.. | R. D. Wrenn. | 1905. | B. C. Wright. | 1915 | W. M. Johnston. |
| 1884. | R. D. Sears. <br> R D Scars | 1895. | F. H. Hovey. | 1906. | W. J. Clothicr. | 1916 | R. N. Williams. |
| 1886. | R. D. Scars. | 1897. | R. D. Wrenn. | 1907 | W. A. Larned. | 1917 | R. L. Murray. |
| 1887. | H. W. Slecum. | 1898. | M. D. Whitman. | 1909 | W. A. Larned. | 1919 | W. M. Johnston. |
| 1888. | H. W. Slocum. | 1899 | M. D. Whitman. | 1910. | W. A. Larned. | 1921 | T. Tilden 2d. |
| 1889 | H. W. Slocum. | 1900 | M. D. Whitman. | 1911 | W. A. Larned. | 1921 | T. Tilden 2d. |
| 1890. | O. S. Campbell. | 1901. | W. A. Larned. | 1912 | M. E. McLoughlln | 1922** | W. T. Tilden 2d. |
| 1891. | O. S. Campbell. | 1902. | W. A. Larncd. |  |  |  |  |

*Tilden defeated William M. Johnston, 4-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.
NATIONAL CHAMPIONS-DOUBLES (TURF)

| YEAle | Doubles Champions. | YEAR | Doubles Champions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881 | C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor. | 1902 | R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty. |
| 1882 | R. D. Sears and J. Dwight. | 1903 | R. F. Doherty and IH. L. Doherty. |
| 1883 | R. D. Sears and J. Dwlght. | 1904 | H. Ward and B. C. Wright. |
| 1884 | R. D. Sears and J. Dwlght. | 1905 | H. Ward and B. C. Wright. |
| 1885 | R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark. | 1906 | H. Ward and B. C. Wright. |
| 1886 | R. D. Sears and J. Dwight. | 1907 | F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. |
| 1887 | R. D. Scars and J. Dwight. | 1908 | F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. |
| 1888 | O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall. | 1909 | F. B. Alcxander and H. II. Hackett. |
| 1889 | IH. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor. | 1910 | F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. |
| 1890 | V. G. Hall and C. Hobart. | 1911 | R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard. |
| 1891 | O. S. Campbell and R. $\Gamma$. Huntington, Jr. | 1912 | M. E. Mcloughlln and T. C. Bundy. |
| 1892 | O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr. | 1913 | M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy. |
| 1893 | C. Hobart and F. II. Hovey. | 1914 | M. E. McLoughlln and T. C. Bundy. |
| 1894 | C. Hobart and F. II. Hovey. | 1915 | W. M. Johnston and C. J. Grimin. |
| 1895 | M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn. | 1916 | W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffln. |
| 1896 | C. B. Neel and S. R. Necl. | 1917 | *F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckinorton. |
| 1897 | L. E. Ware and G. P' Sheldon, Jr. | 1918 | Vlncent Rlchards and W. T. Tilden, 2d. |
| 1898 | L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr. | 1919 | N. E. Brookes and G. R. Patterson. |
| 1899 | D. F. Davls and H. Ward. | 1920 | W. M. Johnston and C. .J. Grimn. |
| 1900 | D. F. Davls and H. Ward. | 1921 | W. T. Tilden, 21 and Vlncent Richards. |
| 1901 | D. F. Davis and II. Ward. | 1922 | $\dagger$ W. T. Tllden, 2 d and Vincent Rlchards |

[^13]$\dagger$ Defeated G. Patterson and Pat. O'Hara-Wood, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. 4 .

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS.
YEAR SINGLES CHAMPIONS.

1887 Miss Eilien F. Hansell.
1888 Miss B. L. Townsend
1889 Miss B. L. Townsend
1890 Miss E. C. Roosevelt.
1891 Miss Mabel E. Cahill.
1892 Miss Mabel E. Cahill
1893 Miss Aline M. Terry
1894 Miss Helen R. Heiwig.
1895 Miss J. P. Atkinson..
1896 Miss Elizabeth H. Moore.
1897 Miss J. P. Atkjnson.
1898 Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1899 Miss Marion Jones.
1900 Miss Murtle McAteer
1901 Miss Elizabeth H. Moore.
1902 Miss Marion Jones.
1903 Miss Elizabeth H. Moore.
1904 Miss May Sutton.
1905 Miss Elizabeth H. Moore
1906 Miss Holen H. Homans.
1907 Miss Evelyn Sears.
1908 Mrs. Barger Waliach
1909 Miss Hazel Hotclıkiss.
1910 Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.
1911 Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.
1912 Miss Mary Browne.
1913 Miss Mary-Browne
1914 Miss Mary Browne
1915 Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1916 Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1917* Miss Molia Bjurstedt.
1918 Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1919 Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman.
1920 Mrs. F. I. Mallory
1921 Mrs. F. I. Mallory
$1922 \dagger$ Mrs. F. I. Mallory

| Doubles Champions. | Mixed Doubles Champions. |
| :---: | :---: |
| + |  |
| , |  |
| Iiss M. E. Cahill \& Mrs. F. Morgan. |  |
| Cisses M.E.Canili\&A.M.McKiniey . | Miss M. E. Cahili \& Clar. Hodart. |
| Cisses A. M. Terry \& H. Butler | Miss E.C.Roosevelt \& Ciar.Hobart. |
| Misses H.R.Helwig \& J.P.Atkinson. | Miss S. P. Atkinson \& E. P. Flscher. |
| Misses S.P.Atkinson \& H.R.Helwig. . | Miss J. P. Atkinson \& E. P. Fischer. |
| Misses E. H. Moore \& J. P. Atkinson | Miss J. P. Atkinson \& E. P. Fischer. |
| Misses J. P. Atkinson \& K. Atkinson | Miss Laura Henson \& D. L. Magruder. |
| Lisses J. P. Atkinson \& K. Atkinson | Miss Carrje Neely \& E. P. Fischer. |
| Misses M. McAteer and J. Craven... | Miss Edith Rastall \& A. L. Hoskins. |
| Misses E. Parker \& H. Champlin... | Miss M. Hunneweli \& Aif. Codman. |
| Misses M. Mcateer \& J. P.Atkinson | Miss Marion Jones \& R. D. Littie. |
| Lisses M. Jones \& J. P. Atkinson | Miss E. H. Moore \& W. C. Grant. |
| Tisses E. H. Moore \& C. B. Neely | Miss Chapman \& Harry Allen. |
| Misses M. Sutton \& M. Hali. | Miss E.H. Moore \& W. C. Grant. |
| Misses H. H. Homans \& C. B. Neely. | Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart. |
| Mrs. L. F. Coe \& Mrs. D. F. Platt. | Miss Coffin \& E. B. Dewhurst. |
| Misses Neely \& Wcimer. | Miss Sayres \& W , F . Jonnson. |
| Tisses E. Sears \& M. Cur | Miss E. Roteh \& N. W. Niles. |
| Misses H. Hotchkiss \& E. Rote | Miss H. Hotchkiss \& W. F.Johnson. |
| Misses E. Roteh \& H. Hotchkiss | Miss Hotchkiss\&J.R.Carpenter,Jr. |
| Misses E. Sears and H. Hotchzis | Miss Hotenkiss \& W. F. Johnson. |
| Misses M. Browne \& D. Green. | Miss M. Browne \& R. N. Willams, 2 d . |
| MissM. Browne\&Mrs.R.H. Wiliams | Miss M. Browne \& W. T. Tilden, 2d. |
| MissM. Browne\&Mrs.R.H. Williams | Miss M. Browne \& W. T. Tilden, 2 d. |
| Mrs. G. W. Wightman \& MissEl. Sears | Mrs. G. W. Wightman \&H.H. Jolins'n. |
| Misses M. Bjurstedt \& E. Sears. | Miss E. Sears \& W. E. Davis. |
| Misses M. Bjurstedt \& E. Sears | Miss M. Bjurstedt \& I. C. Wright. |
| Misses E. Goss \& M. Zinderstein. | Mrs. G. W. Wightman \& I.C.Wright |
| Misses E. Goss \& M. Zinderstein | Miss M. Zinderstein \& V. Richards. |
| Misses E. Goss \& M. Zinderstein | Mrs. G. W. Wightm'n \& W. F. Johns'n. |
| Mrs. M. Z. Jessup \& Miss H. Wills. | Mrs. F. Mailory \& W. T. Tidden, 2d. |
| Mrs. M. Z. Jessup \& Miss H. Wills. | IMrs. F. Mailory \& W. T. Tilden, 2d. |

* Patriotic tournament without cnampionships.
$\dagger$ Defeated Helen Wilis, 6-3, 6-1. Miss Molla Bjurstedt by marriage became Mrs. F.I. Mailory.
NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

| YEAR | Champion. | OUBLES | R |  | Doubles Champions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | J. | C. Cragin-J. P. Paret. | 1912 | W. C. Grant. | F. Alexander-T. R. Peil. |
| 1901 | H. Ward | C. Cragin-O. M. Bostwick. | 1913 | G. F. Touchard. | F. Alexander-T. R. Pell. |
| 1902 | J. P. Par | W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy. | 1914 | G. F. Touchard. | W. C. Grant-G. C. Shafer. |
| 1903 | W. C. Gran | W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy. | 1915 | G. F. Toucnard. | W. C. Grant-G. C. Shafer. |
| 1904 | W. C. Grant. | W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy. | 1916 | R. L. Murray.. | G. Touchard-M. Washburn. |
| 1905 | E. B. Dewhurst | T. R. Pell-H. F. Ailen. | 1917 | S. H. Vosneli.... | A.Lovibond-Dr.Rosenbaum. |
| 1906 | W. C. Grant | F. Alexander-H. Hackett. | $1918$ | S. H. Voshell.... | F.Alexander-Dr.Rosenbaum. |
| 1907 | T. R. Pcll. | F. Alexander-H. Hackett. | 1919 | V. Richards..... | G. C. Shafer-Lieut. K. Smith. |
| 1908 | W. C. Gran | F. Alexander-H. Hackett. | 1920 | W. T. Tilden, 2 d. | W. T. Tilden, $2 \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{V}$.Richards. |
| 1909 | T. R. Peil . .... | W. C. Grant-T. R. Peli. | 1921 | Frank Anderson. | V. Richards-S. H. Voshell. |
| 1910 | G. F. Touchard. <br> T. R. Pcil. | G. Touchard-C. Gardner. V. Richards-S. H. Vosnell. | 1922 | F. T. Hunter... . | F. T. Anderson-S. H. Voshell. |

NATIONAL CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS.

| YEAR | CHAMPION. | Doubles Champions. | YEAR | Champion. | Doubles Champions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1910 | M. H. Long. | F. G. Anderson-W. T. Hayes. | 1917* |  | C. S. Garland-S. Hardy. |
| 1911 | W. T. Hayes. | J. Winston-H. Whitehead. | 1918 | W. T. Tiden, 2 d | C. S. Garland-S. Hardy. |
| 1912 | R.N.Williams,2d | H. H. Hackett-W. M. Hall. | $1919$ | W. M. Jonnston. | W. Johnston-S. Hardy. |
| 1913 | J. R. Strachan... | J. R. Strachan-C. J. Griffin. | 1920 | Roland Roberts.. | R. Roberts-V. Ríchards. |
| 1914 | C. J. Grimin. | N. Browne-C. Wayne. | 1921 | W. T. Hayes. . . | W. T. Hayes-C. B. Herd. |
| 1915 | R. N.Williams,2d | G. M. Church-D. Mathey. | 1922 † | W. T. Tilden, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ d | R. Burdick-F. Bastian. |
| 1916 | W. E. Davis. . . | G. M. Church-D. Mathey. |  |  |  |

* Patriotic tournament without championships.
$\dagger$ Tiiden defeated Z. Shimizu, 7-5, 6-3,6-1. Mrs. H. Bickle won Women's championship, defeating Miss L. Bancroft, $3-6,6-1,7-5$.

NATIONAL INDOOR WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

YEAR CHAMPION.
1907 Miss E. Moore
1908 Miss M. Wagner
1909 Miss M. Wagner.
1910 Mrs. F. Schmitz.
1911 Miss M. Wagner
1912 No tournament.
1913 Miss M. Wagner.
1914 Miss M. Wagner. Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff. Miss M. Wagner. Mrs. Weaver-Miss C. Cassel.
YEAR CHAMPION.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONS.1915 MissM.Bjurstedt Mrs. McLean-Mrs. Weaver.1916 MissM.Bjurstedt Miss Wagner-Miss Bjursted1917 Miss M. Wagner. Miss Wagner-Miss Taylor1919 Mrs. Wightman. Mrs. W'tman-MissZ'dersteln.1920 Miss H. Pollak. Miss Pollak-Mrs. Morris.1920 Miss H. Pollak.. Miss Pollak-Mrs. Morris.1921 Mrs.F.I.Mallory. Mrs.W'tman-MissZ'derstein

## NATIONAL INDOOR JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.

1916, H. A. Throckmorton; 1917, Charies S. Garlitud; 1918, Harold J. Taylor; 1919, Vincent Richitdds; 1920, Vincent Richards; 1921, Vincent Richurds; 1922, A. W. Jones.

National Boy Champions (Runners-up are in parentheses) -1916, Benjamin Letson; (D. W. Joinson) ; 1917, Vincent Richards; (J. D. F. Jones); 1918, Vincent Richards; (A. Bassford, 3d); 1919, A. W. Jones: (Velier Evans): 1920, Jaines J.. Farquhar: (William Einsmann): 1921, Julius Saglowsky: (Thos. MeGllnn): 1922, D. O'Joughlin.

National Girl Champions-1918.

Porter; 1919, Katherine Gardner; 1920, Loulse Dixon; 1921, Helen Wills; 1922, Helen Wills.

National Indoor Junior Champions (doubler champions are in parentheses)-1916, Elliott 11 . Binzen; (W. Botsford and R. B. Haines) ; 1917, E. H. Hendrickson: (G. B. Emerson and H. F Dornheim) ; 1918, Vincent Richards; (F. T. Anderson and H. B. Kaltenbach); 1919, Vincent Richards: (Vincent Richards and F. T. Anderson); 1920 , Vincent Richards; (Vincent Richards and P. S. MeHugh); 1921, Edgar F . Dawson; (Jerry Lang and E. F. Dawson).

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

| YR. | Champion. | College. | Doubles Chamfions. | College. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1883 | J. S. Clark (spring) | Harvard | Clark and H. A. Taylor (spring) | Harvard. |
|  | H. A. Taylor (fall) | Harvard | H. A. Taylor and P. E. Presbrey (fall) | Harvard. |
| 1884 | W. P. Knapp | Yale | W. P. Knapp and W. B. S. Thorne. | Yale. |
| 1885 | W. P. Knapp | Yale | W. P. Knapp and A. L Shipman. | Yale. |
| 1886 | G. M. Brlnley | Trinit | W. P. Knapp and W. L. Thatcher | Yale. |
| 1887 | P. S. Sears. | Harva | P. S. Sears and Q. A. Shaw, Jr | Harvard. |
| 1888 | P. S. Sears. | Harva | V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell | Columbia. |
| 1889 | R. P. Huntington, | Yale. | O. S. Campbell and A. E. Wright. | Columbia. |
| 1890 | F. H. Hovey | Harva | Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. T. Chase | Harvard. |
| 1891 | F. H. Hovey | Harvar | F. H. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn. | Harvard. |
| 1892 | W. A. Larned | Cornell | R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow | Harvard. |
| 1893 | M. G. Chace. | Brown. | M. G. Chace and C. R. Budlong. | Brown. |
| 1894 | M. G. Chace | Yale | M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote . | Yale. |
| 1895 | M. G. Chace | Yale | M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote | Yale. |
| 1896 | M. D. Whltman | Harvard. | L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder | Harvard. |
| 1897 | S. G. Thomson | Princeton | L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman | Harvard. |
| 1898 | L. E. Ware | Harvard. | L. F. Ware and M. D. Whitman | Harvard. |
| 1899 | D. F. Davis. | Harvard. | Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis. | Harvard. |
| 1900 | R. D. Little. | Prlnceton. | F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little. | Princeton. |
| 1901 | F. B. Alexander | Prlnceton. | H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russell | Yale. |
| 1902 | W. J. Clothier | Harvard. | W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonar | Harvard. |
| 1903 | E. B. Dewh | U. of Penn. | B. Colston and E. Clapp | Yale. |
| 1904 | R. LeRoy. | Columbla. | Behr and Bodman. | Yale. |
| 1905 | E. B. Dewh | U. of Penn | Dewhurst and Reglst | Pennsylvania. |
| 1906 | R. LeRoy. | Columbla. | Wells and Spaulding | Yale. |
| 1907 | G. P. Gardne | Harvard. | N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabne | Harvard. |
| 1908 | N. W. Nlles. | Harvard. | H. M. Tilden and A. Thayer | Pennsylvania. |
| 1909 | W. F. Johnson | U. of Penn. | W. F. Johnson and A. Thay | Pennsylvania. |
| 1910 | R. A. Holden, | Yale | D. Mathey and B. N. Dell | Princeton. |
| 1911 | E. H. Whitney | Harvard. | D. Mathey and Butler | Princeton. |
| 1912 | G. M. Church. | Princeton | G. M. Church and W. H. M | Princeton. |
| 1913 | R. N. Williams, | Harvard. | W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong. | Harvard. |
| 1914 | G. M. Church. | Princeton | R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte | Harvard. |
| 1915 | R. N. Willams, 2 | Harvard. | R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte | Harvard. |
| 1916 | G. C. Caner...... | Harvard. | G. C. Caner and Richard Harte. . . . . | Harvard. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1917- \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | 1918-No tourname C. S. Garland. | Yale | C. S. Garland and K. N. | Yale. |
| 1920 | L. M. Banks. | Yale | A. Whlder and L. Wiley. | Yale. |
| 1921 | Phillp Neer. | Stanior | J. B. Fenno, Jr., and E. W. Feibleman | Harvard. |
| 1922 | L. E. Williams | Yale. | IP. Ncer and J. Davics.. | Stanford. |

1922 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

World's Turf Championships played at Wimbledon, England-Winners-Men's Singles, G. L. Patterson: Doubles, Anderson-Lycett; Mixed Doubles, Pat. O'Hara-Wood-Mlle. Lenglen; Women's Doubles. Mlle. Lenglen-Mlss. E. Ryan; Women's Singles, Mlle. Lenglen. The Final Match in the Women's Singles, played at Wimbledon, brought together

Mlle. Lenglen of France and Mrs. F. I. Mallory, (Molla Bjurstedt) United States ehampion. Mlle. Lenglen defeated Mrs. Mallory, 6-2, 6-0.

World's Hard Court Championships, played at St. Moritz-Winners-Men's Singles, H. Cochet; Doubles, H. Cochet-J. Borotra; Women's Singles, Mme. Golding; Women's Doubles, Mme. Golding-Mme. Vaussard; Mixed Doubles, J. Borotra-Mme. Goldlng.

## HOCKEY:

Stantey Cup matches, emblematle of world's professlonal champlonshlp, played at Toronto, Ont., March 17-29. Won by St. Patricks, Toronto 3 games to Vancouvers B. C. 2.

SCORE BY GAMES

| Games. | Wlnner. | Score. | Loser. | Score. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First. . . . Vancouver...... 4 St. Patr |  |  |  |  |
| Second | St. Patrick | 2 | Vancouv |  |
| Thlrd | Vancouver |  | St. Patri |  |
| Fourth | St. Patrlck |  | Vancouv |  |
| Fifth.. | S. Patrick |  | Vancouv |  |

FINAL STANDING.

|  | W. | L. | Pts. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Patricks. . 3 | 2 | 16 | Op.Pts. |
| Vancouver. . 2 | 3 | 9 | 9 |

Allen Cup, emblematle of world's amateur champlonship, played at Toronto, March 20-23, won by Granltes, O. H. A., champions defeating Victorlas of Regina, 13 to 2 goals ln a two game serles. Scores: first game, Granltes 6, Vletorias 2; second game Granites 7, Vletorias 0.

Unlted States Amateur Hockey Assoclation championship played at St. Paul, Mlnn and Boston, Mass., March 11-17. Won by Westminster H. C., Boston, defeating St. Paul Club $31 / 2$ games to $1 / 2$ game.

SCORE BY GAMES.

| Games. | Winner. | Score. | Loser. | Scorc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First. | Vestmlnst |  | St. Paul. |  |
| Second | estmlnst |  | St. Paul. |  |
| Third | Cestmlu |  | St. Paul. |  |
| Fourth | cestminst |  | St. Paul. |  |

FINAI, STANDING

| W. |  |  |  |  | L. | Pts. | Op.Pts. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Westmlnster. $3 \frac{1 / 2}{1 / 2}$ | $1 / 2$ | 7 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Paul.. | $1 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |

## COLIAEGE HOCKEY

Deccmber-Oxford University 27; Cambridge University 0. Playcd Murren

January-Cornell 3, Colgate 2; Army 3, Hanıllton 0; Springfield 1, Rensselaer 0; Yale 8, Pennsylvania 3; M. I. T. 1, Yale 0: Dartmouth 2. Amherst 0; Wlillams 9, R. P. I. 1; Army 2, Albany Country Club 0; Springfield Hockey Club 3, Massachusetts Aggies 2; Yale 4, New Haven Amateur Hockey Club 2; Yale 8, Pennsylvania 3; Princeton 4, Pennsylvanla 0; Toronto Hockev Club 6, Harvard 1 ; Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 0; Columbia 4, Princeton 3; Yale 3, Massachusetts Aggies 2; St. Nlcholas Club 4, Army 1; Vlctorlas of Montreal 4, Princeton 0; Cornell 4, Amherst 0; Army 3, Colgate 0; Wllifams 8, Sprlngfleld 1; Columbla 4, Princeton 3; Amherst 5, Sprlngfleld 0 ; St. Nicholas Club 4, Army 1; Massachusetts Aggies 1, Amherst 0; Harvard 4, Dalhousie Universlty 1; Amherst 3, Bates 1; Army 4, Bates 1; Massachusetts Aggles 2, Bates 0; Army 7, Sprlngfield 0; Harvard 3, Boston Athletic Assoclatlon 3; Princeton 2, Pennsylvania 0; Cornell 4, Massachusetts Aggies 0.

February-Bowdoln 1, Colby 1; St. Nicholas Club 3, Yale 1; M. I. T. 2, Willlams 0, Harvard 9, Princeton 0; Army 3, Wlllams 3; Yale 6, Cornell 2; Quaker Clty 5, Massachusetts Aggles 1; Cornell 4, Pennsylvanla 2 ; Harvard 3, Dartmouth 0; Yale 4, wllllams 0; Amherst 3, Williams 2; Yale Freshmen 8, Princeton Freshmen 3; Massachusetts Aggles 1, Amherst 0; Pennsylvania 8, Lafayette 0; Boston A. A. 7, M. I. T. 1; Dartmouth 2, Yale 1; Hamilton 2 , Cohumbia 1; Harvard 1, Westminster 1; Yale 1, Princeton 0; Massachusetts Aggles 4, Army 3; Anlherst 2, Springfleld 0; Westmlnster'7, M. I. T. 0 ; Massachusetts Aggies 3, St. Nleholas 2; Hamliton 4 , Pennsylvanla 2; Wiliiams 2, Amherst 0; Dart mouth 3, Ariny 0.

Mareh-St. Patricks 3, Yale 1.

## SKATING

National Speed Skuting Championships held at l]attsburg, N Y, Jan. 24-25-26. Result-
Final 220-Yard Dash. National ChampionshtpWon by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid: Charles Gorman. Commercial Club, St John, N. B., second: Roy McWhirter. Alverno Athletic Club, Chicago, I11., third: Time-0.20 Final, Three-Quarter-Mile. National Championship-Won by Roy MeWhirter. Alverno Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Buendgen, Alverno Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill., second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time-2.07 4-5 i40-Yard Dash, for Juniors ( 16 years), National Championship, Final-Won by Ollie Green, Earanac Lake $\cdot$, Edward Reed, Logan Square A. A., Cnicago, Ill., second; O. R. Bloomfield, Montreal A. A. A., Montreal, Can., third. Time-0.41 4-5. Senior, 440-Yard Dash-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; William Murphy, New York. second: Roy McWhirter, Chicago, third." TimeWhirter, Chicago: Edward Donovan, St. Paul, second; Edward Gloster, Toronto, third. Time2.49. Junior (16 Years), Half-Mile Race-Won by Edward Reed, Chicago; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, second; W. Smith, Montreal, third. Time-1.29 2-5. Senior, Half-Mile Race-Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago; Fred Buendgen, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time-1.25 2-5. Senior, Three-Mile Race-Won by Richard Donovan, St. Paul; Joe Moore, New York, second; Edwaid Gloster, Toronto, third. Time-9.01 2-5. Junior (16 Years), One-Mile Race-Won by Orlie Green, Saranac Lake; Edward Reed, Chicago, Second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time-2.59 4-5. Junior (16 Years), 220-Yard Dash-Won by Harold Fortune, Lake Placid; Orlie Green, Saranac Lake, second; John Darrah, Lake Placid, third. Time 0.22. Total Points: Senior-Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 110; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 80; Richard Donovan, St. Paul, 50; Fred Buendgen, Chicago, 40 ; Charles Gordon, St. John, N. B., 20; William Murphy, New York, 20; Joe Moore, New York, 20; Edward Gloster, Toronto, 20. Juniors (16-Year-Old Closs)-Orlie Green, Saranac Lake, 20. Edward Reed, Chicago, 70; Harnld Fortune Lake Placid, 40 ; Earl Norton, Saranac Lake, 20; John Darrah, Lake Placid, 10; Richard Bloomfield, Montreal, 10; William A. Smith, Montreal, 10.

International Speed Skating Championship, held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 1-2. Results, finals only: Senior, Three-Quarter-Mile Race-Won by William Steinmetz, Chicago; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Tlme-2.06 1-5. Senior, Half-Mile RaceWon by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time-1.25 3-5. Senior, OneMile Race-Won by William Steinmetz, Chicago; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Richard Donovan, St. Paul, third. Time-3 15 2-5. Junior (16 Years), 800-Yard Dash-Won by Edward Reed, Chicago; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, second; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, third. Time-1.34 4-5. Senior, 440-Yard Dash-Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Frank Garnett, St. John, N. B., third. Time-0.41 3-5. Senior, Three-Mile Race-Won by Joe Moore, New York; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, second; Richard Donovan, St. Paul, third. Time, 10.03 3-5. Junior, One-Mile Race (16 Years) -Won by Edward Reed, Chicago; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time-3.33 4-5. Junior, 200-Yard Dash (16 Years)-Won by Edward Reed, Chicago; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, second; Jack Darrah, Lake Placid, third. Time-0.23. Points won as follows: Seniors-William Steinmetz, Chicago, 100; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 70; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., 60; Joe Moore, New York, 30; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 20; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, 20; Richard Donovan, St. Paul, 20; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 20; Gus Fetz, Chicago, 10; Frank Garnett, Chicago, 10. Bov/s of 16. YearsEdward Reed, Chicago, 110; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, 50; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, 40; Ollie Green, Saranac Lake, 30; Jack Darrah, Lake Placid, 10.

Diamond Trophy Speed Skating for Amateur Championship of America, held at Lake Placid, N.. Y.,"Feb. 9-10-11. Results, finals only: Diamond Trophy Race Won by William Steinmetz, Chicago; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, second; Joe Moore, New York, third. Time $0.194-5$. OneMile Diamond Trophy Race-Won by William Steinmetz, Chicago; Joe Moore, New York, second; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, and Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, tied for third. Time-2.56. 440Yard Diamond Trophy Race-Won by William Steinmetz, Chicago; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid,
second: Charles Gorman. Sit. John, N. B, third Time-0.38 1-5. Three-Quarter Mile Diamond Trophy Race-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid: William Steinmetz, Chicago, second: Joe Moore. New York, third. Time- 2.22 2-5. HalfMile Diamond Trophy-W on by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second: William Steinmetz Chicago, third. Time1.45 4-5. Three-Mile. Diamond Trophy-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Joe Moore, New York, second Charles Gorman, St. John, IN. B.. third. Time-12.26 4-5. Points were won in the meet as follows: Diamond Trophy-Steinmetz, 120; Jewtraw, 115: Górman, 40; McWhirter. 25.

American Professional Speed Skating Championships, held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 14-15-16. Results. finals only: Half-Mile Race-Won by Edmund Lamy, Saranac Laks; Bobby McLean, Chicago, second: Everett McGowan, St. Paul, third. Tirme-1.19 4-5. Tuo-Mile Race-Won by Arthur Staff, Chicagn; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, second ; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, third. Time6.17 2-5. $440-$ Yard Dash-Won by Everett McGowan, St. Paul; Arthur Staff, Chicago, second; Bobby McLean, St. Paul, third. Time-0.38. One-Mile-Won by Everett McGowan, St. Paul; Arthur Staff, Chicago, second; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, third. Time-2.48 1-5. Three-Mile -Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago; Edmund Lamy. Saranac Lake, second; Fverett McGowan, St. Paul third. Time-9.46. 220-Yard Dash-Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, second; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, third. Time - 0.19 3-5. Three-Quarter-Mile Race-Won by Staff, Chicago: McGowan, St. Paul, second; Bobby McLean, Chicago, third. Time-2.02 1-5. FiveMile Race-Wom by McGowan. St. Paul Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, second McLean, Chicago, third. Time-15.15. Points: McGowan, 170 Staff, 160; Lamy, 100; McLean, 50.

World's Distance Championships, held at Christiania, Feb. 18-19. Results, finals only: 500 Metres -Raold Larsen, Norway, 0.43 3-5 (a new Norwegian record); Thunberg, Finland, 0.44 1-10; Oscar Olsen, Norway, 0.45 1-10; Harald Stroem, Norway, 0.45 1-5 Tverin, Finland, and Pedersen, Norway, 0.4.5 2-5. $\overline{5}, 000$ Metres-Harald Stroem, Norway, 8.21 1-2; Ole Olesen, Norway, 8.38 11-100; Thunberg, Finland, 8.41 4-5; Larsen, Norway, 8.43 4-5; Moen, Norway, $8.463-10$. Stroem's time is a new world's record. 1,500 Metres-W.on by Thunberg, Finland, 2.22 4-5; Larsen, Norway, 2.24 1-5, second; Stroem Norway, 2.25 3-10, third; Moen, Norway, $2.263-10$, fourth; Skutnabb, Finland, 2.27 1-10, fifth. 10,000 Metres-Won by Stroem, Norway, 17.37 1-5; Ole Olesen, Norway, 17.43 3-5, second; Bergstroem Finland, 12.54 1-10, third; Skutnabb, Finland, 17.59 3-10, fourth; Erling Olsen, Norway, 18.01 3-10, fifth

Other championship events: International Indoor Championship, Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 22 Won by Joe Moore New York, 180 points. Canadian Professional Championships, held at St. Jolin, N. B., Feh. 25. Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago, 200 points. Professional Indoor Championships, held at Cleveland, Feb. 11: Won by Robert McLean, Chicago, 210 points. Intercity-Interscholastic Championships, held at Chicago, Feb. 25. Won by Chicago, 44 points; Cleveland 30 points, second; Milwaukee, 19 points, third; Detroit, 4 points, fourth; New York, 2 points, fifth. Resuits, individual events, finals only: 440 Yards, Elementary School, Finals-Won by G. Mahoney, Chicago; Davies, Milwaukee, second; Edward Wettlauffer, Detroit, third. Time-0.45. 220 Yards, Elementary Schools-Won by W. Robinson, Chicago; W. Taylor, Chicago, second; Ray McKenna, Milwaukee, third. Time- 0.24 1-5. 440 Yards, Junior High, First Heat-Won by S. Berggren, Chicago; Richard Kline, New York, second. Second HeatWon by R. Fidler, Chicago; Tom Fitzgibbons, Milwaukee, second. Third Heat-Won by Maurice Togan, Cleveland; Bud Hayes, Milwaukee, second. 440 Yards, Junior High-Won by Maurice Togan, Cleveland; S. Berggren, Chicago, second; R. Fldler, Chicago, third. Time-0.44 4-5. 440 Yards, Senior High-Won by Charles Hunt, Cleveland; L. Emmert, sccond; D. Dinsdale, third; Leslie Nolan, Cleveland, fourth. Time-0.43. 880 Yards, Junior High-Won by O'Neill Farrell, Chicago; Ray Whittaker, Cleveland, second; Howard Oster, Cleveland, third; W. Donough, Chicago, fourth. No time. $8 S 0$ Yards, Senior High-Won by John Hollander, Milwaukee; John Mackulin, Cleveland, second; Cornelius Ewert, Chicago, third; C. Brignall, Chicago, fourth. Time-1.34. Junior One-Mile Relay - Won by Cleveland; Chicago, second; Milwaukee, third; New York, fourth. Time-2.50 3-5. HalfMile Elementary Relay-Won by Chicago; Detroit, second; Cleveland, third; Milwaukee fourth. Time -1.36. Senior Mile Relay-Won by Milwaukec:

Chicago, second; Cicveland, third; New York four uh. Time-2.56.

INational Fancy and Figure Skating Championships, held at Boston, March 7. Results: Women's Championship-Won by Mrs. Teresa Veld Bianchard, Boston; Miss Beatrix Loughran, New York second. Men's Chambionship-Won by Sherwin W Badger, Cambridge; Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston second. Women's Junior-Won by Miss Helen Stantial, Meirose; Miss Rosaile Knapp, New York, second; Miss Genevieve Knott, Newton, third Men's Junior-Won by Louls Van N. Washburn Boston; Charles B. Wyman, Boston, second; Charies M. Roteh, Boston, third. Pair Skating-Won by Mis. Blanchard and Mr. Niles; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howiand, second; Miss Edith Rotch and Mr Munroe, third. Waltzing-Won by Miss Beatrix Loughran, New York; and Edward Howland; Mrs. Blanchard and Sherwin Badger, second; Mr. and Mrs. Howe, third. The 14 Step-Won by Mrs. Bianchard and Niles; Mr. and Mrs. Howe, second Miss Eiia D. Snelling and Sherwin Badger, third.

RECORDS
Ameriean Amateur Records: 50 yards-5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards-8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J. 1905. 100 yards- 9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903 . 150 yards- 15 7-8s, G. D. Phillips, Jan 27, 1883. . 150 yards (with wind)-14 1-5s. G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885.200 yards- $162-5 \mathrm{~s}$., Fred J. Robson, Joston, 1895.220 yards 220 -vard hurdies-21 2-5s., Fred ,J. Robson, Toronto, Feb. 11, 1913. 300 yards- $252-5 s$., Ray McWhirter, Chicago. Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards-35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 660 yards- 59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards- 1 m . 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sickey, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards-2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cieveland, O., Jan. 1, 1910 . One-mile handicap- 2 m .39 $4-5 \mathrm{~s} .$, Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, O., Jan. 25 1913. One mile, open - 2 m . 36s., John Nilsson, Minneapolis, 1895. One and one-hali miles$4 \mathrm{~m} .10 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{L}$. Roe, Jan. 29, 1910. Three miles$8 \mathrm{~m} .45 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{Roy}$ McWhirter, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1921. Four miles-12m. 1-2s., A. Silicbe, Feb. 13, 1894. Five miles-14m. 56s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records 600 metres ( 656.17 yards)- $593-5 s ., ~ M o r r i s ~$
Wood, Feb. 13,1904 . 1,000 metres ( $1,093.61$ yards) -1 m . 47 s ., J. K. McCuiloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres ( $1,640.42$ yards) - $2 \mathrm{~m} .404-5 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{J}$. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres ( 3 miles 188.06 yards)-9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. Tandem skating: 440 yards- 49 2-5s., Elsie Miller and Wiliiam Taylor, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1. 1920.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres-43 7-10s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, $1914.1,000$ metres-1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzcriand, Jan. 29, 1910. 1,500 metres- 2 m . 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesell. Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 5.000 metres- 8 m . $26 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$. Harold Strocm, Christiania, Norway, Feb. 18, 1922. 10,000 metres $17 \mathrm{~m} .226-10 \mathrm{~s}$., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiana, Norway, Feb. 1, 1913.

Professlonal Records: 50 yards- $6 \mathrm{~s} .$, S. D. sce and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards-9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards- 11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapoils, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)14 1-5s., S. D. See; New York, Feb. 21, 1896. 200 yards-17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapoiis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 29, 1894, and Haricy Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 24. 1895. 440 yards- 31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1896. 600 yards55 3-5s. O. Rudd, Minneapoils, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards- 1 m . 15 s ., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1918. Twothirds of a nile-1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One mile- 2 m . $35 \mathrm{~s} .$, Arthur Staff, Chicago, III.. February 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles $3 \mathrm{n} .43 \mathrm{~s} .$, John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Fcb. 26, 1894. One and one-third miles-3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapoiis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. Onc and onc-haif miles-4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. One and twothird miles- 4 m . $454-5 \mathrm{~s}$., O. Rudd, Minneapoils, Minn., Jan. 24,1895 . One and threc-quarter milies -5 m .14 s ., John S. Johnson, Minneapoils, Minn., Feb. 26, 1895. Two miles-5in. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson. Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Two and onehalf miles- $7 \mathrm{~m} .32 \mathrm{~s} .$, John S. Johnson, Montreai, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Three miles- 8 m .41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Three and one-haif miles-10m. 39s, Jolin S. Johnson. Montreai, Causda, Feb. 26, 1804. Four miles12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 5,
1897. Four and one-haif miles-13m. 51s., John S Johnson, Montreai, Canada, Feb. /26, 1894. Five miles- 14 m . 15s. E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y. March 2 1922. Six miles (made in 10 -mile race) 18 m .38 s ., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb 26, 1894. Seven milcs (made in 10-mile race)- 21 m 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26 1894. Eight miles (made in 10 -mile race)- 24 m 55 s.. John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26 1894. Nine miles (made in 10 -mile race) -28 m $4 \mathrm{s} .$.John S. Johnson, Montrcal, Canada, Feb. 26 1894. Ten miles-31m. $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$., V. Bergstroem Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles--35m 43 4.5s., twelve miles- $38 \mathrm{~m} .494-5$ s., thirtcen mile $-42 \mathrm{~m} .272-5 \mathrm{~s}$., fourteen miles- 45 m . $514-5 \mathrm{~s}$., fil teen miles- 49 m . $173-5 \mathrm{~s}$., sixteen miles -52 m . 42 $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$., seventeen miles- 56 m . $91-5 \mathrm{~s}$., eighteen miles59 m . $341-5 \mathrm{~s} .$, nineteen miles- 1 h . 3 m . $43-5 \mathrm{~s}$. twenty miles- $1 \mathrm{~h} .6 \mathrm{~m} .362-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Twenty-five miles -1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapoiis, Minn. Feb. 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100 -mile race) -1h. 53 m .20 s, J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26. 1893. Forty miles (made in $100-$ mile race) 2 h .34 m .46 s ., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26 , 1893. Firty miles (made in 100 -mile race)-3h. 15 m . 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26 , 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100 -mile race) -4 h .7 m 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893 Scventy miles (made in 100 -mile race)- 4 h .55 m 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stainford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100 -mile race) $-5 h$. 41 m .55 s ., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race) - 6 h . 25 m .57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26 , 1893. 100 miles, $7 \mathrm{~h} .11 \mathrm{~m} .381-5 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{F}$. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893.

## MIDDLE STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 2. Results, finals only: 220 Yards-Won by Paul Forsman, Tre mont Skating Club; Joe Moore, 181st Street Ice Paiace, second; Lesile Boyd, Lake Piacid, third. Time- $0.21 \quad 3-5$. 440-Yard Dash-Won by Joe Moore, 181st Street Ice Palace; Paul Forsman, Treinont Skating Club, second; James Hennessey, Lake Placid, third. Time-0.42 4-5. Half-Mile-Won by Joe Moore 181st Street Ice Palacc; Alfred Neuhiur, Cieveland A. C., second: William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, third. Time-1.35. One Mile-Won by Leslie Boyd, Lake Placid Club; Joe Moore, 181st Street Iee Palace, second: Alfred Neuhfur, Cleveland A. C., third. Time-3.04 1-5. Donohue Memorial, Three Miles-Won by Joe Moore, 181st Street Ice Palace; Leslie Boyd, Lake Placid Club, second; H. A. Periberg, Cleveland A. C., third. Time- 0.47 1-5. Women's Championships-4/0 Yards-Won by Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Elsic Muiler, 181st Street Ice Palace, second; Mildred Truslow, Brooklyn Ice Palace, third. Time-0.52 2-5. Half-Mile-W on by Elsie Muiler, 181st Street Ice Palace; Miidred Truslow Brookiyn Ice Palace, second; Roslyn Sternberg, Tremont Skating Club, third. Time-1.55 4-5.

## NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Heid at Binghamton, Jan. 8. Results, finals only: 220-Yard Dash-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y.; Paul Forsman, Tremont Rink Club, New York, second; Bobby Hearn, Brookiyn S. C., third. Time-0.20 1-5. Moore finished second but was disqualified for fouling. 440-Yard Dash-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Piacid; Paul "Forsman, Tremont R. C., New York, second; Willam Murphy, 181st Street Ice Paiace, New York, third. Time-0.39 1-5. Half-Mile-Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Piacid, N. Y.; Joe Moore, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York, second; Paul Forsman, Tremont R. C., New York, third. Time-1.26 4-5. One-Mile-Won by Joe Moore, 181 st Street Ice Palace, New York: Leslie Boyd, Lake Placid, N. Y., second; Don Robinson, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York, third. Time-2.57 2-5. Three-MileWon by Joc Moore, 181st Street Icc Palace, New York; Lesile Boyd, Lake Placid, N. Y., second; Vaientine Bialias, Lake Piacid, third. Time-3.39.

## METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Heid at New York, Jan. 13-15. Results, finals oniy: Half-Mule Race-Won by Al Leach, unattached; Paui Forsman, Tremont S. C., second; West Becker, Tremont S. C., third. Time-1.25, Mile. Race-Won by Al Leaeh, unattaclied; Paul Forsman, Tremont S. C., sccond; West Becker, Tremont S. C H third. Time-3.01 4-5. 220-Yard RaceMcLaughiin, Tremont Skating Club second: George Picicering, Dyckman Skating Club, third. Time- 0.17 2-5. One-Mile Race-Won by Wesley Becker, Tremont Skating Ciub; Sam Goidberg, Tremont Skating Club, second; Dunean MeCool, Dyekman Skatling Club, third. Time-2.53. Total Point Score for Ciampionship-Paul Forsman, 90 George Pickering, 50; Wesiey Becker, 40; Mikc

McLaughlin and Samuel Goldberg, 20 each; George McCool and James Smith, 10 each.
Amateur Roller Skating Championship, held at Chicago, Aprll 8-W on by Roland Cioni, Akron. O., with 60 points; Rodney Peters, St. Louis, 31 points, second; Joe Lawrey, Chicago, 23 points, third.

## NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Laconia, N. H., Feb. 19-Results: $N$. D. Skating Chamnionship-Won by Walter Thorne of the Boston Arana, 90 points; Martin Brervster, second, 60 points; J. J. Hennessey, Dartmouth Col-
lege, and H. T. McCarthy, South Boston, tied for third, 30 points each; Israel Davis, Mattapan, fifth, 20 points; Thomas Corcoran, Cambridge, sixth, 10 points. Final, Quarter Mile-Won by Walter Thorne; Martin Brewster, second; Isracl Davis third. Time $404-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Final, Half Mile-Won by J. J. Hennessey; Walter Thorne, second; Martin Brewster, third. Time, 1 m .293 -5s. Mile RaceWon by Walter Thorne; Martin Brewster, second; Israel Davis, Ëird. Time 3 m .1 1-53. Three-Mile Race-Won by H. T. McCarthy, South Boston; Walter Thorne, second; Thomas Corcoran, thlrd. Time $9 \mathrm{~m} .493-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

## BASKETBALL.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.
Final Standling.

| TEAM. | Points. | Games Played. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. | $\frac{\text { GoA }}{\text { Field. }}$ | Foul. | Foul Tries. | $\frac{\text { Fou }}{\text { Tech. }}$ | $\frac{\text { LS. }}{\text { Pers. }}$ | Goals Agst |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Princeton. | 262 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 818 | 89 | 84 | 133 | 25 | 101 | 60 |
| Pennsylvania | 263 | 11 | 8 | 3 | . 727 | 91 | 81 | 155 | 33 | 81 | 64 |
| Dartmouth | 248 | 10 | 6 | 4 | . 600 | 80 | 88 | 108 | 36 | 102 | 63 |
| Cornell. | 251 | 10 | 5 | 5 | . 500 | 83 | 85 | 112 | 46 | 86 | 63 |
| Columbia | 213 | 10 | 2 | 8 | . 200 | 66 | 81 | 137 | 30 | 80 | 105 |
| Yale. | 178 | 10 | 1 | 9 | .100 | 62 | 54 | 125 | 28 | 91 | 117 |

PAST WINNERS.


* Tie. † Cup not in competlition.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.
Final Standing.

| TEAM. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. | Field <br> Goals. | Free Throws Made. | FOULS. |  | Total <br> Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Piers. | Tech. |  |
| Purdue. | 8 | 1 | . 889 | 103 | 55 | - 55 | 12 | 265 |
| Michigan | 8 | 4 | . 667 | 97 | 84 | 85 | 47 | 288 |
| Wisconsin | 8 | 4 | . 667 | 108 | 59 | 74 | 33 | 275 |
| Illinois. . | 7 | 5 | . 583 | 131 | 81 | 98 | 41 | 343 |
| Iowa. | 5 | 6 | . 455 | 103 | 57 | 75 | 40 | 268 |
| Onio State. | 5 | 7 | . 417 | 103 | 78 | 78 | 36 | 284 |
| Minnesota. | 5 | 7 | . 417 | 91 | 61 | 74 | 25 | 243 |
| Chicago.. | 5 | 7 | . 417 | 88 | 65 | 87 | 34 | 241 |
| Indiana. | 2 | 7 | . 300 | 59 | 51 | . 54 | 28 | 169 |
| Northwestern. | 3 | 9 | .250 | 80 | 53 | 104 | 22. | 218 |

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.
Final Standlng.


PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.
Final Standing.


OHIO COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.
Final Standing.


AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

[^14]
## ROWINC.

## YALE VS. HARVARD-VARSITY EIGHTS.

Yale and Harvard varsity eight-oared races began in 1852 on Lake Winncpesaukee, at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene
for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77
went to Springfleld, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Conn. The official records follow:

| Date. | Won By. | TIME. |  | Date. | Won By: | Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Winner. | Loser. |  |  | Winner. | Loser. |
| July 21, 1855 | Harvard |  |  | June 30, 1893. | Yale | 25.01 1-2 | 25.15 |
| July 26, 1859* | Harvard | 19.18 | 20.18 | June 29, 1894. | Yale | 23.47 | 24.40 |
| July 27, 1859 | Yale | 19.14 | 19.16 | June 28, 1895. | Yale | 21.45 | 22.15 |
| July 24, 1860 | Harva | 18.53 | 19.05 | June 29, 1899. | Harva | 20.52 1-2 | 21.13 |
| July 29, 1864 | Yale | 19.01 | 19.43 1-2 | June 28, 1900. | Yale | 21.12 | 21.37 |
| July 28, 1865 | Yale | 18.42 1-2 | 19.09 | June 27, 1901. | Yal | 23.37 | 23.45 |
| July 27, 1866 | Harvard | 18.43 1-2 | 19.10 | June 26, 1902. | Yal | 20.20 | 20.33 |
| July 19, 1867 | Harvard | 18.13 | 19.25 1-2 | June 25, 1903. | Yale | 20.19 4-5 | 20.29 3-5 |
| July 24, 1868 | Harvard | 17.48 1-2 | 18.38 1-2 | June 30, 1904. | Yale | 21.40 1-2 | 22.10 |
| July 23, 1869 | Harvard | 18.02 | 18.11 | June 29, 1905. | Yale | 22.331 1-2 | 22.36 |
| July 22, 1870 | Harvard | Foul | Disq. | June 28, 1906. | Harva | 23.02 | 23.11 |
| June 30, 1876 | Yale. <br> Harvard | 22.02 24.36 | 22.33 24.44 | June 27, 1907. | Yale. Harvard | 21.10 20.10 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.13 \\ & 24.45 \end{aligned}$ |
| June 28, 1878 | Harvard | 20.44 3-5 | 21.29 | July 1, 1909. . | Harvard | 21.50 | 22.10 |
| June 27, 1879 | Harvard | 24.15 | 24.58 | June 30, 1910 | Harvard | 20.46 1-2 | 21.04 |
| July 1, 1880. | Yale | 24.25 | 25.09 | June 30, 1911 | Harvard | 22.44 | 23.40 1-2 |
| July 1, 1881 | Yale. | 22.13 | 22.19 | June 21, 1912 | Harvard. | 21.43 1-2 | 22.04 |
| June 30, 1882. | Harvar | 20.47 1-2 | $20.501-2$ | June 20, 1913 | H rvard | 21.42 1-2 | 22.20 |
| June 28, 1883 | Harva | 25.46 | 25.59 | June 19, 1914 | Yale | 21.16 | 21.16 1-5 |
| June 26, 1884 | Yale. | 20.31 | 20.46 | June 25, 1915 | Yale. | 20.52 | 21.13 1-2 |
| July 26, 1885 | Harvara | 25.15 1-2 | 26.30 | June 23, 1916 | Harvard.. | +20.02 | 20.17 |
| July 2, 1886 | Yale. | 20.41 1-4 | 21.05 | -.... 1917 | No race on | account of | War. |
| July 2, 1887. | Yale | 22.56 | $23.101-2$ | June 1, 1918. | Harvard | 10.58 -5 | 11.04 |
| June 29, 1888. | Yale | 20.10 | $21.241-2$ | June 20, 1919 | Yale..... | 21.42 1-5 | $21.47{ }^{2-5}$ |
| $\text { Junc 28, } 1889$ | Yale | 21.39 21.29 | 21.55 21.40 | June 25, 1920 <br> June 24, 1921 | Harvard... | $23.11$ | $23.46$ |
| June 26. 1891 | Harvar | 21.23 | 21.57 | June 23, 1922 | Yale | 21.53 | 22.06 |
| July 1, 1892.. | Yale. | 20.48 | 21.42 1-2 |  |  |  |  |

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River Course. $\ddagger 1918$ race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Conn.

OTHER YALE-HARVARD ROWING CONTESTS (TWO-MILE COURSES)

| ITEAR. | Winners <br> Freshmen Eights. | Winner's Time. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Loser's } \\ & \text { Time. } \end{aligned}$ | YEAR. | Winners--Four-Oar and Junior Eights. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Winner's } \\ & \text { Time. } \end{aligned}$ | Loser's Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1901$ | Yale...... | 10.27 4-5 | 10.38 | 1901. | Harvard | $11.49 \quad 1-5$ | 12.09 1-5 |
| $1902$ | Dead heat | $10.13$ | 10.13 | 1902. | Harvard | 11.19 1-2 | $11.251-2$ |
| $1903$ | Yale. | 9.48 3-5 | 9.49 1-5 | $1903$ | Yale. | 10.59 2-5 | $11.10 \quad 1-5$ |
| $1904$ | Yale | 10.20 | $10.201-2$ | 1904. | Harvard | 12.12 | 12.15 |
| 1905 | Harva | 9.59 | 10.04 | 1905 | Harvard | 11.22 | 11.27 |
| $1906$ | Yale | 10.39 2-5 | 10.41 | 1906. | Yale | 11.46 | 12.14 |
| 1907 | Harvard | 11.11 | 11.14 | $1907 .$ | Yale | 12.33 | 13.15 |
| 1908 | Harvard | 9.38 1-2 | $9.471-2$ | 1908 | Yale. | 10.33 1-2 | 10.43 |
| $1909$ | Harvar | 11.22 | $12.09$ | 1909 | Harvard | 13.14 | 13.23 |
| $1910$ | Harvar | $11.541-2$ | 12.02 | $1910$ | Harvard | 13.00 1-2 | 13.18 |
| $1911$ | Yale. | 11.53 | 11.59 1-2 | 1911. | Harvard | $13.371-2$ | 13.52 |
| 1912 | Harvard | 10.52 | 10.54 1-2 | 1912 | Harvard | 11.24 | 11.55 |
| $1913$ | Marvard | 10.41 | 10.45 | 1913. | Harvard | 11.52 | 12.41 |
| $1914$ | Harvard | 11.49 | $12.04$ | 1914. | Harvard | 11.34 | $12.02$ |
| $1915 .$ | Yale (1 1-2 miles) | 8.06 | 8.10 | 1915 | Yale. | 10.40 | 10.43 |
| 1916. | Harvard. | 10.25 | 10.27 | 1916 | Harvard | 10.25 | 10.27 |
| 1917. | No race. |  |  | 1917 | No race. |  | . . . . . |
| 1918. | No rac |  |  | 1918. | No race. |  |  |
| 1919. | Harvard. | 10.363 | $10.371-$ | 1919. | Harvard | 10.40 4-5 | 10.41 4-5 |
| 1920.. | Yale... . | 10.06 | 10.10 | 1920. | Yale... | 10.48 | 10.56 |
| 1921. | Yale | 12.14 | 12.32 | 1921. | Harvara. | 12.29 | 12.53 |
| 1922. | Harvard. . . . . . . | 11.19 |  | 1922. | Harvard. | 111.05 | 11.16 |

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING REGATTAS.
FRESHMEN EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

| YEAR. | Winner. | Second. | Tnird. | Fourth. | Fiftli. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900, June 30 | Wisc'n, 9.45 2-5 | Pen'via, 9.54 3-5 | Cornell, 9.55 1-5 |  |  |
| 1901, July 2 | Pen'via, 10.20 1-5 | Cornell, 10.23 | Col'bia, 10.36 1-5 | S'racuse, 10.44 |  |
| 1902, June 21 | Cornell, 9.3445 | Wisc'n, $9.424-5$ | Col'bla. $\quad 9.49$ | S'racuse, 9.53 | Pen'via, 10.05 Pen'via 9.45 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1903, \text { June } 26 \\ & 1904, \text { June } 28 \end{aligned}$ | Corneli, ${ }^{\text {Craser }}$ (10.01 | S'racusc, <br> Cornell, <br> 10.22 <br> 12 | Wisc'n, 9.32 Pen'via, $10.184-5$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Col'bla, } 9.41 \\ \text { Col'bia, } \\ 10.28 \\ 1-2 \end{array}\right\|$ | Pen'via, 9.45 |
| 1904, June 28. | Corneli, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 9.35 $2-5$ | S'racuse, 9.49 | Colbla, $9.53{ }^{\text {Pen }}$ | Pen'via, 9.58 4-5 |  |
| 1906, June 23 | S'racuse, 9.51 3-5 | Cornell, 9.55 | Wisc'n, 9.55 3-5 | Col'bia, 10.07 1-5 | en'via, 10.13 1-5 |
| 1907 , June 26. | Wisc'n, 9.58 | S'racuse, 10.03 | Pen'via, 10.04 | Col'bia, 10.05 2-5 | Cornell, 10.07 4-5 |
|  | Corncli, $9.293-5$ | S'racuse, 9.38 3-5 | Col'bia, 9.43 | Wisc'n, 9.55 1-5 | Pen'via, 10.42 |
| 1909, Juiy 2 | $\text { Corucll, } 9.073-5$ | S'racuse, 9.14 4-5 | Fen'via, 9.21 | Wisc'1, 9.22 4-5 | Col'bla, 9.26 |
| 1910, June 26 | Cornoll, 10.40 1-5 <br> Col'bia, 10.13 1-5 | Col'bia, $10.532-5$ <br> Corneli, $10.203-5$ | S'racusc, 10.634 S'racuse, 10.231 | Penvia, 11.00 | Wisc'n, 11.15 1-5 Wise'n, 10.38 |
| 1912, June 29 | Corneli, 9.31 2-5 | Wisc'n, $9.352-5$ | S'racuse, 9.423 | Pen'via, 9.46 2-5 | Col'b1a, 9.47 |
| 1913 , June 21 | Corneli, 10.04 4-5 | Wisc'n, 10.07 4-5 | S'raeuse, 10.14 3-6 | Pen'vis, 10.25 2-5 | Col'bia. 10.29 |
| 1914, Jume 26. | Corneli, 10.26 | S'racuse, 10.50 1-5 | Pen'via, $10.502-5$ | Col'bir, 10.56 1-5 | Wisc'n, 10.59 |
| 1915, June 28 1916, June 19 | S'racuse, 9.29 3-5 Cornell, $11.054-5$ | Corneli, 9.43 <br> S'racuse, 11. 15 3-5 | Col'bia, 9.4.7 4-5 | Pen'via, 10.01 2-5 |  |
| 1920, Junc 19. | Conreli, 10.45 2-5 | S'racuse, 11.03 4-5 | Pen'via, 11.10 3-5 | Col'bia, 11.15 1-5 |  |
| 1921. June 22. | Cornell, 10.32 | S'racuse, 10.36 | Pen'via | Col'bia. |  |

[^15]UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE FOUR MILES.

| YesR. | Win | Second. | Third. | Fourtn. | I'ifitit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896, June 26. | Cornell, 19.59 | Marv'd, 20.18 | Pen'via 20.18 | Col'bia, 21.25 |  |
| 1897, June 25 | Cornell, 20.34 | Yale, 20.44 | Harv'd, 21.00 |  |  |
| 1897, July | Cornell, 20.47 4-5 | Col'bia, 21.20 2-5 | Pen'via, swamp'd |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1898, \text { July } \\ & 1899 \text {, June } 27 . \end{aligned}$ | Pen'via, 15.51 1-2 | Cornell, 16.06 Wisc'n, 20.05 1-2 | Wisc'n, 16.10 Cornell, 20.13 | Col'bia, 16.21 Col'bia, 20.20 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \text {, June } 27 \\ & 1900 \text {, June } 30 . \end{aligned}$ | Pen'via, 20.04 3-5 | Wisc'n, 20.05120 | Cornell, 20.13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Col'bia, } 20.20 \\ & \text { Col'bia, } 20.08 \text { 1-5 } \end{aligned}$ | Ceot |
| 1901, July 2. | Cornell, 18.53 1-5 | Col'bia, 18.58 | Wisc'n, $19.064-5$ | Geo't'n, 19.21 | Syra. \& Pa |
| 1902, June 21. | Cornell, 19.05 3-5 | Wisc'n, 19.13 3-5 | Col'bia, 19.18 3-5 | Pen'vla, 19.26 | Syracus |
| 1903, June 26. | Cornell, 18.57 | Geo't'n, 19.27 | Wlsc'n, 19.29 2-5 | Pen'via, 19.30 | Syracuse1 |
| 1904, June 28. | S'racuse, 20.22 3-5 | Corncll, 20.31 1-5 | Pen'via, 20.32 1-5 | Col'bia, 20.45 2-5 | Geo't'n, 20 |
| 1905, June 28. | Cornell, 20.29 | S'racuse, 21.47 2-5 | Geo't'n, 21.49 | Col'bia, 21.53 4-5 | $\text { Pen'vla, } 21.594-5$ |
| 1906, June 23. | Cornell, 19.36 | Pen'via, 19.43 4-5 | S'racuse, 19.45 1-5 | Wisc'n, 20.13 4-5 | Col'bia, 20.18 3-5 |
| 1907, June 26. | Cornell, 20.02 | Col'bia, 20.04 | Navy, 20.13 4-5 | $\text { Pen'vla, } 20.332-5$ | Wisc'n, no time. Wlsc'n, 20.00 1-5 |
| 1908, June 27. | S'racuse, 19,34 | Col'bia, $19.351-5$ | Cornell, 19.39 | $\text { Pen'via, } 19.523-5$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wlsc'n, } 20.00 \text { 1-5 } \\ & \text { Pen'via, } 19.32 \text { 1-5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1909, July 26 | Cornell, 19.02 | Col'bia, 19.04 2-5 | S'racuse, 19.15 1-5 | $\text { Wisc'n, } 19.241-5$ |  |
| 1910, June 26. | Cornell, 20,42 | $\text { Pen'vla, } 20.44 \text { 1-5 }$ | $\text { Col'bia, } 20.54 \text { 1-5 }$ | S'racuse,21.13 | Wisc'n, 21.15 S'racuse, 21.03 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1911, \text { June } 27 \\ & 1912 \text {, June } 29 \end{aligned}$ | Cornell, 20. | $\text { Col'bla, } 20.164-5$ | Pen'via, 20.33 | Wisc'n, 20.34 | S'racuse, 21.03 2-5 Pen'via, 19.55 |
| 1912, June 1913, June 2 | Cornell, 19 S'racuse, 19 | Wisc'n, 1 Cornell, 1 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Col'bia, } & 19.41 \\ \text { Wash., } & 19.33 \end{array}$ | S'racuse, 19.47 Wisc'n, 19.36 | Pen'via, 19 Col'bia, 19 |
| 1914, June | Col'bia, 19.37 | Pen'via, 19.41 | Cornell, 19.44 1- | S'racuse, 19.59 2-5 | Wash., $20.013-5$ |
| 1915, June 2 | Cornell, 19.36 | L.Stan., 20.37 4-5 | S'racuse, 20.43 | Col'bia, 21.00 | Pen'via, 21.10 1-5 |
| 1916, June 1 | S'racuse, 20.15 2-5 | Cornell, 20.22 4-5 | Col'bia, 20.41 | Pen'via, 20.52 4-5 |  |
| 1920, June | S'racuse, 11.02 3-5 | Cornell, 11.08 1-5 | Col'bia, 11.21 | Pen'via, 11.30 |  |
| 1921, June 22 | Navy, 14.07 | Callf., 14.22 | Cornell, 14.22 | 1a, |  |
| 1922, June 25 | Navy, 13.33 3-5 | Wash., $13.361-5$ | S'racuse, 13.38 | ornell, 13.384 | Col'bia, 13.45 |

The 1898 regatta was over a three-mile course, on Saratoga Lake. The 1920 race was on a two-mile course, on Cayuga Lake. The 1921 and 1922 races were thrce-mile events.

UNIVERSITY FOUR-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.


Four-oared event discontinued after 1914.
JUNIOR EIGHTS; POUGHKEEPSIE; TWO MILES.

| YEAR. | Win | Seco | Third. | Fourth. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1915, June 28 | Cornell . . . . 10.00 1- | Penn'via. . . 10.05 | Columbla . . . 10.07 3-5 |  |
| 1916, June 17 | Syracuse... . 11.15 1-2 | Cornell. . . . . 11.20 | Columbia. . . 11.21 | Penn'via..... 12.0611015 |
| 1920, June 19 . | Cornell. . . . . 10.45 3-5 | Syracuse. . . . 10.52 | Penn'via. . . 11.14 4-5 | Columbla. . . 11.17 |
| 1921, June 22. | Cornell. . . . . 10.38 | Penn'vla.... 10.54 | Syracuse. | Columbia |
| 1922, June 26. | Cornell. . . . 9.45 3- | Columbia... 9.52 | Syracuse.... 9.54 | Penn'via.... 9.58 |

The 1920 race was held on Cayuga Lake, two-mlle course.
BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.।
Varslty eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June July 2, 1901, 18 m . $531-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Varsity eight-oared $28,1915,10 \mathrm{~m}$. 1-5s. Freshmen eight-oared race: three-mile race: Navy, June $26,1922,13 \mathrm{~m} .333-5 \mathrm{~s}$. . Cornell, July 2, 1900, 9 m . $113-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS, 1922.

| Date. | Place. | Dist. | Winner. | Time. | Second. | Time. | Third. | Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 15 | Philadelphia. | 1 5-16 | Pennsylv'a. | 6.53 | Yal | 7.02 |  |  | 2 lengths. |
| April 22 | Seattle.... |  | Washington. | $15.583-5$ | Calif |  |  |  | 10 iengths. |
| April 29 | New York | 1 5-16 | Columbia. . | 7.30 | Yale | 7.42 |  |  | 3 lengths. |
| A pril 29 | Boston. | $15-16$ | Pennsylv'a. . | 7.06 | Harvard | 7.08 |  |  | 1-2 length. |
| April 29 | Annapo | $15-16$ | Navy...... | 7.40 2-5 | Mass. Tech. | 8.00 |  |  | 5 leng ths. |
| May 6 | Cambr | 178 | Navy | 10.28 | Princeton... | 10.49 | Harvard. | 10.50 | 6 l'gths-2 l'ghts. |
| May 13 | Princeton | 13 3-4 | Princeto | 9.20 | Columbia... | 9.21 | Penn'v'a. | 9.30 | 15 feet-2 l'ghts |
| May 20 | Derby, Conn. | 2 | Cornell | 10.11 | Princeton... | 10.25 | Yale.... | 10.42 | 4 l'gths- 5 l'ghts. |
| May 20 | Annapolis |  | Navy | 9.56 | Syracuse | 10.06 |  |  | 2 lengths. |
| May 20 | New York | $1{ }_{3} 5$-16 | Colum | $6.37{ }^{6} 5$ | Mass. Tech. |  |  |  | 4 lengths. |

## AMATEUR ROWING.

Golden Jubilee and National Championship Regatta of the National Assoclation of Amateur Oarsmen of America, held at Phlladelphia, Aug. $3-4-5$, on Schuylkill River. Results, fnal heats only: Aug. 3: Junior Single Gigs-Won by Charles Mcilvaline, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; John P. Cunnlng ham, West Phlladelphla Boat Club, second; John H. Brehm, Montrose Boat Club, Philadelphia, third; Francls Caton, Falrmount R. A., fourth. Tlme 8.22 4-5. Junior Single Shells -Won by W. J. S. Borie, University Barge Club, Philadclphla; Francis Finlgan, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, sccond; Thomas Molloy, Nassau Boat Club New York, third. Time-8.0. Junior Double Shells-Won by Arundel Boat club, Baltimore (B. Viehmeyer, bow; L. C. Wllliams, stroke); Undine Barge Club,

Philadelphia (B. H. Mackey, bow; Charles J. Curran jr. stroke), second; Crescent Boat Club, Phlla-
delphia (G. Nonemaker, bow; G. Huber, stroke) third: Nassau Boat Club New York, (Thomas Molloy, bow; Clarence O. Ward, stroke), fourth; Pontchartrain R. C., New Orleans (Alton B. Eberts, bow: W. L. Falk, stroke), fifth. Tlme-7.21 1-5. Junior Quadruple Shells-Won by Union Boat Club, New York (C. J. Dixon, bow; G. Waschek, M: Lampmann, W. Bertsch, stroke) ; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; New York Athletic Club, third; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time-6.39 2-5. Junior Four-Oared GigsWon by Arundel Boat Club, Baltlmore (J. G. Caldwell, bow; C. A. Carrlgan, H. W. Scharfer R. B. Gerhardt, stroke; W. Downs, coxswain):

Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third; Crescent Boat Club,
Philadelphia, fourth. Time- 7.2 I-5. Junior Ehignt-Oarel Shells-Won by Undinc Barge Juiub Philadelphia (II. F. Humphreys, bow; Edward Flood, G. W. Letsch, Witheat Cutler, W. B. Lebel, A. L. Fort, W. Young, H. J. Rickmers, stroke; Benjamin Choate, coxswain) ; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third. Time-6.45 4-5.

Second day, Aug. $4:$ Senior Single, Quarter-Mile Dash-Won by Louis Zoha, First Bohemian B. C., New York; Thomas J. Rooncy, Undine Barge Club, Phlladelphia, second; William R. Hapgood, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; August Muckler, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth. Tlme-1.19 2-5. Intermediate Four-Oared SheilsWon by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn. (W. Coventry, bow; D. Dever, L. Ward, L. Letourneau, stroke); Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Nonparell Boat Club, New York, third; West Phlladelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time-6.57. Senior 150-lb. Double Shells-Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (George W. Allison, John Blessing, stroke); Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Pensern Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth. Time-7.19. Intermediate Single Shells-Won by Robert H. Agnew, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; W. J. G. Borie, University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Manuel Gomez, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass., third. Time7.57 1-5. Senior International Four-Oared ShellsWon by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (J. Hannes, bow; T. Maguire, Jack Costello, K. Myers, stroke); Duluth Boat Club, second; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time-6.52 4-5. InterAthletic Club, New York (John J. Sullivan, bow; George Crabtree, Lansing Van Houten; John H. Kerslake, stroke); Ravenswood B. C., Long Island Clty, second; Union Boat Club, Ncw York, third; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time6.51. Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells-Won by bow; C. Markham, P. Flaaten, J. Ellingson, A. O'Bricn, S. Strong, S. Tart, B. Forwar(l, stroke); New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, second; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time-6.35. Association Senior Single Shells-Won by Hilton Belyca Edward McGuire Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo, second: W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Russell Codman jr., Union B. C., Boston, fourth. Time-7.39 1-5.

Third day, Aug. 5: Senior Double Shells-Won by Bachelors' Barge Ciub, Philadelphia (William R. Hapgood, bow; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, stroke); Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Metropolitan R. C., New York, third; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, fifth. Time-7.05. Senior FourCoventry, bow; D. Dever, L. Ward, L. Letourncau, stroke) ; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Pennsylvanla Barge Club, Philadclphia, third. Time-7.00. Intermediate Double Shells-Won by New York A. C., New Yorlk (Wilbur B. Laly jr., bow; Carl A. Hasbrouck, stroke); Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third; Nassau Boat Club, New York, fourth; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fifth; Pontchartrain R. C., New Orleans, sixth. Time7.20 1-5. Championship Single shells-Won by Paul V. Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; st. John, N. B., second: Louis Zoha, First Bohemlan B. C., New York, third. Time-7.27 1-5. Exhibition Racc, Professional Veterans-Won by l'red Plaisted, Philadelphia; James H. Riley, Saralogit Springs, N. Y., second. Time-8.35, threequarters mile. Scnior Eight-Oared Shells-W Won by Duluth Boat Club, Crew No. 1, Duluth, Minn. (A. Kodln, bow; E. Johnson, J. Bjorkman, and J. Howard, stroke) ; West Philadelphia Boat Club, second; University of Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, third; Duluth Boat Club, Crew No. 2, Duluth, Minn., fourth; West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass., ffth; Union Boat Club, Boston, Mass., sixth. Time-6.20 2-5.

Amerlcan Henley, held at Philadelphia, May 27. esults: Intcrscholastic Eiight-Oared Shclls (Franklin Challenge Cup)-Won by Washington (D. C.) H. S. (Gale, bow; Lobe, 2; Holme, 3; Crawford, 4; Krammer, 5; Watts, 6 ; Churchill, 7 ; Tissiliam, stroke; Hoffman, coxswaln); Episcopni Academy, Pliladephia, second. Time-5.06 4-5. Special EightOared Shells (150-1b. crews). Won by Pennsylvania (Wamner, bow; Beattie, 2; Henn, 3; Chesney, 4;

Rohifurg, 5; Outcalt, 6; Teaf, 7: Barnliart, stroke Shumway, coxswain); Princeton (Fllis, bow; Reed 2; Witherspoon, 3; Cassing, 4; Baird 3d, 5: Guthrie, 6; Willianson, 7 ; Mueller, stroke; Miner, coxswain) second; Yale (Minor, bow; Folger Jr', 2; Chess, 3; Hull, 4; Riker, 5; Colgate jr., 6; Law, 7; Freeman, stroke; Stoddard, coxswain), third. Time-6.41 2-5 First Four-Oared Sculls-Won by Undine Barge Club (Allison, bow; Blessing jr., 2; Graef, 3; Supplee stroke) ; West Philadelphia Boat Club (McCormick, bow; Cunningham, 2; Hefferman, 3; Duff, stroke) second. Time-7.26. Freshmen Eight-Oared Shells -Won by Navy (Mitchell, bow; Powell, 2; King, 3: Bell jr., 4; Zuber, 5; Chillingworth, 6; Clyde, 7 Compton, stroke; Field, coxswain); Penn. First Freshmen, second; Princeton, third; Penn, fourth Time-6.43 1-5. Spccial Interclub Second Eight Oared Shells-Won by Vesper Boat Club (Hanna, bow; Rabbit, 2; Schworbel, 3; Parker, 4; Costello, 5 Maguire, 6; Hannon, 7; Myers, stroke; Welsh. coxswain); West Phlladelphia Boat Club, second: Undine Barge Club, third. Time-6.46 1-5. New record. First Single Sculls (Farragut Challenge Cup) - Won by Paul V. Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Hilton Belyea, St. John Amateur Rowing Association, St. John, N. B., second; Russell Codman jr., Union Boat Club, Boston, third. Time -7.59 3-5. Junior Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells (New England Challenge Cup)-Won by Princeton (Page, bow; Moser, 2; Brunley, 3; Austin, 4; Newlin. 5; Burke, 6; Burnham, 7; Pini, stroke; Laidlaw, coxswain) ; Navy, second; Harvard, thlrd; Penn's 150-1b. crew, fourth: Penn Junior Varsity, fifth. Time-6.38 4-5. Special Eighi-Oared Sheli Racc (St. Paul's Cup), closed to Pennsylvania CrewsWon by Crew No. 2 (Sedam, bow; Sedgwlck, 2 ; Vanverveer, 3; Kelley, 4; Hipple, 5; Townsend, 6: Tucker, 7; Ferger, stroke; Block, coxswain) ; Crew No. 1, sccond; Crew No. 3, jthird. Time-7.04. Third Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells-W on by Har vard (Coolidge, bow: Raymond, 2; Harris jr., 3 Campbell, 4; Hollister jr., 5; Hubbard, 6; McCreevy 7; Hoover, stroke; Veale, coxswain); Navy, second; Princeton, third; Penn, fourth. Time-6.46 2-5 First Double Sculls (Schuylkill Challenge Cup) Won by Undine Barge Club (Allison, bow; Blessing, stroke): Bachelors' Barge Club (Shoemaker, bow Gilmore, stroke), sccond; Vesper Boat Club (Nelson bow; Wilson, stroke), third; Malta Boat Club (Knowlan, bow; Sherwin, stroke), fourth. Time7.20 3-5. Second Eight-Oared Shells (Stewards' Challenge Cup)-Won by Navy (Gallagher, bow Higgins, 2 ; Capt. King, 3; Belles, 4; Sanborn, 5 Johnston, 6; Lee, 7; Frawley, stroke; Gwynn, coxswain) ; Penn, second: Union Boat Club, Boston, third. Time-6.28 1-5. Special Four-Oared Shells (United States Navy Cup)-Won by Vesper Boat Club (Hannes, bow; Maguire, 2; Costello, 3: Myers stroke) ; Undine Barge Club (E. Graef, bow; Chambers, 2 ; F. H. Federschmidt, 3 ; E. H. Federschmidt, stroke), second. Time-7.27 1-5

People's Regatta, held at Philadelphia, July 4 Results: Senior Quarter-Mile Dash-Won by Thomas J. Rooney, Undine Barge Club; George W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, second; W. E.
Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, third. Tlme-1.14 4-5. Junior Singlc shells-Won by Robert H. Agnew, Undine Barge Club: W. J. S Borie, University Barge Club, second; L. M. Bailliere, Ariel Rowing Club, third; J. L. Engle, Undin Barge Club, fourth; C. E. Cornell, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, fifth; Edward J. Shea jr., Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, sixth. TimeRochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N - Undine Barge Club, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club third. Time-6.16 2-5. Canoe Quadruple Double Paddle (Hali-Mile) -Won by Washington Canoc Club, Washington, D C.; Philadelphia Canoe Club, second; Red Dragon Canoe Club, third Philadelphia Canoe Club, fourth (second course) Lakanoo Boat Club, fifth. Time-3.193-5. Junior Double Shclls-W on by Crescent Boat Club (Charle Marshall at bow; Herbert Hendersoll, stroke) Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Nassal Boat Club, New York, third; Undinc Barge Club fourth. Tlme-6.09 4-5. Senior Quadruplc Sculls, Shells-Won by Vesper Boat Clab (W. L. Nelson, bow; G. Faloon, 2; J. Scverin, 3; S. Moorehead stroke); Flrst Bohemian Boat Club. New York second. No time. Intermediate Single ShellsWon by Wllliam R. Hapgood, Bachelors' Barge Club; Robert IF. Agnew, Undine Barge Club, sccond James Fellows, Undine Barge Club, third; Carl O Klose Pennsylvania Barge Club, fourth. Time- 7.28 Assoclation Senior Single Shells-W on by A. Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club; Joseph Cremins, New York A: C., second. Time-7.34 2-5. Intermediate Quadruplc Sculls, STiclls-Won by West Philadelphia Boat Club (William Cormicl, bow; William Wood, 2; Edward Mefferman, 3; Edward Iluif stroke) ; New York A. C. (II. J. Brooks, bow; Jolin

Curren, 2 ; George Cusin, 3 ; William B. Daly jr., stroke), sccond. Time 6.25 1-5. Intermediate row-over. Bachelors' Barge Club, scratched. No time. Canoe Quadruple Single Paddle (Half-Mile)Won by Washington Canoe Club, Washington D. C.; Philadelphia Barge Club, second; Red Dragon Canoe Club, third. Time-3.41. Junior Quadruple Sculls, Shells-Won by New York A. C. (John J. O'Sullivan, bow; G. C. Crabtree, 2; Lansing Van Houten, 3 ; John H. Kerslake, stroke); Undine Boat Club, New York, second; Ncw Rochelle Rowing Club, New York, third; Bachelors' Barge Club, fourth; Arundel.Boat Club, Baltimore, fifth; Pennsylvanla Barge Club, sixth. Time-6.19 2-5. Senior 150-lb. Double Shells-Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club (G. P. C. Jaeger, bow; S. G. Mollard, stroke); Vesper Boat Club, second. Time-7.04 2-5. Senior Championship Single Shells-Won by Paul V. Costello, Vesper Boat Club; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Club, second; Thomas J. Rooney, Undine Barge Club, third; Henry Heller, Lone Star Boat Club, New York, fourth. Time-7.04 1-5. Intermediate Double Shells-Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York (Dr. Walter Foley, bow; Frank McEnne, stroke); Bachelors' Barge Club, second; Westphalia Boat Club, third. Time-7.01. Senior Four-Oared Shells-Won by Vesper Boat Club; Pennsylvania Barge Club, second. No time. Junior Four-Oared Gigs-Won by Vesper Boat Club; Malta Boat Club, second; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, third; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, fourth. Time-6.52 3-5. Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs-Won by Pennsylvania Bargc Club; West Philadelphia Boat Club, second. No time. Senior Double Shells-W W by Undine Barge Club (George W. Allison, bow; John Blessing jr., stroke); Bache-
lors' Barge Club, sccond. Tlme-6.48 2-5. Senior Eight-Oared Shells-W on by Wcstphalia Boat Club Union Boat Club, New York, second; Vesper Boat Club, third; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, fourth; Bachelors' Barge Club, ffth; New York A. C., sixth. Time-6.12.

Gold Challenge Cup Race- $11 / 4$ miles, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, June 5, winncr to compete in English Royal Henley Regatta. Result: Won by Walter Hoover, Duluth B. C., time, 7.24; Paul Costello, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 7.29 2-5, second; Hilton Belyea, St. John A. R. A., 7.29 4-5, thlrd; W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia, no time taken, fourth.

English Royal Henley Regatta, July 5-8. Results, finals only, all events, 1 mile, 550 yards: Diamond Sculls (emblematic of World's Amateur Championship) - Won by Walter M. Hoover, Duluth B. C., U. S. A., tlme 9.32 , defeating J, Bcresford jr., Thames R. C., by 50 yards. Other finals: Ladies' Plate-W on by Brasenose College, Oxford, defeating Magdalen Collegc, Oxford, by a length, in 7.47. Thames Challenge Cup-Won by Worcestcr College, Oxford, defeating Clare College, Cambridge, in 7.56. Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup-Won by G. O. Nickalls and R. S. C Lucas of Magdalen College, Oxford, who defeated H. E. West and K. Vernon of the Thames Club, by $13 / 4$ lengths. Tlme- 9.19 . Stewards Cup-Won by Viking Club of Eton, which defeated the Grasshopper Club of Zurich, Switzerland, in 8.25 . Wyfold Challenge Cup-Won by Thames Club, defeating the Kingston Rowing Club, by $21 / 2$ lengths, in 9.06. Visitors' Challenge Cup-Won by third College (Oxford) four. Time-8.23. Grand Challenge Cup-Won by Leander Club, defeating the Thames Club by a length. Time- 7.36

OXFORD-CAMBRIDCE BOAT RACE- $41 / 4$ MILES.
(Oxford won 39 , Cambridge 33 , dcad hcat 1 .)

| YEAR. | Date. | Winner. | Coursc. | Time. | YEAR. | Date. | Winner. | Course. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1841 | April 14 | Cambridge. | W. to P | 32.30 | 1884 | April 7 | Cambridge. | P. to M | 21.39 |
| 1842 | June 110 | Oxford. | W. to P | 30.46 | 1885. | Mar. 28 | Oxford. . . . | P . to M | $21.47$ |
| 1845 | Mar. 15 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 23.30 | 1886 | April 3 | Cambridge.. | P. to M | $22.291 / 2$ |
| 1846. | April 3 | Cambridge. | M. to P | 21.05 | 1887 | Mar. 26 | Cambridge.. . | P . to M | 20.52 |
| 1849 | Mar. 29 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 22.00 | 1888 | Mar. 24 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 20.48 |
| 1849 | Dec. 15 | Oxford | P . to M |  | 1889 | Mar. 30 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 20.14 |
| 1852 | April 3 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.36 | 1890 | Mar. 26 | Oxford... | P . to M | 22.03 |
| 1854 | April 8 | Oxford | P . to M | 25.29 | 1891 | Mar. 21 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.48 |
| 1856. | Mar. 15 | Cambrid | B. R. to P | 25.50 | 1892 | April 9 | Oxford | P . to M | 19.21 |
| 1857 | Aprll 4 | Oxford | P. to M | 22.35 | 1893 | Mar. 22 | Oxford | P . to M | 18.47 |
| 1858 | Mar. 27 | Cambrid | P. to M | 21.23 | 1894 | Mar. 17 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.39 |
| 1859 | April 15 | Oxford | P . to M | 24.40 | 1895 | Mar. 30 | Oxford | P . to M | 20.50 |
| 1860 | Mar. 31 | Cambrid | P . to M | 26.05 | 1896. | Mar. 28 | Oxford | P. to M | 20.02 |
| 1861 | Mar. 23 | Oxford | P . to M | 23.30 | 1897. | April 3 | Oxford | P . to M | 19.12 |
| 1862 . | Aprll 12 | Oxiord | P . to M | 24.41 | 1898 | Mar. 26 | Oxford | P. to M | 22.15 |
| 1863 | Mar. 28 | Oxford | M. to P | 23.06 | 1899 | Mar. 25 | Cambridge | P . to M | 21.04 |
| 1864 | Mar. 19 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.40 | 1900 | Mar. 31 | Cambridge | P . to M | 18.47 |
| 1865 | April 8 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.24 | 1901 | Mar. 30 | Oxford | P . to M | 22.31 |
| 1866 | Mar. 24 | Oxford | P . to M | 25.35 | 1902. | Mar. 22 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 19.09 |
| 1867. | Aprll 13 | Oxford | P . to M | 22.40 | 1903 | April 2 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 19.35 |
| 1868. | April.. | Oxford | P. to M | 20.56 | 1904. | Mar. 26 | Cambridge | P . to M | 21.37 |
| 1869 | Mar. 17 | Oxford | P . to M | 20.05 | 1905. | April 1 | Oxford | P . to M | 20.35 |
| 1870. | April 6 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 22.04 | 1906. | April 7 | Cambridge | P . to M | 19.24 |
| 1871. | April 1 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 23.05. | 1907. | Mar. 23 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 20.26 |
| 1872 | Mar. 23 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 21.15 | 1908. | April 4 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 19.20 |
| 1873. | Mar. 29 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 19.35 | 1909. | Mar. 27 | Oxford. | P . to M | 19.50 |
| 1874 | Mar. 28 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 22.35 | 1910. | Mar. 23 | Oxford | P . to M | 20.14 |
| 1875 | Mar. 20 | Oxford | P . to M | 22.02 | 1911 | April 1 | Oxford | P . to M | 18.29 |
| 1876. | April 8 | Cambridge. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{ }$. to M | 20.20 | 1912. | April 1 | Oxford | P . to M | 22.05 |
| 1877. | Mar. 24 | Dead heat. | P . to M | $24.061 / 2$ | 1913. | Mar. 13 | Oxford | P . to M | 20.53 |
| 1878. | April 13 | Oxford | P . to M | 22.15 | 1914 | Mar. 28 | Cambridge. | P . to M | 20.23 |
| 1879. | April 5 | Cambrld | P . to M | 21.18 | 1915-1 | 9 No ra | ces account w |  |  |
| 1880 | Mar. 22 | 2 Oxford. | P . to M | $21.231 / 2$ | 1920. | Mar. 27 | 7 Cambridgc... | P. to M |  |
| 1881. | April 8 | Oxford | P . to M | 21.52 | 1921 | Mar. 30 | Cambridge. | P. to M | $19.44$ |
| 1882 | - April | Oxford | P . to M | 20.12 | 1922 | April 1 | 1 Cambridge | P | 19.27 |

WORID'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

| Year. | Winner. | Time. | Loser. | Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880, Nov. 15 | E. Hanlan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M. S. } \\ & 26.12 \end{aligned}$ | E. Trickett. | Thames River, London, |
| 1881, Feb. 14 | E. Hanlan | 25.41 | E. C. Laycock | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1882, April 3 | E. Hanlan | 21.25 | R. W. Boyd. . | Tyne River, Eng. |
| 1882, May 1 | E. Hanlan | 28.00 | E. Trickett. | Thames Rlver, London, Eng. |
| 1884, May 22. | E. Hanlan. | Not taken. | E. C. Laycock | Nepean River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1884, Aug. 16 | W. Beach | Not taken. | E. Hanlan. | Parramatta River, N. S. Walcs. |
| 1885, Feb. 28. | W. Beach | 26.00 | T. Clifford | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1885, March 28 | W. Beach | 22.51 | E. Hanlan. | Parramatta River, N. S. W ales. |
| 1885, Dcc. 18. | W. Beach | 24.11 | N. Matterson | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1886, Sept. 18. | W. Beach | 22.29 | J. Gaudaur | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1886, Sept. 25 | W. Beach | 23.05 | Wallacc Ross | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1887, Nov. 26. | W. Beach | 19.55 | E. Hanlan. | Nepean Rlver, N. S. Walcs. |
| 1888, Feb. 11. | P. Kemp | 23.47 | T. Clifford | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1888, May 5. | P. Kemp. | 21.36 | E. Hanlan. | Parramatta River, N. S. Walcs. |

WORLD'S PROFESSIONEAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.-Continued.

| Year. | Winner. | Time. | Loser. | Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1888, Sept. 28 | P. Kemp | 21.25 | E. Hanlan | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1888, Oct. 27 | H. E. Sea | 22.44 | P. Kemp | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1889, Sept. 9 | H. E. Searle | 22.42 | W. O Connor | Thames River, London, En |
| 1890, June 30 | J. Stanbury | 22.59 | W. O'Connor | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1891, April 28 | J. Stanbury | Not taken. | J. McLean | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1892, May 2 | J. Stanbury | $17.261-2$ | T. Sulli | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1896, July 13 | J. Stanbury | 21.51 | C. R. Harding | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1896. Sept. 7 | J. Gaudaur | 23.01 | J. Stanbury | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1901, Unavail'ble | G. Towns | 20.30 | J. Gaudaur | Rat Portage Rive |
| 1904, Unavail'ble | G. Towns | 21.49 | R. Tressider | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1905, July 22. | J. Stanbury | Not taken. | G. Towns | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1906, July 28 | G. Towns | 19.53 1-5 | J. Stanbury | Parramatta River, N. S. Wal |
| 1907, March 2 | G. Towns | 22.27 | E. Durnan | Nepean River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1907, Aug. 3 | W. Webb | 20.45 | G. Towns | Parramatta River, N. S. W |
| 1908, Feb. 25 | V. Webb | 20.28 | R. Tresside | Wanganui River, New Zealand. |
| 1908, Dec. 15 | R. Arnst | 19.52 | W. Webb | Wanganui River, New Zealand. |
| 1909, June 22 | R. Arnst | 18.15 | W. Webl | Wanganui River, New Zealand. |
| 1910, April 4. | R. Arnst. | Not taken? | G. Whelch | Akaroa Harbor, New Zealand. |
| 1910, Aug. 18 | R. Arnst | 20.14 3-5 | E. Barry | Zambesi Riv... Rhodesia, Africa. |
| 1911, July 29 | R. Arnst | 19.46 | Harry Pea | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1912, July 29 | E. Barry | 23.08 | R. Arnst | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1912, Oct. 14 | E. Barry | 22.31 | E. Durnan | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1919, Oct. 27 | A. Felton | 25.40 | E. Barry | Thames River, London, Eng. |
| 1920, Aug. 28. | E. Barry | 24.32 | A. Felton | Parramatta River, N. S. Wales. |
| 1922, Jan. 5. | D. Hatfield | 19.46 | R. Arnst | Wanganui River, New Zealand. |

## YACHTING:

Small yacht races were the feature of the 1922 , The first of these was the model or miniature races season, there being two international regattas of held at Bayside, (L. I.), N. Y., June 8-9-10. Won this type in Eastern waters during the summer. by United States entry in three straight races.

MODEL YACH'T RACE.


Endeavor failed to finish within the time limit in first race and was disqualified for fouling stake boat at turn in second race.

SIX-METRE TEAM RACE.
The international six-metre team race between one race eacli. The following shows the positions English and United States yachts, won in 1921 by England, was renewed at Oyster Bay (L. I.), N. Y., in September and won by United States team of four yachts, 111 points to 104.

| AMERICAN TEAM. |  | ENGLISH TEAM. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yacht. | Owner. | Yacht. | Owner. |
| Lea. | Birmingham | Jean. | Sir J. Ward |
| Grebe | A. Roardman | Colia III | Stephens |
| L'Esprit | H. W. Childs | Caryl. . | Robertson |

FINAL RESULTS- 0 Twelve Mile Races.
The Lea and Colia scored the most points in the series. Each won two races and Jean and Reg won at the finish of each race and the points scored:

## STAR CLASS CHAMP1ONSH1PS.

Three-race regatta, held on Long Island Sound, September, distance each race about $101 / 2$ miles. Final standing and point scores, six points being allotted for first, five for second, etc.:

| Yacet. | Owner. | Division. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { Day. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 d \\ \text { Day. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3d } \\ \text { Day. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taurus. | W. L. Inslee. | Weat long 1sland | 6 | 6 | 6 | 18 |
| Three star | W. Churchille. | California... . . . . . | 4 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| Fajo.. | J. P. Schweitzer. | Lake Erle.... . . . . . | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| South Wind | W. J. MeHugh, Jr | Central Long Island. . | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Brownle.. | G. H. Armitage. | Narragansett Bay . . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Tara.... | B. N. Heminway | Fastern Long Island.. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

ASTOR CUP RACES
Ireld off Newport, R. Y., Aug. 2. Results:

| ASTOR CUPS | TOR SCHOONERS: $371 / 2$ M1LES. |  |  |  | ASTOR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { FOR } \\ M 11 \end{array}$ | OOPS: <br> S. | COURSE | $\mathrm{F} \quad 371 / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YACHT. | Start. | Finislı. | Elap. | Cor. | Yacht. | Start. | Finish. | Elap. time. | Cor. time. |
| Vagrant, | H. M. 12.10 | M. M.S. | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 11 . & \text { M. } & \text { S. } \\ 5.35 & 03 \end{array}\right\|$ | H. M. S. 5.02.36 | Carolina | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{lll} 11 . & \text { M. } & \mathrm{S} \\ 12 & 15 & 15 \\ 12 & 17 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { f. M. } \mathrm{S} \\ & 6.02 .35 \end{aligned}$ | I. M. s. 5. 46.52 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { п. м. } \\ & 4.47 .49 \end{aligned}$ |
| Queen Ma | 12.10 .52 | 6.19 .031 | 6.08.11 | $\|$5.03  <br> 5 09 | Istalena. Cecrgin. | $12.17 .00$ | $6.04 .42$ | $5.47 .42$ |  |
| Irolita Ohonk | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 12.14 .39 \\ 12.11 .07 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 6.07 .54 \\ 5.50 .15 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.56 .15 \\ & 5.39 .08 \end{aligned}$ | 5.09 .12 5.09 .45 | Gecrgia. <br> larpoon | $\begin{aligned} & 12.16 .06 \\ & 12.15 .53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.38 .34 \\ & 6.09 .18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.21 .28 \\ & 5.53 .25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.52 .23 \\ 14.54 .23 \end{array}$ |
| Flving Cloud | 12.11 .21 | 6.14 .14 | 6.02 .53 | $\|5.15 .50\|$ | Barbara. | 12.17 .00 12.17 .00 | 6.13.36 Not tlm | 5.56 .36 ed. | 4.57 .33 |

KING'S CUP RACE.
Held off Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 9. Course, 30 Nautical Miles. Results:

| YACHT. | Start. | Finish. | Elap. | Time. | Yacht. | Start. | Finish. | time. | Cor. time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vagrant. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lr} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\ 11.10 .30 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 2.46 .38 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { H. M. S. } \\ 3.36 .08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 3.10 .10 \end{aligned}$ | Barbara | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~S} \\ 11 & 13 & 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lrl} \text { H. } & \text { M. } & \text { S. } \\ 3.25 .41 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { H. M. S. } \\ 4 \cdot 12.10 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 3.24 .55 \end{aligned}$ |
| Istalena. | 11.12 .21 | 3.10 .34 | 3.58 .13 | 3.10 .50 | Irolita | 11.12 .37 | 3.32 .23 | 4.19 .46 | 3.32 .08 |
| Harpoon | 11.11 .24 | 3.09 .53 | 3.58 .29 | 3.11.14 | Winsom | 11.12 .31 | 3.19 .57 | 4.07 .26 | 3.35 .32 |
| Ohonkara | 11.10.52 | 2.49 .15 | 3.33 .23 | 3.14, 44 | Shawna | 11.14 .00 | 4.07 .40 | 4.53 .40 | 4.14 .49 |
| Flying Cloud | 11.11 .09 | 3.12 .27 | 4.01 .18 | (3.23.40) |  |  |  |  |  |

Winner-Vagrant.
INTERNATIONAL FISHING SCHOONER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held off Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 21-26. Course 40 miles; resulta:

|  | Elapsed Time. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1st Race. | 2d Race | 3d Race. |
| Blue Nose (Can.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 5.42 .10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { п. M. S. } \\ & 5.57 .41 \end{aligned}$ | H. M. S. 4.48 .38 |
| Henry Ford (U. S.) | 5.29 .25 | 6.05 .04 | 4.56 .27 |

The internatlonal trophy was awarded to Captain Angus Walters, of Lunenberg, together with a purse of $\$ 3,000$. Capt. Clayton Morrissey, of the Henry Ford received $\$ 2,000$. The first race of the serles was declared no-race when the schooners crossed the starting line and continued disregarding the race committee's recall signals. The Henry Ford defeated the Blue Nose in this unofficial contest which had no bearing on the final result.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

| Date. | American Yarht. | Time. | English Yacht. | Time. | Result. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 22, 1851 | Amcric | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 10.37 .00 \end{aligned}$ | Aurora | $\frac{\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{S} .}{10.55 .00}$ | American boat first home by 18.00 |
| Aug. 8, 1870 | Magic | 3.58.26 2-10 | Cambria | 4.37.38 9-10 | American boat won by 39.12 |
| Oct. 15, 1871 | Colum | 6.19 .41 | Livonia | 6.46 .45 | American boat won by 27.04 |
| Oct. 18, 1871 | Columbi | 3.07 .42 | Livonla | 3.18 .15 | American boat won by 10.33 |
| Oct. 19, 1871 | * Colum | 4.17 .35 | Livonia | 4.02 .25 | *English boat won by 15.10 |
| Oct. 21, 1871 | Sapph | 5.39 .02 | Livonia | 6.09 .23 | American boat woll by 30.21 |
| Oct. 23, 1871 | Sapp | 4.46 .17 | Livo | 5.11 .44 | American boat won by 25.27 |
| Aug. 11, 1876 | Madeleine | 5.23 .54 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Countess of } \\ \text { Dufferin }\end{array}\right\}$ | 5.34 .53 | American boat won by 10.59 |
| Aug. 12, 1876 | Mad | 7.18 .46 | Countess of Dufferin | 7.46 .00 | American boat won by 27.14 |
| Nov. 9, 1881 | Mischi | 4.17 .09 | Atalanta. | 4.45.391/4 | American boat won by. $28.301 / 4$ |
| Nov. 10, 1881 | Miscbief | 4.54 .53 | Atalan | 5.33 .47 | American boat won by 38.54 |
| Sept. 14, 1885 | Puritan | 6.06 .05 | Gene | 6.22 .24 | American boat won by 16.19 |
| Sept. 16, 1885 | Puritan | 5.03.14 | Gene | 5.04 .52 | American boat won by 1.38 |
| Sept. 9, 1886 | Mayflower. | 5.26 .41 | Galate | 5.38 .43 | American boat won by 12.02 |
| Sept. 11, 1886 | Mayflower. | 6.49 .00 | Galatea | 7.18 .09 | American boat won by 29.09 |
| Scpt. 27, 1887 | Volunteer | 4.53 .18 | Thistle | 5.12.413/4 | American boat won by $19.233 / 4$ |
| Sept. 30, 1887 | Volunte | $5.42 .561 / 4$ | Thistle | 5.54 .45 | American boat won by $11.483 / 1$ |
| Oct. 7, 1893 | Vigilant | 4.05 .47 | Valkyrie | 4.11 .35 | American boat won by 5.48 |
| Oct. 9, 1893 | Vigilan | 3.25 .01 | Valkyrie II | 3.35 .36 | American boat won by 10.35 |
| Oct. 13, 1893 | Vigilan | 3.2439 | Valkyrie II | 3.25.19 | American boat won by $\quad .40$ |
| Sept. 7, 1895 | Dcfender | 4.59.54 9-10 | Valkyrie III | 5.08.44 | American boat won by $8.49 \mathbf{1 - 1 0}$ |
| Scpt. 10, 1895 | Defender | 3.55.56 | Valkyrie IIT. | $\dagger$ tisqualified | American boat won on foul. |
| Sept. 12, 1895 | Defender | 4.43 .43 | Valkyrie III | withdrew | American boat had walkover. |
| Oct. 16, 1899 | Columbi | 4.53 .53 | Shamrock I. | 5.04 .01 | American boat won by 10.08 |
| Oct. 17, 1899 | Columb | 3.27 .00 | Shamrock I | disabled | Amcrican boat had walkover. |
| Oct. 20, 1899 | Columb | 3.38 .09 | Shamrock I. | 3.44 .43 | American boat won by 6.34 |
| Sept. 28, 1901 | Colum | 4.30 .24 | Shamrock II | 4.31 .44 | American boat won by 1.20 |
| Oct. 3, 1901 | Co | 3.12 .35 | Shamrock II | 3.16 .10 | American boat won by 3.35 |
| Oct. 4, 1901 | Colum | 4.32 .57 | Shamrock II | 4.33.38 | $\ddagger$ American boat won by . 41 |
| Aug. 22, 1903 | Relianc | 3.32 .17 | Shamrock III | 3.39 .20 | American boat won by 7.03 |
| Aug. 27, 1903 | Relianc | 3.14 .54 | Shamrock III. | 3.16 .13 | American boat won by 1.19 |
| Sept. 3, 1903 | Reliance | 4.28 .06 | Shamrock III. |  | English boat lost ln fog. |
| July 15, 1920 | Resolute | disabled | Shamrock IV. | 4.25 .12 | English boat had walkover. |
| July 17, 1920 | Yachts failed | to finish with | in six hour tim | e limit. |  |
| July 20, 1920 | Resolute | 5.24 .44 | Shamrock 1V | 5.22 .18 | English boat won by 2.26 |
| July 21, 1920 | Resolu | 3.56 .05 | Shamrock IV.. | 4.03 .06 | American boat won by $\quad 7.01$ |
| July 23, 1920 | Resolut | 3.31 .12 | Shamrock IV.. | 3.41.10 | American boat won by 9.58 |
| July 24, 1920 | Race postpon | ed, strong so | uthwest gale. |  |  |
| July 25, 1920 | Yachts failed | to finish wit | hin six hour ti | me limit. |  |
| July 27, 1920 | Resolute | 5.28 .35 | Shamrock IV. | 5.48.29 | American boat won by 19.45 |

[^16]
## RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS, SQUASH.

## COURT TENNIS.

World's Professional Championsiiip, won by $G$. F. Covey, England, defeating W. A. Kinsella, 7 sets to 3.

National Championships. Singles-won by Jay Gould, defeating Hewitt Morgan, 6-2, 6-6, 6-0. Doubles-won by Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, defeating G. Fearlng and D. P. Rhodes, $6-5,6-0,6-1$.

Enolish Championship-won by E. M. Baerlein, defeating $W$. Renshaw, $6-5,5-6,6-1,6-0$.

## RACQUETS.

National Singlcs Championship-von by C. C

15-4. Doubles-C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer defeated Jay could and J. W. Wear, $12-15,17-15$, $15-7,7-15,15-3$.

Gold Racquet Championship-won by C. C. Pell, defeating Hewitt Morgan, 15-5, 5-15, 15-11, $13-15,15-12$.

English Championshtp-won by C. N. Bruce, defcating E. M. Baerlein, $15-2,15-10,15-9$.

## SQUASH—RACQUETS.

National Singles-won by S. W. Pcarson, defeating Morton Newhall, 15-5, 17-14, 15-11. Class $B$ Championship-won by G. E. Abbot, defcating
W. Rand, Jr., 15-7, 5-15, 15-9. 15-8.

## MOTOR BOAT RACINC.

Until 1921 the Gold Cup Trophy was for boats under 40 feet in length, with unlimited power. Very costly racing machines were' developed under those ruies. Under the new rules the boats must be under 26 feet in length and the cublc capacity of the engine is limlted to 625 cubic inches. Such engines average 100 horse power, and the average speed of a
boat is not much over 40 miles an hour, as against 70 miles an hour under the old rules.

There were no races for the Harmsworth Trophy, emblematic of the world's speed champlonship, in 1922. The National Gold Cup Trophy race, heid at Detroit, Sept: 1-4, was the leading event of the season. Result:

THREE HEATS OF THIRTY MILES EACH (GOLD CUP TROPHY).

| Boat. | Owner. | Club. | Elapsed Time. |  |  | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | First Heat. | Second Heat. | Third Heat. |  |
| Packard Chriscraf | J. G. Vincent. . | Miss Detroit P.B.A. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. S. } \\ & 44.47 .75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{S} \\ & 44.22 .52 \end{aligned}$ | H. M. S. | 39 |
| ArabVI. . . . . . . | R. H. Sldway. | Buffalo Launch Cl'b | 45.24 .87 | 44.23 .96 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.40 .00 \\ & 48.43 \end{aligned}$ | 34 |
| Red Blrd | W. C. Wood.... | Minnetonka B. C... | 49.13 .27 | 46.39 .72 | 45.53 .77 | 31 |
| Bear Cat Special. | Richard Locke. | Detroit Y. C. | 49.28 .88 | 46.57 .50 | 46.37 .67 | 30 |
| Bear Cat Roamer | C. S. Morgan. . | Detroit Y. C | 52.35 .04 | 51.04 .13 | 50.37 .79 | 22 |
| Demon Bear Cat. | F. G. Ericson. . | Toronto M. B. C... | 53.21 .35 | 50.37 .64 | 50.48 .33 | 21 |
| Baby Gar Jr.... | Gar Wood. . | Detroit Y. C. | 46.50 .10 | 53.26.75 | Did not fin... | 17 |
| Chrlscraft. . | C. Smith | Miss Detroit P. $\mathrm{B}_{\text {B }} \cdot \mathbf{A}$. | 52.16.98 | Did not fin. | Did not start. | 12 |
| Blue Bird | P. H. Gray .... | Minnetonka, B. C... | Did not fin. | 47.42.59 | Did not fin. | 9 |
| Bear Cat Bee | F. D. Bornman | Detroit Y. C. . . ... | Did not fin. |  | 50.55.29 | $7$ |
| Miss Mary. Zephyr | E. I. Grimm.. Paul Strasbura. | Buffalo Launch Cl'b Detroit Boat Club. | 1.02 .06 47.17 .92 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

Packard Chriscraft also won the Detroit Times Trophy for the fastest heat in the race, i. e. 44.22 .52 for 30 miles; average speed 40.6 miles per hour.

WOOD-FISHER TROPHY.
Three 50 Mile Heats.


WINNERS OF PREVIOUS GOLD CUP RACES.

| YEAle. | Course. | Winner. | Owner. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1904. | Columbia Yacht Club. | Standard | C. C. Riotte. |
| 1904..- | Columbla Yacht Club. | Vingt-et-Un. | W. S. Kilmer. |
| 1905.. | Chippewa Bay Y. C... | Chip.... | J. Wainwright. |
| $1906 .$ | Chippewa Bay Y. C | Chip II. | J. Wainwright. |
| $1907 .$ | Chippewa Bay Y. C | Chip II. | J. Wainwright. F. J Schroeder |
| $1908$ | Chippewa Bay Y. C. Co $^{\text {c }}$ | Dixie II | E. J. Schroeder. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1909 . \\ & 19910 . \end{aligned}$ | Thousand Islands Y. C. | Dixie II. | E. J. Schroeder. F. K. Burnham. |
| 1911. | Frontenac Y. C... | Mit II. | J. H. Hayden. |
| 1912. | Thousand Islands $\mathbf{Y}$. C | P. D. Q | A. G. Miles. |
| 1913. | Thousand Islands Y. C. | Ankle Deep. | C. S. Mankowski. |
| 1914. | Lake George Regatta Asisn | Baby Speed Demon | P. Biackton. |
| 1915. | Long Island Sound P. B. A | Miss Detroit. | Miss Detroit P. B. A. |
| 1916. | Detroit Y. C | Miss Minneapolis | Miss Minneapolis, P. B. A. |
| 1917. | Minneapolis P. B. A Detrolt Y. C. . . . . . . | Miss Detroit II.. Miss Detroit III. | G. A. Wood. Detrolt Y. C. |
| 1919.. | Detroit Y . C | Mlss Detroit III. | G. A. Wood. |
| $1920 .$ | Detrolt Y. C | Miss America. | G. A. Wood. |
| 1921. | Detroit Y. C | Miss America II. | G. A. Wood. |
| 1922. | Detroit Y. C | Packard Chriscraft | J. G. Vincent. |

## FISHER TROPHY RACE.

Held at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 24. 25, 26. Three heats, 50 miles each. Result:

| Boat. | Owner. | 1st Hicat Time. | Boat. | 2nd Heat Time. | Boat. | 3rd Heat T me. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tot } \\ & \text { Pts } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gar Wood. . | H. M. S. | Baby Gar III. . | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { H. M. S. } \\ 1.18 .57 \end{array}\right\|$ | Baby Gar III. . . . | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { H. M. S. } \\ 1.12 .33 \end{array}\right\|$ | 21 |
| Paby Gar Paby Gar. | J. G. Vincent. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1.14 .02 \\ 1.14 .10 \end{array}\right\|$ | Miss St. Lawrence.. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1.18 .58 \\ & 1.19 .06 \end{aligned}\right.$ | Packard Baby Gar.. | $1.23 .47$ | 14. |
| Rainbow II....... |  | 1.17.22 | Nick Nack. | 1.27.32 | Nick Nack. . | 1.39 .04 | 12 |
| Miss St. Lawrence | G. Stephens. . | 1.17.24 | Ionlc III . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | $1.28 .06$ | Ionic III | 1.22 .53 | 11 |
| Nlck Nack....... | II. Birge. | $1.18 .42$ | Packard Baby Gar. | 1.29 .58 |  |  | . |
| Miss Pcerless. Ionic III | F. L. Grimm. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1.20 .46 \\ 1.24 .20 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |

INTERNATIONAT, HYDROPLANE TROPHY RACE.
Heid at Buffalo, sept. $14,15,16$. Three heats of 20 miles each. Result:


## PUGILISTIC CHANPIONS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that fev such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at ali unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased welght. The following list, dating from 1890. Is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders cid not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)-1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919-1922, Jack Dempsey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.) -1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons: 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchcl; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Ai' McCoy; 1917-1920, Mike O'Dowd; 1921-1922, Johnny Wilson.

WELTERWEIGHTS ( 145 lbs.) - 1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan;

1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smitin; 1900, Rube Ferns: 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott: 1904-1908, Dixie Kld; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewls; 1919-1922, Jack Britton, Mickey Walkcr.

LIGHTWEICHTS (133 1bs.)-1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battiing Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 19121914, Willie Ritchie: 1914-1917, Freddie Weish; 1917-1922, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)-1890-1892, no rccognized champlon; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dlxon; 1900-1901. Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 19041908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911 Abe Attell; 1911-1922. Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS ( 116 ibs.)-1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized charnplon: 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognlzed champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Nell; 1905-1907, no rccognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-1915. Kid Williams 1916-1920, Pete Herman; 1920-1921, Joe Lynch: 1921, Pete Herman, Johnny Buff; 1922, Johnny Buff, Joe Lynch.

LARGEST CHAMPIONSHII' BATTLE GATE RECEIPTS.

| Date. | Winner. | Loser. | Place. | Gate Rcceipts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 2, 1921 | Dempsey | Carpentier | Jersey City, N. | \$1,626,580 |
| July 4, 1919 | Dempsey | Wiilard | Toledo, Ohio | \$452,522 |
| July 27, 1922 | Benny Leonard | Lew Tendler | Jersey City, N. J | 367,862 |
| July $4,1910$. | Johnson. . . . . . | Jeffries.... . | Reno, Nev...... | 270,755 |
| December 14, 1920 | Dempsey | Brennan | New York City | 200,000 |
| March 25, 1916.... | Willard. | Moran | New York City | $\ddagger 151,524$ |
| January 14, 1921 | Benny Lconard | Ritchie Mitchei | New York Clty | 133,745 |
| June 26, 1922 | Jaci Britton. | Benny Leonard | New York City | 130,265 |
| October 12, 192 | Carpentier | Levinsky. . . . . . | Jersey City... | 120,000 |
| May 17, 1921. | Johnny Wilson. | Mike O'Dowd | New York City | 107,524 |
| July 25, 1921 | Pete Herman. | Joe Lynch. | New York City | 99,967 |
| September 3, 1906 | Gans. | Nelson. . . | Goldfieid, Nev. | 69,715 |
| April 5, 1915 | Wlliard. | Johnson | Havana, Cuba | +68,000 |
| Deccmber 26, 1908 | Johnson | Burns. | Sydney, Austral | +67,500 |
| November 3, 1899 | Jeffries. | Sharkey | New York City | 66,300 |
| August 14, 1903 | Jeffries. | Corbett | San Francisco, Ca | 63,340 |
| September 11, 191 | $\ddagger$ Gibbons | McFarland | New York City | 58,069 |
| August 30, 1900 | Corbett | McCoy | New York City | 56,350 |
| December 20, 1904 | Britt | Nelson. | Coima, Cai | 48.311 |
| September 7,1892. | Corbett | Sullivan | New Orlcans, La | *45,000 |
| March 8, 1893. | Fitzslmmons | Hali. | New Orieans, La | 40,000 |
| February 22, 1910 | Wolgast. | Nelson. | San Francisco, Cal. | 37,750 |
| October 16, 1909. | Johnson. | Ketchei | San Francisco, Cal. | 32,300 |
| March 25, 190 | Britt | Corbett | San Francisco, Cal. | 32,245 |
| July 25, 1902. | Jeffries. | Fitzsimmons | San Francisco, Cal. | 31,800 |
| November 15, 190 | Jefíries. | Ruhlin | San Franclsco, Cal. | 30,800 |
| June 29, 1916 | Dilion. | Moran | Brooklyn, N. | 28,521 |
| September 9 | Nelson | Brltt. | San Franclsco, Cal | 27,775 |
| March 17, 1897. | Fitzsimmons. | Corbett | Carson City, Nev. | 22,000 |
| October 31, 1904 | Britt. | Gans. | San Francisco, Cal. | 21,761 |
| August 26, 1904 | Jeffries | Munroc | San Francisco, Cal. | 21,760 |
| December 2, 1896 | Sharkey | Fitzsimmons | San Francisco, Cal. | 21,000 |
| March 31, 1903.. | Corbett. | McGovern. . | San Franclsco, Cal. | 20.880 |

* Purse $\$ 25,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ a side. $\dagger$ Estimated. $\ddagger$ Ten-round, no-decision bout. § Before deduction of war tax.

BOXING.
Lack of spacc prevents the recording of other than important bouts. Abbreviations uscd follow: K. O., knock out; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., 'public verdict; D., draw. In case of a draw, the names of boxers in winners' and iosers' columns have no significance. The ietter ' $X$ " opposite date, indicates such a draw.

| Date. | Winner. | Loser. | Decision. | Rounds. | Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | Bill Tate | Harry Wiils | Foul-R. D. | 1 | Portland, Ore. |
| Jan. 2 | Lew Tendler | Barney Adair | P. V | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| Jan. 2 | Harry Greb | Chuck Wiggins | P. V | 10 | Cincinnati. |
| Jan. 3 | Bob Roper. | Joe Dugan..... | K. O | 3 | Memphis, Tenn. |
| Jan. 6X | Harry Wllls. | Bili Tate. | D. -R | 10 | Portland, Ore. |
| Jan. 11. | Bob Roper | Dan O'Dowd | R. D. | 10 | Providence, R. I. |
| Jan. 12 | Georges Carpen | Gcorge Cook | K. O | 4 | London, Eng. |
| Jan. 13 | Gene Tunney | Battling Levinsizy | R. D | 12 | New York. |
| Jan. 13 X | Fred Fuiton | Bartley Madden. | D. -R | 12 | New York. |
| Jan. 16 | Charley White | Johnny Dundee | R. D | 10 | Boston. |
| Jan. 16 | Billy Miske. | Charley Weinert | P. V | 12 | Newark. |
| Jan. 17. | Harry VVills. | Sam Langford. | R. D | 1.0 | Portland, Ore. |
| Jan. 23 | Wilile Jackson | Ncd Fitzgeraid | K. O | 5 | Philadeipbla. |
| Jan. 26 | Johnny Dundee | Frankle Rice.. | R. D | 12 | Baltimore. |
| Feb. 2 | Tom Gibbons | Pat McCarthy | IK. O | 4 | Boston. |
| Feb. 3 | Johnny Dundee | Joe Benjamin. | R. D | 15 | New York. |
| Feb. 4 | Eugene Criqui | Charies Ledoux | K. T | 1 | Parls. |
| Fcb. 6 | Joe Tiplitz. | Ned Fitzgerald | K. O | 3 | Phlladelphia. |
| Feb. 10 | Benny Lconard | Rocky Kansas. | R. D | 15 | New York. |
| Feb. 11. | Bryan Downey Mickey Walker | "Young" Fisher Johnny Griffths | D. - R. D... | 15 9 | Syracuse. Boston. |

Sporting Events-Boxing.

| Date. | Winner. | I oser | Decision. | Rounds. | Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 11 | Gene Tunney | Jack Clifforsi | K. 0 | 6 | Brooklyn. |
| Feb. 14 | Gcne Tunney | Whitey Wenzel | K. O | 4 | Phlladelphia. |
| Feb. 17. | Johnny Dundee | Johnny Darcey | R. D. | 10 | Providence. |
| Feb. 17X <br> Feb. 17 | Jack Britton. Ted Lewis | Dave Slade. | $\mathrm{D} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{R}}{\mathrm{R}} .$ | 15 | New York. |
| Feb. 20.. | Billy Miske | Tom Gumn <br> Bob Roper | $\text { Foul- } \mathrm{O} .$ | $1$ | Briglton, |
| Feb. 26 | Charley White | Willie Jackson | R. D | 15 | New York |
| Feb. 21 | Pete Herman | Babe Asher | K. O | 7 | New Orleans. |
| Feb. 24 | Lew Tendler | Hymie Gold | K. | 7 | New York. |
| Feb. 25 | Benny Leona | Pal Moran | R. D | 10 | New Orleans |
| Feb. 27X | Dave Shade | Billy Ryan | D.-P. | 10 | Cincinnati. |
| March 6 | Bob Martin | Sailor Thompson | K. |  | Marietta, Ohio. |
| March 6 | Pal Moore | Franklin Jumm |  | 8 | Memphls, Tenn. |
| Mareh 7 | Midget Smith | Frankie Daley | R. D | 12 | New York. |
| March 7 | Bob Martin. | Riekie Stellard |  | , | Williams'n, W.Va |
| March 9. | Tom Gibbon | Tommy Murphy |  | 10 | Pcoria, It. |
| Mareh 9 . | Dave Shade | Morric Schlaifer |  | 10 | Omaha, Neb. |
| March 10x | Midget Smith | Ray Moore. | D.-P. | 10 | Jersey City. |
| March 10. | Bob Roper | Sam Jordan. | K.O | 1 | Roanoke. |
| March 11 | Rocky Kansas | Gene Delmont | R. D | 10 | Buffalo. |
| March 11 ${ }^{\text {March }} 11$ | Lew Tender. | Lohn Bogash..... | R. | 12 | Brooklyn. |
| March 11.. | Joe Jackson | Joe Wclsh | P. V | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| March 13 | Harry Greb | Tom Glbbons | R. D | 15 | New York. |
| March 13 | Lew Tendler | Alex Hart |  | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| March 13 | Benny Valger | Jimmy Fruzetti | R. D | 10 | I,ynn, Mass. |
| March 13 | Honey Mellody | Frankie Smithies |  | 6 | Salt Lake City. |
| March 14 | Mike Gibbons. | Leo Stokes |  | 10 | Grand Rapids. |
| March 14 | Johnny Dunde | Freddie Jacks |  | 12 | Baltimore. |
| March 14 | Fred Fulton | Jim Holland |  | 6 | Philadelphia. |
| March 15 | Carl Tremain | Jabez White | P. | 10 | St. Louis. |
| March 15 | Dave Shade | Johnny Rlley |  | 10 | Wlikes-Bar |
| March 17 | Johnny Dunde | Charlie White | R. D | 15 | New York. |
| Mareh 17 | Willie Ritchie. | Jlmmy S bo | P. V | 8 | Shenandoah, Pa. |
| March 17 | Pal Moore | Tommy Ryan | P. V | 12 | Louisville |
| March 17 | Dave Shade | Jlmmy Jones | R. D | 12 | Canton, Oli |
| March 17 | Sam Langford | Cyclone Smit | K. |  | Hun'ton, W. Va. |
| March 17 | Bob Martin | Carl Danner | K. O | 2 | Clarksb'g, W.Va. |
| March 18. | Mike O'Dow | Soldier Bartfie | R. D | 12 | Brooklyn. |
| March 20 | Joe Burman | Midget Smith | R. D | 12 | New York. |
| March 20 | Benny Leona | Johnny Clinton | R. D | 10 | Boston. |
| March 20 | Luls Firpo | Sailor Maxt | K. O | 7 | Newark. |
| March 20 | Pinky Mitche | Wille Doyle |  | 10 | Muskegon, Mich. |
| March 21 | Lew Tendler. | Rocky Ford | K. | 3 | Newark. |
| March 27 | Dave Shade | Pinky Mitche |  | 8. | Milwaukee. |
| March 27 | Bill Tate | Sam Langfo |  | $8^{8}$ | Memphis. |
| Mareh 27 | Pat McCarthy | Bob Roper | R. D | 12 | Boston. |
| March 27 | Billy Shade. | Marty Burke | R. D | 15 | New Orleans. |
| March 28 | Wlilie Jackson | Frankle Rice | P. | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| April 7 | Pinky Mitchell | Pal Moran | P. ${ }_{\text {P }}$ | 10 | Milwaukee. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 7 \\ & \text { April } 10 \end{aligned}$ | Fred Fulton. Charley Pltts | Lemer Tendler. | F. ${ }_{\text {Foul- }}^{\text {R. }}$ | 7 | Grand Rapids. Brooklyn. |
| April 10 | Gene Tu ney | Jack Burke. | K. O | 9 | Pittsburgh. |
| April 10 | Billy Miske.. | Billy Shade. | K. O | 2 | Youngstown, O. |
| April 10 | Joe Beckett | George Cook | Foul-R. D | 6 | London. |
| April 13 | Bob Roper | Carl Morris | Foul-R. D |  | Tulsa, Okla |
| April 15 | Archle Walke | Freddy Welsh |  | 10 |  |
| April 17 | Lew Tendler. | Tim Droney | P. V | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| April 18 | YoungBobFltzslmmons | Jack Reeves. | Foul-R. D | 10 | New York. |
| April 19 | Johnny Shugrue | Johnny Dunde | R. D | 10 | Worcester. |
| April 24 | Bombardier Welis | Alfred Lloyd | R. D | 10 | London. |
| April 24. | Pete Herman | Roy Moore | $\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{D}$ D | 10 | Boston. |
| April 24 X | Benny Valger.. | Pliil Logan. . |  | 10 | Jamestown, N.Y. |
| April 24 | Charley Lcdoux Billy Balzae. | Thomas Harris. | R. ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {D }}$ | 15 | Liverpool, Eng. |
| April 24 May 2. | Billy Balzae. | Maurice Prunie | K. K |  | Parls. P |
| May 3 | Chief John Metoqua | Jlm Flynn. | K. O | 6 | Guymon, Okla. |
| May 5 | Lew Tendler. | Johnny Dunde | R. D | 15 | New York |
| May 11. | Georges Carpenticr | Ted Lewis.. | K. | $\frac{1}{5}$ | London. |
| May May 13. | Luis Firpo. <br> Harry Greb | Jack Herman |  | 6 | Brooklyn. Boston. |
| May 15 | Bryan Do* 11 y | Mike O'Dowo | P. V | 12 | Coiumbus. |
| May 16 | Bill Brennan. | Jim Tracy. | K. | 8 | New York. |
| May 17 | Jack $B^{\text {ritton. }}$ | Morrls Lux | K. | 5 | Tulsa, Okia. |
| May 18 | Mike Gibbons. | Danny Fagan | 号. - R. | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | St. Paul. <br> Brooklyn |
| May 27. | Frank Goddard | Bombardler Wellis | K. O . | 6 |  |
| May 29 | Billy Miske. | Bob Roper. | R. D | 10 | New York. |
| May 29 | Eugene Criqui | Joe Fox | K. O | 12 | London. |
| Junc. 1 | Joe Lynch. | Mldget Smit | R. D | 15 | New Yor |
| June 5 | Lew ${ }^{\text {B1l }}$ Brennan | Jack Leon.. ${ }^{\text {Bobby Barreti }}$ | K. K | 2 | Detroit. Pllladelphia. |
| June ${ }^{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{}$ | Lew Tendler. | Bobby Barrett | R. | 10 | Aurora, Ill. |
| June 19 | Ted Lewis. | Frank Burns.. | K. O | 11 | London. |
| June 26 | Jack Brltton | Benny Leona | Foui-R. D | 13 | New York |
| June 30 | Harry Wills. | Jeff Clark.... |  |  | Trenton. Vity |
| July 4 | Benny Leonard Johuny Wlisoln. | Rocky Kansas Al Demaris | K. ${ }^{\text {K. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Michigan City |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 4 . \end{aligned}$ | Johuny Whison. Bill Brennan. . | A Demaris. | R. V | 12 | Ashland, Ky. |
| July 4 | Bllly Miske. | Willle Meekan | K. ${ }^{\text {K }}$ | 1 | Oklahoma City. |
| July 6 | Joluny Dundec | Jack Sliarkey | R. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 15 | Brooklyn. |
| July ${ }^{\text {Jug }}$ | Eugene Criqul. | Arthur W yns Tommy Loughra | K. V - | 12 | $\stackrel{\text { Paris. }}{\text { Pliladclphia. }}$ |
| July 10 | Joe Lynelt. | Johnny Buff | K. | 14 | New York |
| July 17. | Fred Fultoin | Bob Roper. | P. V | 12 | Newark. |
| July 27. | Benny Leonard | Lew Tendler.. | $\stackrel{\text { P. }}{\text { P. V }}$ | 10 | Jersey City. <br> Michlgan City. |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | Benny Leonard | Plill Krug. . . | R. 1 | 15 | New York. |
| Aug. 15 | Johnny Dundee | Danny Frush. | K. | 9 | Brooklyn. |
| Aug. 21 | Harry Wills. | Buddy Jackson | K. |  | New York. |
| Aug. 28. | Johnny Dundee | Penner Martin. |  | 15 | dew York. |

Sporting Events-Boxing; Gymnastics.

| Date. | Winner. | Loser. | Decision. | Rounds. | Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 29. | Harry Wills | Tut Jackson |  | 3 | Brooklyn. |
| Sept. 9 | Eugene Criqui | Arthur Wyns | $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{O}$ |  | Paris. |
| Sept. 11 | Lew Tendler. | Ever Hammer |  | 8 | Philadelphia. |
| Sept. 14 | Pancho Villa | Johnny Buff | K. O | 11 | Brooklyn. |
| Sept. 18 | Seaman Hall | Ernie Rice. . | R. D | 20 | Liverpool, Eng. |
| Sept. 18 | Jack Malone | Bryan Downey | R. D | 12 | Columbus. |
| Sept. 21 | Jack Wolfe. | Joe Lynch. . ... | R. D | 15 | New York. |
| Sept. 26 | Harry Greb | Al Benedict | K. O | 2 | Toronto. |
| Sept. 29 | Harry Greb | Bob Roper. | P. V | 10 | Grand Rapids. |
| $\text { Oct. } 6 \text {. }$ | Floyd Johns | Bob Martin | K. O | 10 | New York. |
| Oct. 8 | Luis Firpo. | Jim Tracy. | K. O | 4 | Buenos Ayres. |
| Oct. 11 | Jack Britton | Jlmmy Kelly | P. V | 12 | Havana. |
| Oct. 12 | Joe Beckett | Frank Moran | K. O. | 7 | London. |
| Oct. 13 | Billy Miske | Tom Gibbons | Foul-R. | 10 | N. Y. City. |
| Oct. 19 | Jeff Smith. | Bob Roper. | R. D. | 15 | New Orleans. |
| Oct. 20 | Charley Whi | Sid Marks. | $\mathrm{K} .$ | - 2 | N. Y. City. |
| Oct. 23. | Joe Tlplitz. | Sid Marks | $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{O}$ | 1 | Philadelphia. |
| Oct. 24. | Lew Bogash | Pal Reed. | $\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{D} .$ | 12 | N. Y. City. |
| Oct. 24. | Battllng Siki | Georges Carpen | $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{O}$ | 6 | Paris. |
| $\text { Oct. } 27$ | Harry Greb. | Larry Williams. | $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{O}$ | 4 | Providence. |
| Oct. 27. | Gene Tunney | Chucks Wiggins | $R . D$ | 10 | Boston. |
| Oct. 31. | Floyd Johnson | Joe Vidas. . . . | K. O | 2 | N. Y. City. |
| Nov. 1.... | Mickey Walker. | Jack Britton. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | R. D. | 15 | N. Y. City. |

AMATEUR BOXING.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held under auspices of Boston A. A., Boston, April 17-18. Results, final bouts only: 112-lb. ClassT. P. McManus, Pittsburgh, defeated Harry Márcus, Cleveland, 3 rounds, judges' decision. 118-lb. Class -Sldney Terris, New York, defeated Louis Raddy, Cleveland, 3 rounds, judges' decision. 126-lb. Class-George Fifield, Toronto, defeated Eddie Sawyer, Boston, 3 rounds, judges' decision. 195-lb. Class-Joe Ryan, Pittsburgh, defeated Eddie Williams, East Boston, Mass. Willams quit in 1 round. 147-lb. Class-Harry D. Simons, Gary, Ind., defeated Buster Ryan, St. Jerome A. C., Class-William Antrobus, Trinity Club New York, defeated Homer Robinson, Morgan House, Pittsburgh, 3 rounds, judges' decision. 175-lb. ClassCharles McKenna, New York, defeated Homer Roblnson, Pittsburgh, 2 rounds. Robinson refused to come up for the third round. Heavyweight ClassJohn Williams, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Gordon Munce, Pastime A. C., New York, 4 rounds, referee's declsion.

English Amateur Championships, held at London, April 4. Results, final bouts only: Flyweight ClassL. M. Tarrant, Armstrong Siddeley B. C., defeated J. E. Dudley, Gainsford B. C., on points. Bantam-
weight Class-W. Goulding, St. Pancras B. C. defeated A. O. Barber, Brighton A. B. C., on polnts Featherweight Class-E. H. Swash, Clapton Federation B. C.-w. o., E. Hunt, Polytechnic, retiring

Lightweights-G. B. Renouf, Leith Victoria A. A. C., defeated R. W. Caswell, Lynn B. C., on points. Welterweight Class-E. Whlte, Limehouse, Poplar and District B. C., w. o., S. J. Simpson, Clapton Federatlon, retiring. Middleweight ClassH. Mallin, E. Div. Met. Police, defeated A. J Jones, Fulham B. C., 2 rounds. Light Heavyweight Class-H. J. Mltchell, Polytechnic, defeated A. J. Clifton, P. L. A. Police A. C., on points. Heavyweight Class-T. Evans, Amman Valley A. B. C. defeated A. H. Monk, P. L. A. Police A. C., 1 round. INTERCOLLEGIATE BOXING.
Feb. 4-Army defeated Mass. I. of T., 6 to 0 Feb. 11-Army defeated Springfield College, 6 to 1 Feb. 17-University of Pennsylvania defeated Springfield College, 4 to 3.

Feb. 18-Army defeated Penn State, 6 to 1. Feb. 18-Yale tied Mass. I. of T., 3 to 3.
March 3-Yale defeated Springfield College, 4 to 2
March 4-Army defeated University of Pennsylvania, 5 to 1

March 26-Yale defeated Queens University, 4 to 2.

## GYMNASTICS

Amateur Athletic Union championships, held un der auspices of New York A. C., New York City, April 21. Summaries: Team title-Won by New York A. C. Individual results: Free CalisthenicsWon by Bjarne Jorgenssen, Norwegian Turn Society, with 279 points; Curt Rottman, New York Turn Verein, 275 points, second; Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 270 points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 243 points, fourth. Long Horse-Won by Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, with 579 points, *Fred Berg, Norwegian Turn Society, $5771 / 2$ points, second; V. Winsjanssen, Norwegian Turn Socicty $5771 / 2$ points, third; A. Zink, New York Turn Vereln, 573 points, fourth. *Won place in jump-off. Side Horse-Won by Paul Richter, Swiss Turn Verein, 586 points; Charles Cramer, New York Athletle Club, 557 points, second; Joseph Wolfrum, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, $5491 / 2$ points, thlrd; Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Assoclation, $5273 / 4$ points, fourth. Horizontal Bar-Won by Curt Rottman, New York Turn Verein, $5801 / 2$ points; Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, $5621 / 2$ points, second; Bjarne Jorgenssen, Norwegian Turn Society, $5591 / 2$ points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, $5051 / 2$ points, fourth. 25-Foot Rope Climb-Won by Louis Weissmann, 92 d St. Y. M. H. A., time 0:07 3-5; Edward C. Igeslas, Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 0:08 2-5, second; Paul Muller, Swiss Turn Verein, 0:09 2-5 third; William A. Hoffman, unattached, 0:10, fourth. TumblingWon by Joseph F. Dunn, New York A. C., $5551 / 2$ polnts; W. Faulkner, 23d St. Y. M. C. A., $5201 / 2$ points, second; Klmball Atha, Newark Y. M. C. A., $4991 / 1$ points, third; Fred Berg, Norwegian Turn Society qualified. Indian Club Swinging-Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 282 points; Thomas C. Summerill, Rutgers College A. A., 273 points, sccond; J. Lester McCloud, New York A. A., 262 points, third; C. W. F. Hahnes, Orange Y. M. C. A., 249 points, fourth. Parallel Bars-
Won by Frank J. Eriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Asso-
ciation, $5793 / 4$ points; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, $5771 / 2$ polnts, second; Alfred Jochim Swiss Turn Verein, 561 points, third; B. Jorgenssen, Norwegian Turn Society, 557 points, fourth. Flying Rings-Won by J. D. Gleason New York A. C., 532 points; A. Pfeiffer, National Turn Verein, 470 points, second; Willam Herr, National Turn Verein, 467 points, third; Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastlc Association 467 points, fourth. All-Around Championships Won by Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, with 2,881.50 points; B. Jorgenssen, Norweglan Turn Society, 2,881.00 points, second; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 2,833 points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, $2,422.50$ points, fourth

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at. Cambridge, Mass.. under auspices of Massachusetts Instltute of Technology, March 31. Team Scores-United States Naval Academy, 34 polnts; Princeton, 12; New York University, 6; Massachusetts Tech. and Haverford, 1 each. Indlvidual point winners: Horizontal Bax-Won by Capt. W. C. Creamer, N. Y. U., 49.6 points; J. M. Daney, Navy, second, 48.8; Capt. A. T. Cory, Navy, third, 45.5. Side Horse-Won by S. Sheldon. Princeton, 53.7; P. M. Clark, Navy, second, $51.3 ;$ J. B. Pearson, Navy, thlrd, 50.6. ClubsTie for first place between P. F. Dugan, Navy, and Ten Eyck, Prlnceton, 24.1; Capt. W, B. Heilman, Haverford, third, 23.7. Parallel Bars-Won by J. B. Pearson, Navy, 53.6; A. L. Danis, Navy, second, 50.8; Schmoor, N. Y. U., third, 49.6. Flying Rings-Won by G. E. Nold, Navy, 52.9; G. E. Taylor, Navy, second, $52.6 ;$ J. T. McCov, Tech, third, 48.9. Tumbling-Won by C. O. Comp, Navy. 56.1; O. Clark, Princeton, second, 48.4 ; Н. МсТ. Sylvester, Navy, third, 48 . All Around Cham-pionship-Won by J. B. Pearson, Navy, 243 points; T. A. Cory, Navy, second, $226.6 ; \mathbf{W}$. C. Creamer. N. Y. U., third, 224.8 . Point Score-Navy, $34 ;$
Princeton, $12 ; \mathrm{N} . ~ Y . ~ U ., ~ 6 ; ~ M . ~ I . ~ T ., ~ 1 ; ~ H a v e r-~$ ford, 1; Dartmouth, 0 ; Harvard, 0 ; Universlty of Pennsylvanla. 0; Yale, 0; Rutgers, 0.

## WRESTLING.

## PROFESSIONAL

The results of the more important professional wrestiing bouts or those involving championships during the major portion of 1922 foilow:

| Date. | Winner. | Loser. | Tlme of Falls. | Place. | Falis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | W. Zbyszko | Ciiff Binckley | $\left\|\begin{array}{cccc} \text { H. M. S. } & \text { H. M. S. } \\ 18 & 28 & 10 & 16 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| Jan. 9 | S. Zbyszko. | Armas Laltiman | 1810 211 | Springfleld. | Two. |
| Jan. 16. | S. Zbyszko | John Olln. . . . . | 1930 | Columbus. | One. |
| Jan. 17 | S. Zbyszko | Ivan Linow | 12012 | Canton | Two. |
| Jan. 18 | S. Zbyszlko | Willam Demetra | 12 | Pittsburg | One. |
| Jan. 30 | S. Zbyszko | Dick Daviscourt | $4235 \quad 2214$ | Boston. | Two. |
| Jan. 31 | S. Zbyszko | Helmar Johnson. | $2530 \quad 7$ | Bridgepor | Two. |
| Feb. | S. Tbyszko | Charlie Burkhart | $1540 \quad 445$ | New Brltain. | Two. |
| Feb. 7 | S. Zbyszko | John Olin | $35 \quad 1040$ | Springfield. | Two. |
| Feb. 13 | Ed. Lewis. | Dick Daviscourt | 11527 | Boston... | One. |
| Feb. 14 | Marin Plestina | John Freberg | 11344 | Chicago | Onc. |
| Feb. 18 | Joe Stecher | Ronato Gardin | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 3 & 30 & 10\end{array}$ | Sprlngfield | Two. |
| Feb. 21 | W. Zbyszko | Joe Stecher | 2964 | New York. | Two. |
| Feb. 22 | S. Zbyszlko | Earl Caddoc | $25 \quad 1930$ | New York | Two. |
| Mar. 3 | Ed.Lewis. | S. Zbyszko | 18 3 | Wichita, Kan. | Two. |
| Mar. 6 | S. Zbyszko | Jack Rogers | 34 | Concordia. K'n | Two. |
| Mar. 7 | Ed. Lewis. | John Grandovitch | 5214 | Indianapolis. . | Two. |
| Mar. 9 | Ed. Lewls. | Joe Petroff | 123 | Nashvilie... | One. |
| Mar. 10 | Ed. Lewis | Carl Le Belge | 395 | Louisville | Two. |
| Mar. 11 | Ed. Lewls | George Bailey | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 19 & 13\end{array}$ | Lexing ton | Two. |
| Mar. 14 | Ed. Lewis. | Jatindra Gobas | $23 \quad 1$ | Fort Wayne | Two. |
| Mar. 17 | W. Zbyszko | Laurente Guerstma | $25 \quad 12$ | Springfield. | Two. |
| Mar. 24 | Jim Londas | Ivan Llnow | 155 | Chicago. | One. |
| Mar. 27 | Ed. Lewis. | Yousiff Mahmout | $4422 \quad 1 \quad 2$ | Kansas Clty | Two. |
| Mar. 29 | Joe Stecher | Yousiff Mahmout | $\begin{array}{llll}41 & 8 & 16 & 24\end{array}$ | Boston. | Two. |
| Apr. 11 | S. Zbyszko | Yussif Ossman | 1.817 | Houston | Two. |
| Apr. 13 | Ed. Lewis. | Earl Caddock. | 3518 | Wichita, Kan. | Two. |
| Apr. 19 | Ed. Lewis. | Dick Daviscount | $11331 \quad 1410$ | Boston. | Two. |
| Apr. 25 | Ed. Lewis. | S. Zbyszko. | $3249 \quad 2627$ | Kansas City | Two. |
| May 17 | Marin Plestina | John Pesek | Stopped, 3h.,22m. | Chicago | None. |
| May 18. | George Calza. | Marin Plestina | Referee's decision. | Boston | None. |
| May 31 | Ed. Lewis. . | John Grandovitclı | 41 1 | Muskogee | Two. |
| June 2 | Earl Caddock | S. Zbyszlso | Draw, one fall ea. | Columbus |  |
| June | Ed. Lewis. | Earl Caddock | $22 \quad 217$ | Boston | wo |
| June 23 | S. Zbyszko | George Calza | Draw, one fall ea. | Boston. |  |
| Sept. 27 | Ed. Lewis. | Renato Gardi | 1215430 | San Francisco. | 2 out 3 |
| Oct. 12. | S. Zbyszko. | Ivan Llnow. | 111 |  | Two. |
| Nov. 1 | Joe Stecher | Charles Cutler | $57 \quad 30 \quad 13 \quad 22$ |  | Two. |

## AMATEUR WRESTLING.

Intercoliegiate championships held at Lehlgh Unlverslty, Bethiehcm, Pa., March 25. Won by Cornell with 19 polnts. Other colleges in order of fnlsh: Penn State, 12; Yale, 11 ; Lehigh, 9 ; Columbia, 8: Pennsylvania, 3; Princeton, 2. Results by weight classes, finais oniy: 115-lb. Class-Watson, Penn State, threw Schwarzbach, I.ehigh; crotch and haif neison. Time-5.44. 125-lb. Class-Roberts, Corneli, defeated Warriner, Lehigh; judges' decision. Time advantage-2.00. 135-lb. Class-Waliace, Yale, defeated Gihon, Lehigh; judges' dccision. Time advantage-2.03. 145-lb. Class-Parks, State, defeated Ayau, Cornell; judges' decision. Time advantage-2.52, in extra period. 158-lb. classJohnson, Columbia, defeatel Coxe, Lehigh; judges' decision. Time advantage-2.52, in second extra perlod. 176-lb. Class-Hanson, Corncli, defeated Wilsoll, Penil State; judges' decision. Time ad-vantage-5.31, ln two extra periods. Heavyveight Class-Wright, Corneli, defeated Mackay, Yale, judges' decision. Time advantage-1.16, in extra jeriod.

Bouts for second place-115-lb. Class-Ackerly, Corneif, threw Schwarzbach, Lehigh. Timc-2.55. 125-lb. Class-Wlenshenk, State, defeated Warriner, Iehigh, on decision. Time advantago-5.26. 135-lb. Class-Glhon, Lehigh, threw Licnhart, Columbia, in first of two extra periods. Time, 0.48. 145-lb. ClassShoemaker, Lehigh, defcated Ayau, Corncil, on decision. Time advantage-2.53. 158-lb. ClassBenjamin, Yaie, defeated Coxe, Iehigh, by default. 175-20. Class-Parsonettc, Columbia, defoated Wi1son, State, on decision. Time advantage- $\mathbf{1 . 0 2}$. Heavyweight Class-MucKay, Yale, defeated Moorehoubc, Lehigh, in extra period, by decision. Time advantage--2.38.

Bouts for tiird pirce-115-2b. Class-Schwab, Columbia, threw Schwarzbach, Lohigh. Time3.03. 125-lb. Class-Chassens, Penn, defeated Warriner, Leligh, by decislon. Time advantage2.22. 195-lb. Class-Davis, Penn, won from Lien-
hart, Columbia, in extra period. Time advan-tage-3.36. 145-lb. Class-Ayau, Corneli, having thrown Hart, Columbla, won from Craven, Yale. 158-lb. Class-Coxe, Lchigh, having thrown both Robinson, Princeton, and Wetzel, State. $175-16$ Class-Wilson, Princeton, defeated Wilson, State, by default. Heavyweight Class-Moorehouse, Lehlgh, won from Biaine, Columbia, in extra perlod. Time advantage- 0.55 .

Natlonal Amateur Athletic Unlon Championships, heid at Boston, April 8. Results, final bouts only: -118-lb. Class-Valentine Vozen, Ilinois Athletic Club, defeated C. H. Hovles, Morningside A. C., New York (decision). 126-lb. Class-Andrew Cailas, Greek Olympic A. C., Chicago, defeated John Hurmerlch, Los Angeles A. C. (decision). 195-lb. Class-Robin Reed, Oregon Agrlcultural College, defeated P. Hart, Boys' Club, New York (Hart defauited owing to injury). 147-lb. ClassRusseli Vis, Los Angeles A: C., defeated John Angelo, Greek-American A. C., New York (Angelo defaulted owing to lnjury). 160-lb. Class-Emil B. Wolf, Manchester, N. H., Y. M. C. A., defeated Peter Smith, Boys' Club, New York (fali-1.49). 175-lb. Class-Paul Berlenback, New York A. C., dcfeated F. F. Wolff, Boys' Club, New York (referec's decision). 198-lb. Class-Fred Meyers, Chicago Hebrew Institute, defeated John F. Speliman, Brown University (judges' decision). Heavyweight Class-Fred Meyers, Chicago Hebrew Institute, defeated E. W. Stack, Newark, N. J., Y. M. C. A. (referee's decision)

International amateur championships, held at Stockholm, March 7. Resuits of final bouts: Bantamucioht Class-Svenssen, Sweden, defeated Pyphepp, Esthonia. Featherucioht Class-Anttila, Finiand, defeated Egebert, Norway. Lighuceight Class-Westerlund, Finland, clefeated Radvany, Hungary. Middleweight, Class A-Westergren, Siveden, defeated Petersen, Norway. Mididlerceight, Class B-Rosenkzist, Finland, defeated Svensen, Sweden. Hcavyweight Class-Nilsson, Sweden, defeated Ahigren. Sweden.

## POLO.

The feature of the 1922 polo season was the tour of Engiand and the United States by the Argentine Polo team, which won both the English and the American open championship tournaments. In a special series of matches at the close of the United States season the Meadow Brook "Big Four" tcam, winners of the International Championship Cup in 1921, defeatcd the Argentine team in two straight games. The results of the varlous important tournaments follow:

National Champlonships-Open; worr by Argentime team defeating Meadow Brook 14 to 7 in final game. Junior-U. S. Army team defeated Meadow Brook Ramblers 8-7 in final game

Other results: Hcrbert Memorial Trophy-won by Meadow Brook defeating Flamingo four 17-11 in final game; Monty Waterbury Trophy-won by Shelburne 7-6 ln final game. Canadian championship won by Montreal four defeating Toronto 12-2 in final game.

Special exhibition matches between Meadow Brook "Big Four" combination, internatlonal champions, and Argentine team, wlnner of 1922 English and American Open Championships. Results, first game-Meadow Brook 7, Argentine 4; second game-Meadow Brook 5, Argentine 4.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP RECORD.
1886-Newport, R. I.-England, 2 matches; America, 0. America-1. W. Thorn, 2. R. Belmont, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, T. Hitchcock. England-1, Capt. T. Honc, 2. Hon. R. T. Lawley, 3. Capt. M. Little, Back, J. Watson.

1900-Hurlingham, England-England, 1 match America, 0. America-1. W. McCreery, 2. F. J Mackcy, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. McCreery. Eng-land-1, Capt. Beresford, 2. F. M. Freake, 3 W.S. Buckmaster, Back, J. Watson.

1902-Hurlingham, England-England, 2 matches America, 1. America-1. R. L. Agassiz, 1. M Waterbury, 2. J. E. Cowdin, 2. L. Waterbury, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. Waterbury, Back, R. L. Agasslz. England-1. C. P. Nickalls, 2. P. W. Nickalls, 2. ${ }^{\mathrm{F}}$ M. Freake, 2. G. A. Miller, 3. W. Buckmaster, 3. G. A. Miller, 3. P. W. Nickalls, Back, C. D. Miller, Back, W. Buckmaster. Amerlca won
first match, 2 to 1 ; England won second, 6 to 1, and third, 7 to 1.

1909-Huriingham, England-America, 2 matches England, 0. America-1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M Waterbury, Jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn England-1. Capt H. Wilson, 1. Harry Rich, 2. F. M. Frcake, 3. P: W. Nickalls, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Capt H. Lloyd. America won first match by 9 to 5, and second by 8 to 2.

1911-Meadow Brook, L. I.-America, 2 matches; England, 0. America-1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England-1. Capt. Cheape, 2. Lleut. A. N. Edward, 3. Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Back, Capt Wilson. America won first match by $41 / 2$ to 3 , and second by $41 / 2$ to $31 / 2$
$1913-M e a d o w$ Brook, L. I. America, 2 matches; England, 0. America-1. I.. Waterbury, 1. I. E. Stoddard, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 2. L. Waterbury, 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England1. Capt Cheape, 2, F. M. Freake, 2. Capt. Edwards, 3. Capt. R. G. Ritson, Back, Capt Lockett. America won first match by 5 to 3, and second match by $41 / 2$ to $41 / 4$

1914-Mcadow Brook I. I.-England, 2 matches; America, 0. Amcrica-1. R. La Montagne, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr, 3. L. Waterbury, Back, D. Milburn. England-1. Capt. Tomkinson, 2. Capt Cheape, 3. Major Barrett, Back, Capt. Lockett. England won first match by $81 / 2$ to 3 , and second by 4 to $23 / 4$.

1921-Hurlingham, England-America, 2 matches; England, 0. America-1. Louis E. Stoddard, 2. T. Hitchcock, Jr., 3. J. Watson Webb, Back, D. Milburn. England-1. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomkinson, 2. Major F. W Barrett, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Major Lockett. America won first match by 11 to 4 , and second by 10 to 6 .

The history of the games between England and America dates back to 1886, when a Hurlingham team visited the United States and easily secured the cup. It remained at Hurlingham until 1909, when it was regained by Mr. H. P. Whitney's "Big Four." Lost to England again in 1914, and regained in 1921.

COLF.
AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS.

| YR. | National Open. | National Amateur. | Nat'l Women's Amateur. | YR. | National Open. | National Amateur. | Nat'l Women's Amateur. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1894 | W. Dunn | W.G.Lawrence. |  | 1909 | Geo. Sargent . . | R. A. Gardner. |  |
| 1895 | H. Rawlins | C.B.M'donald | Mrs.C.S.Brown | 1910 | Alex. Smith. . | W. C. Fownes. | Dor. Campbell. |
| 1896 | Jos. Foulis | H. J. Whigham | Beatrlx Hoyt. | 1911 | J.J.McDermott | H. H. Hilton. | Marg. Curtis. |
| 1897 | Jos. Floyd | H. J. Whigham | Beatrix Hoyt. | 1912 | J.J.McDermott | J. D. Travers. | Marg. Curtis. |
| 1898 | Fred. Her | F. S. Douglas. | Beatrix Hoyt. | 1913 | Fr. Oulmet... . | J. D. Travers. | Glad.R'nscroft. |
| 1899 | W, Smith. | H. M. Harriman | Ruth Underhill | 1914 | W. C. Hage | Fr. Ouimet. | Mrs.H.Jackson |
| 1900 | $\mathbf{H}^{\prime} \mathbf{y}$ 'Vardon | W. J. Travis. . . | F. C. Griscom. | 1915 | J. D. Travers. . | R. A. Gardner. | Mrs.C.V'rbeck. |
| 1901 | W. Anderson | W. J. Travis. | Genev. Hecker | 1916 | Ch. Evans, Jr., | Ch. Evans, Jr.. | Alexa Stirling. |
| 1902 | L. Auchterlonic | L. N. James. | Genev. Hecker. | 1917 | J. Hutchison... | No match. | No match. |
| 1903 | W. Anderson. | W. J. Travis | Bess. Anthony. | 1918 | No match. | No match. | No match. |
| 1904 | W. Anderson | H. C. Ega | Georg. Bishop. | 1919 | W. C. Hage | S. D. Herron | Alexa Stirling. |
| $1905$ | W. Ariderson | H. C. Ega | Paul. MacKay. | $1920$ | Edw. Ray | Ch. Evans, Jr | Alexa Stirling. |
| $1906$ | Alex. Smith | E. M. Byers | Har. S. Curtis. | $1921$ | Jas. Barne | T. Guilford | M. Hollins. |
| 1907 | Alex. Ross. . . Fred. McLeod | J. D. Travers <br> J. D. Travers. | Marg. Curtis. | 1922 | G. Saraze | J. Sweets | G. Collett. |

AMERICAN SECTIONAL CHAMPIONS.

| YEAR. | Western Open. | Western Amateur. |  | Metropolitan Amateur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1900 .$ | No match | Wm. W |  | W. J. Travis | Genev. Hecker. |
| $1901 .$ | L. Auchterlo | P. B. Hoyt | Bess. Anthony. . . . | F. S. Dougla | Genev. Hecker. |
| $1902 .$ | W. Anderson. | $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Eg}$ | Bess. Anthony. . . . . | W. J. Travis | Mrs. E. A. Manice. |
| $1903 .$ | Alex. Smith | W. E. Ega | Bess. Anthony.... . | F. S. Doug | Mrs. E. A. Manice. |
| $1904 .$ | W. Anders | H. C. Egal | Fr. Everett | H. Wilco | Mrs. E. A. Manice. |
|  | Arthur Smit | H. C. Ega | Mrs. C. L. Dering | C. H. Seely | Mrs. C. T. Stout. |
| 1906. | Alex. Smith | D. E. Saw | Mrs. C. L. Dering | J. D. Traver |  |
| 1907. | Robt. Simpso | H. C. Egan | Lill. French..... . | J. D. Traver: | Georg. M. Bishop. |
| $1908^{\circ} .$ | W. Anderson. | Mason Phelp | Mrs.W.F.Anderson | C. H. Seely | Georg. M. Bishop. |
| $1909 .$ | W. Anderson | Ch. Evans, | Vid. Llewellyn. . . . | W. J. Travis | Julia R. Mix. |
| $1910$ | Ch. Evans, J | Mason Phelp | Mrs. Th. Harris. | F. Herresho | Lil. B. Hyde. |
| $1911 .$ | R. Simpson | Alb. Seckel. | Car. Painter. . ... | J. D. Travers | Lil. B. Hyde. |
| $1912 .$ | McD. Smith. | Ch. Evans, | Car. Painter | J. D. Travers | Mrs. V. M. Earle. |
| $1913 .$ | J. J. McDerm | W. K. Wood. | Myra Helmer | J. D. Travers | Marion Hollins. |
| $1914$ | J. M. Barnes. | Ch. Evans, J | Mrs. H. Hammond | Osw. Kirkby . | Lil. B. Hyde. |
| $1915 .$ | T. J. McNam | Ch. Evans, J | El. Rosenthal. . . . | W. J. Travis | Lil. B. Hyde. |
| $1916 .$ | W. Hagen . . . | Hein. Schmi | Mrs. F. C. Letts... | Osw. Kırkby | Mrs. Q. F. Feitner. |
| $1917$ | J. M. Barn | Fr. Ouimet | Mrs. F. C. Letts... |  | Mrs. W. A. Gavin. |
| 1918. | No match. | No match | El. Rosenthal. . . . |  | Mrs. L. C. Stockton |
| $1919 .$ | J. M. Barne | H. G. Legg | Mrs. Perry Fisk | Osw. Kirk | Marion Hollins. |
| $1920 .$ | J. Hutchisul | Ch. Evans, | Mrs. F. C. Letts,Jr. | E. Sawyer. | Mrs. Q. F. Feitncr. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1921 . \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | W. Hagcn $\mathbf{M}$. Brady | Ch. Evans, J | Mrs. Melvin Jones. | G. A. White | Mrs. W. A. Gavin . |
| $1922$ | M. Brady | Ch. Evans, J | Mrs. D. Gaut. . . . . | J. Sweetser. | lexa. Stlrling. |

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS.


BRITISH OPEN.

| Year | Winner. | Year | Winncr. | YEAR | Winner. | YEAR | Winner. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1860. | W. Parke, Sr. | 1875. | W. Parke, Sr. | 1890. |  | 1904. |  |
| 1861. | T. Morris, Sr, | 1876. | R. Martin. | 1891. | H. Klrkaldy. | 1905. | J. Braid. |
| 1862. | T. Morris, Sr | 1877. | J. Anderson. | 1892. | H. H. Hiltoli. | 1906. | J. Braid. |
| 1863. | W. Parke, Sr. | 1878. | J. Anderson. | 1893. | W. Auchterlonie. | 1907. | A. Massy. |
| 1864. | T. Morris, Sr. | 1879. | J. Anderson. | 1894. | J. H. Taylor. | 1908. | J. Braid. |
| 1865. | A. Strath. | 1880. | R. Ferguson. | 1895. | J. H. Taylor. | 1909. | J. H. Taylor. |
| 1866. | W. Parke, Sr. | 1881. | R. Ferguson. | 1896. | Hy, Vardon. | 1910. | J. Braid. |
| 1867. | T. Morrls, Sr. | 1882. | R. Ferguson. | 1897. | H. H. Hillton. | 1911. | Hy. Vardon. |
| 1868. | T. Morris, Jr. | 1883. | W Fernie. | 1898. | Hy, Vardon. | 1912. | E. Ray. |
| 1869. | T. Morris, Jr , | 1884. | J. Slmpson. | 1899. | Hy, Vardon. | 1913 | J. H. Taylor. |
| 1870. | T. Morrls, Jf. | 1885. | R. Martin. | 1900. | J. H. Taylor. | 1914. | Hy. Värdon. |
| 1871. | No mateh. | 1886. | D. Brown. | 1901. | J. Braid. | 1920. | Geo. Duncan. |
| 1872 | T. Morris, Jf. | 1887. | W. Parlke, Jr. | 1902. | A. Herd. | 1921 | J. Hutehison |
| 1873. | T. Kidd. | 1888. | J Burns. | 1903. | Hy. Vardon. | 1922 | W. Hagen (U. S.) |

BRITISH AMATEUR.


BRITISH WOMEN'S.

| YEAIL | Winner. | YEA 12 | Winner. | YEAR | Winner. | YEAR | Wiunler. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1893 | Lady Marg. Seott. | 1900. | Rhona Adair. | $190{ }^{\circ}$ | Mrs. Kennion. | 1912 | G. Raveneroft. |
| 1894. | Lady Marg. Seott. | 1901. | M. Graham. | 1907. | May Hezlet. | 1913. | Murlel Dodd. |
| 1895. | Jady Marg. Seott. | 1902. | May Mezlet. | 1908. | Miss Tittorton. | 1914. | Cecil Leiteh. |
| 1896. | Amy Paseoe. | 1903. | Rliona Adair. | 1309. | Dorotliy Cammbell. | 1920. | Cocll Leitch. |
| 1897. | Lidith Orr. | 1904. 1905. | Lottle Dod. | 1910. | Ci. Grant-Suttie. Dorothy Campbell. | 1921. | Cecll Leitch. <br> J. Wethered. |
| 1898. | L. Thomson. <br> May Iecht. | 1904. |  | 1911. | Porothy Campbel. | 1922. |  |

GOLF-Continued.

CANADIAN OPEN.

| Year | Winner | YEAR | Winner. | YEAR\| | Winner. | YEAR | Winner. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1904. | J. H. Oke. | 1908. | Alb. Murray. | 1912. | G. Sargent. | 1920. | J. D. Edgar. |
| 1905. | G. Cumming. | 1909. | K. Keffer. | 1913. | Alb. Mnrray. | 1921. | W. H. Trovenger. |
| 1906. | C. Murray. | 1910. | D. Kcnnedy. | 1914. | K. Keffer. | 1922. | A. Watrous. |

CANADIAN AMATEUR.

| YEAR | Winner. | YEAAR | Winner. | YEAR | Winncr. | YEAR | Winner. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1895. | T. H. Harley. | 1901. | W. A. H. Kerr. | 1907. | G. S. Lyon. | 1913. | G. H. Turpin. |
| 1896. | S. Gillespie. | 1902. | F. R. Martin. | 1908. | A. Wilson. | 1914. | G. S. Lyon. |
| 1897. | W. A. H. Kerr. | 1903. | G. S. Lyon. | 1909. | E. Legge. | 1919. | Wm. B. Luck |
| 1898. | G.S. Lyon. | 1904. | J. P. Taylor. | 1910. | Fritz Martin. | 1920. | C. B. Grier. |
| 1899. | V. C. Brown. | 1905. | G. S. Lyon. | 1911. | G. H. Hutton. | 1921. | F. Thompson. |
| 1900. | G. S. Lyon. | 1906 . | G. S. Lyon. | 1912. | G. S. Lyon. | 1922. | C. C. Erascr. |

OTHER IMPORTANT GOLF RESULTS.

Walker Cup, emblematic of world's team golf championship, first competition held at National Links, Southampton, N. Y. Aug. 28-29, won by United States team, which defeated British team 8 points to 4 . The teams were composed of the leading amateurs of the United States and England.

First public links national championship, held at Toledo, O., won by Eddie Held, St. Louis.

Canadian women's championship, won by Mrs. W. A. Gavin.

North and South open, won by P. O'Haraamateur, H. J. Topping-women's, G. Collett.

National profes ional golfers' championship, won by G. Sarazen.

French cpen, won by A. Boomer-amateur, A. Scott.

## CRICKET.

## (Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

| Club. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brooklyn | 11 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Manor Field | 10 | 5 | 1. | 21 |
| Staten Island | 6 | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| Bensonhurst. | 5 | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| Crescent A. C | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Columbia Oval | 3 | 9 | 2 | 8 |

Batting (First Three).

| Batsmen and Clubs. | Ins. | N.O. | H.S. | R. | Avgs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E. G. Hull, Manor Fleld.. | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 0 | 106 | 601 | 42.93 |
| J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn. | 16 | 3 | 70 | 15137.00 |  |
| H. R. St. C. Joncs, St. Isi. | 12 | 1 | 110 | 327 | 29.73 |

Bowling (First Three).

| Bowlelrs AND Clubs. | B. | R. | W. | Avgs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L. Miller, Manor Field. . . . . . | 864 | 412 | 64 | 6.44 |
| H. Rushton, Brooklyn . . . . . . | 706 | 295 | 38 | 7.76 |
| H. Poyer, Brooklyn. . . . . . | 972 | 388 | 46 | 8.43 |

METROPOLITAN DIST. CRICKET LEAGUE.

| Club. | W. | L. |  | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan | 11 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Brooklyn. | 9 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Paterson. | 7 | 6 | 2 | 16 |
| Cameron. | 6 | 7 | 2 | 14 |
| Longfellows. | 6 | 8 | 1 | 13 |
| Kings County. | 1 | 13 | 1 |  |

Batting (First Thrce).

| Batsmen and Clubs. | Ins. | N.O. | H.S. | R. | Avgs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn.... | 13 | 3 | 65 | 296 | 29.60 |
| C. Skinner, Cameron.... | 6 | 0 | 58 | 135 | 22.50 |
| C. Lewis, Cameron. . . . | 10 | 1 | 45 | 192 | 21.33 |

Bowling (First Three).

| Bowlers AND Clubs. | B. | R. | W. | Avgs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| H. Rushton, Brooklyn . . . . . . | 656 | 245 | 41 | 5.97 |
| H. Poyer, Brooklyn. | 676 | 271 | 45 | 6.02 |
| H. A. Meyer, Manhattan. . . . | 806 | 342 | 55 | 6.21 |

Norman Seagram's Canadian tour in England, won 0, lost 4, drawn 7.

Frankford Cricket Club won the Halliax Cup, New Yorlk being represented by Statcn Island, thls being the first time the Staten Isiand Club tock part in the competition. J. L. Evans of the Merion Club won the batting average and R. Waad of the Frankford Club the bowling average.

Yorkshire won the English county ehampionship in 1922

The highest individual scores of the season were hit by J. L. Evans, 135 not out, in the United States and $P$. P. Barnett, 184 not out, in Canada.
H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a simila. teat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906 . H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King, F. F. Kelly and H. Rushton are the only three bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895-the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not outthe record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898 - the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales, 1,739 runs were scored-a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Capt. Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service. Corps, at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning-a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian. tour in 1878 took 764 wickets-a world's reeord. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest ericketer, died Oct. 23, 1915. He hit up 217 eenturies during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, seoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vaneouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913 . J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118 , not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket Leagle Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110 , 240.
G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892 - a record tor the United States. Rev. I. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1.509 runs in season of 1892 -a record tor Canada.

## TRAPSHOOTANG.

The Twenty-third Grand American Tournament, at which the National Trapshooting Championship titles are contested for, was held at Atlantle City, N. J., September 11-16, 1922. A record was established for the number of targets thrown during the tournament-413,000 being thrown from 16 traps. There were 588 individual entrles in the Grand American Handicap event. and this was won by J. S. Frink of Worthlngton, Minn., with a score of 96 from the 22 yard mark, after a shoot-off with I. G. Sefing ( 16 Yds.), E. T. Hall ( 21 Yds.), and H. B. Simpkins, ( 18 Yds.) Frink broke 25 stralght in the tie, the scores of the others being 23,22 and 20 respectively.

The winners of the several national championship titles competed for at this tournament were as follows

National Singles, 16 yards, (Amateur)-Dave Fauskee, Warthington. Minn. Score $197 \times 200$. (Won from F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., in shootoff 25 to 24.)

National Singles, 16 yards, (Professional)-Art Killam, St. Louis, Mo. Score $197 \times 200$.

National Singles, 16 yards, (Women's)-Mrs. E. L. King, Wlnona, Minn. Score $187 \times 200$.

National Singles, 16 yards, (Junior)-Dudley Shalcross, South Seekonk, Mass. Scare $96 \times 100$.

National Singles, 18 yards, (Amateur)-PPhil Miller, Dallas, Texas. Score $194 \times 200$. (Won from Mark Arie, Ohampaign, Ill., in shoot-off-24; 23 , 24 and 25 to $24,23,24$ and 22 .)

National Singles, 18 yards, (Professional)-J. R Graham, Ingleslde, Ill. Score $194 \times 200$. (Won from F.S. Tomlin, Glassboro, N. J., in shoot-off25 to 24.

National Doubles (Amateur)-R. A. King, Delta, Colo. Score, $170 \times 200$ (100 pairs)
Natlonal Doubles (Professional)-J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill. Score $162 \times 200$ ( 100 palrs)
Zone Five-Man Team Championship-WinnerPrairle Zone Team (Phil Miller, 195; Frank Hughes,

193; F. C. Wheeler, 192; C. A. Gunning, 185; R. A. King, 190). Total score $955 \times 1000$

Sectional Ten-Man Team Championship-200 targets per man-East vs. West. Won by West Team, score, 1899x2000. Individual scores-Frank Hughes, Mobridge, S. D., 195; Phil Miller, Dallas, Tex., 195; F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 194 S. T. Olin, East Alton, Ill., 193; Mark Arle, Champalgn, Ill.; 192: Dave Fauskee, Worthington, Minn. 191; J. S. Frink, Worthington, Minn. 187; Sam H Sharman, Salt Lake City, Utah, 185; E. C. Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 184; 'M. E. Jenny, Lexington, Ill., 183.

Other events on the program of this tournament resulted as follows:

Atlantic City Introductory-Won by C. B. W Chapman, Clarksburg, W. Va., score $99 \times 100$.

Prellminary Handicap-(16 to 23 yarde, 100 targets). Won by H. C. Taylor, Tybee, Ga., score 97 from 16-yard mark. (Won from Mark Arie Champaign, Ill., in shoot-off-22 and 24 to 22 and 23, Arịe shooting from 23-yard mark.)

Classification event (200 targets)-Five classes, shooters classified under A. T. A. Standard System Class 1-Phll Miller, Dallas, Tex., 195. (Won from Frank Hughes, Mobridge, S. D., in shoot-off-24 and 25 to 24 and 24.)

Class 2-Geo. Gray, Philadelphia, Pa., 192.
Class 3-C. B. W. Chapman, Clarksburg, W. Va. 191. (Won from G. F. Flaherty, Mason City, Ia. in shoot-off-25 to 24 )

Class 4-H. L. Thompson, Savannah, Ga., 185
Class 5-P. C. Fletcher, Richmond, Va., 185.
Governor's Cup (High score on the 1,000 targets on the program, open to all amateurs). Won by P. R. Miller, Dallas, Texas., score 939.

The Jim Day Cup--(Aggregate high score in National Singles Championship at 200 16-yard tar gets; National Doubles Championship at 100 pairs and the 100 targets in the Grand American Handi-cap- 500 targets in all.) Won by $P$. R. Miller, Dallas, Tex., score $456 \times 500$. Open to all amateurs.

AMATEUR STATE TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONS, 1922.

| State. | Men's Singles. | Score. | Women's Singles. | Score. | Men's Doubles. | Score. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | E. R. Alexander. | 187 |  |  | L. L. Noble. | 42 |
| Arizona. | Joe Steed. | 189 |  |  | T. L. Edens. | 44 |
| Arkansas | J. E. Chatfield | 197 | Mrs. ${ }^{\text {F }}$. ${ }^{\text {Jixixon }}$ | 170 | J. E. Ohatfield | 47 |
| Cal. - Ne | H. Pfirrmann | 195 | Mrs. C. E. Groat | 175 | F. S. Bair | 47 |
| Colo.-N. Mex | Hugh M. Smit | 198 |  | 160 | C. A. Gunning | 47 |
| Connecticut | Geo. E. Sivers. | 193 | Mrs. J. A. Hanson | 160 | F. O. Willlams | 44 |
| Delaware. | E. E. du Pont. | 186 |  |  | L. D. Willis. | 42 |
| Florida. | T. J. Aycock. | 195 |  |  | D. A. Deen. | 40 |
| Georgia | H. J. Foster.. | 195 | Mrs. J. C. Wright | 159 | W. II. Jones | 43 |
| Idaho... | A. E. Sherma | 189 | Mrs. O. M. Jones... | 145 | A. E. Sherman | 43 |
| Illinois | M. E. Jenny | 197 | Mrs. A. H. Winkler. | 192 | H. E. L. Tlmm | 40 |
| Indiana | IT. D. Thomp | 193 | Mrs. B. P. Remy ... | 158 | K. Jewett. | 46 |
| Iowa | Cca. Nunn.. | 197 |  |  | Jesse Booth. | 46 |
| Kansas | F. J. Cairns. | 197. | Mrs. F. R. Etchen. | 171 | F. J. Cairns. | 47 |
| Kentucky | W. Henderson. | 199 | Miss G. Hobson. | 159 | A. B. Harris | 48 |
| Maryland-D. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | C. C. Fawsett. | 188 | Miss C . |  | H. O. Krout | 45 |
| Massachusetts. | Leon H. Davis. | 197 |  |  | J. Clark, Jr. | 40 |
| Michigan.. | J. N. McLoughlị | 198 | Mrs. T. G. Vogel | 180 | G. C. Weller.. | 45 |
| Minnesota | Dave Fauskee. | 194 | Mrs. E. L. King. . . | 185 | WV. H. Fawcett | 46 |
| Mississlppi | R. W. Balrd.. | 192 | Mrs. J. L. Fawcett.. | 184 | R. E. Stratton, | 43 |
| Mlssouri. | W. S. Dempse | 192 |  |  | H. Dixon.... | 43 |
| Montana. | N. S. Birrer.. | 197 | Mrs. W. C. Edinisto | n. 182 | P. H. O'Brien.. W. H. Lemburg | 48 |
| New Hampsi | Elmer E. Reed | 189 | Mra. W. C. Edinisto | 1.182 | Fugene E. Rced | 41 |
| New Jersey.. | M. S. Haines. | 195 | Mrs. ${ }^{\text {L }}$. R Piercy | 170 | Dr. C. J. Grauch | 44 |
| New York. | F. S. Wright. | 199 | Mrs. H. Harrison. | 184 | W. R. Patrick. | 43 |
| North Carollna. | I.. P. Hazel. | 181 |  |  | F. Washington | 36 |
| North Dakota | D. C. Rand. | 191 |  |  | J. W. Sturgeon | 41 |
| Ohio..... | Fred Harlow | 196 | Mrs, V. C. Snyder | 139 | V. C. Snyder.. | 48 |
| Oklahoma | W. H. Heer. | 199 | Mrse L. Foster . | 165 | Gus Paine. | 49 |
| Oregon.. | J. W. Seavey, | 195 |  |  | S. T. Fox. | 45 |
| Pennsylvania. | S. M. Crothers. | 197 | Mrs.I. M. Dallmeyer | 179 | S. M. Croth | 49 |
| Rhode Island. | W. A Barstow | 195 | Miss M. Lister. . . . | 104 | E. E. Hills. | 44 |
| South Carollna. | J. H. Staples. | 191 |  |  | A. Gellfuss. | 44 |
| South Dakota. | Ray Middaugh. | 194 | Mrs. F. A. Bradford | 173 | A. J. French | 45 |
| Tennessee. | McGarock Hayes | 192 | Mrs. E. E. Buxton. | 159 | Curtis Kling | 42 |
| Texas. | W. H. France. | 199 |  |  | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}$. Miller | 47 |
| Utah. | S. H. Sharman | 195 |  |  | C. H. Reilly.. | 46 |
| Vermont | D. M. Barclay | 184 | Mrs, R. Harmon | 147 | H. B. Moulton | 37 |
| Virginla... | H. C. Lalrd. | 190 |  |  | H. C. Laird. | 45 |
| Washington. | Jack MacDonal | 197 | Mi's, D. Coolidge.. . | 165 | F. D. Stoop.... | 47 |
| West Virglnia,. Wisconsin..... | Ira Whlliams. | 186 198 |  | 175 | Dr. P. C. Show Dr. T. S. Cook. | 42 |
| Wisconsin.... | Oscar Larso | 197 | M | 17 | A. C. Rlce.. | 48 |

CANADA


Canar zone.

## AMATEUR ZONE TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONS-1922.

SOUTHERN ZONE.
Men's Singles-(200 targets, 16 yards rise)-G. H. Griflith, Memphis. Tent. Score. 197. Women's Singles-Mrs. J. L. Doggett, Clarksdale, Miss. Score, 181.
Doubles - (100 targets, 50 palris)-Sam Huntley, Memphis, Tenn. 86.

18 Yards-(100 targets)-P. R. Earle, Starr, S. C. 99.

Preliminary Handicap-(100 targets, 16 to 23 yards rise)-G. W. Moody, Shreveport. La. Score 97 from 17 vards.
Southern Handicap-(same conditions)-J. H. White. Spartanburg. S. C.. 96 from 21 yards.

All-Round-(600 targets)-J. H. White, Spartanburg. S. C.. 560.
Five-Man Team-(No report.)
(NOTE-The conditions governing each separate competition were Identical at each of the Zone Amateur Trapshooting Championships.

EASTERN ZONE.
Men's Singles-M. S. Halnes, Mt. Holly, N. ₹., 197. Women's Singles-Miss Alice Docrken, Paterson, N. J., 180.

Doübles-S. M. Crothers, Philadelphia, Pa., 94. 18-Yards-C. B. Platt, Bridgeton, N. J., 99. Preliminary Handicap-J. •R. Kafes, Trenton, N. J., 94 from 17 yards.

Eastern Handicap-S. S. Hoffman, Harrisburg, Pa., 93 from 18 yards.

All-Round-G. S. McCarty, Newfield, N. J., 558.
Five-Man Team-Won by Pennsylvania-(Steve Crothers, Phila., 193; C. H. Newcomb, Phila., 193; Ed. Hellyer, Jr., Alexandria. 190; J. W. Napier, McKeesport, 188; W. B. Cockran, Kennett Square, 184.) Total score, $948 \times 1000$.

## GREAT LAKES ZONE.

Men's Singles-Dave Fauskee, Worthington, Minn., 197.

Women's Singles-Miss Harriet Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., 170.

Doubles-B. C. Meents, Ashkum, Ill., 86.

18 Yards-M. S. Hootman, Hicksville. Ohlo, 98 Preliminary Handicap-S. L. Jenny, Highland, Ill., 94 from 23 yards.

Greal Lakes Handicap-J. S. Frink, Worthington, Minn., 95 from 22 yards.

All-Round-S. L. Jenny, Highland, Ill., 556. Five-Man Team-Won by Ohio-(W. A. Ewing, Dayton, 188; C. D. Coburn, Mechanicsburg, 193: M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, 194; C. A. Bogert, Sandusky, 192; B. R. Barder, Akron, 185.) Total score, $952 \times 1000$.

PRAIRIE ZONE.
Men's Singles-Wm. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla., 199. Women's Singles-Mrs. Fred R. Etchen, Colfeyville, Kans., 184.

Doubles-Frank Hughes, Mobridge, S. D., 98. 18-Yards-Gus Paine, Tulsa, Okla., 100.
Preliminary Handicap-Wm. Lambert, Oklahoma City, Okla., 98 from 23 yards.

Prairie Handicap-Guy Von Schriltz, Pittsburg, Kan. 97 from 18 yards.

All-Round-P. R. Miller, Dallas, Texas, 587.
Five-Man Team-Won by Oklahoma (W. H. Herr, Guthrie, 199; Gus Palne, Tulsa, 197; Wm. Lambert, Oklahoma City, 193; D. Hunsaker, Fairfax, 194; Geo. Lewis, Oilton, 196.) Total score, 979×1000.

PACIFIC COAST ZONE.
Men's Singles-F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 197.

Women's Singles-Mrs. Gus Knight, Highland, Cal., 156.

Doubles-F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 90.
18 Yards-J. A. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 98.
Preliminary Handicap-C. W. Hadley, Wenatchee, Wash., 94 from 19 yards.

Pacific Coast Handicap-J. B. Troeh, Portland, Ore., 96 from 22 yards.

All-Round-J. B. Troeh, Portland, Ore., 564.
Five-Man Team Won by Washington (J. D. Ankeny, Walla Walla, 194; J. A. Troeh, Vancouver, 190; H. L. Petit, Cbehalis, $184 ;$ T. M. Gibbons, Wenatchee, 184; F. D. Stoop, Spokane, 183. Total score, $935 \times 1000$.

## INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION RECORDS.

The last revision of records made by I. A. A. F. was May 28. 1921. A number of records have been made since that date but cannot be officially considered as such until the International Federation accepts them at the next meeting scheduled for 1923.

WALKING.


## WALKING-METRIC DISTANCES.



JUMPING.

| Standing high jump | 1u. 5 - 1 ....lu. Gochrin | U. S. A..... June 14, 1913 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Running high jump | $6 \mathrm{ft} .75-16 \mathrm{ln} . . .$. E. Beeson | U. S. A..... July 2, 1914 U. S. A. |
| Standing broad jump. | $11 \mathrm{ft} .4{ }^{\text {7-8 in. }}$. . . R. C. Ewry | U. S. A. .... Aug. 29, 1904 |
| Running broad jump...... | $24 \mathrm{ft} 113-.4 \mathrm{ln} . . . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor | Gt. Brltain. Aug. 5, 1901 |
| Running hop, step and jump. | $50 \mathrm{ft} .11 \mathrm{ln} . . .$. D. F. Ahearn | U. S. A. . . . July 31, 1909 U. S. A. |
| Pole vault. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 ft .5 in. ( 4.09 m ) F . K. Foss.. | U. S. A.... Aug. 20, 1920 Belgium. |

## WEIGHT EVENTS.

| Event. | Tlme or Measurement. | Holder. | Nation. | Date. | Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Putting 16-1b, welght. . .... | 51 ft | R. Rose. | U. S. A | Aug. 21, 1909 | U. S. A. |
| Right hand. . 50 ft. $6 \mathrm{in} . \cdot$ ' | $91 \mathrm{ft}$.10.5 in . | R. Rose. | U. S. A. | June 2, 1912 | U. S. A. |
| Throwng 16-ib. hammer... | $189 \mathrm{lt} 6.5 in.$. | P. Ryan | U. S. A | Aug. 17, 1913 | U. S. A. |
| Throwing 56-lb. weight...... | $140 \mathrm{ft}$.6 3-8 in . | M. McGrath. | U. S. A | Sedt. 23. 1911 | U. S. A. |


| RUNNLNG. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Event. | Time or Measurement. | Holder. | Nation. | Date. | Place. |
| 100 yards |  |  |  | June 23, 1906 | U. S. A |
|  |  | H. P. Drew <br> B. J Wrers | U. S. A | Mar. 28, 1914 <br> Mar 28, 1896 | $\mathrm{U} \cdot \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{A} .$ |
|  |  | B. J. Wefers <br> R. C. Craig | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S} . \\ & \mathrm{U} . \\ & \mathrm{S} . \end{aligned}$ | May 30, 1896 <br> May 28, 1910 | U.S.A. |
| 220 yards. | 21.2s........... | D. F. Inppincott. | U. S. A | $\mid$ | U. S. A. |
|  |  | H. P. Drew . . . . . | U. S. A | Feb. 28, 1914 | U. S. A. |
| 300 yards |  | B.J. Wefers. | U.S. A | Oct. 2, 1914 | U. S. A. |
| 440 yards | 47.45 | J. E. Meredith | U.S. A | Oct. 27, 1916 | U. S. A. |
| 600 yards. | 1 m .10 .8 s | M. W. Sheppard | U.S. A | Aug. 14, 1910 | U. S. A. |
| 880 yards. | 1 m .52 .2 s | J. E. Meredith. | U. S. A | May 13, 1916 | U. S. A. |
| 1,000 yards | 2 m .12 .4 s | M. W. Sheppard. | U. S. A | July 17, 1910 | U. S. A. |
| 1,320 yards | 3 m .2 .85. | T. P. Conneff. | U.S. A | Aug. 21, 1895 | U. S. A. |
| 1 mile. | 4 m .12 .6 s | N. S. Taber | U. S. A.... | July 16, 1916 | U. S. A. |
| 2 miles 3 miles | 9 m .9 .68. | A. Shrubb <br> A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain. | June 11, 1904 May 21, 1903 | England. England. |
| 4 miles. | 19 m .23 .4 s | A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain. | June 13, 1904 | England. |
| 5 miles | $24 \mathrm{~m}, 33.4 \mathrm{~s}$ | A. Shrubb | Gt. Brltain. | May 12, 1904 | England. |
| $6 \text { miles. }$ | $29 \mathrm{~m} .59 .4 \mathrm{~s}$ | A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain | Nov. 5, 1904 | England. |
| $7 \text { miles. }$ | $35 \mathrm{~m} .4 .68$ | A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain | Nov. 5, 1904 | England. |
| 8 miles. | 40 m .168. | A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain | Nov. 5, 1904 | England. |
| 9 miles. | 45 m .27 .6 s | A. Shrubb | Gt. Britain | Nov. 5, 1904 | England. |
| 10 miles. | $50 \mathrm{~m} .40 .6 \mathrm{~s} \ldots .$ | A. Shrubb. | Gt. Britain | Nov. 5, 1904 | England. |
| 15 miles. | $1 \mathrm{~h} .20 \mathrm{~m} .4 .4 \mathrm{~s} .$. | F. Appleby | Gt. Britain | July 21, 1902 | England. |
| $20 \text { miles }$ | $\mathrm{ln}_{0} 51 \mathrm{~m}, 54 \mathrm{~s} .$ | G. Crossland | Gt. Britain. | Scpt. 22, 1894 | England. |
| 25 miles | 2h. 29m. 29.4 s .... | H. Green | Gt. Britain. | May 12, 1913 | England. |
| 1 hour. | 11 miles,1,442 yds. | J. Bouin. H. Green. | France. ${ }_{\text {Gt. Britain }}$ | July May 12, | France. England. |

RUNNING-METRIC DISTANCES.

| 100 metres. . . <br> 200 metres. 300 metres. 400 metres. 500 metres. 800 metres: 1,000 metres. 1,500 metres. 2,000 metres. 3,000 metres. 5,000 metres. 10,000 metres 15 kilometres 20 kilometres 25 kilometres 30 kilometres 1 hour. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

THROWING DISCUS.

| 81-2 | 56 | J. D | U. S. A | May 27 | U. S. A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Right hand. ... 45.57 | 90.13 m | E. Nicklan | Finland | 1913 | Finland. |

THROWING JAVELIN.


HURDLES (10 HURDLES).


HURDLES-METRIC DISTANCES (10 HURDLES).

| 110 metres | (hurdles 1.07 m ) | 14.8 | E. J. Thomson. | Canada | Aug. 18, 1920 | Belgium. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 metres | (hurdles 1.07 m ) | 24.6 s | H. L. Hillman. | U. S. A | Sept. 1, 1904 |  |
| 400 metros | (hurdles 1.07 m ) | 54s | F. T. Loomis. | U. S. A | Aug. 16, 1920 | Belgium. |

RELAY RACES.


IREIAY RACES-METRIC DISTAN゙CES.

| 40 | 42.2s | M. M. Kirksoy. . . C. W. Paddoclk. | U | Alug. 22, 1920 | Belgium. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 800 ino |  |  | U.S. | Juno 7, 1919 | U.S. A. |
|  |  | M. Slicppard. . . . C. D. Re | U. | July 15, 1912 | Swedell. |
|  |  |  | Swed |  | Swodell. |

## NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Amateva Athletic Union Senior Championships (outdoor), held under auspices Newark A. C., Newark, N. J., Sept. 9. Results: Track Events. 100 -Yard Dash-Won by Robert McAllister, unattached, New York; J. A. Leconey, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, second; Edward Farrell, New York A. C., third; William D. Hayes, Boston A. A., fourth. Time-10s. 220-Yard Run-Won by J. A. Leconey, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia; Herald Jonez, Illinois A. C., second; William D. Hayes, Boston A. A., third; Loren Murchison, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time- 22 1-10s. 440-Yard Run-Won by J. W. Driscoll, Buston A. A.; William E. Stevenson, New York A. C., second; E. S. Dudley, Jr., Boston A. A., 49 Q-10s. 120-Yard High Hurdles-Won by Earl Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; Carl Anderson, Illinois A. C., second; S. Harrison Thompson, Princeton, third; Harold A. Crawford, University of Iowa, fourth. Time-15 3-10s. 22O-Yard Hurdles-Won by J. C. Taylor, New York A. C.; Carl Anderson, Illinois A. C., second; Charles E. Brookins, University of Iowa, third; Otto Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time-24 6-10s. 440-Yard Hurdles -Won by Joseph Hall, Chicago A. A., De Gay Ernst, Illinois A. C., second; G. B. Stolley, Illinois A. C., third; Walter Gegan, New York A. C., 1oullan B. Helfrich, New York A. C.: Thomas Campbell, Yale, second; Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., third; Michael Devaney, Millrose A. C., New York, fourth. Time $-1 \mathrm{~m} .563-10 \mathrm{~s}$ One-Mile Run-Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; J. Connolly, Boston A. A., second; R. F. Wharton, Chicago A. A., third; Ray B. Watson, Kansas City A. C., fourth. Time- 4 m . 17 s . Five-Mile Run-Won by R. Earl Johnson, Pittsburgli; William Ritola, Finnish-American' A. C., second; Lloyd Rathburn, Winner, S. D., third; James P. Henningham, Dorchester, Mass., fourth. Time- 25 m . 33s. Three-Mile Walk-Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York; Joseph B. Pearman, New York A. C., second; Myles Joyce, North Tonawanda, N. Y., third; Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time- 21 m . 50 1-10s. (new championship record). Former record, $21 \mathrm{~m} .501-5 \mathrm{~s}$, set by G. H. Goulding, Toronto
M. C. A., in 1917

Field Events. Running Broad Jump-Won by Dehart Hubbard, unattached, Cincinnati, 24 ft . $51-8$ in.; E. O. Gourdin, Boston, $23 \mathrm{ft} .113 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. $75-8$ in., third; Albert Rose, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, $22 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 2$ in., fourth. Putting 16-lb. Shot -Won by Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C. 46 ft .11 7-8 in.; Ralph G. Hills, Princeton, 46 ft . $71 / 4$ in., second; O. Wanzer, New York A. C., 46 ft . $1-3$ in., third; Clarence Houser, Los Angeles A. C., 45 ft .4 1-8 in., fourth. Throwing 16-lb. HammerWon by M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 155 ft. 9 in.; C. G. Dandrow, Boston A. A., $152 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., third; F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., $151 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. fourth. Running High Jump-Won by D. V. borne, Illinois A. C., 6 ft . 5 1-8 in., second; Leroy Brown, New York A. C., 6 ft. 1 in., third; R. W. Landon, New York A. C., 6 ft., lourth. Alberts won in jump-off after tie. Throwing 56-lb. WeightWon by M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; 35 ft .10 in.; Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C., 34 ft. $111 / 2$ in., second; Capt. Edward R. Roberts, U. S. A., Fort Myer, 31 ft. 11 1-8 in., third; H. C. Blackwood, Chicago A.A., $31 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fourth. firnning Hop, Step and Jump-Won by Dehart Hubbard, Clncinnati, $48 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C., $46 \mathrm{ft} .91 / 4$ in. Second; A. J. Plansky, Boston K. C., $45 \mathrm{ft} .101 / 2$ in., third; Herbert Prem, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, $44 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 4$ in., fourth. The jumps of both Alberts and Osborne made a new championship record; the former record, $6 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 4$ In., having been made by J. Murphy, of Notre Dame. Throwing the Discus-Won by A. R. Pope, Portland, Ore., 145 ft . 11 in.; Clarence Houser, Los Angeles A. C., $141 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2$ in., second; Thomas Lieb, Notre Dame, 137 ft .7 in., third; C. B. Ashton, New York A. C., $135 \mathrm{it} .51 / 4$ in., $10 u r t h$. Pole Vault-Won by Ed. Knourek, Illinois A. C., 13 ft ; Ralph Spearrow, Portiand, Ore., $13 \mathrm{ft.}$, second; E. E. Meyers, Chicago A. A., 12 ft., third: Richard Emmons, Los Angeles A., C., 12 ' ft ., fourth. Knourels defeated Spearrow on vault-o $\mathfrak{f}$; Meyers defoated Emmons on vault-off. Throwing the Javelin-Won by Flint Hanner, Los Angeles A. C., distance 193 ft. $21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.; H. Hoffman, Illinois A. C. . distance 183 it. 4 in., second; Racine Thompson, Illinois A. C., distance, 167 ft . $10^{1 / 4}$ in., thircl; Joe Butler, Baton Rouge (La.) A. C., distance, $165 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2$ in., fourth. New championship record. Former mark, 192 ft . $10^{3 / 4}$ in., by M. S. Anglar, Iilinoin A. C., in 1920 .

Amateur Athletic Union Junior Championships
held under auspices Newark A. C., Newarla, N. J.,
Sept. 8. Results: Track Events. 100 -Yard Dash Sept. 8. Results: Track Events. 100-Yard Dash York; I. Clarke, Baltimore Cross-Country Club second; Royal Welch, Bridgeport A. C., third; Car Altmaier, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time-10 1-10s. 220-Yard Run-Won by L. Clarke, Baitimore Cross-Country Club; J. W. Fuller, Montreal A. A. A., second; R. Wol., Newark A. C., third; L. Hallock, Newark A. C., fourth. Time- 22 6-10s. 440-Yard Run-Won by Douglas Fessenden, unattached, Onawa, Iowa; William Farley, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, second; A. Woostroff, Newark A. C., third; H. Boettischer, Newark A. C., fourth Time-52 2-10s. 120-Yard High Hurdles -Won by Harold A. Crawford, University of Iowa; Harold E. Parent, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second G. McDonough, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, third: Tom Farrell, Newark A. C., fourth. Time$15 \quad 9-10 \mathrm{~s}$. 220-Yard Low Hurdles-Won by H.
Meyer, Newark A. C.; J. P. Sulivan, Boston A. A., second; Harold Parent, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; G. McDonough, Baltimore Cross Country Club, fourth. Time-26s. 440-Yard Hurdles-Won by Walter Gegan, New York A. C. Y. Chittick, Newark A. C., second; A. Bolder, New Time-57 6-10s. 880-Yard Run-Won by G. M. Marsters, Boston A. A.; John Herr, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia,- second; G. B. Noll, Iowa University, third; M. Perkins, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, fourth. Time-2m. $51-10 \mathrm{~s}$. One Mile Run-Won by W. O. Spencer, Mississippi A. and M. College; William R. Sullivan, unattached, New York, second; Edward Kirby, Newark A. C., third; B. Booth, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, fourth. Time$4 \mathrm{~m} .279-10 \mathrm{~s} . \quad$ Three-Mile walk-Won by Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; Morris Greenberg, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Harry R. Henkle, New York, unattached, third; Mark Hanna, Indianapolis A. C., fourth. Time- 23 m . $393-5 \mathrm{~s}$. (new championship record). Former record, 23 m . $57 \mathrm{~s} .$, made by L. Labowitz, Pastime A. C., New York, 1918. Five-Mile Run-Won by Iimar Prim, Fin-nish-American A. C., New York; Marion Rock, New York A. C., second; Grover C. Caugliey, Pittsburgh A. A., third; H. Ackerman, New York A. C., fourth Time-26m. 29 3-5s.
Fleid Events. High Jump-Won by B. P. Chamberlin, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, 6 ft . 1 in.; Carlos Figueroa, unattached, New York second; Sidney Needs, Meadowbrook, Phlladelphia, third; H. A. Bigelow, unattached, New York, fourth. Running Broad Jump-Won by Dehart Hubbard, Cincinnati Gymnasium and A. C., $24 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.; A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., 23 ft. 6 in., second; Albert Rose, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, $22 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 2$ in., third; James Bannon, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, $21 \mathrm{ft}$.7 in., fourth. (New championship
record). Former record, 23 ft 1 in., made by H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., in 1914. Hop, Step and Jump-Won by A. J. Plansky, Knights of Colum bus, Boston, 46 ft .93 - 8 in.; Leroy Ward, unattaehed, New Orleans, $44 \mathrm{ft} .93 / 4$ in., second; W. Rosenburg, unattached, New York, 42 ft. 9 1-8 in., third; Albert Rose, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, $42 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fourth. (New championship record). Former record, $46 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 2$ in., made by K. Geist, Y. M. H. A., New York, in 1920. Throwing Discus-Won by Charles Ashton, New York A. C., 132 ft .9 in.; E. J. Weatherdon, New York A. C., $131 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 2$ in., second; J.
Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., $124 \mathrm{ft.}$, third; Capt. Edward R. Roberts, U. S. A., Fort Myer, 118 1t. 3 in., fourth. Pole Vault-Won by A. Reich, Young Men's Club, Detrolt, with 12 it.; Sidney Needs, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 11 it. 6 in . second; N. Atkinson, New York A. C., $11 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in}$. third; E. A aronson, Baltimore Crosis-C̈ountry Club 11 ft., 1ourth. Putling 16-lb. Shot-Won by Otto Wanzer, New York A. C.., with 45 1t.; Norman Anderson, Los Angelcs A. C., $43 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 2 \mathrm{in} .$, second; H. Van Órden, unattached, Ann Arbor, Mich., 41 ft. $83 / 1$ in., third; Homer Hazei, Newark A. C., 40 ft. $23 / 4$ in., fourth. Throwing 16 - lb . Hammer-Won by F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., with $158 \mathrm{ft} .93 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. Harvey Emery. Princeton University, 140 ft .4 in., second; Capt. E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, Fort Myer, Va., $134 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 3$ in., third; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, 126 ft. $23 / 4$ in., fourth Throwing $56-l b$. Weight-Won by Capt. E. R. Rob-
erts, U. S. Army, Fort Myer, Va., with 31 ft .7 7-8 in.; Patrick Flynn, Pastime A. C., New York, 26 ft $111 / 2$ in., second; Patrick O'Connor, Pastime A. C. New York, $26 \mathrm{ft} .73 / 4$ in., third; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, $24 \mathrm{ft} .105-8$ n., fourth Throwing the Javelin-Won by Joseph Butler, Baton Rouge (La.) A. C., With 169 ft. 9 in.; Benjamin 16.5 ft .2 in., second; Waino Tirri, Boston A. A., 163 ft. 8 in., third; J. Franklin Styer, Meadowbrools Club, Philadelphia, $156 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., fourth.

Amateur Athletic Union Relay Championships, held at Newark, N. J., Sept. 11. Results: 440 Yard Relay-Won by New York A. C. (B. J. Wefers, Jr., Fred Lovejoy, J. C. Taylor and Edward Farrell); Meadowbrook Ciub, Philadelphia (J. A. Lo coney, C . Altmaler, Dewey Rodgers and Allan Woodr ng), second; Illinois A. C., Chicago (Loren Murchison, K. Anderson, P. Jonés and D. Jones), third. Time-43 3-10s. 880 -Yard Relay-Won by Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia (J. A. Leconey, Allan Woodring, Dewey Rodgers and A. Altmaier) New York A. C. (B. J. Wefers, Jr., Fred Lovejoy, J. C. Tayior and Edward Farrell), second; Illinois A. C., Chicago (K. Anderson, Loren Murchison, One-Mile Relay-Won by New York A $\mathbf{C}$. $\mathbf{A}$ Wefers, Jr., J. C. Taylor, Alian Helffrich and William Stevenson) ; Boston A. A. (E. S. Dudle, Jr., P. M. Dillow, H. H. Hile and J. W. Driscoll), second; Newark A. C, (H. Boettischer, A. Woostroff, Y Chittick and H. Ray) third; Loughlin Lyceum Brooklyn (James J. O'Brien, Thomas Foget, M. Foget and William Farley), fourth. Time-3m. 21s, Two-Mile Relay-Won by New York A. C. (J. R Sellers, Joseph Higgins, R, Malone and Allan Helf-
frich); Boston A. A. (E. S. Dudley, Jr., C. M. Marsters, A. T. Kirley and J. J. Connolly), second; Chicago A. C. (A. Gustafson, H. N, Yates, R. F. Wharton and Phil Splnk), third. Time- 7 m . 57 4-10s Four-Mile Relay-Won by Boston A. A. (R. E Brown, A. T. Kirley, J. M. Marsters and J. J. Connolly) ; New York A. C. (Walter Higgins, Al Huisenbeck, W. M. Thompson and Sid Leslie), second; Newark A. C. (H. Stewart, G. Douglas, L. Austin and E. Kirby), third. Time -18 m .42 s .

Amateur Athletic Union Decathlon Championship, held at Newark, N. J., Sept. 11. Results: Competitors: S. Harrison Thomson, Illinois A: C. Chicago; Andrew M. Lockett, Jr., Columbla Uni versity; Harold M. Osborne, Iilinois A. C., Chicago Lieut. Eugene $L$. Vidal, unattached, West Point Victor Naegeli, Union Club, Hutchinson, Minn.; Frank J. Daley, Stamford A. A.; Thomas Rector, Stamford A. A.; Joseph Shevlin, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, and Joseph Butler, Baton Rouge (La.) A. C. Point Scores: S. H. Thomson, 6,8926.466 .30 ; V. Naegeli, 6,254.32; A. M. Lockett, Jr., $4,999.92$; J. Shevlin, 4,466.76; T. Rector, $4,430.11$; F. J. Daley, 3,464.26.

Results and points scored in ten individual events: 100-Metre Dash-Won by Thomson, 11 6-10s. (762 points) ; Vidal, 12s. ( 666.81 points), and Naegelf, 12 s. (666.81 points), tied for second; Osborne, 12 2-10s. (619.20 points), fourth; Rector, 12 4-10s. (571.60 points), and Butler, 12 4-10s. (571.60 points), tied for ffth; Daley, 12 6-10s. ( 524 points), seventh; Lockett, 12 7-10s. ( 520.20 points), eighth. Shevlin did not appear in time for competition. Running Broad Jump-Won by Osborne, with $21 \mathrm{ft} .115-8 \mathrm{in}$. ( 778.52 points); Thomson, 21 ft. 5 1-8 in. ( 738.83 points), second; Naegeli, 21 ft ( 706 points), third;
Vidal, 20 ft .10 in ( 693.75 points), fourth; Shevlin, 19 ft . 9 7-8 in. ( 617.8 points), fifth; Lockett, 19 ft . $95-8 \mathrm{in}$. ( 617.04 points), sixth; Rector, 19 ft .2 1-8 in. ( 570.51 points), seventh; Butler, $19 \mathrm{ft} .11-8 \mathrm{in}$. (563.9 points), elghth; Daley, $18 \mathrm{ft} .33 / 4 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{(505.1}$ points), ninth. Putting 16-lb. Shot-Won by Thom Hon, with 40 ft .11 in . ( 713 points); Butler, 36 ft .9 in . ( 586 polnts), second; Osborne, $36 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{( } 585$ points), third; Vidal, 35 ft .6 in . ( 548 . points), fourth; Naegeli, 35 ft .3 in . ( 541 points), flfth; Rector, 30 ft. f in. (396 points), sixth; Shevlin, 28 ft .9 in . (343 points), seventh; Daicy, 28 ft .3 in . ( 327 points) elghth; Lockett, 27 ft . $51 / 1 \mathrm{in}$. (303 points) nlnth Running High Jump -Won by Osborne, with 6 ft . $21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ( 938 points); Thomson, 6 ft . $1 / 1 \mathrm{in}$. ( 868 points) second; 1ockett, 5 it. $91 / 4$ in. ( 762 points) Naegell, $5 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ( 687.80 polnts), fifth; Rector, $5 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ( 627.50 points), and Shevlin, $5 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2$ in. ( 627.60 points), tied for sixth; Butler, 5 ft. 1 in. ( 468 polnts), eighth; Daley, $4 \mathrm{ft} .11 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ( 426 points), ninth. 440-Metre Run-Won by Naegell, $54 \mathrm{~s} .(781.92$ points) ; Osborne, $550-10 \mathrm{~s}$. ( 710.48 polnts), second; Vidal, 56 1-10s. ( 702.90 points), third; Rector, 56 3-10s. ( 695.44 points), fourth; Daley, 56 5-10太. ( 687.92 points), fith; Shevlin, $566-10 \mathrm{~s}$. ( 684,16 points), sixth; Thomson, $568-10$ s. ( 676.64 points), Feventh; Lockett, $5 ; 2-10 \mathrm{~s}$. ( 661.60 points), eighth; Butler, $585-10 \mathrm{~s}$ ( 612.72 points), ninth. 110 -Metre Hurdle Race-Won by Tliomson, 16 1-10s. (895.50 points) ; Osborne, 16 7-10s. (838.50 politss), second; Viclal, 17 1-10s. (800.60 points), third; Nacgeil, 18s. (715 points), fourth; Lockett, 18 1-10s. ( 705.50 points), fifth; Shevilin, $192-10 \mathrm{~s}$, ( 601 points), sixth; Rector, 20s. ( 526 points), seventh; Daley, 22 2-10s. ( 316 points), eightin. Throwing of Discus-Won by Timonson, with $118 \mathrm{it} .41 / 2$ in. ( 6.52 .95 points); Vidal, $116 \mathrm{ft} .7-8 \mathrm{in}$. ( 626.35 points), second; Osborne, 108 ft . $81 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ( 541.69
(kints), thlri; Nacgeli, 95 ft . $(382.30$ points), fourth;

Daley, $92 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 4$ in. ( 349.82 points), nth; Shevin 84 ft . ( 255 points), sixth; Rector, 80 ft. 4 in. ( 213.71 points), seventh; Lockett. $76 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (168.52 points), elghth. Pole Vault.-Vidal, with 11 ft. (680 points), and Naegeli, with 11 ft . ( 680 points), tied for first; Osbornc, 10 it. 6 in. ( 595 points), third; Lockett, 10 ft . ( 514 points), and Thomson, 10 ft (514 points), tied for fourth, fifth and sixth; Shevlin 9 ft. 2 in. ( 433 points), seventh; Daley, 8 ft. ( 182 points), eighth. Throwing the Javeiin-Won by $\mathrm{Os}^{-}$ borne, with $140 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ( 503.075 points); Naegeli, $135 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2$ in. ( 460.212 points), second; Thomeon, $133 \mathrm{ft} .53 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ( 440.65 points), third; Vidal, 121 ft .7 in ( 341.65 points), fourth; Shevlln, $121 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2 \mathrm{in} .(339$ points), fifth; Lockett, $108 \mathrm{ft}$.1 in . ( 228.262 points), sixth; Daley, 98 ft. 1 in. (146.42 points), seventh; Rector, 84 ft .5 in , ( 32.25 points), eighth. 1,500 Metre-Run -Won by Osborne, 4 m . 49s. (686.3 points) ; Vidal, $4 \mathrm{~m} .561-10 \mathrm{~s}$. ( 644.2 points), second; Naegell, 4 m 57 9-10s. ( 632.2 points), third; Thomson, 4 m .58 $3-10 \mathrm{~s}$ ( 631 points), fourth; Sheviln, $5 \mathrm{~m} .91-10 \mathrm{~s}$. ( 566.2 polnts), fifth; Lockett, $5 \mathrm{~m} .135-10 \mathrm{~s}$. (539.8 polnts), sixth; Rector, $5 \mathrm{~m} .558-10 \mathrm{~s}$. (284 points), seventh; Daley did not finish.

National Amateur Athletic Union Junior Indoor Championships, held at New York City, March 4 Results: 7O-Yard High Hurales-Won by A. Hulman, Jr., Yale; Richard Oram, Union College, Boynton. A. P. Roberts, N. A. A., third; Ellis Yard Dash-won by J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette College; T. Wood, St. Christopher's Club, second Victor Graeb, Columbia, third; 'J. N. Lewis, Columbia, fourth. Time-63-5s. 1.000-Yard RunWon by Malcolm K. Douglas, Yale; W. M. Parker, St. Chrlstopher's Club second; Fred W. Hiiles, Yale, third; W. E. Boettcher, Lafayette, fourth Tlme-2m. 18 3-5s. 16-Pound Shot-Pul-Won by Robert W. Beattie, Princeton, $39 \mathrm{ft}$.7 in .; Joseph Arneth, Paulist A. C., $36 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 2$ in., second. Standing Broad Jump-Won by A - D. Pendleton, Aipha P. C. C., $9 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 4 \mathrm{ln} . ; \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{N}$. Lewis, Columbia, 9 ft $41 / 2$ in., second; J. H. Vickers, unattached, $9 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2$ in., third; Theodore Vosburger, Ascension A. C. 9 ft . $11 / 2$ in., fourth. Two-Mile Run-Won by Edward Jetters, Buffalo; Andrew Craw, unattached second: Wllliam Ritter, Jr., Meadowbrook Club third; Arthur Cassot, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Tlme -9 m . 42 4-5s. 600 -Yard Run-Won by Vincent Lally, St. Anselm's Club, C. Scherman, St. Christopher's Club, second; M. T. Bohannon, University of Virginia, third; Thomas Brodhead, Colgate Wourth. Time -1 m . Von Bargen, Morningside A. C.; Michael Fekeet, unattached, second; Irving Boskin, Amcrican Walkers, third; Morris Greenberg, Pastime A. C. fourth. T me- 7 m .16 2-5s. 300-Fard Run-Won by Ellis Perlman, New York University; R. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., second; James S. Dorsey, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; W. F. Downey Paulist A. C., fourth. Time-35s. Running Hig7 Jump-Won by A. B. Abromet, unattached, 6 ft . Harry Troup, Princeton, 5 ft. $10 \mathrm{ln} .$, second: B Proctor, Jr., Mount St. Josepli, 5 ft. 9 in., third; Frank Boyd, Lincoln University, 5 ft. 8 in., fourth One-and-Seven-Eighths-Mile Medley Relay-Won by Princeton University (J. C. Taylor, R. M. MeKlm R. E. Johnson, S. C. Conger); Loughlin Lyceum (Philip Houser, Edward Faith, E. Swensen, M Leslie), second; Morningside A. C. (A. Peters, J Bohilng, W. Feldstein, Arthur Treble), third. Tine - 8 m . 6 2-5s, 600 -Yard Run-Won by Vincent Lally, St. Anselm's A. C.; Clarence Sherman, St Christopher's Club, second; M. T. Bohannon, Univercity of Virginla, third; Thomas Brodhead, Colgate, fourth, Time- 1 m . 16 4-5s, Standing High Jump-Won by S. R. Smith, unattached, 4 ft. 9 in. Joe Smutney, Sokol Gymnasium, 4 ft .8 in. , second J. H. Vickers, unattached, 4 ft .7 in., third.

National Amateur Athletic Union Senior Indoor Championships, held at Buffaio, N. Y., Feb. 11. Results: Running High Jump-Won by L. T. Brown, Dartmouth Coilege, 6 ft ; Richmond W Landon, New York A. C., 5 ft .10 in ., second; C. E Jacquith, Iilinols A. C., 5 ft. 8 in., third. 60 -Yard Run-Won by Loren Murchison, Iliinols A. C. H. B. Lever, University of Pennsylvania, seeond; Bernie Wefers, Jr., New York A, C.. third; J. W Kelly, Carnegie Tech., fourth. Tíme-6 2-5s. (Equals championship and American recordi.) Putting 16-lb. Shot-Won by Ralph Hi is, Princeton distance $46 \mathrm{it}, 10 \mathrm{3-8} \mathrm{in}$; O. Wanzer, New York A. C., $44 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \mathrm{i}-8 \mathrm{in}$., second; Dougias C. Sinclaire, Meadowbrook A. C., $43 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$, third. 1,000 Yard Run (41/2 laps)-Won by H, C. Cutbili, Bostoll A. A.: Larry Shicids, Penn State, second; Jole W. Ray, Illinols A. C., third. T me-2m. 13 2-5s (equals American record). ro-Yard High Hurdles -Won by Harold Barron, Penn State: W. E. Massy, Princeton, second; Ralph Hills, Princeton, third. Time, $1-5 \mathrm{~s}$. GOO-Yard hun (2' 2-3 laps) Won by Sldney Iefle, New York A. C.: Melvin I.

# 796 <br> Sporting Events-Track and Field Athletics; Billiarde. 

Suttner, Syracuse University, second; Allen S . Monie, Syracuse University, third; Lawrence $\mathbf{C}$. Butler, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time-1m. 14 4-5s. Two-Mile Run (16 laps)-Won by J. Romig, Penn State R. Earl Johnston, Pittsburgh, second; E. O. McLane, University of Penn., third; Bramwell French, fourth. Time- $9 \mathrm{~m} .211 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 300 -Yard Run $\rightarrow$ Won by Allen Woodring, Syracuse University: Loren Murchison, Illinois A. C., second; Bernie Weters, New York A. C., third., Time31 1-5s. (new American record). Standing Broad Jump-Won by W. Irving Reid, Brown University, $10 \mathrm{ft} .814 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Ed. Eames, New York A. C., $10 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$; ; second; Edward Berquist, Mohawk A. C., 9 ft .11 in., third. Standing High JumpWon by Ed. Eames, New York A. C., height 5 ft . I in.; Ted Clark, New York A. C., 4 ft . $113 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., second: W. Irving Reid, Brown University, 4 ft . $111 / 4$ in.. third; C. E. Jacquith, Illinois A. C., 4 ft. 10 in., fourth. One-Mile Walk-Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C.; Joe Pearman, New York A. C., second; William Rolker, New York A. C., third: Charles' H. Barnes, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, fourth. Time- -6 m . $40 \quad 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. One-and-Seven-Eighths-Mile Medley Relay Race-Won by

Georgetown University (Kinnaly, L. E. Gendre Masters and Connelly); Illinois A. C. (Butler, Cussau, Murchison and Ray), second; Boston Athletlc Association (Meanix, Dudley, King and Cutbill), third: Columbia University (Koppish, Graeb, Marzolf and Higgins), tourth. Time$7 \mathrm{~m} .412-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.
Held at London, July 1. Many Continental athletes competed, including several 1920 Olympic Games champlons, and a majority of the first places was won by competitors other than English. Results, first places only: 100-Yard Run-Edwards, England, 101/2s. 880-Yard Run-Mountain, Cambridge University, 1 m . $55 \quad 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Throwing the Hammer-Lindh, Sweden, 172 ft .3 in . Pole Vault -Gerspach, Switzerlạnd, 12 ft . Two-Mile WalkFrigerio, Italy, 14 m .30 s . Throwing the JavelinJohanssen, Finland, 200 it. 5 in. 440-Yard RunEdwards, England, 50 2-5s. 120-Yard HurdlesGaby, England, 15 3-5s. One-Mile Run-McPhec, Scotland, 4 m . 27 s . High Jump-Lewden, France, 5 ft .11 in . Long Jump-Hoff, Norway, 23 ft .3 in .; 220-Yard Dash-Edwards, England, 22s. TwoMile Steeplechase-Nurmi, Finland, 11m. 1-5s.

## BILLIARDS.

International Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship, Fiayred at Philadelphia, ending Feb. 21. Results:

J. Fcrdinand Poggenburg Memorial Cup Tournament, played at New York, ending May 12. Results:

| Player. | W | L. | P. C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edgar T. Appleby | 5 | 1 | . 833 |
| *Julian Rice. | 4 | 2 | . 667 |
| *Joseph R. Johann | 4 | 2 | . 667 |
| * Francis S. Appleby | 4 | 2 | . 667 |
| Charles J. Steinbugler | 3 | 3 | . 500 |
| C. P. Mathews. | 1 | 5 | . 167 |
| Louis A. Servatius | 0 | 6 | . 000 |

*Tied in games won and lost; places determined by point system.

National Amatcur Class B, 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at New York, ending Feb. 25, resulted in a triple tie for first place. Julian Rice won the play-off, defeating Herbert G: Merrill 200 to 129. Second place went to Merrill, who defeated C. P. Mathews 200 to 141.

National Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship, played at Cleveland, ending Feb. 10. Results.'

| Player. | W. | L. | H.R. | P. C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. H. Schoemaker | 5 | 0 | 42 | 1.000 |
| W. H. Leu. . . . . | 4 | 1 | 37 | . 800 |
| C. E. Patterson | 2 | 3 | 21 | . 400 |
| C. A. Vaughn. | 2 | 3 | 26 | . 400 |
| G. Gardner. . | 2 | 3 | 24 | . 400 |
| W. J. Haworth. | 0 | 5 | 16 | . 000 |

## PROFESSIONAL PLAY.

Jacob Schaefer, 2d, winner of the 192118.2 Balkline World's Championship, defended hls title twice durlng the early portion of 1922 . He defeated W llie Hoppe, former champion, 1,500 points to 1,468. The match was played at Chlcago, in three blocks of 500 polnts per nlght, the final being staged on March 29 . With the score 1,490 to 1,468 in the last block, with Hoppe at the table, the latter needlng but 32 points to win, mlscued and Schaefer ran out his ten polnts.

The score by blocks:

## FIRST BL̇OCK.

Schaefer-0, 8, 0, 252, 40, 145, 11, 9, 1, 31. Total, 500. Average, 50.

Hoppe- $2,14,55,114,9,260,9,2,1$. Total, 466. Average, 51 7-9.

SECOND BLOCK.
Schaefer-157, 143, 35, 16, 53, 27, 11, $58-500$, $500-1,000$. Average for night, 62 4-8. Grand average, 58 14-17.

Hoppe-43, 54, $0,71,17,134,167-486,466-952$. Average for night, 69 3-7. Grand average, 59 8-15.

## THIRD BLOCK.

Schaefer-59, 107, 2, 22, 20, 3, 28, 4, 0, 0, 0, 213, 29, 3, 10 . Total, 500. High run, 213. Average, 33 5-15.
Hoppe-6, 3, 1, 58, 69, 0, 83, 1, 111, 0, 44, 84, 43, 13. Total, 516 . High run, 111. Average, 36 12-14. Grand average-Schaefer, 48 12-31; Hoppe, 48 28-30.
Schaefer also defeated Welker Cochran, 1,500 points to 1,333 , in a similar match played at Chicago and ending on May 18.

The score by innings of the entire match follows:
Schaefer-1, 79, 0, 1, 0, 20, 3, 0, 0, 0, 8, 26, 202. $75,101,0,10,33,79,2,5,76,48,81,17,62,58,9$ $94,1,15,0,31,115,24,112,8,49,20,3,21,7$. Total -1,500. Average, 35 '30-42.
Cochran-0, $72,94,2, \mathrm{C}, 0,2,1 ; 0,17,20,31,9$, $76,97,4,0,60,0,0,1,75,28,40,32,0,58,159,0,0$, $3,1,1,99,34,7,79,0,166,21,4,0$. Total-1,333. Average- $3131-42$.

High runs-Schaefer, 202; Cochran, 166.
Referee-Albert G. Cutler
Ralph Greenleaf, wlaner of the 1921 Pocket Billlard Champlonship, also defended his title several times during the season of 1922. He defeated Thomas Hueston, former champion, at New York, 450 to 133, lncluding a new world's record run of 100 balls in the final night's play. On May 6 he defeated Walter Franklin at New York 450 to 216. Bennie Allen also lost to the champion at Philadelphia on Oct. 28 , by a score of 257 to 450 .

John Layton, three-cushion champion, defended his title successfully, defeating Alfredo Dc Oro 180 to 135 at Milwaukee, March 1, and Charles McCourt 180 to 139 at Sedallà, Mo., May 3.

## BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional-200 at 18.2, Jacob Schaefer 2d, Chlcago, Nov. 19, 1921; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushlon caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1914.

Amateur- 57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

## BEST RECORD RUNS

Professional-436 at 18.2, Jacob Schaefer 2d, New York, March 5,1921 ; 155 at 18.1, Wlllla Hoppe, Phlladelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Wille Hoppe, New York, Aprll 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882 ; 2,196 at Engllsh billiards, by George Gray, Australla, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur-175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Parls, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three-cushion-Best run, 18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competltion.

## POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table -Amateur-74, Morton Priilips, Chicago, Feb. 13. 1913; in amateur clty champlonship, Professional -100-Ralph Grecnleaf, at New York, Feb. 24, 1922, in match against Thomas Hueston.

## COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of Ameriea. Forty-sixtl annual ehampionship games held at Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27 . Seore by events:


## Results by events:

Results by events:-100-Yard Dash-Won by J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette; F. Kovejoy, Cornell, second; E. R. MeKlin, Princeton, third; E' Sudden, Stanford, fourth; E. J'. Rusnack, Yale, fifth. Tlme --9 7-10s. (nev intereolleglate and eollegiate record). Former intereollegiate mark, $94-5 \mathrm{~s}$, held jointly by Le Coney, Wefers, Cralg and Patterson; colicglate reeord was held jolntly by Wefers, Sehick and Patterson. 220-Yard Dash-Won by J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette; E. Sudden, Stanford, second; F. K. Lovejoy, Cornell, third; M. M. Kirksey, Stanford. Rourth; S. Feldman, Yale, fifth. Time 21 3-10s. 440 Yard Dash-Won by J. W. Driseoll, Boston College; W. E. Stevenson, Princcton, seeond; O. O. Hendrixson, California, thlrd; A. S. Monle, Syraeuse, fourth; C. F. John, Cornell, fith. Time-491/2s. HalfMile Run-Won by L. A. Brown, Pennsylvanla; Penn State, third; C. C. Carter, Cornell, fourth; A. B. Helrreh, Penn State, fifth. 'Tlme-1m. $551-5 \mathrm{~s}$. One-Mile Run-Won by M. L. Shields, Penn State; M. Douglas, Yale, second; E. B. Kirby, Corneli, third; J. W. Burke, Harvard, fourth; E. B. Strickler, Cornell, fifth Time 4 m . 18-5-5s. Two-Mile RunWon by W. Higgins, Columbia; R. B Buker, Bates, seeond; R. Moore, Columbla, third; C. M. Dorr, Californla, fourth; N. P. Brown, Cornell, fifth. Time- 9 m .28 1-5s. 220-Yard Hurdles-Won by J. C. Taylor, Prineeton; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers, second: C. Haynes, Stanford, third; H. H. Hile, Penn State, fourth; H. N. Stone, Cornell, fifth. Tlme-23 9-10s. 120 -Yard High Hurdles-Won by C. R. Hauers, Harvard; W. E. Massey Princeton, second; S. H' Thompson, Prineeton, third; R. V. Merrick, Boston College, fourth; (C.'H. Kauffman, Penn State, disqualified). Time- $153-10 \mathrm{~s}$.

FIELD EVENTS-Broad Jump-Won by R, L. Legendre, Georgetown, $23 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.; A. E. Rose, Pennsylvanla, $23 \mathrm{ft}^{2} 21 / 2$ in., second; D. B. Lourie, Prineeton, 22 ft . $113 / 4$ in., thlrd; J. W. Merchant, California, $22 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fourth; P. Oourtois, New York University, 22 ft . $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fifth. High JumpWon by L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, $6 \mathrm{ft} .45-8 \mathrm{in}$. (a new intercolleglate record) ; tie between R. H. Clark, Amherst, and H, P. Muller, Californla, 6 ft. 2 5-8 in., for gecond; $P$. B. Nicols, Cornell, 6 ft. $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fourth; T. J. Treyer, Callfornia, $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{m}^{3 / 4}$ in., fifth. Javelin Throw-Won by G. E. Bronder, Pennsylvania, $185 \mathrm{ft} .85-8 \mathrm{in}$.; S. 8. Sorcnti, California, 185 $\mathrm{ft} .73 / \mathrm{in}$., seeond; J. F. Hanner, Stanford, 180 ft . $83 / 4$ ln., thilrd; J. W. Merchant, California, 177 ft .10 in., Sourth; S. H. Downs, Cornell, 169 ft .11 in ., fifth. pole Vaulf-Won by A. G. Norris, California, 12 ft . 9 in,: tie among E. V. Gouinlock, Cornell, K .1 . Libbey, Dartmouth, W. Black, Stanford, and T. Gardner, Yale, 12 ft .6 in., for sccond. Discus Throu-Won by G. Hartranft, Stanford, 140 ft . 1-8 in.; H. P Muiler, California $134 \mathrm{ft}, 31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$, second: W. V. Miller, IIarvard, 130 tt. $3.5-8 \mathrm{in}$. third; R. A. Berkey, California, 129 feet 9 7-8 in, fourth; R. L. Legendre, Georgotown, 127 it. $71 /{ }^{1}$ in. fifth. Shot Put-Won by $G$. Hartranft, Stanford, $48 \mathrm{ft} 61 / 2 \mathrm{ha}$; J. W. Merchant, Callornia, 44 ft . $101 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., sceond; J. I. Witter, California, 44 tt. 8 3-8 in., third: G. E: Bronder, Pennsylvania, $44 \mathrm{ft} .71 / \mathrm{in}$. Pourth; S. H. Thompson, Prinecton, 43 ft .9 1-8 ln., fifth. Hammer

Throw-Won by J. W. Merchant, University of California, 171 itt. 2 in.; J. F. Brown, Harvard, 159 ft. 6 in., seeond; H. F. Baler, Prlnceton, 155 ft. $111 / 4$ in., thlrd; F. D. Tootel, Bowdoin, 155 ft. 3 in., fourth; H. Emery, Prinecton, 150 ft., fifth.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.
100-Yard Dash-9 7-10s., J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922. 2'20-Yard Dash-21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Cralg, Miehigan, Philadelphia, Maiy 28, 1910, and Cambrldge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lipplncott. Pennsylvanla, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913 . 440 -Yard Run- 47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. HalfMile Run-1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-Mile Run4 m . 142 2-5s., J. P., Jones, Cornell, Cambrldge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-Mile Run-9m. 22 2-5S., J. C'. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., Mav 31, 1919. Running Broad Jump-24 ft. $41 / 2 \ln .$, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running High Jump $-6 \mathrm{ft} .45 / 8 \mathrm{ln}$., L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, Cambridge, Mass., May 27,1922 . Puttin! $16-$ Pound Shot- $48{ }^{2} \mathrm{ft} .10 \frac{3}{4}$ in., P. Beatty, Columbla, Philadelphia, pa., June 1, 1912.. Throuing the Hammer- 173 ft . 6 In., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole Vaul- 13 ft: 1 In., R. Gardner, Yale, Phlladelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-Yard High Hurdles-14 2-5s., Eari Thomson, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1920. 220-Yard Hurdles- 23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Penn2ylyanla, New York, May 28 , 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Onc-Mile Walk- 6 m .45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman jr., Pennsylvania, New York, Má 28, 1898.

## PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Prineeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yalc; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard̃; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896. Yale; 1897, Unlv, of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvanla; 1899, Unlv. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1907, Unlv, of Pennsylvanla; 1908, Corneli; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvanla; 1913, Unlv. of Pennsylvanla; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Corncli; 1916, Corncll; 1917, no meet; 1918, Corncli; 1919. Cornell; 1920, Pennsylvania; 1921, Caifornia; 1922, Callfornia.

## WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Twenty-sceond Amual Championshlp Western Confercnee Athletle Assoefation held at Iowa Clty, lowa, June 2-3. Point wimers: lillnois, 59 6-14; 1owa, 24 1-35; Minnesota, 23 1-10; Notre Dame. 22 13-14. Individual event winners:
TRACK EVENTS-100-Yard Dash-Won by Hayes, Notre Dame; Paulu, Grinnell, second; Wiison, Iowa, third: Morehead. Ohio. fourth; Ayres, Iliinols, fifth. Time-9 7-10s, 220-Yard DelihWon by Paulu, Grinneif Wiison, Iowa, second:

Spetz, Wisconsin, third; Hayes, Notre Dame, fourth; Morehcad, Ohio, fifth. Time-21 7-10s. 440-Yard Dash - Won by Wolters, Ames; Fessenden, Illinois, second; Sweet, Illinois, third; Hultkranz, Minnesota, fourth; Schlapprizzi, Illinois, fifth. Time-48s. 380-Yard Run-Won by Wolters, Ames; Higgins, Ames, second; Harrison." Purdue, third; Yates, Iliinois, fourth; Morrow, Iowa, ffth. Time -1 m . 55 s . One-Mile Run-Won by Patterson, Iilinois; Wells, Illinois, second; Sweitzer, Minnesota, third; Ashton, Iowa, fourth; Murphy, Purdue, fifth. Time 4m. 22s. Two-Mile Run-Won by Rathbun, Ames; Wharton, Illinois, second; Doolittie, Butler, third; Scott, Illinois, fourth; Watson, Illlnois, fffth. Time- 9 m .27 s . (new conference record: $9 \mathrm{~m} .293-5 \mathrm{~s}$. made by Stout, Chicago, 1916). 120-Yard High Hurdles-Won by Knollin, Wisconsin; Anderson, Minnesota, second; Sargent, Michigan. third; Martineau, Minnesota, fourth. Time- 15 s . (No fifth place; Wallace, Illinois, fnished fourth, but was disqualified.) One-Mile Relay-Won by 'Iowa (Knoll, Keppler, Beck and Wilson); Chicago, second; Ames, third; Wisconsin, fourth; Michigan, ffth. (No time given on account of Illinois finishing first in 3 m .20 s ., but being disqualified for alieged roughness by Sweet.) 220-Yard Low Hurdles-Won by Brookins, Iowa; Anderson, Minnesota, second; Desch, Notre Dame, third; Knoilin, Wisconsin, fourth; S. H. Waliace, Illinois, fifth. Time- $234-5 \mathrm{~s}$. (Ties conforence record.)

FIELD.EVENTS-Running High Jump-Osborne, Iliinois, and Murphy, Notre Dame, tied for first and second, 6 ft .5 1-16 in.; Hoffinan, Iowa, third, 6 ft.; Conn, Iowa, Platten, Wisconsin, Campbell, Minnesota, McEllven, Michigan, and Woods, Butler, tied for fourth and fifth, 5 ft. 10 in. Shot Put-Won by Cannon, Illinois, $42 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Hulscher, West Michigan State Normal, second, 42 ft. $61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.; Sundt, Wisconsin, third, 42 ft .5 in . ; Lieb, Notre Dame, fourth, $41 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.; Dahl, Northwestern, fifth, $41 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ Jarelin Throw-Won by Angier, Illinois, 196 ft . 11 in.; Hoffman, Michigan, second, $194 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 4$ in.; Hanny, Indiana, third, $171 \mathrm{ft} .53 / 4$ in.; Miller, Purdue, fourth, $171 \mathrm{ft} .43 / 4$ in.; Moes, Notre Dame, fifth, $170 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. Discus Throu-Won by Lieb, Notre Dame, 147 ft .8 in.; Frida, Chicago, second, 134 ft. 5 in.; Carlson, Iliinols, third, 133 ft ; Grossminn, fourth, 129 ft .6 in ; Howard, Drake, fifth, 123 ft 8 in . Pole Vault-Won by Landowskl, Michigan, 12 ft .6 in.; Hawker, Minnesota, and Collins, Illinois, tied for second and third, $12 \mathrm{ft} ;$ Devinc, Iowa; Chandler, Illinois, McClure, Wisconsin, Merrick, Wisconsin, Hogan, Notre Dame, Hall, Chicago, and Faust, Northwestern, tied for fourth and fifth, 11 ft .6 in . Hammer Throw-Won by Hill, Illinois, $137 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.; Schmidt, Michigan, second, $129 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Thomas, Ohio, third, 127 ft . 1 in.; White, Ohio, fourth, 117 ft . 1 in . ; Michael, Chicago, fifth, $115 \mathrm{ft} .83 / 4 \mathrm{in}$; Running Broad Jump.-Won by Osborne, Iilinois, 22 ft . 9 in. $;$ Sundt, Wisconsin, second, $22 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.; Schmidt, Michigan, third, $22 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 4 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Faricy, Minnesota, fourth, 22 ft. $11 / 2$ in.; Johnson, Wisconsin, fifth, $21 \mathrm{ft} .113 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

## BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-Yard Dash-9 7-10s., W. Hayes, Notre Dame, Iowa City, June 3, 1922. 220-Yard Run (around a turn)-22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H.J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straight-away- $213-5 \mathrm{~s}$, J. J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Iil., June 5, 1915, and J. Scholz, Missouri, Ann Arbor, June 5, 1920. 440-Y ard Run-47 2-5s., Binga Dis, mond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880Yard Run-1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A., Evanston, Iii., June 3, 1916. One-Mile Run June 9, 1917. Two-Mile Run-9m. $293-5 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{C}$. J. Stout, Chlcago, Evanston, June $\mathbf{3}^{2} 1916.120$. Yard High Hurdles-14 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 22O-Yard Low Hurdles-23 4-5s., Robert Simpson, M ssouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916 . Pole Vault- $12 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 4 \mathrm{in} .$, J. K. Goid, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913 . Running High Jump 6 ft .5 1-16 in., H. Osborne, Illinois, and J. Murphy, Notre Dame, Iowa City, June 3, 1922. Running Broad Jump- 24 ft. 1 in., C. E, Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ili., June $7,1919$. Putting 16 -Pound Shot- 47 ft. $1 / 4$ in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing is-Pound Ham-mer- $160 \mathrm{ft} .4 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{K}$. Shattuck, California, Madison. Wis., Junc 7, 1913; Throwing the Discus-155 ft. 2 in., A. M. Mucks; Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3. 1916. One-Mile Relay ( 4 men) - 3 m . 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbeli, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dlsmond), Urbana, Iii., Junc 5,1915 , and Illinois (Donohue, Prescott, Spink, Emery), Ann Arbor, June 5, 1920. Tavelin Throw- 178 ft . 4 in ., Hoffman, Michigan,

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Twenty-third Annual N. C. A. A. Championships held at Chicago, June 17. The point scores: California, $281 / 2$; Penn State, $191 / 2$; Notre Dame, $167-10$ Illinois, 14 7-10; Iowa, 13 34-45; Grinnell, 10 ; Michigan, 10; Georgetown, 7; Mississippi A. \& M., 7 Penna., 6; Ames, 5; Wisconsin, 3 34-45; Butler 3 1-18; Montana, 3; Central Wesleyan, 3; Chicago 3 ; Kansas Aggies, $21 / 2$; Minnesota, 2 1-18; Depauw 2 1-18; Ohio State, 2 1-18; Earlham, 2; Hamilton, 2 Nebraska, 1 1-18; Amherst, 1 1-18; Western State Normal, 1 ; Georgia Tech, 1 ; Kansas, 7-10; Texas A. \& M., $1 / 2 ;$ Purdue, $1 / 2$. Individual event winners Paulu, Grinneli; Hayes, Notre Dame, second; Irwin, Kansas Aggies, third; Wilson, Iowa, fourth; Smith, Nebraska, fifth. Time-9 9-10s. (New meet rccord. Former record of los. made by Paulu in 1921.) 220-Yard Dash-Won by Paulu, Grinnell; Wilson, Iowa, second; Spetz, Wisconsin, third, Hayes, Notre Dame, fourth; Erwin, Kansas Aggies ffth. Time 21 4-5s. (New coliegiate record. Former record of 22 3-5s. made by Wilson, Iowa in 1921.) 440 -Yard Run-Won by Cochran, Mississippi A. \& M.; McDonald, California, second Fessenden, Illinois, third; Pyott, Chicago, fourth; Brickman, Chicago, fifth. Time-49 7-10s. 880 Yard Run-Won by Heifrich, Penn State; Brown Pennsylvania, second; Morrow, Iowa, third; Yates, Illinois, fourth; Gardner, Nebraska, fifth. Time$1 \mathrm{~m} .581-10 \mathrm{~s}$. One-Mile Run-Won by Shlelds, Penn State; Patterson, Iliinois, second; Connelly, Georgetown, third; Wikoff, Ohio State, fourth Furnas, Purdue, fifth. Time-4m. $202-5 \mathrm{~s}$. (New collegiate record. Former record of $4 \mathrm{~m} .23 \quad 2-5 \mathrm{~s}$. made by Ray Watson, Kansas Aggies, in 1921.) Two-Mile Run-Won by Rathbun Ames; Doollttle, Butler, second; Thompson, Hamilton, third; Enck, Penn State, fourth; Swanson, Illinois, fffth. Time $-9 \mathrm{~m} .321-10 \mathrm{~s} .120$-Yard High Hurdles-Won by Barron, Penn State; Cook, Central Wesleyan, second; Ivey, Earlham, third; Brickman; Chicago, fourth; Sargeant, Michigan, fifth. Time-15 2-5s. 220-Yard Low Hurdles-Won by Brookins, Iowa; Desch, Notre Dame, second; Eliis, Mississippi A. \& M., third; Stoiley, Wisconsin, fourth; Barron, Penn State, fifth. Time-24 1-5s. (New coilegiate record. Former record of $244-5 \mathrm{~s}$. made by Desch, Notre Dame, in 1921.)

FIELD EVENTS-Pole Vault-Tie between Norris, California, and Landowski, Michigan, at 12 ft. 6 in., for first and second; tie between Devine, Iowa; Coilins, Illinois; Hogan, Notre Dame; Merriol. Wisconsin, and Rogers, Kansas, at $12 \mathrm{ft} .$, for third, fourth and flfth. (New collegiate record. Former record of 12 ft . made by Welch, Georgia Tech, ill 1921.) Shot-Put-Won by Merchant, California, $44 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Bronder, Pennsylvania, $44 \mathrm{ft} .3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$, second; Whittier, California, 43 ft. 2 in. third; Hulscher, Western State Normal, $43 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 4 \mathrm{in} .$, lourth; Keen, Texas A. \& M., 42 ft .6 in., ffth. Running High Jump-Tie between Murphy, Notre Dame, and Osborne, Illinois, $6 \mathrm{ft} .25-8 \mathrm{in}$., for first and second; Mulier, Cailfornia, 6 ft. 2 in., third; Clark, Amherst, $6 \mathrm{ft} .1 \mathrm{in} .$, fourth; tie between Tereyer, Caiifornia; Dariing, Amherst; Campbeil, Minnesota; Hoffman, Iowa; Turner, Nebraska; Jones, De Pauw; Woods, Butler; Piatten, Wisconsin: and Shidecker, Ohio State, 5 ft. 9 in., for fifth. Running Broad Jump-Won by Legendre, Georgetown, 24 ft .3 in . Muller, California, $23 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 4 \mathrm{in} .$, second; Jones, Dc Pauw, third; Merchant, Cailiornia, fourth; Osborne, Illinois, fifth. (New collegiate record. Former record, 23 ft .3 3-8 in., made by Stinchcomb, Ohio State, In 1921.) Discus ThrowWon by Lieb, Notre Dame, $144 \mathrm{ft} .21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ MacGowan, Montana, 136 ft .6 in., second; Gross, Minesota, third; Muller, California, fourth; Frida, Chicago, fifth. (New collegiate record. Former record of $142 \mathrm{ft} .21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., made by Pope, Washington, in 1921.) Hammer Throw-Won by Merchant, Caljfornia, 161 ft .4 in .; Paim, Penn State, $136 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., second; Hill, Iliinois, third; White, Ohio State, fourth; schmidt, Michigan, fifth. (New coliegiate record. Former record, $133 \mathrm{ft} .93 / 4 \mathrm{in} .$. made by Redmon, Chicago, in 1921.) Javelin Throw-Won by Hoffmann, Michigan, $202 \mathrm{ft} .3 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Bronder Pennsylvania, $190 \mathrm{ft} .91 / 2$ in., second; Sorrenti, Callfornia, 188 ft .11 in. , third; Angler, Iilinois, 187 ft 5 in ., fourth; Welch, Georgia Tech, $173 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ffth. (New coliegiate record. Former record, 191 ft. $21 / 4$ in., made 'by Hanner, Stanford, in 1921.)
I. C. A. A. A. A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS Held New York City March 11 . Point scorcs: Cornell, 351/2; Dartmouth, 25; Pennsyivania, 24 Princeton, 16; Penn State, 14; Yaie, 12 ; Harvard, 81/2; Amherst, $61 / 2$; Boston Coliege, 6 ; Lafayette, 5 Brown, 4. Individuai event wlnners: Fireshman
Medley Relay, $1 \quad 7-8$ Miles-Won by University of

Pennsylvania; Dartmouth, second; Cornell, third; Yale, fourth; Harvard, fifth. Time- 7 m . $451-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Pole Vault-Won by Libbey, Dartmouth, 12 ft .; tie between S. J. Needs, Pennsylvania; S. F. Smith. Dartmouth; E. W. Gournlock, Corneil; Richard Stevens, Cornell, and Ted Gardner, Yale, 11 ft .6 in, for sccond. 16-Pound Shot Pu-Won by Harrison $S$. Thompson, Princeton, $43 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. F Edward F. Beli, Boston College, 41 ft .9 in., second; John H. Lee, Dartmouth 41 it. 8 in., third; Leonard Thurnbull, Dartmouth, 40 ft. 6 in., lourth; R. Jordan, Yale, 40 ft .2 in., fifth. One-Mile Run-Won by Larry Shields, Penn State; Malcolm Douglass, Yale, second; Edward B. Kirby, Cornell, third; William Burke, Harvard, fourth; Walter Higgins, Columbia, Weight-Won by J. F. Brown. Harvard, 47 it. 11 in ; Humphrey R Wagar, Cornell $43 \mathrm{ft} 41 / \mathrm{in}$. Second: H. F. Baker, Princeton, 43 ft . $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., third; Merwin W. Swenson, Dartmouth, $40 \mathrm{ft} .1 / 2$ in., fourth; Herbert D. Tobey, Cornell, $39 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., fifth. (Decided Wo Columbia Field in afternoon.) FO-Yard DashWon by J. A. Lecony, Lafayette; F. K. Lovejoy, vania, third; J. F. Carter, Brown, fourth; Victor Graeb, Columbia, flth. Time-7 3-10s. 60-Yard High Hurdles-Won by Harold Barron, Penn State; David W. Kimball, Cornell, second; Tony Hulman, Yale, third; H. H. Hile, Penn State, fourth; H. S. Thompson, Princeton, ffth. Time-7 4-5s. One Mite Relay-Tie between Syracuse and Princeton; Massachusetts Institute of Teehnology, third; Boston College, fourth; Cornell, fifth. Time-3m. Brown, Cornell; Robert C. Brown, Cornell, second; R. B. Whearty, Fordham, third; Charles J. Cooper, Penn State, fourth; J. G. Young, Dartmouth, fifth. Time-9m. 45 3-5s. Running High Jump-W W by Leroy Brown, Dartmouth, 6 ft .4 7-8 in.; Robert H Clark, Amherst, $6 \mathrm{ft} .1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., second; tie between H. Troupe, Princeton, and V. B. Darling, Amherst, $5 \mathrm{ft} .10 \frac{3}{4}$ in., for third; tie between ${ }^{5}$. Nichols, Corneli, and M. Morse, Harvard, $5 \mathrm{ft} .83 / 4 \mathrm{in}_{\mathrm{C}}$, for fourth. Running Broalvania $21 \mathrm{ft} .101 / \mathrm{in}$ : A Rose, University of Pennsylvania, $21 \mathrm{ft} .51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. second; Paul Courtoss, New York University, 21 ft $11 / 4$ in., third; W. I. Ried, Brown University, 21 ft . fourth; V. L. Chum, Dartmouth, $20 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., fifth.

## CONFERENCE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Evanston, Ill., Mar. 18. Point winners: Ilinois, 44 6-7; Wisconsin, 22 11-21; Ohio State 81/4; Iowa, 8 1-3; Michigan, 7 1-3; Minnesota, $51 / 2$. Individual event winners: One-Mile Run-Won by McGinnis, Iflinois; Patterson, Illinois; second; Wikoff, Olilo, third; Sweitzer, Minnesota, fourth.
Time- $4 \mathrm{~m} .25 \quad 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Fifly-Yard Dash-Won by Brookins, Iowa; Ayres, Illinois, second; Moorehead, Ohio State, third; Spetz, Wisconsin, fourth. Time -5 2-5s. 440-Yard Run-Won by Spetz, Wisconsin; Pyott, Chicago, second; Schlapprizai, Iilinois, third; Sweet, Inlinois, fourth. Time-52 $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. $60-$ Yard High Hurdles-Won by Knollin, Wisconsin; Tlme-7 3-5s. One-Mile Relay-Won by Illinois Lowa, seeond; Chicago, third; Wiseonsin, fourth Time-3m. 30 2-5s. Pole Vault-Tie between Merrick, Wisconsin, and Landowski, Michigan, for first; tie between Faust, Northwestern, Collins. IHinois, Chandler, Iliinois, Hawker, Minnesota, McClure, Wisconsin, Hammann, Wisconsin, and Tcal, Purdue, for third and fourth. Height-12 1 ft . 6 in. Two-Mile Run-Won by Wharton, Illinois; Swanson, Ililnois, seeond; Seott, Illinols, third; Firnas, Purdue, fourth. Time- 9 m .41 3-5s. $880-Y$ Yard Run-Won by Yates, Illinois; Hirt, Minnesota, second; Wikoff, Ohio State, third; Winter, Minnesota, lourth. Time-11n. $58 \quad 2-5$ s. High Jump-Won by Osborne, Iliinois; tie between Platten, Wisconsin, and Moorehead, Ohio State, for second and third, tie between Anderson, Minnesota, McEliven, Michigan, Sinith, Michigan, Gibson, Wisconsin, Hofiman, Lowa, and Conn, Lowa, for fourth. Height- $6 \mathrm{ft} .21 / 2$ in. Shot Put-W Wn hy Dahl, Northwestern; Sundt, Wisconsin, second; Cannon, Illinols, third; Stipe, Michigan, fourtir. Distance- 42 ft .6 in .

## PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAI,

I'wenty-elgith Annual Relay Cliampionships held at Irankiln Field, Pliladeiphia, April 28-29. College pentathion Champlonship won iy

PENTATHEON-Running Broad , Jump-Won by Robert Legendre, Georgetown, $22 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2 \mathrm{in}, \mathrm{O}$ Reinartz, Muhlenberg, $21 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 2$ in., sceond; $F$ Byrd, Virginla Poly. Institute, $21 \mathrm{ft} .21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., third; Charies West, Washington and Jefferson, 20 ft .8 m., fourth, Emery, Princcton, 20 It. $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{ifth}$;
Veruon Ciapn, United States Naval Academy, 19 ft .
$91-8$ in., sixth; F. Moroney, Georgetown, 19 ft. $63 / 4$ in., seventh; Taylor, United States Naval Academy $19 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2$ in., eighth. Throwing the Javelin-Won by Legendre, 171 ft . 1 in .; West, 168 ft ., second; Reinartz, $165 \mathrm{ft} .4 \mathrm{in} .$, third; Moroney, $159 \mathrm{ft} .81 / 2$ in.. fourth; Emery, 149 ft. $91 / 2$ in., fifth; Clapp, $149 \mathrm{ft} .3^{1 / 4} \mathrm{in}$., sixth; Taylor, $138 \mathrm{ft} .103 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., seventh Byrd, $1321 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$., eighth. Former record by W Bartels. Penn, if 68 ft . $111 / 4$ in., in 1921. 1,500 Metre Run-W.on by Emery, $4 \mathrm{~m}, 35$ 3-5s; West, 4 m $444-5 \mathrm{~s}$. , second; Legendre, $4 \mathrm{~m} .484-5 \mathrm{~s}$., third Clapp, $5 \mathrm{~m} .26 \mathrm{~s} .$, lourth; Moroney, 5 m .52 1-5G., fifth; Reinartz, 5m. $524-5 \mathrm{~s}$., sixth. $200-$ Metre Run -Won by Legendre, $221-5 \mathrm{~s}$. He beat Clapp, who finished in $242-5$ s. in their third heat. First heat Reinartz won in 23 s . from Emery, $232-5 \mathrm{~s}$.; third, Byrd, $264-5 \mathrm{~s}$. ; second heat, West, $231-5 \mathrm{~s}$. ; Ciapp, $242-5 \mathrm{~s} .$, second. (New record. Former mark 22 2-5s., by J. H. Berry, Penn, 1917.). Throwing Discus-W on by Clapp, $121 \mathrm{ft} .1 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Legendre, $112 \mathrm{ft} .31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., seeond; Moroney, $109 \mathrm{ft} .93 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. third; Reinartz, 105 ft .7 in ., fourth; Byrd, 102 ft 6 in., fifth; Emery, 100 ft .5 in., sixth; West, 89 ft $83 / 4$ in., seventh. $440-Y$ ard Hurdles ( 10 hurdles 2 ft. 6 in . high) -Won by W. G. Harmer, University of Dclaware; K. M. McCreary, Ohio State, second; Thomas. F. Allen, Lafayette, third; J. W. Green Ohio State, fourth; A. B. Alderette, Washington and Jefferson, fifth. Time- $56 \quad 2-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS-American College Championship Sprint, Medley Relay (first man ran 440 yards, second and third men 220 yards each, and iourth man 880 yards)-Won by Pennsylvania (J. Holden, H. Lever, E. Gill, Brown) ; Svracuse (A. Monie, A. Woodring, W. Stone, H. Smith), second; United States Naval Acadcmy, third; Princeton, fourth. Time-3m. $331-5 \mathrm{~s}$. One-Quarter-Mile College Relay Championship-Won by Pennsylvania (II. Lever, C. Altmaier, V. Welch, C. Shattuck) Lafayette, second; Ohio State, third; Georgetown fourth. Time-43 2-5s. (First time in championships.) One-Mile College Relay Championshipring) br syracuse (stone, Monie, smith and wood setts Institute of Tech, fourth. Time-3m. $192-5 \mathrm{~s}$ One-Half-Mile College Relay Championship of A mertcr - Won by Georgetown (Legendre, Birell, Byrd and Gaffney): Ohio State, second; University of Pennsylvania, third. Time- $1 \mathrm{~m} .303-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Two-Mile College Relay Championship-Won by University of Pennsylvania (G. Meredith, McMullin, Hanlon and Brown) Pennsylvania State College (Enck, Edgerton, Shields and Helfrich), second; Georgetown, (Masters, Brew ster, Higgins and Connolly), third. Time-7m. $492-5 \mathrm{~s}$. (New world's record.) Four-Mile College Relay Championship-Won by Cornell (Strickler, It Brown, N. Brown and Carter) ; Ohio State, second Yale, third; Columbia, lourth. Time- $17 \mathrm{~m} .563-5$ s Class $B$ One-Mile College Relay Championship-Won by Boston College (Nolan, Kinley, Dillon and Driscoll) ; Columbia, second; Navy, third; Pittsburgh fourth. Time-3m. 24 1-5s. One-Mile Freshmeñ College Rclay Championship-Won by University of Pennsylvania (Kehoe, Mitchell, Jensen and Hayes) Syracuse, second; Navy, third. Time-3m. 28s. Middle Atlantic States Conference A. A. Mile Relay -Won by Rutgers (De Witt, Robinson, Beattic and Ray); Lehigh, second; Bucknell, third; Swarthmore fourth. Time-3m. 24 1-5s. South Atlantic I. A A Mile Championship-Won by University of Virginia (Gammon, Talbot, Bohannson and Baker) Georgetown, second; Johns Hopkins, third. Time3ın. 23s. College Class, One-Mile Relay-Won by George. Washington University; Gallaudet College, seeond; Juniata Coilege, third. Time- $3 \mathrm{~m}, 361-5 s$ College Class, One-Mile Relay-Won by New York Coflege Dental and Oral Surgery; College Clty of New York, second; Ursinus, third. Time- 3 m 40 3-5s. College Class, One-Mile Relay-Won by Bates: Hamilton College, second; Colby, third Time-3m. 28s. College Class, One-Mile RelayWon by Buckneli; University of Maryland, second Washington and Jefferson, third. Time-3m Carnegie Institute of Technology; Renssclaer Poly technie Institute, second; Northeastern, thiril. Time-3m. 32s. College Class, One-Mile RelayWon by Colgate; Brown, second; University of Maine, third. Time-3m. 27 1-5s.

HIGII SCHOOL RELAYS-Class B, IIloh School One-Mile Relay Championship-Won by Germantown High; Harrisburg Technical Higi School, second; De Witt Cinton High, third. Time pionship-Woll by Hamilton Colleglate Institute of Canada (Barncs, Christic, Thompson and Bascom); Lakewood (Ohio) Migh School, sccond; Rochester Shop Scioool, third. Time- 8 m . 27 3-5s. One Mile IIigh School Relay Championship-Won by, Hamiton Collegiate Institute of Canada (Shea;

Christie, Bascom and Smith); Lakewood (Ohio) High, second; Brooklyn High, third; Medford (Mass.) High, fourth. Time-3m. $322-5 \mathrm{~s}$. OneMile Preparatory School Relay-Won by Brown Prep; Baltimore Friends, second; Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf, third. Time- 3 m .42 s . OneNrile Preparatory School Relay-Won by Potomac State; Franklin and Marshall Academy, second; La Salle Prep., thlrd. Time-3m. 41 1-5s. Class B, Preparatory School One-Mile Relay Championship -Won by Brooklyn Poly Prep; St. Benedict's Prep, second; Bethlehem Prep, third. Time-3m. 36 1-5s. One-Mile High School, Relay-Won by Brooklyn Manual Training; Hartford, sccond; Atlantlc City, third. Tlme-3m. 37 1-5s. One-Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship.-Won by Exeter Academy (Lindcll, Norton, O'Nelll and Rogers); Mercersburg Academy, second; Hill School, third. Time3 m : 29 3-5s.

## DRAKE RELAY CARNIVAL.

Held Des Moines, April 29. Results: QuarterMile University Relay-Won by Nebraska; Notre Dame, second; Iowa, third; tỉe between Missouri and Wlsconsin for fourth. Time-42 4-5s. Half-Mile College Relay-Won by Occidental; Carleton, second; Knox, thlrd; Des Moines, fourth. Time- 1 m . $303-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Half-Mile University Relay-Won by Illinols; Nebraska, second; Iowa, third; Michigan, fourth. Time $1 \mathrm{~m} .284-5 \mathrm{~s}$. (Tics Drake record) One-Mile College Relay (first section)-Won by Centre; De Paul, second; Central, thlrd; Simpson, fourth. Time-3m. 31 4-5s. One-Mile College Relay (second section)-Won by Occidental; Knox, second; Cornell, third; Butler, fourth Time- 3 m . 25 3-5s. One-Mile University Relay-Won by Illinois; Ames, second; Nebraska, third; Notre Dame, fourth. Time-3m. 20 2-5s. (New Drake record.) Former record, $3 \mathrm{~m} .213 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.) Special One-Mile Match Race-Won by, Ray Watson, formerly of the Kansas Aggies; Joie Ray; Illinoïs A. C., second. Time-4m. $243-5 \mathrm{~s} . \quad$ Two-Mile College Retay-Won by Michigan Aggies; Carleton, second; Morningside, third. Tlme- $8 \mathrm{~m} .162-5 \mathrm{~s} . \quad$ Four-Mile University RelayWon by Illlnois; Purdue, second; Kansas, third; Iowa, fourth. Time- 17 m . 45 s . (New world's record outdoor. Former record made by Boston A. A. in 1913.) 440-Yard Low Hurdles-Won by Ernst, Michigan Aggies; Stolley, Wisconsin, second; Anderson, Minnesota, third; Wallace, Illinois, fourth. Time-54 2-5s.

## OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE DUAL MEET.

Held at Queen's Club, London, March 25. Won by Cambridge, 9 events to 1 , firsts only counting. Results: 100-Yard Dash-Won by H. M. Abrahams," Cambridge, with S. M. Butler, Cambridge, a close second. Time-10 1-5s. One-Mile RunWon by H. R. Stallard, Cambridge; W. G. Tatham, Cambridge, second. Time-4m. 22 2-5s. Shot Put -Won by A. I. Reese, Lincon College, Oxford, an American, from Nebraska; F. K. Brown, also an

American, from Washington, representing Exeter College, Oxford, second. Dlstance- 37 it. $21 / 2$ in. High Jump-Won by E.S. Burns, Cambridge; R. J. Dickinson, Oxford, second. Height-5 $5^{\prime} \mathrm{ft} .101 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. Dickinson's height was 5 ft. $91 / 2 \mathrm{ln}$. Half-Mile Run -Won by E. D. Mountain, Cambridge; W. R. Milligan, Oxford, second. Time-2m. 2-5s. 220-Yards Low Hurdles-Won by W. S. Bristowe, Cambridge; B. Stapleton, Oxford, second. Time-26 1-5s: Broad Jump-Won by H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge; K. R. Saxon, Cambridge, sccond. Distance- 22 ft . 120-Yard Hurdle Race-Won by I. F. Patridge, Cambrldge; A. E. C. Tennyson, Oxford, sccond. Time-16s. $440-Y$ ard Run-Won by G. M. Butler, Cambridge; H. M. Bray, Oxford, second. Time51 1-5s. Three-Mile Run-Won by W. R. Seagrove, Cambridge; F. R. Courtenay Thompson, Cambrldge, second. Time- $15 \mathrm{~m} .23-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

OTHER SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Thirty-sixth Annual Championship Games New England Intercollegiate A. A., Worcester, May 20 . The final points standing was: Massachusetts Technology, 24; Boston College, 24; Brown, 19; Williams, $171 / 2$; Bates, 18; Amherst, 16; Bowdoin, 12; Wesleyan, 10; Middlebury, $41 / 2$; Holy Cross, 3; University of Malne, 3; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 1. Eastern Intercollegiate A. A. Championshlp, Springfield, Mass., May 13. The final standing was: Boston College, $491 / 2$; New York Unlversity, 28; Springfield College, 26 ; Holy Cross, 13; Norwich, $111 / 2$; Connectlcut Agriculture College, 8; St. Lawrence University, 7; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, $31 / 2$; Northeastern, $31 / 2$; Massachusetts Agriculture College, 3; University of Vermont ${ }_{1}$ 2; Tufts; 0 . Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships, Lancaster, Pa., May 13. Won by Rutgers College, wïth $481 / 2$.

## DUAL AND TRIANGULAR MEETS.

Aprïl-Harvard 69, University of Virginia 57; University of Delaware 66, Stevens Tech 38; Navy $641 / 2$. Harvard $321 / 4$, Virginia 291/2; Horace Mann 56, McBurney 25, Ethical Culture 1; Johns Hopkins 641/2, Swarthmore 1912; Mercersburg Academy. 71, Penn Freshmen 55; Stanford $651 / 2$, Callfornia 651/2; Princeton Freshmen $961 / 2$, Lawrenceville Academy $291 / 2$; Springfleld College 68, W esleyan 67; Princeton $851-3$, Virginia $212-3$, Johns Hopkins 19 ; Virginia 83 1-3, Washington and Lee 42 2-3.
May-Brown 75, Bowdoin 52: Stevens 89, City College 28; Michigan 90, Ohio State 45; Princeton 71 1-3, Yale $482-3$, West VIrginla Unlversity 83; Washington and Jefferson College 52 ; Pennsylvania 80, Dartmouth 55; Dartmouth 80 2-3, Columbia 54 1-3; Louïsiana 53 , Mississippi A. and M. 46 1-3, Vanderbilt .18 , University of South Carolina 11; Harvard 70 13-15, Yale 64 2-15; Cornell 79 1-3, University of Pennsylvania 55 2-3; Princeton $951 / 2$, Harvard $391 / 2$; Rutgers $621 / 2$, Swarthmore $461 / 2$, Lehigh 171/4; Columbia 83, New York University 52 ; Navy 77 1-3, Lafayette $2 \overline{8}$ 2-3.

## ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

United States Football Association National Challenge Cup competition series, emb!ematic of national championship. Flnal round at St. Louis, Mo., March 19-Scullin Steel F. C., 3; Todd Shipyard F. C., (Brooklyn) 2.

## PREVIOUS WINNEERS.

1913-14-At Pawtucket, ${ }^{\circ}$ R I.; May 16, 1914 ; Brooklyn Field Club, 2 ; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Crelghton, New York City.

1914-15-At Taylor Stadlum, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1 ; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915-16-At Pawtucket, R. I. ${ }^{7}$ May 6; 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1 ; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0 ; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916-17-At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee. William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

1918-19-At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, C: E. Creighton, New York City.

1919-20-At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1920; Bethlehem Steel Co., F. C., 2; Paterson (N. J.), F. C., 0.

1920-21-At St. Louis, May 2, 1921; Ben Mller A. C.; (St. Louis), 2; Fall River F. C., (Quincy, A. C.i.), 1.

1921-22-At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1921; Robins Dry Dock F. C., (Brooklyñ), 4; Scullín Steel

EASTERN INTERCOLIEGIATE LEAGUE.
Final standing 1921 season.

| College. |  | Won | Lost | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Dra } \\ \text { wn. } \end{array}$ | Goals. |  | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ed. |  |  |  | For. | Agst |  |
| Princeton | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 10 |
| Cornell. . | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 8 |
| Haverford. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| Harvard | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| Yale. . | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |

PREVIOUS WINNERS:

1904-05-Haverford.
1905-06-Haverford.
1906-07-Haverford.
190;-08-Haverford-Yale
1908-09-Columbia.
1909-10-Columbia.
1910-11-Haverford.
1911-12-Yale.
1913-14-Harvard.
1914-Pennsylvania
1915 -Haverford.
1916-Pennsylvania.
1917-Haverford.
1918 - No competition.
1919 - Pennsylvania.
1912-13-Harvard
1920-Pennsylvania.
In 1914 and thereafter schedule was arranged to close late in December.
PENNSYLVANIA INT'COLLEGIATE LEAGUE


Swarthmore defeated Lehigh in play-oft.

## THE TURF.

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.


## PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

| HORSE. | Dollars | Horse. | Dollars | Horse. | Dollars | Horse. | Dollars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Palatine. . | 209,000 | Fla | 78.000 | Isonom | 45,000 | Rosicruc | 30.000 |
| Charles O'Malley | 200,000 | Meddl | 75,400 | Florlst | 45,000 | Laelia | 29,640 |
| Flying Fox. | 189,000 | Commo | 75,000 | Busybody | 44,000 | Sister to Memoil | 27,500 |
| Cyllene : | 157,500 | Melton | 75,000 | Harvester | 43,000 | Splnaway. | 27,400 |
| Diamond | 151,200 | Slieve Gallion | 75,000 | Cupbear | 40,000 | Blue Gown | 26,000 |
| Jardy | 150,000 | Woolwlnder | 75,000 | Galopin | 40,000 | Sun Kiss | 26,000 |
| Craganot | 150,000 | Doncaster | 70,000 | Petrarch | 40,000 | Gallinule | 25,500 |
| Ormonde | 150,000 | Ormond | 70,000 | Robert the Devil | 40,000 | Jullus Caesar | 25,000 |
| Val d'O | 140,000 | St. Gatien | 70,000 | Scottish Chief | 40,000 | West Australian | 25,000 |
| Cyllene | 125,000 | The Bard | 70,000 | Verneuil | 39,000 | Stornoway | 25,000 |
| Rock San | 125,000 | Carblne | 68,250 | Flying Lemur | 38,500 | Wheel of Fortune | 25,000 |
| Dark Ro | 125,000 | La Flech | 66,150 | Sceptre. | 36,400 | Cyanin. | 24,440 |
| Sceptre | 125,000 | Aboyeur. | 65,000 | Macaro | 35,500 | Carbine-Sceptre |  |
| Prince Palatine | 125,000 | Blair Ath | 62,500 | Beaude | 35,000 | filly | 24,000 |
| Your Majesty | 112,500 | Bronzino | 62,400 | Silvio | 35,000 | Full Cr | 23,920 |
| Ard Patrick. | 110,000 | Bridge of Canny | 60,000 | The Palm | 35,000 | Cyrene | 23,920 |
| Galtee More | 110,000 | Kangaroo....... | 60,000 | Dark Leg | 35,000 | Maid of the Mist. | 23,400 |
| Lancaster. . . . . | 110,000 | Ormonde | 60,000 | Admiral Hawke.. | 32,760 | Salamanca. | 23,400 |
| 1). of Westminst'r | 109,200 | Rosicru | 60,000 | Little Croose | 32,200 | Rosedrop. | 22,500 |
| Gouvernant | 100,000 | Adam. | 58,000 | Hobbie Nob | 31,500 | Lindal. | 21,310 |
| Minoru. | 100,000 | Chittab | 55,000 | Bachelor's D'ble. | 30,000 | Hampton | 21,000 |
| Lycaon | 93,600 | Kendal | 52,500 | *Bonnie Scotland | 30,000 | Janette | 21,000 |
| Kendal | 90,000 | Sceptre | 52,500 | Childwick. | 30,000 | Cantinier | 20,500 |
| Matchbo | 90,000 | Friar's Baisam | 50,000 | Gladiateur | 30,000 | Maxlmilian | 20,500 |
| Polar Star | 90,000 | St. Maclou | 50,000 | Gorgos. | 30,000 | Chamant | 20,000 |
| Adam Vista | 80,000 | Melton. | 50,000 | King Lu | 30,000 | Maid of Corinth.. | 20,000 |
| Bona Vista. . . . . | 80,000 | Saraban | 50,000 | Priam | .30,000 | The Fly. Dutch'n | 20,000 |
| Pletermaritzburg. | 80.000 | The Prince | 50,000 |  |  |  |  |

* Lord Rosebery's; not imported. Botafogo, an Argentine thoroughbred, sold for $\$ 225,000$ in 1919 WINNINGS OF LEADING AMERICAN OWNERS AND STABLES, 1922.
(To October 25, 1922.)

| OWNER. | st. | 2d. | 3d. | Amount. | OWNER. | 1st. | 2 d . | 3d. | Amou |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rancocas Stabl | 63 | 44 | 40 | \$229,285 | Goldblatt, | 36 | 40 | 41 | \$66,459 |
| Whitney, H. P | 59 | 40 | 36 | 224,087 | Madden, J. | 30 | 29 | 28 | 60,110 |
| Ross, J. K. L | 75 | 73 | 38 | 164,544 | Biock, B | 1 | 6 | 1 | 58,475 |
| Wilson, R. T | 31 | 27 | 30 | 152,623 | Swinke, A. | 52 | 30 | 22 | 54,507 |
| Kilmer, W. S | 21 | 12 | 10 | 143,238 | Winfrey, G. C. \& C P | 42 | 34. | 46 | 53,511 |
| Cosden, J. S. | 32 | 33 | 40 | 139,093 | Livingston, J. . . . . . . . | 11 | 14. | 7 | 48,391 |
| Jones, Montior | 61 | 55 | 51 | 128,932 | Thorncliffe St | 16 | 19 | 13 | 45,145 |
| Greentree Stabl | 43 | 62 | 39 | 108,803 | Gerry, R. L. | 22 | 11 | 11 | 43,240 |
| Quincy Stable | 27 | 22 | 25 | 79,899 | Hewitt, H. H | 16 | 20 | 23 | 42,669 |
| Seagram Stable. | 33 | 28 | 27 | 72,740 | Widener, J. E. . . . . . . . | 20 | 16 | 18 | 41,250 |

TOTAL WINNINGS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN HORSES.
(To November 1, 1922.)

| Horse. | Starts. | 1st. | 2 d . | 3d. | Amount. | Horse. | Starts. | 1st. | 2 d. | 3d. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Man-o'-War | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 | \$244,465 | Potom | 20 | 11 | 4 | 2 | \$115,885 |
| Exterminator | 83 | 34 | 16 | 13 | 230,257 | Delhl | 23 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 115,640 |
| Domino | 25 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 193,550 | Strathmea | 133 | 59 | 33 | 19 | 114,958 |
| Sysonb | 15 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 184,438 | Sir Barton | 12 | 13 | 4. | 3 | 114,807 |
| Colín. | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 180,912 | Salvator | 19 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 113,710 |
| Morvic | 16 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 172,909 | Tammany | 14 | 9 | 1. | 1 | 113,290 |
| Ballot. | 37 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 154,545 | His Highness | 22 | 13 | 5. | 0 | 113,080 |
| Kingston | 138 | 89 | 34 | 11 | 138,917 | Firenze. | 82 | 48 | 20 | 9 | 112,586 |
| Hanover. | 50 | 32 | 13 | 3 | 118,872 | Dobbins | 42 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 111,012 |
| Hanquet | 166 | 62 | 42 | 23 | 118,535 | Tournament | 44 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 107,407 |
| Mise Woodi | 38 | 37. | 7 | 2 | 118,270 | King Jame | 57 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 103,405 |
| Peter Pan. | 18 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 116,450 | Beldame | 31 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 102,570 |
| Raceland | 130 | 70 | 25 | 12 | 116.391 | Africander | 59 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 101,345 |

Botafogo is suld to have won $\$ 350,000$ in the Sand Bayardo Lemberg amd Fyine liox Argentine republic, while six lorsess have carned over $\$ 200,000$ in Engiand with Isinglanes at the top with \$291.275. The others are Donovan, Rock

Only one horse In France has passed the $\$ 200$. 000 mark, Sardanapale being erodited with $\$ 211$, 505.

LEADING AMERICAN PURSE WINNING HORSES OF 1922.

| Horse. | Sts. | 1st. | 2d | 3d. | Unp | Won. | Horse. | Sts. | $1 \mathrm{st}$. | 2 d | 3 d | Unp | Won. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pillory | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \$95,654 | Enchantment | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | \$28,269 |
| Exterminator | 14 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 69,575 | Kai-Sang | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 27,847 |
| Morvich. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 57,675 | Dr. Clark | 16 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 27,556 |
| Sally's Alley | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 53,832 | Snob II | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - 0 | 27,000 |
| Whiskaway. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 49.462 | Grey Lag. | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26,937 |
| Dunlin. | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 43.441 | Brainstorm | 27 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 26,746 |
| Mad Hatter | 17 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 43,250 | Goshawk | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 25,800 |
| Firebrand | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 33,650 | Rebuke | 28 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 25,372 |
| Rockminster | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 33,587। | Zev | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | $\cdot 1$ | 24,665 |
| Donges..... | 18 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 30,573 | Bunting... | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | , 1. | 24,625 |

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS FOR SEASON OF 1922.

| NAME. | Mts. | 1st |  |  | Unpl. | Pet | NAM |  |  |  |  | Unpl. | Pct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. Lang | 765 | 154 | 119 | 105 | 387 | . 20 | C. Eames. | 432 | 100 | 78 | 65 | 189 | 23 |
| L. M.Fator | 679 | 141 | 119 | 93 | 323 | . 21. | M. Garner | 453 | 98 | 80 | 76 | 199 | 22 |
| T. Wilson. | 650 | 133 | 111 | 112 | 294 | . 20 | T. Wayt. | 496 | 88 | 74 | 85 | 249 | 18 |
| B. Kennedy | 623 | 121 | 107 | 89 | 303 | . 19 | J. Owens | 640 | 88 | 79 | 100 | 373 | 14 |
| J. Huntame | 526 | 112 | 86 | 95 | 233 | . 21 | W. Pool | 537 | 87 | 79 | 80 | 291 | 16 |
| E. Sande. | 336 | 108 | 71 | 58 | 99 | . 32 | E. Pool | 438 | 84. | 62 | 65 | 227 | 19 |

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

| Distance. | Horse. | Age. | Wgt | Trac | Dite | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bob Wade | 4 | 122 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  | Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park) | Feb. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} \mathbf{7}$, |  |
| 3 1-2 furlong | Joe Bl |  | 115 |  | Feb. 5, |  |
| 1-2 mile. | S Dona | 2 | 115 | Los Angeles, | Mar. 13, |  |
| 4 1-2 furlo | Distin | 2 | 107 | Latonia, K | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
|  | Pan Z |  | 120 | Juarez, Me |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ 1-2 furlon | $\xrightarrow{\text { Iron }}$ Kings | ${ }_{7}$ | 150 139 | Juarez, Mex | ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
| $3-4$ mile | Iron | 6 | 115 | Juarez, Mex | Jan. 4, 1914 |  |
| 6 1-4 furlo | Montanic. |  |  | Chicago (Was | July 20, 1901 |  |
| 6 .1-2 furlongs | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Br'kd'lenymph } \\ \text { Sweep On.... }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 1122 \end{aligned}$ | Belmont Park | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 14,1407 \\ & \text { May } 31,1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 7-8 mile |  |  |  | Belmont Pa | Oct. 16, |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{7} 1 \mathrm{~m}$ | Audacl | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 118 | Loulsvill | Jun |  |
| 1 mile 20 | \{ Frogles | 4 | 107 | Louisville (Chur | M |  |
| 1 mile 20 | 1 Senato | 4 | 103 <br> 104 | Oriental Park ( Buffavana), N. Y. (Kenilwor | Feb. 15, |  |
|  | Main |  |  | Buffalo, N: Y: (Kenilwort | June 29, 1907 |  |
|  |  | 4 | 104 | Baatimore, |  |  |
|  | Vox |  |  | Seattle, Wash. (The Mead | Sopt. 5 ; |  |
| 1 mile 55 yards | First Wh | 3 | 101 | Saratoga, N. | Aug. 22, 1900 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Louisville, KY. (Dougla |  |  |
| 1 mile 70 yar | \{ Phe |  | 110 | Louisville, Ky......... | May |  |
| 1 mill 100 ya | Rapid |  | 1114 | Oakran | Nov. 30, 1907 |  |
| 1 1-16 miles. | Cele |  |  | Byracu | Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sune }}$, 10,1914 |  |
| $11-8$ miles. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Goaler } \\ \text { Grey }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | Aqued | July 7, ${ }^{\text {Jane }}$ |  |
| 6 mile | Sir Barton |  |  | Sarato | Aug. 28, 19 |  |
| 11 mille 500 | Whisk Broo | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 139 100 | - Belmon | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |
| $15-16$ miles | Ballot |  | 126 | Sheepshe |  |  |
| 1 1 -2 miles | Ma |  | 118 | Belmon | Sept. 11 |  |
| 5-8 miles | Man-o'-W |  | 126 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{13-4} 7$ mile | Roc |  | 126 | Latonia, Ky | OC |  |
| 2 | - |  | 128 | Belmont Pa | Sept. 15, |  |
| 2 miles |  |  | - 101 | New Orlean | Jan. |  |
| ${ }^{2} 1-16$ r |  |  |  | Tor | Sept. 23 |  |
| 214 mil | Ra | 4 | 100 | Latonia, Ky |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Newport, K |  |  |
|  | Hub | 4 | 107 | Saratoga, N . |  |  |
| 3 miles. |  | 5 | 105 | N | M |  |
| 4 miles |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{1}^{85}$ | Lousvlle (Churchiti Down | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 20,18972 \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $87.104-5$ |

*170 feet less than $1-4$ mile.
BEST AMERICAN RECORDS-STRAIGHT COURSE:

| DISTANCE. | Horse. | Age. | Wgt. |  | Date. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 mile. | Geraldine. | 4 | 122 | Morris | Aug. 30, 1889 | 0.46 |
| 4 1-2 furlon | Preceptor | 2 | 112 | Belmont P | May 19, 1908 | 0:51 |
| 5-8 mile. | Pen Ro | 2 | - 110 | Belmont $P$ | Sept. 12, 1918 | $0.55 \text { 3-5 }$ |
| $51-2$ furlon | Plater | 2 | 107. | Morris Park | Oct. 21, 1902 | $1.022-5$ |
| 3-4 mile. | Artful Lady | 2 | 130. .90 | Morris Pa Belmont $P$ | Oct. 15, 1904 <br> Oct. 19, 1906 | $1.08$ |
| 6 1-2 furlon 7-8 mile. | Pady | 2 | 90 110 | Belmont $P$ a Belmont $\mathbf{P}$ a | Oct. 19, 1906 Sept. 12, 1914 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.16 .3-5 \\ & 1.222-5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 4 | 110 | Monmouth Park | Aug. 28; 1890 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{mi}$ | Kilde | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Monmouth Park, N | Aug. 13, 1892 | $1.371-4$ |
| $11-4 \mathrm{~m}$ | Banque |  | -108 | Monmouth Park, N. | July 17, 1890 | 2.03 3-5 |

* Agalnst time.

8 feet 1-2 inch, made by Conffence at Ottawa, 1912. Ridden by Jack Hamilton; owned by Sir Clifford Sisson.

## GHIEF AMERICAN STAKE RACES.

KENTUCKY DERBY.
(Louisville, Ky.)
3-year-olds: 1 1-2 miles, 1875-1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1896 and since.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875 | Aristides | Lewis | 100 | Volcan | 100 | Verdgr | 100 | \$2,850 | 2.37 3-4 |
| 1876 | Vagrant. | Swim | 97 | Creedmo | 100 | Harry Hil | 100 | 2,950 | 2.38 1-4 |
| 1877 | Baden Baden | Walk | 100 | Leonard. | 100 | King William | 104 | 3,300 | 2.38 |
| 1878 | Day Star | Carte | 100 | Himyar | 100 | Leveler...... | 100 | 4,050 | $2.371-4$ |
| 1879 | Lord Murphy | Shau | 100 | Falsetto | 100 | Strathm | 100 | 3,550 | 2.37 |
| 1880 | Fonso.... | G. Lewis | 105 | Kimball | 105 | Bancroft | 105 | 3,800 | $2.371-2$ |
| 1881 | Hind | J.McLaughlin | 105 | Lelex. | 102 | Alfambra | 105 | 4,410 | 2.40 |
| 1882 | Apollo | Hurd. . . . . . | 102 | Runnymede. | 105 | Bengal. | 105 | 4,560 | 2.40 1-4 |
| 1883 | Leonat | W. Donohue. | 105 | Drake Carter | 104112 | Lord Rag | 105 | 3,760 | 2.43 |
| 1884 | Bucha | I. Murphy. | 110 | Loftin | 110 | Audrian. | 110 | 3,990 | 2.40 1-4 |
| 1885 | Joe Co | Henderson | 110 | Bersan | 110 | Ten Bool | 107 | 4,630 | $2.371-4$ |
| 1886 | Ben Al | P. Duffy | 118 | Blue Wi | 118 | Free Knig | 118 | 4,890 | $2.361-2$ |
| 1887 | Montros | Lewis | 118 | Jim Gor | 118 | Jacobin. | 118 | 4,200 | $2.391-4$ |
| 1888 | Macbeth | Coving | 115 | Galifet | 118 | White | 118 | 4,740 | 2.38 1-4 |
| 1889 | Spokan | Riley. | 118 | Proctor K̇no | 115 | Once Ag | 118 | 4,970 | $2.341-2$ |
| 1890 | Riley. | I. Murphy | 118 | Bill Letcher | 118 | Robespierr | 118 | 5,460 | 2.45 |
| 1891 | Kingma | I. Murphy | 122 | Balgowa | 122 | High Tariff | 122 | 4,680 | $2.521-4$ |
| 1892 | Azra. | Clayton | 122 | Huron. | 122 | Phil Dwyer | 122 | 4,230 | $2.411-2$ |
| 1893 | Looko | Kunze | 122 | Plutus | 122 | Boundless | 122 | 4,090 | $\begin{array}{llll}2.39 & 1-4\end{array}$ |
| 1894 | Cha | Gooda | 122 | Pearl | 122 | Sigurd | 122 | 4,020 | 2.41 |
| 1895 | Halm | Perkins | 122 | Basso. | 122 | Laureat | 122 | 2,970 | 2.37 1-2 |
| 1896 | Ben Brus | Simms | 117 | Ben Ede | 117 | Semper Eg | 117 | 4,850 | 2.07 3-4 |
| 1897 | Typhoon | Garner | 117 | Ornamen | 117 | Dr. Catle | 117 | 4,850 | 2.12 1-2 |
| 1898 | Plaudit. | Simms | 117 | Lieber K | 122 | Isabey | 117 | 4,850 | 2.09 |
| 1899 | Manuel | Taral | 117 | Corsini. | 122 | Mazo. | 117 | 4,850 | 2.12 |
| 1900 | Licut. Gibson | Boland | 117. | Florizar | 122 | Thrive | 122 | 4,850 | 2.061 1-4 |
| 1901 | His Eminenc | Winkfiel | 117 | Sannaza | 117 | Driscol | 110 | 4,850 | 2.07 3-4 |
| 1902 | Allan-a-Dale | Winkflel | 117 | Invent | 117 | The Riv | 117 | 4,850 | 2.08 3-4 |
| 1903 | Judge Hi | H. Booker | 117 | Early | 117 | Bourbon | ${ }^{1} 110$ | 4,850 | 2.09 |
| 1904 | Elwood. | Prior. | 117 | Ed Tierney | 117 | Brancas. | 117 | 4,850 | 2.08 1-2 |
| 1905 | Agile | J. Mart | 122 | Ram's Horn | 117 | Layson | 117 | 4,850 | $2.10{ }^{3}-4$ |
| 1906 | Sir Huo | Troxler | 117 | Lady Navarre | 117 | James Re | 117 | 4,850 | 2.08 4-5 |
| 1907 | Pink S | Minde | 117 | Zal. | 117 | Oveland | 117 | 4,850 | 2.12 3-5 |
| 1908 | Stone St | Plcken | 117 | Sir Cleg | 117 | Dunvega | 114 | 4,850 | 2.15 1-5 |
| 1909 | Wintergr | $V$. Powe | 117 | Miami. | 117 | Dr. Barkley | 117 | 4,850 | 2.08 1-5 |
| 1910 | Donau.. | Herbert. | 117 | Joe Morris | 117 | Fighting Bo | 117 | 4,850 | $2.06{ }^{2}-5$ |
| 1911 | Merida | G. Archibald. | 117 | Governor Gray | 119 | Colston. . | 110 | 4,850 | 2.05 |
| 1912 | Worth | C. H. Shilling | 117 | Duval. | 117 | Flamma | 112 | 4,850 | 2.09 2-5 |
| 1913 | Donera | Goose . . . . | 117 | Ten $\mathbf{P}$ | 117 | Gowell. | 112 | 5,475 | 2.04 4-5 |
| 1914 | Old Roseb | J. McCabe | 114 | Hodge | 114 | Bronzewin | 117 | 9,125 | $2.03{ }^{2-5}$ |
| 1915 | Regret | J. Notter | 112 | Pebbles | 117 | Sharpshoot | 114 | 11,450 | 2.05 2-5 |
| 1916 | George Smith... | J. Loftus | 117 | Star Hav | 117 | Franklln. | 117 | 19,750 | 2.04 |
| 1917 | Omar Khayyam. | C. Borel | 117 | Ticket | 117 | Midway | 117 | 16,600 | 2.04 3-5 |
| 1918 | Exterminator. | W. Knapp | 114 | Escoba | 117 | Viva America | 113 | 14,700 | 2.10 4-5 |
| 1919 | Slr Barton. | J. Loftus. | $1121 / 2$ | Billy Kel | 119 | Under Fire. | 122 | 20,825 | $2.09{ }^{4-5}$ |
| 1920 | Paul Jones | T. Rice. | 126 | Upset. | 126 | On Watch | 126 | 30,375 | 2.09 |
| 1921 | Behave Yourself. | Thompson | 126 | Black Serv | 126 | Prudery | 121 | 38,450 | 2.04 1-5 |
| 1922 | Morvich. | Johnson. | 126 | Bet Mosie | 126 | John Fin | 126 | 46,775 | 2.04 3-5 |

## METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

(Morris Park, N. Y., 1891-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)
3-ycar-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1891-1896; 1 mile, 1907 and since.

|  | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. |  | gt. | Value. | Timc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Tristan | Taylor | 114 |  | 129 | Clarend | 107 | \$7,300 | 1.51 $1-2$ |
| 1892 | Pessara | Tara | 117 | Locoha | 105 | Sleipne | 107 | 12,200 |  |
| 1893 | Charade | Dogge | $1071 / 2$ | His Highnes | 125 | Illume | $981 / 2$ | 13,740 | 1.52 1-4 |
| 1894 | Ramapo | Taral | $117^{2}$ | Roche. | 105 | H. of Navarre.. | 106 | 6,145 | 1.52 1-2 |
| 1896 | Counter | Hamilt | 115 | St. Max | 109 | Sir Walter | 112 | 3,850 | 1.53 |
| 1897 | Voter | Lamloy | 99 | The Winn | 115 | Casseopia. | 99 | 3,850 | 1.40 1-2 |
| 1898 | Bowling | P. Clay | 102 | Geo. Keen | 102 | Octagon. | 116 | 4,280 | 1.44 |
| 1899 | Filigra | Clawso | 102 | Ethelbert | 106 | Sanders. | 110 | 6,750 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.39 & 3-5\end{array}$ |
| 1900 | Ethelb | Mahe | 126 | Box. | 121 | $\operatorname{Imp}_{1}$ | 127 | 6,250 | $1.41{ }^{1} 1.4$ |
| 1901 | Banast | Odom | 123 90 | Contes | 112 | All Gree | 102 | 6,810 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \\ & 1.42 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1902 | Arsenal. | J. Dal | 90 109 | Herbert | 119 | Carbunc | 103 | 8,920 11,080 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \\ & 1.38-5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1903 | Gun | $\mathrm{T} \cdot \mathrm{Bu}$ | 109 | Old En | 118 | Lux Ca | 102 | 11,080 | $1.383-5$ |
| 1904 | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Irish Ly }}$ | Shaw Shaw | 123 | Tobogga <br> *Race K | 103 97 |  | +98 | 10,880 5,655 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.40 \\ & 1.41 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1905 | *Syson Grappl | Shaw Garn | 107 | *Race Kl | 197 | Colonial Girl... | 111 | 5,655 10,850 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.41 \\ & 1.39 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1907 | Glorlit | Garner | 119 | Okenite. | 99 | Rosebe | 124 | 10,650 | 1.404 |
| 1908 | Jack Atk | C. H. Snilling | 128 | Restigouc | 98 | Don Cr | 95 | 9,260 | 1.38 |
| 1909 | King James | G. Burns | 125 | Fayctte | 108 | Juggler | 112 | 3,875 | 1.40 |
| 1910 | Fashion Plato | M. Mc | 105 | Prince Imper | 97 | Jack At | 129 | 3,800 | 1.37 |
| 1913 | Whisk Broom II. | Notte | 126 | G. M. Mille | 100 | Meridia | 120 | 3,500 | 1.39 |
| 1914 | Buskin | C.Fairbrothe | 114 | Figinny | 97 | Rock View | 127 | 4,200 | 1.37 4-5 |
| 1915 | Strombo | C. Turner. | 118 | Sharpsho | 103 | Flying Fair | 115 | 2,325 | 1.39 4-5 |
| 1916 | The Finn | A.Schuttinger | 120 | Strombo | 122 | Spur. | 9936 | 3,350 | 1.38 |
| 1917 | Ormesdale | J. McTaggart | 111 | Spur | 117 | Borrow | 117 | 3,850 | $1.391-$ |
| 1918 | Trompe La Mort | L. Mcate | 102 | Old Kocn | 118 | Pr. Mu | 104 | 3,865 | 1.382 |
| 1919 | Lanius. | J. Loftus | $1151 / 2$ | Flags | 119 | Star Ma | 116 | 3,865 | 1.4 |
| 1920 | Wildai | E. Ambros | 107 | Thundercla | 114 | On Wat | 112 | 3,865 | 1.38 4-5 |
| 1921 | Mad Hatter | E. Sande | 127 | Audacious | 117 | Yellow Han | 110 | 8,150 | $1.372-5$ |
| 1922 | Mad Matter | E. Stund | 129 | Careful | 111 | Sennings Park. | 127 | 8,025 | $1.363-5$ |

* Dead hoat.

LATONIA DERBY (HINDOO STAKES, 1883-1886).
3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles.

|  | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. |  |  | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1883 | Leonatu | I. Murp | 110 | Drake Carter. : | 107 | Lord Ragl | 110 | \$2,850 | 2.40 1-2 |
| 188 | Audrai | Fishbur | 110 | Fallen Leaf.... | 105 | Buchanan | 110 | 3,860 | $2.42$ |
| 1885 | Bersal | I. Murph | 118 | Lepanto | 118 | Lord Coleridge. | 118 | 4,080 | 2.42 3-4 |
| 1886 | Silver | I. Murp | 118 | Blue. | 118 | Mont'na Reg'nt | 118 | 3,810 | $0^{3-4}$ |
| 1887 | Libretto | I. Murphy | 118 | Jim Go | 121 | Montrose | 124 | 4,390 | 2.38 1-4 |
| 188 | Los Angele | Armstron | 110 | White | 112 | Gallife | 121 | 4,270 | 2.39 1-4 |
| 188 | Hindoocraf | Hollis. | 115 | Come to | 118 | King Reg | 112 | 4,300 |  |
| 1890 | Bill Letche | Allen | 115 | Riley. | 124 | Avondale | 112 | 5,380 | 2.43 |
| 189 | Kingman | I. Mu | 128 | Dicker | 117 | Poet Sc | 112 | 4,540 | $2: 451-4$ |
| 1892 | Newt | Clay | 117 | Ronald | 117 |  |  | 3,760 | 3.14 |
| 189 | Buck M | Tho | 117 | Boundles | 128 | Mid | 112 | 4,450 | 2.44 |
| $189$ | Lazaron | W. Ma | 117 | Pearl S | 117 | Selik | 120 | 6,555 | 2. |
| 1895 | Halm | Thorp | 127 | Free Adv | 117 |  | 1.17 | 6,720 | 2.34 1-2 |
| 1896 | Ben Bru | Simms | 122 | Ben Eder | 122 | Loki | 122 | 12,290 | $2.40 .1-2$ |
| 1897 | Ornamen | Clayton | 127 | F. F. V | 114 | Endu | 114 | 8,740 | $2.351-4$ |
| 1898 | Han d'Or | Conley | 114 | Plaudi | 127 |  |  | 7,620 | $2.321-2$ |
| 1899 | Prince McCl | Beauc | 122. | Deerin | 114 | Ways \& Means. | 115 | 6,825 | $2.361-2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1900 \\ & 1901 \end{aligned}$ | *Lieut: Gibson. . | Boland | 127 |  |  |  |  | 4,715 |  |
| 1901 | Hermando. | J. Win | 114 | Gaher | .110 | Judge Redwine. | $11{ }^{\circ}$ | 4,98 |  |
| 1902 | Harry N | Oti | 114 | South Tr | $114$ | Martin Burke. | 110 | $4,390$ | $2.383$ |
| 1903 | Woodlak |  | 114 | Bad New | 111 | Tancred | 114 | $7,035$ | ${ }_{3} .363-4$ |
| 1904 | Elwood |  | 127 | Ed Tiern | 117 | Lons | 112 | 5,730 | $2.423-4$ |
| 1905 | The For | Tre | 110 | Hambrig | 110 | McC | 117 | 5,950 | $2.33$ |
| 1906 | Sir Huol | Trox | 127 | Lady Nava | 122 |  |  | 5,095 | $2.364-5$ |
| 1907 | The Ab | J. Le | 114 | Redgauntl | 114 | Beau Brummel. | 111. | 4,410 | $2.46 \text { 1-5 }$ |
| 1908 | Pinkola | Min | 114. | Czar. | 114 | Ordon | 114. | 3,655 | $2.3525$ |
| 19.09 | Olamba | T. | 114 | The Pee | 111 | Plate | 110 | 3,095 | 2.39 1-5 |
| 1910 | Joe Mo | C. Gra | 117 | Boola Boo | 117 | Donau. | 127 | 2,925 | 2.33 2-5 |
| 1911 | Governor | T. Ric | 124 | Star Chart | 125 | Messenger Boy. | 117 | 3,550 | $2.302-5$ |
| 1912 | Free Lanc | Pe | 114 | The Manage | 114 | Worth. | 127 | 4,250 | 2.31 |
| 1913 | Gowell | Teahan | 117 | Great Britain | 122 | Found | 122 | 5,725 | 2.33 1-5 |
| 1914 | John | A. Neyl | 122 | Constant. | 122 | Dr. Sam | 119 | 6,025 | $2.302-5$ |
| 1915 | Royal I | C. Ganz | 122 | Tetan | 122 | Dortch | 122 | 10,125 | 2.32 |
| 1916 |  | F. Murp | 122 | George | 127 | Dick Wil | 119 | 9,950 | 2.37 |
| 1917 | Liberty | J. Loftus: | 122 | Cudgel | 122 | Midway | 122 | 9,950 | 2.3045 |
| 1918 | Johren: | F. Robinson | 127. | Extermi | 124 | Free Cu | 122 | 9,925 | 2.33 |
| 1919 | Be | J. Kummer | 119 | Omond | 122 | Regal | 117 | 16,000 | 2.37.3-5 |
| 1920 | Unse | Rodriguez | 126 | Gladiat | 126 | Ethel Gras | 112 | 16,300 | 2.32 |
| 1921 | Brother Bat | M. Gardn | 126 | Behave Yourself | 131 | Uncle Velo | 126 | 14,900 | 2.47, 3-5 |
| 1922 | Thibodaux | E. Pool. . | 126 | Yoshimi....... | 126 | Olympus. | 126 | 15,000 | 2.33 4-5 |

* Walkover

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.
(Sheopshead Bay, N. Y., 1884-1912; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913 and since.)
3-jear-olds and over; 1:14 miles.

| IR. |  | Jo |  |  | t. |  | gt. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 |  | W. Do | 124 | War | 102 | Jack of Hearts: | 114 | \$4,945 | 2.113 |
| 1885 | Po | Olney | 102 | *Richmon | 110 | Ratapla | 116 | 5,855 | 2.09 1-2 |
| 1886 | Trouba | Fltzpa | 115 | $\dagger$ Richm | 110 | Sarana | 110 | 5,697 | 2.12 1-4 |
| 1887 | Eurus | Davis | 102 | Orlfiamm | 104 | Wickha | 114 | 6,095 | 2.12 |
| 1888 | Elkwo | Mar | 119 | Terra Co | 122. | Fir | 117 | 6,812 | 2.07 1-2 |
| 1889 | Racela | Garriso | 120 | Terra Co | 124 | Gorgo | 110 | 6,900 | 2.0945 |
| 1890 | Sal | I. Mur | 127 | Cassius | 107 | Tenny | 126 | 6,900 | 2.06 4-5 |
| 1891 | Loan | Bergen | 110 | Major Domo | $1071 / 2$ | Cassiu | 115 | 9,900 | 2.07 |
| 1892 | Mo | Garr | 115 | Major Dom | 115 | Lampli | 104 | 17,750 | 2.07 2-5 |
| 1893 | Lo | McDe | 105 | Terrifier | 95 | Lamplig | 129 | 17,750 | 2.06 3-5 |
| 1894 | Ram | Taral | 120 | Banq | 119 | Sport | 114 | 12,070 | 2.06 1-5 |
| 1895 | Lazzaro | Hamil | 115 | Sir W | 126 | Song \& | 99 | 4,730 | 2.07 4-5 |
| 1896 | Henry o | Griffin | 129 | The Commoner. | 113 | Clifford | 126 | 5,850 | 2.07 |
| 1897 | Ben | Sim | 123 | The Winn | 115 | H2 | 1041/2 | 5,850 | 2.07 1-5 |
| 1898 |  | Cla | 119 | Semper Ego | 106 | Ogden | 109 | 6,800 | 2.08 1-5 |
| 1899 | Imp | , | 114 | Bannockbu | 112 | Wart | 114 | 6,800 | $2.08{ }^{-2-5}$ |
| 1900 | Kinle | cc | 125 | Ethelber | 130. | Gulde | 100. | 6,800 | 2.06 4-5 |
| 1901 |  | Spence | 112 | Watercu | $1011 / 2$ | Todd | 100 | 7,800 | $2.053-5$ |
| 1902 | Gold | - | 124 | Pente | - 99. | Blue | $124^{\circ}$ | 7,800 | 2.0 |
| 1903 | Africa | Ful | 110 | Her | 118 | Hunter | 98 | 16,490 | 2:10 |
| 1904 |  | Re | 127 | The | 124 | Irish Lad | 127 | 16,800 | $2: 05$ |
| 1905 | Beld | T | 123 | Prop | 109 | First Maso | 118 | 16,800 | 2.05 |
| 1906 | Go Bet | Sha | 116 | Dandel | 107 | Colonial Gi | 113 | 16,800 | 2.05 |
| 1907 | Nealón | W. Dug | 113 | Montgo | 104 | Beacon Lig | 100 | 16,800 | 2.06 |
| 1908 | Ballo | Notte | 127. | King Jam | 98 | Fair Play | 111. | 19,750 | 2.03 |
| 1909 | Fitz Herb | E. Du | 105 | Alfred Noble... | 104 | Fayette. | 101. | 3,850 | 2.03 |
| 1910 | Olambala | G. Arohi | 115 | Prince Imperial. | 101 | Ballot. | 129 | 4,800 |  |
| 1913 | Whisk Br | J. Notte | 139 | Lahore..... | 112 | Mer | 119 | 3,00 | 2.00 |
| 1915 | Stromboll |  | 122 | Sam | 110 | Sharpsho | 106 | 3,925 | 2.05 |
| 1916 | Friar |  | 101 | Short Gra | 117 | Strombol | 123 | 3,450 |  |
| 1917 | Boot | J. Loft | 122 | Borrow | 115 | The Fin | 129 | 4,900 | 2.05 |
| 1918 | Johren | F. Robi | 110 | Hollist | 118 | Battle | 107. | 7,500 |  |
| 1919 | Corn Tasse | L. En | 108 | Sweep OI | 108 | Bon | 107 | 5,200 |  |
| 1920 | Paul Jones |  | 106 | Boniface. | 115 | Extern | 123. | 6,350 |  |
| 192 | Audacious | C. Kumme | 120 | Mad | 130 | Sennin | 110 | 8,100 | $2.0$ |
| 192 | Capt. Alco | Ponce. | 108 | Flying Clou | 102 | Mad | 132 | 8,200 | . 05 |

* By Bold Dayrell. t By Virgil.

OTHER IMPORTANT RACES 1922.


## SARATOGA CUP.

(Saratoga, N. Y.)
3 -year-olds and over; $21-4$ miles, $1865-1886 ; 2$ miles, $1891 ; 15-8$ miles, $1901 ; 13-4$ miles, 1902 and since.

| R. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865 | Kentucky | Gilpatrick | 104 | Captain Moore. | 114 | Rhinodyne | 114 | \$1,850 | 4.01 1-2 |
| 1866 | Kentucky | C. Littlefleld | 114 | Beacon........ | 114 | Delaware | 104 | 2,250 | 4.04 |
| 1867 | Muggins. | Ciark | 118 | Onward | 114 | Delawar | 114 | 1,850 | 4.03 |
| 1868 | Lancaste | Haywa | 114 | J. A. Connolly | 108 | F. Cheath'm | 105 | 1,950 | 4.14 |
| 1869 | Bayonet | Milier | 108 | Nell. McDonald | 105 | Vauxhall | 108 | 2,250 | 4:10 |
| 1870 | Helmbo | Robin | 108 | Hamburg. | 90 | Glenelg | 108 | 1,850 | 4.03 3-4 |
| 1871 | Longfellow | Sw | 108 | Kingfisher | 108 |  |  | 1,550 | 4.02 3-4 |
| 1872 | Harry Basse | Row | 108 | Longfellow | 114 | Defender | 114 | 1,550 | 3.59 |
| 1873 | Joe Daniels | McCa | 108 | Harry l3ass | 114 | True Biue | 108 | 1,700 | 4.10 3-4 |
| 1874 | Springbok | Barbee | 108 | Preakness | 114 | Katie Plea | 105 | 2,450 | 4.11 3-4 |
| 1875 | 8Springbok | W. Clar | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | §Preakness | Haywar | 114 |  |  | Grinste | 108 | 2,250 | 3.56 1-4 |
| 1876 | Tom Och | Barbce | 118 | Parol | 197 | Big Sa | 118 | 1,850 | $4.061-2$ |
| 1877 | Parol Parol | Barrett | 115 | To | 124 | Athlene. | 115 | 2,150 | $\begin{array}{ll}4.04 & 1-2 \\ 4.08 & 1-2\end{array}$ |
| 1879 | Brambl | McLaughlin.. | 118 | Wliful | 100 | Lou Lanicr | 115 | 1,500 | 4.11 3-4 |
| 1880 | Long Ta | Woile | 125 | Franklin | 121 |  |  | 1,300 | 4.08 |
| 1881 | Checkma | I. Murp | 126 | Monitor | 119 | Irlsh King | 122 | 1,800 | 4.00 3-4 |
| 1882 | Thora | Brophy | 113 | Carley B | 101 | Alta B. | 96 | 1,850 | $4.051-2$ |
| 1883 | Gen. Mo | Fitzpatrick | 122 | Boatman | 115 |  |  | 1,950 | 4.21 1-2 |
| 1884 | Gen. Mon | Biayluck | 123 | Compensatio | 120 | L. St | 118 | 1,650 | 4.05 |
| 1885 | Bob Mi | Fitzpatrick | 118 | Boatman | 120 | Powhattan III. | 118 | 2,150 | 4.02 |
| 1886 | Volante | I. Murphy. | 118 | Aretin | 118 |  |  | 1,700 | 4.25 |
| 1891 | Los Ange | I. Lewis | 121 | Vailera | $1101 / 2$ | Ind. Rubbe | 107 | 2,900 | 3.43 1-2 |
| 1901 | Biues. | Shaw | 113 | Baron Pe | 113 | Imp | 122 | 3,350 | 2.52 2-5 |
| 1902 | Advance Guard | McCue | 127 | Wyeth. | 113 | A. William | 113 | 3,350 | 3.01 4-5 |
| 1903 | Africander. | Fuiler | 113 | Heno. | 126 | Waterboy | 126 | 7,600 | 2.58 |
| 1904 | Beldame | F. O'Ne | 108 | Africande | 126 | The Plcket | 126 | 8,350 | 3.03 4-5 |
| 1905 | Caughnawaga | Redfern | 127 | Beidame | 121 | Cairngorm | 113 | 5,800 | 3.00 4-5 |
| 1906 | Go Between. | Shaw | 127 | Sir Huon | 113 | Samson | 113 | 6,050 | 3.05 2-5 |
| 1907 | Running Water. | W. Mill | 121 | Nealon | 126 | Frank Gill | 113 | 6,050 | 3.06 1-5 |
| 1909 | Olambala. | Butweli | 113 | Wintergreen | 113 | Pins \& Needles. | 122 | 2,175 | 2.58 |
| 1910 | Countless | $V$. Powe | 113 | Olambala. | 126 | A. Jenks | 108 | 4,100 | 2.58 3-5 |
| 1913 | Sam Jackson | Loftus. | 124 | Ringling | 108 | Lahore. | 124 | 1,650 | 3.08 2-5 |
| 1914 | Star Gaze | J. McCahey | 126 | San Vega | 113 | Flying Fair | 121 | 2,175 | 3.10 |
| 1915 | Roamer | J. Butwell. | 123 | Virlie. | 124 | Star Gaze. | 127 | 2,225 | $3.014-5$ |
| 1916 | Friar Rock | J. McTaggart | 113 | Roame | 127 | The Finn | 126 | 3,375 | 3.03 |
| 1917 | Omar Khayyam. | J. Butwell :- | 113 | Spur. | 126 | Fair Mac | 127 | 5,050 | $3.074-5$ |
| 1918 | Johren | F. Robinson.. | 113 | Roamer |  | Schuger | 127 | 5,250 | 3.02 1-5 |
| 1919 | Exterminator | Schuttinger | 126 | Purchas | 1161/2 | The Trump | 116 | 5,350 | 2.58 |
| 1920 | Exterminator | C.Fairbrother | 126 | Cleopatr | 111 |  |  | 4,950 | 2.56 2-5 |
| 1921 | Exterminator | Kelscy | 126 | Walkove |  |  |  | 5,000 | 3.04 3-5 |
| 1922 | Exterminator | Johnson | 126 | Mad Hatter. | 126 | Bon Homme | 126 | 5,525 | $3.002-5$ |

\& Dead heat; stakes divided.

## BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Bclmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)
3 -ycar-olds and over; 1 1-4 miles, 1887-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915 and since.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | W'gt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887 | Dry Monopole. . | McCarthy | 106 | Blue Wing | 112 | Hidalg | 115 | \$5,850 | 2.07 |
| 1888 | The Bard. . . . . . | Hayward. | 125 | Hanover | 125 | Exilc | 114 | 6,925 | 2.13 |
| 1889 | Exile. | Hamilton | 116 | Prince Ros | 129 | Terra | 125 | 6,900 | 2.07 1-2 |
| 1890 | Castaway I | Bunn | 100 | Badge. | 114 | Erie | 110 | 6,900 | 2.10 |
| 1891 | Tonny | Barnes | 128 | Princc Royal. | 117 | Tea Tra | 116 | 14,800 | 2.10 |
| 1892 | Judge Morrow | Covingto | 116 | Pessara | 115 | Russcll | 114 | 17,750 | 2.08 3-4 |
| 1893 | Diablo. | Taral. | 112 | Lamplighter | 125 | Leonawell | 110 | 17,500 | 2.09 |
| 1894 | Dr. Rice | Taral | 112 | Henry of Nav're | 109 | Sir Walter | 120 | 17,750 | 2.07 1-4 |
| 1895 | Hornulpe | Hamil | 105 | Lazzaronc | 114 | Sir Waiter | 124 | 7,750 | 2.11 1-4 |
| 1896 | Sir Walter | Taral | 113 | Clifford | 125 | St. Maxim | 108 | 7,750 | 2.081 |
| 1897 | Howard Mi | Marti | 106 | Lakc Shor | 106 | Vollcy | 95 | 7.750 | 2.09 3-4 |
| 1898 | Ornament | Sloan | 127 | Ben Hollada | 121 | Sly Fox | 92 | 7.800 | 2.10 |
| 1899 | Binlasta | Mahc | 110 | Lanky Bob | 105 | Filigrane | 98 | 7,800 | $2.061-4$ |
| 1900 | Kinley Mac | McCue | 122 | Raffaelio | 113 | Herbert | 99 | 7,800 | 2.10 |
| 1901 | Conroy | O'Connor | 1021/2 | Herbert | 99 | Standin | 113 | 7,800 | 2.09 |
| 1902 | Relna | O'Conn | 104 | Advance Guard | 117 | Penteco | 100 | 7.800 | 2.07 |
| 1903 | Irish I, | O'Nolll | 103 | Gunfire | 111 | Heno | 113 | 14,950 | 2.05 2-5 |
| 1904 | The P1 | Helgesen | 119 | Irish La | 125 | Prope | 110 | 15,800 | 2.06 3-5 |
| 1905 | Delhi | T. Burns | 124 | Ostrich | 96 | Grazia | 109 | 15,800 | $2.061-5$ |
| 1906 | Tokalo | Bedell | 108 | Dandicion | 107 | The Pli | 120 | 15,800 | 2.05 3-5 |
| 1907 | Super | Mile | 99 | Beacon Lig | 100 | Nealon | 114 | 15,800 | 2.09 |
| 1908 | Celt. | Notter | 106 | Fair Play | 99 | Master R | 95 | 19,750 | 2.04 1-5 |
| 1909 | King James | E. Dugan | 126 | Restigouch | 114 | Celt | 127 | 3,850 | 2.04 |
| 1910 | Fitz Horbert | E. Dugan | 130 | Olambaia | 116 | Prince Imperial | 97 | 4,800 | 2.05 3-5 |
| 1913 | Whisk Broom II. | Notter | 130 | G. M. Mill | 106 | Sam Jackson. | 108 | 3,125 | 2.03 2-5 |
| 1914 | Buckhorn | McCaney | 113 | Ruskin | 119 | Rock View | 128 | 3,750 | 2.08 |
| 1915 | Tartar | J. McTaggart | 103 | Roame | 125 | Borrow | 128 | 3,850 | 1.50 3-5 |
| 1916 | Friar | Haynes. | 108 | Pennan | 123 | Slumber II | 111 | 3,850 | 1.50 |
| 1917 | Borrow | Knapp | 117 | Regret | 122 | Oid Roscbu | 120 | 4,850 | 1.49 2-5 |
| 1918 | Cudgel | Lyke. | 129 | Roaine | 120 | George Smith. | 122 | 4,850 | $1.501-5$ |
| 1919 | Itturna | Schutting | 105 | Purchas | 117 | Questionnaire. | 100 | 5,000 | 1.49 4-5 |
| 1920 | Cirrus | I. Eusor | 108 | Boniface | 122 | Mad Hatter | 115 | 5,850 | 1.50 |
| 1921 | Grey La | L. F Fator | 110 | John P. Gr | 124 | Exterminat | 129 | 7,600 | 1.4.) 4-5 |
| 1922 | Externina | Johnson | 135 | Grey Lax. | 126 | Polly Anu | 103 | 7.600 | 1.50 |

SARATOGA HANDICAP
(Saratoga, N. Y.)
3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1901; 1 3-16 miles, 1902; 1 1-4 miles, 1903 and since.

|  | First. | \%. | Wgt. | - Second. | Wgt. |  | Wgt. |  | me. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | Rockton | N. Tu | 116 | Wate | 107 | Water Color | 115 | \$6,800 | $1.531-5$ |
| 1902 | Francesco | H. Mich | 97 | Herber | 118 | Articulate. | 119 | 6,800 | 1.59 |
| 1903 | Waterboy | Odom. | 127 | Hunter Rai | 107 | Caughnawaga. | 109 | 8,800 | 2.05 3-5 |
| 1904 | Lord of the Val | Ly | 112 | Bad News | 108 | Caughnawaga.. | 111 | 8,800 | 2.05 |
| 1905 | Caughnawaga. | T. Bur | 119 | Water L | 108 | Beldame. | 120 | 8,300 | 2.07 |
| 1906 | Dandel | Sewell | 113 | Tangle. | . 97 | Gallavan | 99 | 8,300 | 2.04 3-5 |
| 1907 | McCar | W. Mill | 111 | Runnlng Water. | 115 | Dandell | 117 | 8,300 | 2.05 3-5 |
| 1908 | Monior | McCahe | 100 | Far West | 102 | Danoscara | 100 | 1,150 | . $2.054-5$ |
| 1909 | Aftlctio | E. Mart | 90 | K's Daug | 104 | Olambala | 116 | 3,850 | 2.05 |
| 1910 | Olambala | Butwell | 128 | Ballot. | 133 | Stanley Fa | 102 | 5,800 | 2.08 3-5 |
| 1913 | Cock o' the Walk | J. Gla | 107 | Laho | 110 | Rolllng Sto | 95 | 3,850 | 2.06 |
| 1914 | Borrow: . | J. Not | 123 | Hedge | 98 | Elylng Fail | 117 | 3,875 | 2.05 2-5 |
| 1915 | Roame | J. Butwel | 128 | Saratoga | 102 | S. Jasmine | 103 | 2,300 | $2.04 \cdot 2-5$ |
| 1916 | Stromb | J. McTaggart | 121 | Ed Crum | 123 | Friar Roc | 107 | 3,850 | $2.051-5$ |
| 1917 | Roamer | J. Butwell... | 122 | spur | 123 | Ticket | 107 | 4,850 | $2.061-5$ |
| 1918 | Roamer | F. Roblnson.. | 129 | Cudgel | 133 | Bondage | 105 | 5,350 | 2.02 1-5 |
| 1919 | Purchase | Knapp | 118 | Fairy Wis | 105 | War Clo | 117 | 7,000 | $2.02{ }^{2} 5$ |
| 1920 | Sir Barton | F. Sa | 129 | Extermi | 126 | Wlldalr | 115 | 5,200 | 2.014 .5 |
| 1921 | Yellow H | M1lle | 120 | Mad Ha | 132 | Audaci | 127 | 5,100 | 2.0348 |
| 1922 | Grey Lag. | Fator | 130 | Bon | 109 | Prudery | 116 | 7,750 | $2.031-5$ |

SARATOGA SPECIAL.
(Saratoga, N. Y.)
2-year-olds: $51 / 2$ furlongs, 1901-1905; $3 / 4 \mathrm{mlle}, 1906$ and since.


PREAKNESS STAKES.
(Pimlico, Maryland).
3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1909-1910; 1 1-8 miles, 1911 and since.

| YR. | - First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | chird. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1909 | Effendl | W. | 116 | Fashlon | 111 | H | 111 | - \$3,225 | - |
| 1910 | Laymin | Este | 84 | Dalhous | 110 | Sager | 116 | - 3,300 | 1.40 3-5 |
| 1911 | Waterva | E. Dug | 112 | Zeus | 118 | The N | 107 | 2,700 | 1:51 |
| 1912 | Col. Hollo | C. Turn | 107 | Bwana Tu | 120 | Tipsand | 107 | 1,450 | 1.56 3-5 |
| 1913 | Buskln. | Butwell | 117 | Kleburne | 111 | Barnega | 104 | 1,670 | 1.53 2-5 |
| 1914 | Holiday | Schuttinge | 108 | Brave Cunarder | 112 | Defendum | 106 | 1, 1,355 | 1.53 4-5 |
| 1915 | Rhine Mai | D. Hoffma | 104 | Half Rock. | 100 | Runes | 116 | 1,275 | 1.58 |
| 1916 | Damrosch | L. McAtee | 115 | Greenwoo | 107 | Achlevem | 126 | 1,380 | 1.54 4-5 |
| 1917 | Kalitan | E. Hayne | 116 | A1. M. Dlck | 116 | Kentucky | 116 | 4,800 | 1.54 2-5 |
| 1918 | * War Clo | J. Loftus. | 117 | Sunny Slop | 107 | Lanlus. | 110 | 12,250 | 1.53 3- |
| 1918 | *Jack Hare | C. Peak. | 115 | The Porter | 107. | Kate Br | 105 | 11,250 | 1.532 |
| 1919 | Sir Barton. | J. Loftu | 126 | Etern | 126 | Sweep On. | 126 | 24,500 | 1.53 |
| 1920 | Man o'Wa | C. Kumm | 126 | Upse | 122 | Wildai | 114 | 23,000 | 1.51 3-5 |
| 1921 | Broomspun | Coltlle | 114 | Polly | 100 | Jeg | 114 | 43,000 | $1.541-5$ |
| 1922 | Pillory. | Morri | 114 | Hea. | 114 | June Gr | 114 | 51,000 | $1.513-5$ |

*Run in two divisions.

## KEENE MEMORIAL STAKES

(Belmont Park, N. Y.)
2-year-olds; $3 / 4$ mile, $1913-1914 ; 51 / 2$ furlongs, straight, 1915 and since.

|  | First. | Jockey | Wgt. |  | Wgt. |  | gt. |  | 0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | Stake and | J. McCahe | 97 | Gaine | 116 |  | 113 | \$3,275 |  |
| 1914 | Comely. | J. McCabe | 100 | Hauberk | 116 | Geo. Roesch.... | 102 | 4,600 | 1.13 |
| 1915 | Ormesda | J. McCah | 113 | Paddy W | 113 | Kilmer | 110 | 2,325 | 1.06 |
| 1916 | Ivory Bla | F. Keogh | 115 | Camplire....... | 115 | Tumbler. | 116 | 3,900 | 1.04 2-5 |
| 1917 | Tracksen | J. Loftu | 115 | Lucullite........ | 127 | Bughouse. | 115 | 5,350 |  |
| 1918 | Hanniba | W. Kna | 112 | Star Hampton.. | 122 | The Tru | 112 | 6,850 |  |
| 1919 | Man $0^{\prime}$ | J. Loitus | 115 | On Watc | 115 | Anniversa | 115 | 4,200 | $1.053-5$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1920 \\ & 1921 \end{aligned}$ | Tryster Willam | E. Ambro F Sande | 128 | Kirkleving <br> Sweed By. | 112 | Normal. | 115 | 5,150 | $1.053-5$ |
| $1921$ | Willam | E. Sand | 115 | Sweep Cresta. | 115 | Blg H | 1115 | 6,525 6,200 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1.05 & 1-5 \\ 1.05 & 2-5 \end{array}$ |

## DWYER STAKES (BROOKLYN DERBY)

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduet, N. Y., 1914 and since.)
3 -year-olds; $11 / 2$ miles, 1887 ; $11-8$ miles, $1888-1897$; $11 / 2$ miles, $1898-1909$; $11 / 4$ miles, $1910-1914$; $11-8$ miles, 1915 and since.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887 | Hanover | McLaughlin.. | 118 | Dunbine. | 118 | Bronzoma | 115 | \$2,675 | 2.43 1-2 |
| $1888$ | Emp. of Norfolk. | Murphy | 118 | Sir Dixon | 118 | Prince Ro | 118 | - 3,740 | 2.08 3-4 |
| 1889 | Cynosure....... | Fitzpatr | 118 | Carrol | 118 | Zephyrus. | 118 | 4,790 | 2.10 1-2 |
| 1890 | Burlingto | Barnes. | 118 | Torso | 118 | Kenwood | 118 | 6,960 | $2.123-4$ |
| 1891 | Russell | Taylor | 122 | A mbul | 117 | Bolero | 122 | 5,270 | 2.10 |
| 1892 | Pa, iron | Haywoo | 122 | Charade | 122 | Mars | 122 | 5,240 | 2.10 1-4 |
| 1893 | Rainbo | Littlefie | 122 | Don Alon | 122 | Coma | 122 | 4,350 | $2.091-4$ |
| 1894 | Dobbin | Simms. | 122 | Assignee. | 122 | Sir Excess | 122 | 5,340 | 2.14 1-2 |
| 1895 | Keen | Griffin | 122 | Counter Tenor. | 127 | Sir Galaha | 122 | 4,640 | 2.10 1-2 |
| 1896 | Handspr | Dogget | 122 | Intermission. | 117 | Hamilton II | 122 | 7.800 | 2.10 1-2 |
| 1897 | Octagon | Simms. | 122 | Buddha. | 122 | Don de Oro | 127 | 7,960 | $2.10{ }^{2} \mathbf{3}-4$ |
| 1898 | The Hug | Spencer | 122 | Previou | 117 | Latson | 117 | 7,750 | 2.37 1-4 |
| 1899 | Ahom | H. Mar | 119 | The Boun | 119 | M'Leod of Dare | 119 | 7,750 | 2.36 |
| 1900 | Petruc | Spencer | 108 | Kilmarno | 126 | David Garrick.. | 111 | 8,475 | 2.34 |
| 190 | Bonniber | Spenc | 112 | Blues | 111 | The Parader | 126 | 7,750 | 2.33 4-5 |
| 1902 | Maj.Daingerfield | Odom | 118 | Homestea | 118 | King Hanover.. | 126 | 7,750 | 2.37 |
| 1903 | Whorler. | F'. O' | 118 | Golden Maxim | 118 | Merry Acrobat. | 118 | 7,750 | 2.39 1-4 |
| 19 | Bryn Maw | Lyne | 118 | Highball | 118 | TheSoutherner. | 118 | 10,000 | 2.35 |
| 1905 | Cairngorm | W. Dav | 118 | Migraine | 118 | Merry Lark. | 118 | 5,390 | 2.34 3-5 |
| 1906 | Belmere. | F. O'Ne | 118 | The Quall | 118 | King Henry | 115 | 9,475 | 2.37 |
| 1907 | Peter Pa | W. Mille | 126 | Paumono | 114 | Yankee Gir | 121 | 10,475 | 2.41 |
| 1908 | Fair Play | E. Dugan | 114 | King Jam | 122 | Chapultepec | 126 | 13,350 | 2.33 |
| 1909 | Joe Madden | E. Dugan. | 126 | Fayette. | 122 | County Fair | 111 | 9,225 | 2.37 4-5 |
| 1910 | Dalmatian | C. H. Shilling | 122 | Prince Imperial | 122 | Sweep | 126 | 2,300 | 2.07 |
| 1913 | Rock View | T. McTaggart | 123 | Prince Eugene. | 101 |  |  | 2,150 | $2.073-5$ |
| 1914 | Roamer | J. Butwell. | 117 | Gainer. | 120 | Charlestonian | 123 | 2,300 | 2.05 3-5 |
| 1915 | Chicle... | T. Butwell. | . 1116 | Sharpshoote Star Hawk. | 118 | S. McMeekin Churchill | 1112 | 2,275 | $1.54$ |
| 1917 | Omar Khayyam | A. Collins. | 125 | Rickety | 119 | Ticket | 122 | 3,850 | 1.54 1-5 |
| 1918 | Cudgel. | L. Lyke. | 129 | Roamer | 120 | George Smith | 122 | 4,850 | 1.50 1-5 |
| 1919 | Purchas | Knapp | 118 | Sir Barto | 127 | Crystal Ford | 109 | 4,850 | 1.52 3-5 |
| 1920 | Man-o'-Wa | Kumme | 126 | John P. Gri | 108 |  |  | 4,850 | 1.49 1-5 |
| 1921 | Grey Lag | 12. Sand | 123 | Sporting Blood | 112 | Copper Demon. | 108 | 7,100 | 1.49 |
| 1922 | Rag Joy. | Ponce | 117 | Letterman | 108 | Oceanic | 108 | 7,300 | $1.523-5$ |

WITHERS STAKES.
(Jerome Park, N. Y.. 1874-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.) 3 -year-olds; 1 mile.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874 | Dublin | Ponto | 110 | Vandalite | 107 | Redfer | 110 | \$3,200 |  |
| 1875 | Aristides | Swim | 110 | Rhadamanthius. | 110 | Ozark | 110 | 4,150 | 1.45 3-4 |
| 1876 | Fiddlesticl | Flake | 110 | Charl'y Howard | 110 | Mercile | 107 | 3,500 | $1.46 \text { 1-2 }$ |
| 1877 | Borabast. | Barret | 110 | Card. Wolsey... | 110 | Gicn Dudley | 110 | 4,200 | 1.46 |
| 1878 | D'k of Magenta. | Hughes | 118 | Bramble | 118 | Danicheff | 118 | 3,500 | 1.48 |
| 1879 | Dan Sparling. . | Kelly | 118 | Spendthr | 118 | Report | 118 | 5,305 | 1.48 |
| 1880 | Ferncliffe. | Barret | 118 | Grenada | 118 | Oden. | 118 | 3,800 | 1.49 |
| 1881 | Crickmor | Hughes | 115 | Priam | 118 | Filett | 113 | 4,275 | 1.48 |
| 1882 | Forester | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Marsh R | 118 | Rica | 113 | 4,600 | 1.46 1-2 |
| 1883 | Geo. Kin | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Pizarro | 118 | Trombon | 118 | 2,990 | 1.45 |
| 1884 | Panique | Fitzpatrick... | 118 | Himalaya | 118 | Pampero | 118 | 3,240 | 1.48 |
| 1885 | Tyrant. | P. Duffy... | 118 | Richmond | 118 | Tecumse | 118 | 3,070 | $1.451-4$ |
| 1886 | Blggone | Maynard | 113 | Repartee | 118 | Headland | 118 | 3,260 | 1.48 |
| 1887 | Hanover | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Stockton | 118 | Belvider | 118 | 3,490 | 1.46 1-2 |
| 1888 | Sir Dixon | Fitzpatrick.. | 118 | Prince Ro | 118 | Tea Tray | 119 | 3,620 | 1.47 |
| 1889 | Diablo. | Godirey. | 121 | Erie. | 118 | Reporter | 118 | 5,380 | 1.45 |
| 1890 | King Er | Garrison | 110 | Magnat | 113 | Cayuga | 113 | 8,140 | 1.41 |
| 1891 | Picknicke | F. Littlefiel | 117 | Montana | 117 | Laureston | 114 | 4,190 | 1.40 3-4 |
| 1892 | Tammany | Garrison. | 122 | Patron | 122 | Yorkville Bell | 117 | 7,460 | 1.40 |
| 1893 | Dr. Rice | Taral | 122 | Rainbow | 122 | Sir Walter | 122 | 9,470 | 1.42 |
| 1894 | Domil | Taral | 122 | H'y of Nav | 122 | Dobbins | 122 | 7,100 | 1.40 |
| 1895 | Lucania | Reiff. | 109 | Brandywin | 105 | Gothan | 111 | 2,700 | 1.41 3-4 |
| 1896 | Handsprin | Simms | 122 | Hastings. | 122 | Sherlock | 112 | 2,550 | 1.41 |
| 1897 | Octagon. | Simm | 119 | Ogden | 122 | Regulato | 119 | 2,550 | 1.43 |
| 1898 | The Hugueno | Spencer | 122 | Mr. Baiter | 122 | Handbal | 122 | 3,815 | 1.43 |
| 1899 | Jean Bereaud. | Clawson | 122 | Filon d'Or | 119 | The Bou | 122 | 4,450 | 1.42 1-4 |
| 1900 | Kilmarnock. | N. Turn | 126 | Mosmerist | 126 | Ildrim | 126 | 5,470 | 1.41 1-4 |
| 1901 | The Parade | Landry | 126 | Bonnibert | 126 | Bellario | 126 | 5,020 | $1.421-2$ |
| 1902 | Compute. | Shaw. | 126 | Old Engla | 123 | King Han | 126 | 4,815 | 1.42 |
| 1903 | Shorthos | Hasel | 126 | Mexican. | 126 | Injunctio | 126 | 6,395 | 1.41 |
| 1901 | Deilit. | Odom | 126 | Bryn Maw | 126 | Conjurer | 126 | 5,750 | 1.40 |
| 1905 | Blandy | W. Dav | 126 | Hot Shot | 126 | Sparkling Sta | 126 | 6,220 | 1.44 3-5 |
| 1906 | Accountan | J. Mar | 126 | Bohemian | 126 | Clark Griffith | 126 | 6,850 | 1.38 4-5 |
| 1907 | Frank | Nott | 126 | Peter Pa | 126 | Saracinesca | 123 | 7,775 | 1.40 |
| 1908 | Coli | Notter | 126 | Fair Play | 126 | King James | 126 | 12,090 | 1.41 |
| 1909 | Hilariou | Butwel | 126 | Joe Madden. | 126 | Fayette | 126 | 11,070 | 1.41 1-5 |
| 1910 | The Turk | M. McC | 126 | Prince Imperial. | 126 | Grasmere | 126 | 3,000 | 1.40 |
| 1913 | Rock View | Butwell | 118 | Prince Eugene. | 118 | Yank. Notions. | 118 | 2,325 | $1.392-5$ |
| 1914 | Charlestonia | Buriingam | 115 | Gainer. | 118 | Roamer | 115 | 2,900 | 1.39 4-5 |
| 1915 | The Fin | G. Byrno | 118 | Sharpshoot | 115 | Half Rock | 118 | 1,425 | 1.39 2-5 |
| 1916 | Spur | J. Loftu | 118 | Churchill | 118 | Friar Roc | 118 | 2,900 | 1.38 2-5 |
| 1917 | Hourless | J. Butw | 118 | Rickety | 118 | Skeptie | 118 | 5,475 | 1.39 |
| 1918 | Motor Cop | E. Tapila | 118 | Cum Sa | 118 | Tr. La Mort. . | 118 | 7,100 | 1.39 3-5 |
| 1919 | Sir Barton | J. Loitus. | 118 | Fternal | 118 | Pastoral Swain. | 118 | 8,075 | 1.38 4-5 |
| 1920 | Man-o'-Wa | C. Kummer. | 118 | Wiidair | 118 | David Harum. . | 118 | 4,825 | $1.354-5$ |
| 1921 | Leonardo II | Schuttinge | 118 | Sporting Blood. | 118 | Grey Lag | 118 | 5,475 | $1.372-5$ |
| 1922 | Suob II | Kummer | 118 | Pillory | 118 | June Gruss. | 118 | 7,240 | 1.3545 |

## TRAVERS STAKES.

(Saratoga, N. Y.)
3-year-olds; $13 / 4$ miles, $1864-1889$; $11 / 4$ miles, $1890-1892 ; 11 / 4$ miles, '1893-1894; $11-8$ miles, $1895 ; 11 / 4$ miles, 1897 ; 1 1-8 mlles, 1901-1903; $11 / 4$ miles, 1904 and slnce.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | Kentuck | Gílpa | 100 | Tinpe | 100 | Throg's N'k, Jr . | 100 | \$2,950 | 3.18 3-4 |
| 1865 | Maiden | Sewell | 97 | Oliata | 97 | SarahK, ..... | 97 | 3,400 | 3.18 1-2 |
| 1866 | Merrlll | $\mathrm{Abe}$ | 100 | Ulrica | 97 | Bayswa | 100 | 3,500 | 3.29 |
| 1867 | Ruthles | Gilpat | 103 | R. B. Connolly | 100 | DeCou | 100 | 2,850 | 3.13 1-4 |
| 1868 | Banshe | Smith | 97 | Boaster........ | 100 | Albuer | 100 | . 3,150 | 3.10 3-4 |
| 1869 | Glenelg | C. Mill | 110 | Onyx | 110 | Ivercau | 107 | 3,000 | 3.14 |
| 1870 | Kingfishe | C. Mill | 110 | Telegram | 110 | Fost | 110 | 4,950 | $3.151-4$ |
| 1871 | Harry Bas | W. Mil | 110 | Nellle Gr | 107 | Alroy | 110 | 5,000 | $3.213-4$ |
| 187 | Joe Daniels. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ROD } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 110 | Silent Fri | 110 | Wade Hampt'n. | 110 | 5,500 | 3.08 1-4 |
| 1873 | Tom Bowllng | Swi | 110 | Waverl | 110 | Merodac........ | 110 | 5,400 | 3.09 3-4 |
| 1874 | * Attila. | Bar | 110 | Acrob | 110 | Steel Eye | 110 | 5,050 | 3.09 1-2 |
| 1875 | D'Artag | Barbe | 110 | Milner | 110 | Arlstides | 110 | 4,850 | 3.061 1-2 |
| 1876 | Sultana. | Hayw | 107 | Barric | 110 | Frederick | 110 | 3,700 | 3.15 1-2 |
| 1877 | Baden Baden. | Savers | 110 | Bradam | 107 | St. James | 110 | 4,550 | 3.12 1-2 |
| 1878 | D'k of Magen | Hughes | 118 | Brambl | 118 | Spartan | 118 | 4,250 | 3.08 |
| 1879 | Falsetto | I. Murp | 118 | Spen | 118 | Harold. | 118 | 4,950 | 3.09 1-4 |
| 1880 | Grenad | Hughes | 118 | Oden | 118 | Turfman | 118 | 3,750 | 3.12 1-2 |
| 1881 | Hindoo | J. McLaug | 118 | Catocti | 118 | Getaway | 118 | 2,950 | 3.07 1-2 |
| 1882 | Carley | Quantrell. | 115 | Tom Plun | 118 | Mandam | 118 | 3,450 | $3.28 \cdot 3-4$ |
| 1883 | Barnes | J. McLaugh | 118 | Tennyson | 118 |  |  | 3,400 | 3.18 |
| 188 | Ratapl | Fitzpatrlck | 118 | Blast | 118 | Tecom | 118 | 4,150 | 3.07 1-2 |
| 1885 | Bersan | Spellman. | 118 | Irish P | 118 | Boot B | 118 | 4,025 | 3.08 1-4 |
| 1886 | Inspect | J. MoLaug | 118 | Elkwood | 118 | Silver | 118 | 3,825 | $3.101-4$ |
| 1887 | Carey | Blaylook | 118 | Oarsma | 118 | Penden | 118 | 3,825 | 3.17 1-2 |
| 1888 | Sir Dlxo | J. McLaug | 118 | Los Ange | 113 | Fa | 118 | 4,625 | 3.07 3-4 |
| 1889 | L,ong Dar | Barnes. | 118 | Flood Tl | 118 |  |  | 3,700 | 3.08 3-4 |
| 1890 | Sir John | Bergen | 118 | Frontena | 118 | Bu | 118 | 4,925 | 2.39 |
| 1891 | Vallera | R. Willia | 122 | Hoodlum | 122 | Silver | 115 | 2,900 | 2.49 |
| 1892 | Azra. | Clayton. | 122 | Ronald | 122 |  |  | 2,750 | 2.43 3-4 |
| 1893 | Stowawa | McDerm | 107 | Mirage | 110 | Wainu | 107 | 2,450 | 2.10 3-4 |
| 1894 | H'y of Navarr | Taral. | 125 | Joe Ripley | 110 | Rel San | 125 | 2,350 | $2.10{ }^{1-4}$ |
| 1895 | Liza | Griffin | 104 | Rey del Car | 109 | Maurice | 111 | 1,125 | $1.551-2$ |
| 1897 | Renssol | Taral | 126 | Tragedian. | 114 | Don de Or | 131 | 1,425 | 2.12 |
| 1901 | Blue | Shaw | 126 | Dublin. | 111 | The Para | 129 | 6,750 | 1.56 3-5 |
| 1902 | Herm | Rice | 111 | Gold C | 116 | Cunard | 111 | 6,750 | 1.54 4-5 |
| 1903 | Ada May | F. O'N | 106 | Rellable | 126 | Gimcra | 111 | 8,150 | 1.57 |
| 190 | Broomstic | T. Bur | 129 | Bobadil | 116 | Auditor | 111 | 850 | $2.064-5$ |
| 1905 | Dandelion | Shaw | 111 | Merry La | 126 | Glenecho | 126 | 8,350 | 2.08 |
| 1906 | Gallavan | W. M | 111 | Mohawk II | 111 | Reidmoor | 111 | 5,800 | 2.08 1-5 |
| 1907 | Frank G | Notter | 129 | Golf Ball. | 116 | Cork Hill | 111 | 5,800 | 2.07 |
| 1908 | Dorante | J. Lee | 116 | King Jam | 111 | Beaucoup | 111 | 5,800 | $2.093-5$ |
| 1909 | Hilarlous | Scoville | 129 | Practical. | 108 | Fayette. | 121 | 5,800 | 2.06 |
| 1910 | Dalmatia | C. H. Shilling | 129 | Barleythorpe | 111 | Hampton Court | 111 | 4,825 | 2.10 |
| 1913 | Rock Vie | T. McTaggart | 129 | Prince Eugen | 126 | Barnega | 115 | 2,725 | 2.06 3-5 |
| 1914 | Roamer | J. Butwell | 123 | Surprislng.. | 126 | Gainer. | 121 | 3,000 | 2.04 |
| 1915 | +Lady I | M. Garner | 106 | Saratoga | 121 | Iron Du | 111 | 2,150 | $2.11{ }^{2-5}$ |
| 1916 | Spur. | J. Loftus. | 129 | Star Haw | 116 | Franklin | 111 | 3,125 | 2.05 |
| 1917 | Omar Knay | J. Butwe | 129 | Rickety | 123 | Ticket | 120 | 5,350 | 2.08 4-5 |
| 1918 | Sun Brlar | W. Knap | 120 | Johren. | 126 | War C | 126 | 7,700 | $2.031-5$ |
| 1919 | Hanniba | L. Ensor | 120 | War P | 120 | Thundercla | 115 | 9,835 | $2.024-5$ |
| 1920 | Man-o'-War | Schuttlng | 129 | Upset | 123 | John P. Gr | 115 | 9,275 | $2.014-5$ |
| 1921 | Sporting Bloo | L. Lyke. | 116 | Prudery | 121 |  |  | 10,550 | 2.05 4-5 |
| 1922 | Little Chief. | Fator | 123 | Kai Sang | 120 | ISweep By. | 123 | 11,325 | 2.13 2-5 |

*Dead neat, Attila winning run-off in 3.08 3-4.
$\dagger$ Trial by Jury finished first but. was disqualified.

## CARLTON STAKES

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914.)
3-year-olds; 1 mile.

| $\overline{\text { YR. }}$ | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Valu | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887 |  | J. | 118 |  | 108 | Dunb | 108 | \$2,070 |  |
|  | Slr Dix | J. McLaugh'n | 119 | Racelan |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Carroll | $\stackrel{\text { F. Little }}{ }$ | 118 | Longst | 118 |  | 18 | 4,130 | 1.42 |
| 18 | Russell | F. Little | 122 | Terrifie | 122 |  | 122 | 4,420 | 1.4 |
| 1892 | Charade | Garrison | 122 | Mars. | 122 | Acto | 122 | 4,510 | 1.44 |
| 18 | Prince Geo | Lamley | 122 |  | 122. | Youn | 122 |  |  |
|  | Counter | Taral | 122 | Dobbln | 122 | Sir Sul | 122 |  | 1. |
| 18 | Handspring | Sim | 122 | Hamilto | 122 | Bonapar | 12 | 3,8 | 1.4 |
| 1897 | Don de Oro | Simms | 122 | Braw La | 122 | Octagon. | 122 |  | 1.4 |
|  | The Huguen | Spen | 122 | Sander | 117 | George B | 117 |  |  |
| 1900 | Standing | N. Turn | 111 | McMee | 111 | Mesmeris | 111 |  | 1.4 |
| 1901 |  | Spenc | 126 | Blues. | 111 |  |  |  |  |
| 1902 | Kıng Han | T. Bur | 118 | Masterma | 126 | Hyphen | 118 | ,850 | 1.40 |
| 1903 | Rellabl | T | 118 | Fire E | 118 | River Pir | 118 | 4,150 |  |
|  | C | W, | 118 | Orm'n's | 118 | Orth |  | 6,100 |  |
| 190 | Burgoma | Lyne | 118 | The Quall | 118 | Pegasu | 118 | 4,38 | 1.4 |
| 1907 | Dinna Ken | C. Koe | 111 | Peter P | 122 | Charles Edward | 118 | 5,4 |  |
| 1908 | Chapultep | R. MeDani | 118 | Questlon M | 118 | Transvaa | 11 | 6,790 | 1. |
|  | Hailar |  | 126 | Joe Madde | ${ }_{126}^{126}$ |  | 122 |  |  |
| 1914 | Luke ṀCL | M. Buxtod | 126 | rom | 113 | Charlest | 123 | 5,125 | . 38 |

TIDAL STAKES.
(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.)
3-year-olds; 1 mile, $1880-1901$; $11 / 2$ miles, 1902-1910. Then the track closed.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880 | L. Blackburn.. | J. MeLaugh'n | 118 | Kimball. | 118 | Kitty J. | 113 | \$2,350 | 1.45 |
| 1881 | Hindoo. | J. MeLaugh'n | 118 | Crickmo | 115 | Saunterer | 118 | 3,430 | $1.431-4$ |
| 1882 | Runnym | J. MeLaugh'n | 118 | Marsh Redon. | 118 | Hilarity. | 118 | 3,960 | $1.43{ }^{1} 3-4$ |
| 1883 | Barnes. | J. MeLaugh'n | 118 | Pizarro. | 118 |  |  | 4,320 | $1.463-4$ |
| 1884 | Young Duke | Shaner.... ; | 118 | Greyston | 118 | Wecher | 118 | 4,180 | 1.48 3-4 |
| 1885 | *Joe Cotton | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Pardee | 118 | Brookwood | 118 | 5,310 | 1.44 1-4 |
| 1886 | Inspector B | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Quito | 118 | Rock and Rye.. | 118 | 5,810 | 1.46 3-4 |
| 1887 | Hanover. | J. MeLaugh'n | 118 | Kingsto | 118 | Oneko.... . . . . | 118 | 6,740 | $1.413-4$ |
| 1888 | Defense | F. Littlefleld. | 118 | Bella B. | $1131 / 2$ | Prince R | 118 | 7,720 | $1.423-4$ |
| 1889 | Salvator | J. McI」augh'n | 121 | Eric | 118 | Reporter | 118 | 7,000 | $1.442-5$ |
| 1890 | Burlington | I. Murphy ... | 118 | Chesape | 118 | Banquet. | 118 | 8,480 | 1.45 |
| 1891 | Porchester | Hamilton. | 122 | Russell | 122 | Terrifier. | 122 | 5,770 | 1.42 4-5 |
| 1892 | Cnarade. | Simms. | 122 | Tammany | 122 | Patron | 122 | 6,690 | 1.41 1-5 |
| 1893 | Sir Walte | Doggett | 122 | Sir Francis | 122 | Lidgerw | 122 | 6,330 | 1.43 |
| 1894 | Dobbins | Simms. | 122 | Sir Excess | 122 | St. Maxim | 122 | 7,900 | 1.40 |
| 1895 | Keenan | Griffin. | 122 | Connoiss | 122 | Dolabra | 119 | 6,380 | 1.42 |
| 1896 | Margrave | Grifin. | 122 | Hastings | 122 | Formal | 122 | 5,690 | 1.43 |
| 1897 | Buddha. | Simms. | 117 | Scot. Chieftain. | 127 | Imperator | 117 | 3,090 | 1.42 1-5 |
| 1898 | Handball | R. Williams | 122 | Sanders. | 122 | Boy Orator | 115 | 3,770 | $1.412-5$ |
| 1899 | Filon d'Or | MsCue. | 123 | Lothario | 129 | Half Time. | 123 | 4,660 | 1.41 1-5 |
| 1900 | McMeekin | Mitchel | 118 | David Garrick.. | 126 | Mesmerist | 126 | 4,900 | 1.40 3-5 |
| 1901 | Watercolor | Shaw | 126 | Smile. | 126 | Military | 126 | 4,770 | $1.384-5$ |
| 1902 | Mj. Daingerfield. | Shaw | 126 | Goldsmith | 126 | Dixieline | 126 | 14,575 | $2.093-5$ |
| 1903 | Snortnose. | Haack | 126 | Charles Elwood | 126 | Whorler. | 126 | 14,450 | 2.12 1-5 |
| 1904 | Ort Wells | Hildeb | 126 | Delhi | 126 | St. Valentin | 126 | 15,250 | 2.06 |
| 1905 | Sysonby | Nicol | 126 | Agile | 126 | Cairngorm. | 126 | 14,550 | 2.05 |
| 1906 | Accounta | J. Mar | 126 | Bohemian | 126 | Bull's Eye | 126 | 15,050 | 2.10 |
| 1907 | Peter Pa | W. Mille | 126 | Hickory | 126 | Paumono | 126 | 15,050 | 2.07 2-5 |
| 1908 | Colin | Notter | 126 | Dorante | 126 | Stamina. | 121 | 15,050 | 2.04 |
| 1909 | Hilarious | Scovill | 126 | Fayette | 126 | Joe Madden | 126 | 14,550 | 2.05 |
| 1910 | The Turk. | M. McG | 119 | Dalmatian | 119 | Prince Imperial. | 119 | 1,450 | 2.03 4-5 |

*Dead heat.

## HOPEFUL STAKES.

(Saratoga, N. Y.)
2-year-olds; $8 / 4$ mile

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903 | Delni | Gannon. | 112 | Highball | 112 | Palmbearer | 112 | \$22,275 | $1.131-5$ |
| 1904 | Tanya | Hildebran | 127 | Rose of Dawn.. | 112 | Hot Shot... | 115 | 29,790 | 1.13 2-5 |
| 1905 | Monawk | Redfern. | 130 | Athletic. | 115 | Juggler. | 112 | 16,490 | 1.13 2-5 |
| 1906 | Peter $\mathbf{P a}$ | W. Knap | 130 | McCarte | 122 | Jope Joan. | 112 | 17,640 | 1.12 1-5 |
| 1907 | Jim Gaff | Nicol | 115 | Fair Play | 125 | Bar None. | 115 | 17,500 | 1.15 |
| 1908 | Helmet | Notter | 115 | Perseus. | 115 | Fayette. | 130 | 10,990 | 1.12 1-5 |
| 1909 | Rocky O | V. Powe | 122 | Sweep | 130 | Barley thorp | 115 | 17,160 | $1.131-5$ |
| 1910 | Novelty | A. Thom | 130 | Iron Mask. . . . | 125 | Naushon. | 125 | 19,140 | 1.14 |
| 1913 | Bringhu | Loftus | 113 | Little Nephew. | 113 | Black Broom | 107 | 4,100 | 1.12 2-5 |
| 1914 | Regret | J. Notte | 127 | Andrew M.... | 114 | Pebble. | 130 | 9,590 | $1.162-5$ |
| 1915 | Domina | J. Notter. | 130 | Big Smoke..... | 107 | Primero | 107 | 9,150 | 1.13 4-5 |
| 1916 | Campfir | J. McTagga | 130 | Omar Khayyam | 110 | Star Maste | 110 | 18,850 | $1.143-5$ |
| 1917 | Sun Bria | W. Knapp. | 130 | Papp.......... | 130 | Sycamore | 115 | 30,600 | $1.153-5$ |
| 1918 | Eternal | Schuttinge | 115 | Daydue. | 115 | War Mar | 115 | 30,150 | $1.133-5$ |
| 1919 | Man-o'-Wa | J. Loftus. | 130 | Cleopatra | 112 | Constancy | 124 | 24,600 | 1.13 |
| 1920 | Morvic | Johnson | 136 | Kal San | 130 | Whiska | 115 | 34,900 | $1.123-\overline{5}$ |
| 1922 | Dunlin. | Kummer. | 115 | Goshawk | 130 | Zev.... | 130 | 33,950 | $1: 12$ 2-5 |

## GRAND UNION HOTEL STAKES.

(Saratoga, N. Y.)

## 2-ycar-olds; $8 / 4$ mile.

| R. | Flrst. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Sec | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | K | T. | 110 | Goldsmi | 127 | D | 117 | \$6,975 | $1.131-5$ |
| 1902 | Grey Fria | 1. Bu | 114 | Judlth Cam | 122 | White Chapel | 122 | 10,990 |  |
| 1903 | Highball | Fuller | 117 | Dimple... | 110 | Rapid Watel. | 117 | 10,815 | 1.14 1-5 |
| 1904 | Siglight. | H. Ph | 110 | Jack Lory....... Sandy D. | 117 | Cairngorm. | 117 | 8,250 | 1.15 |
| 1905 | Battlea | IR | 117 | (Bull's Eye)... | 112 | Jerry Wernberg | 112 | 8,650 | 1.14 |
| $19$ | Penarri | Sha | 114 | Aletheuo...... | 112 | Don Enrique.. | 117 | 8,250 | 1.13 -55 |
| 1907 | Colin | W. Miller. | 127 | Jlm Gafl | 112 | Ben Fleet | 117 | 8,250 | $1.13$ |
| 1908 | Edward. | C. H. Shlllin | 122 | Bobbin... | 114 | Lady Hub | 111 | 8,250 | 1.15 |
| 1909 | Chickasaw | Page. | 117 | A melia Je | 114 | Shannon....... | 117 | 1,295 | $1.132-5$ |
| 1910 | Iron Mask | Notte | 114 | Footprint | 130 | Watervale. .... <br> Iittle Nephew. | 114 | 8,040 2,440 | 1.1245 |
| 1913 | Black Broon | Ambros | 107 | Bradley's Ch'e. | 113 | Little Nephew. . Distont Shore | 114 | 2,440 | $1.13131-5$ |
| 1914 | Garbage... | T. Davles. | 127 | Royal Mart 1) minant | 104 | Distant Sh | 107 | 4,100 | 1.13 1.13 1.5 $3-5$ |
| 1915 | Puss in Boo | M. Marner ${ }^{\text {J }}$, | 125 | Rickety. | 119 | T. McTaggar | 125 | 5,5,80 | $1.133-0$ 1.12 1.10 |
| 1917 | Sun Brlar | W. Knapp. | 130 | Kashmi | 115 | War Machine. | $1161 / 2$ | 8,550 | $1.162-5$ |
| 1918 | Sweep On | L. Gentry. | 127 | War | 115 | Lady Rosebud.. |  | 8,525 | $1.122-5$ |
| 1919 | Man-o'-V | J. Loltus | 130 | Upset | 125 | Blaz | 122 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,600 \\ & 7,600 \end{aligned}$ | $1.12$ |
| 1920 | Prudery Kai San | E. Amb Pator. . | $127^{\circ}$ | William | 127 | Pega | 119 | 7,050 | $1.123-5$ |
| 1922 | K | 1-4 | 115 | Dunlln | 115 | Bud Lerner | 127 | 9,775 | 1.15 |

## GREAT AMERICAN STAKES

(Aqueduct, N. Y., 1889-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)
2-year-olds; 5-8 mile.

| YR. | Fir | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | t. | e. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | St. Car |  | 115 | Bal | 115 |  | 115 | \$17.650 | 1.021 |
| 1890 | Russell | Garriso | 118 | Correct | 115 | St. | 118 | 17,650 | 1.02 |
| 1891 | St. Flor | Taylor | 118 | Victory | 118 | Lester | 118 | 16,650 | 1.03 1-2 |
| 1892 | Sir Walt | Garris | 118 | Don Alo | 118 | Ajax | 118 | 16,650 | $1.011-4$ |
| 1893 | Domin | Taral | 118 | Dobbins | 118 | Joe Ri | 119 | 18,675 | $1.013-4$ |
| 1894 | Waltze | Griffin | 118 | Utica | 118 | Applau | 115 | 15,600 | $1.041-4$ |
| 1895 | Applega | McCaf | 118 | Hazlet | 118 | Handspri | 118 | 16,400 | $1.02$ |
| 1896 | George K | Tara | 118 | Arbuck | 118 | Rhodesia | 115 | 12,195 | $1.021-4$ |
| 1897 | Prevlous | T. Slo | 113 | Handb | 118 | Varus | 113 | 9,750 | $1.013-4$ |
| 1898 | Jean Ber | T. Slo | 122 | Miller | 115 | Autum | 112 | 9.750 | 1.01 3-4 |
| 1899 | Vulcan | N. Tu | 112 | Missio | 112 | McMeekin | 112 | 13,305 | 1.02 1-2 |
| 1900 | Prince Ch | N. Tur | 122 | Prince Pep | 115 | Tommy A tkins. | 125 | 9,750 | $1.021-5$ |
| 1901 | Blue G | T. Bur | 122 | Nasturtiu | 115 | M. Daingerileld | 115 | 9,750 | 1.0245 |
| 1902 | Dale | Sha | 115 | Artysis | 115 | Martie Lewis.. | 112 | 10,570 | 1.00 |
| 1903 | Broomstic |  | 125 | Stalwa | 115 | Tim Sullivan. | 115 | 10,060 | 1.00 |
| 1904 | Song and |  | 122 | British | 115 | The Claimant | 115 | 9,800 | 1.02 3-5 |
| 1905 | Burgomas | Lyn | 115 | Bohem | 115 | Jerry Wernborg | 115 | 10,025 | 1.01 |
| 1906 | Water |  | 125 | Ballot | 115 | Superman. | 125 | 11,200 | 1.01 |
| 1907 | Coho | R. Lo | 115 | Masque | 115 | Bar None | 115 | 14,750 | 1.00 |
| 1908 | Sir M | J. Lee | 125 | Fayette | 115 | Bobbin | 115 | 13,200 | 1.00 3-5 |
| 1909 | Starb | E. Dug | 115 | Big Stic | 115 | Medallion | 125 | 1,925 | 1.02 4-5 |
| 1910 | Babb | E. Duga | 122 | Trap Ro | 129 | Housemaid | 122 | 7,120 | 1.02 |
| 1913 | Gainer | J. Wilso | 113 | Mater | 110 | Golden Chime | 113 | 3,700 | . 59 |
| 1914 | Lady Bar | C. Turner | 109 | Lampo | 106 | Trial by Jury | 106 | 1,925 | 1.01 |
| 1915 | Ormesd | J. McCahey | 120 | Bromo. | 108 | Damrosch | 109 | 2,325 | 1.01 |
| 1916 | Campfi | J. McTaggar | 112 | Ivory B | 127 | Ticket | 108 | 3,900 | 1.00 |
| 1917 | Sun Br | W. Knap | 112 | Luculit | 128 | Tracksen | 125 | 5,250 | 1.01 2-5 |
| 1918 | Dunboyn | G. Byrne | 115 | Eternal | 115 | High Tim | 125 | 6,600 | . 592 |
| 1919 | Bonnie M | W. Knapp | 127 | Head O'r Heel | 112 | Ralco | 112 | 5,050 | . 58 |
| 1920 | Touch Me No | C. Kummer | 112 |  |  |  |  | 6,600 | . 59 |
| 1921 | Broomster | L. Penma | 115 |  | 115 | Olympus | 112 | 7,600 | . 59 3-5 |
| 1922 | Goshawk | Morris. | 115 | Sunfer | 125 | Bud Lerne | 125 | 7,600 | . $591-5$ |

THE FUTURITY STAKES.
(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1888-1909; Saratoga, N. Y., 1910-1914; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1915 and since.)
2-year-olds; 3/4 mile, 1888-1891; 1,263 yds., 1 ft., 1892-1901; 3/4 mile, 1902 and since.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | gt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1888 | Pro | B | 112 | Salvator | 108 | Galen | 115 | \$40,900 | 1. |
| 1889 | Chaos | Day | 109 | St. Carlo | 122 | Sinaloa | 105 | 54,500 | $1.16-4-5$ |
| 1890 | Potoma | Hamilton | 115 | Masher | 108 | Strathmea | 124 | 67,675 | 1.14 1-5 |
| 1891 | His High | McLaugh | 130 | Yorkville Belle. | 115 | Dagonet | 108 | 61,675 | $1.151-5$ |
| 1892 | Morello. | Hayward. | 118 | Lady Violet. | 118 | St. Blaise-Bel'a. | 115 | 40,450 | 1.12 1-5 |
| 1893 | Domin | Taral. | 130 | Galilee. | 115 | Dobbins. | 130 | 49,350 | 1.12 4-5 |
| 1894 | Butterfli | Griffin | 112 | Brandyw | 108 | Agitator | 110 | 48,710 | 1.11 |
| 1895 | Requital | Griffin | 115 | Crcscend | 114 | Silver II | 108 | 53,190 | 1.11 2-5 |
| 1896 | Ogden | Tubervi | 115 | Ornamen | 116 | Roderm | 115 | 43,790 | $1: 10$ |
| 1897 | L'Alou | Clawson | 115 | Lydian | 115 | Uriel | 115 | 34,290 | 1.11 |
| 1898 | Martimu | H. Lewis | 118 | High Deg | 113 | Mr. Clay | 118 | 36,610 | 1.12 2-5 |
| 1899 | Chaco | Spence | 114 | Brigadier | 109 | Windme | 112 | 30,630 | 1.10 2-5 |
| 1900 | Bally | T. Sloa | 112 | Olympian | 112 | T. Atkin | 129 | 33,580 | 1.10 |
| 1901 | Yanke | O'Con | 119 | Lux Casta | 109 | Barron | 112 | 36,850 | 1.09 1-5 |
| 1902 | Savabl | Lyne. | 119 | Lord of the Vale | 117 | Dazzling | 116 | 44,850 | 1.14 |
| 1903 | Hambur | Fuller | 114 | Leonidas. | 123 | The Min | 122 | 35,930 | 1.13 |
| 1904 | Artiul. | Hildebra | 114 | Tradition | 127 | Sysonby | 127 | 42,880 | 1.14 4-5 |
| 1905 | Ormon | Redfern | 117 | Timber | 119 | Belmer | 117 | 43,680 | $1.114-5$ |
| 1906 | Elec | Shaw | 117 | Pope Jo | 116 | De M | 123 | 44,070 | 1.13 3-5 |
| 1907 | Colin | Miller | 125 | Bar Non | 117 | Chapultep | 117 | 32,930 | $1.111-5$ |
| 1908 | Masl | J. Notte | 118 | Sir Mart | 127 | Helmet. | 123 | 33,360 | $1.111-5$ |
| 1909 | Sweep | J. Butwel | 126 | Candleb | 117 | Grasme | 122 | 33,660 | 1.11 4-5 |
| 1910 | Novelt | C. H. Shilling | 127 | Bashti. | 118 | Love- | 114 | 25,360 | 1.12 1-5 |
| 1913 | Penna | C. Borel. | 119 | Southern | 119 | Addie | 114 | 15,060 | 1.15 |
| 1914 | Trojan | Burlingame | 117 |  |  |  |  | 22,110 | $1.164-5$ |
| 1915 | Thund | J. Notter | 122 | Bro |  | Achie |  | 16,590 | $1.114-5$ |
| 1916 | Campi | J. McTaggart | 125 | Ricket |  | Skeptic |  | 22,950 | 1.1345 |
| 1917 | Papp. | J. Allen...... | 127 | Escoba | 127 | Rosie O'Ğr | 124 | 1.5,450 | 1.12 |
| 1918 | Dunboyn | Schuttin | 127 | Sir Bar | 117 | Purchase.. | 119 | 30,280 | 1.12 4-5 |
| 1919 | Man-o'W | Loftus. | 127 | John P. Grie | 117 | Dominique | 122 | 26,650 | $1.113-5$ |
| 1920 | Step Ligh | F. Keo | 116 | Star Voter. | 127 | Gray Lag. | 119 | 35,870 | $1.121-5$ |
| 1921 | Bunting | F'. Coltilet | 117 | Gallan | 117 | Dream of | 114 | 40,700 | 1.11 2-5 |
| 1922 | Sally's Alley, | Johnson. | 116 | Zev | 124 | Wilderness. | 119 | 47,550 | 1.12 |

HUDSON STAKES.
(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and slnce.)
3-year-olds, 5-8 mile.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1887 | King Fish | J. McLaugh'n | 115 | Guarantee | 120 | Tea Tra | 115 | \$2,160 | $1.023-5$ |
| 1888 | Oregon. | J. McLaugh'n | 120 | Buddhist | 115 | Hot Scotc | 112 | 2,535 | 1.04 |
| 1889 | Ballarat | Hamiiton. . . | 115 | Leda | 112 | Houston | 115 | 5,840 | 1.02 1-2 |
| 1890 | Gray Rock | Bergen | 118 | Chatham | 118 | Miss Ransom | 115 | 5,470 | $1.053-4$ |
| 1891 | Georgia | F. Littlefi | 115 | D'k of Montrose | 118 | Oppress | 118 | 6,500 | 1.03 |
| 1892 | Wallace | Taral. | 118 | Don Alonzo.... | 118 | Integrity. | 118 | 4,020 | 1.05 |
| 1893 | Halton | T. Sloan | 118 | Hurlingham.... | 118 | Declare.: | 118 | 5,680 | 1.03 1-2 |

HUDSON STAKES-Conttnuea.

| R. | First. | Jocke | gt. | Second. | gt. |  | Wgt. | Value. | e. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1894 | Gotham | Laml | 118 | Mirag | 118 | P. of | 11 |  |  |
| 1895 | Applegat | Reiff | 118 | Hazlet | 118 | Forma | 118 | 4,000 | 1.03 |
| 1896 | *Arbuckl | McCal | 118 | *Geo. | 118 | Lith | 123 | 4,670 | 1.03 |
| 1897 | George K | Dogge | 113 | Hand | 118 | Murello | 113 | 2,980 | 1.023 |
| 1898 | Jean Bereau | T. Slo | 122 | Frohsi | 115 | Klngdon | 122 | 4,040 | 1.02 1- |
| 1899 | High Order | McCu | 112 | Marib | 112 | Withers. | 112 | 4,530 | 1.01 1-2 |
| 1900 | Prince Charles. | N. Tur | 115 | Irritab | 125 | Prince Pe | 115 | 3,900 | $1.013-$ |
| 1901 | Hanover Queen | ispence | 112 | Meridi | 115 | Whiskey King.. | 115 | 2,910 | 1.02 1- |
| 1902 | River Pirate. | Odom | 115 | Sir Vo | 115 | Injunction. | 115 | 3,950 | $1.00{ }^{2}$ |
| $1903$ | Palmbear | Gan | 112 | Highball | 115 | Luxemb | 115 | 5,080 | 1.01 |
| $1904$ | Glorifie | Gann | 125 | Dlamond | 115 | Veto | 112 | 3,720 | 1.00 |
| 1905 | Jacobit | W. Da | 112 | Jerry Wernberg | 115 | Nostro | 115 | 4,080 | 1.02 |
| $1906$ | Gretna Gre | Sewell. | 119 | Clara Russell... | 112 | Boola | 112 | 4,660 | 1.014 |
| $1907$ | Royal Vane. Towton Wigeing | Mount | 115 | Transvaal. | 122 | Alauda | 115 | 5,895 | 1.003 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1908 \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ | Lawton Wiggins. | J. Lee | 115 | Esperan | 115 | Sir John....... | 115 | 5,690 | $1.01$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1910 \\ & 1914 \end{aligned}$ | Trap Rock Sea Shell | E. Dugan | 125 | Doncast | 115 | Anna Casse | 112 | 3,560 | $1.02$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1914 \\ & 1915 \end{aligned}$ | Sea Shell. | J McCa | 114 | Double E | 114 | The Masqu'r'r.. | 122 | 8,050 | $1.00$ |
| 1915 | Paddy W | C. Bor | 113 | Emden | 102 | Damrosch...... | 107 | 1,525 | 1.01 |
| 1917 | Drastle | Butw | 112 | Bugh | 115 | woodtra | 112 | 1,925 |  |
| 1918 | High T | E. Tap | 112 | American | 116 | Dif.Ey | 112 | 3,650 | 0.58 2-5 |
| 1919 | Man-o | J. Lof | 130 | Violet T | 109 | Shoal | 115 | 2,825 | $1.013-5$ |
| 1920 | Parade |  | 98 |  | 108 |  |  |  |  |
| 1922 | Sunferenc | Johnson | 112 | Cherry Pie. | 130 | Bud Ler |  | 2,025 | . 59 2-5 |

*Dead heat.

## BELMON'T STAKES.

(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1867-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1905; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1906 and since.)
3 -year-olds; 1 5-8 miles, 1867-1873; 1 1-2 miles, 1874-1889; 11-4 miles, 1890-1892; 1 1-8 miles, 1893-1894; 11-4 miles, 1895; 1 3-8 miles, 1896-1903; 1 1-4 miles, 1904-1905; $13-8$ miles, 1906 and since.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Tlme. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1867 | Ruthless | Gilpatrick | 107 | De Courcey | 110 | Rivoli. | 110 | \$1,850 | 3.05 |
| 1868 | General Duke | Swim | 110 | N. Cumberland | 110 | Fanny Ludlow. | 107 | 2,800 | 3.02 |
| 1869 | Fenian | C. M | 110 | Glenelg | 110 | Invercauld | 107 | 3,350 | 3.04 1-4 |
| 1870 | Klngflshe | Dlck | 110 | Foster | 110 | Midway | 110 | 3,750 | 2.59 1-2 |
| 1871 | Harry Bassett | W. Mili | 110 | Stockw | 110 | By-the-S | 107 | 5,450 | 2.56 |
| 1872 | Joe Danicls. | Rowe | 110 | Meteor | 110 | Shylock. | 110 | 4,500 | $2.581-4$ |
| 1873 | Springbok | Rowe | 110 | Count D'Orsay. | 110 | Strachino | 110 | 5,200 | $3.01 \quad 3-4$ |
| 1874 | Saxon.. | Barbe | 110 | Grinstead...... | 110 | Aaron Penn't'n. | 110 | 4.200 | 2.39 1-2 |
| 1875 | Calvin | Swim | 110 | Aristldes | 110 | Milner......... | 110 | 4,450 | 2.42 1-4 |
| 1876 | Algerine | Donah | 110 | Fiddlest | 110 | Barrlcade | 110 | 3,700 | $2.401-2$ |
| 1877 | Cloverbrool | Hollowa | 110 | Loiterer | 110 | Baden Ba | 110 | 5,200 | 2.46 |
| 1878 | D'k of Magenta. | Hughes. | 118 | Bramble | 118 | Spartan. | 118 | 3,850 | 2.43 1-2 |
| 1879 | Spendthrift. | Evans. | 118 | Monito | 118 | Jericho | 118 | 4,250 | 2.42 3-4 |
| 1880 | Grenada | Hughes | 118 | Fernc | 118 | Turenn | 118 | 2,800 | 2.47 |
| 1881 | Saunt.er | Costello | 118 | Eole | 118 | Baltic | 118 | 3,000 | 2.47 |
| 1882 | Forester | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Babcoc | 118 | Wyoming | 115 | 2,600 | 2.43 |
| 1883 | George Kin | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Trombon | 118 | Renegade | 118 | 3,070 | 2.43 1-2 |
| 1884 | Panique. | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Kt. of Ellerslie. | 118 | Himalay | 118 | 3,150 | 2.42 |
| 1885 | Tyrant | P. Duffy... ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 118 | St. Augustine... | 118 | Tecumse | 118 | 2,710 | 2.43 |
| 1886 | Inspector | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | The Bard. . . . | 118 | Linden | 118 | 2,720 | 2.41 |
| 1887 | Hanover. | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Oneko. | 118 |  |  | 2,900 | 2.43 1-2 |
| 1888 | Sir Dixon | J. McLaugh'n | 118 | Prince | 118 |  |  | 3,440 | 2.40 1-4 |
| 1889 | Erie | Haywood. . . | 118 | Diable. | 125 | Zephyrus | 118 | 4,960 | 2.47 |
| 1890 | Burling | Barnes. | 118 | Devote | 115 | Pandishah | 113 | 8,500 | 2.08 3-4 |
| 1891 | Foxford | Garrison | 11812 | Montan | 117 | Laureston | 112 | 5,070 | 2.08 3-4 |
| 1892 | Patron | Haywar | 122 | Shellbar | 122 |  |  | 5,610 | 2.17 |
| 1893 | Comanc | Simms. | 117 | Dr. Ric | 122 | Rainbow | 119 | 5,310 | $1.531-4$ |
| 189 | H'y of Navarre | Simms | 117 | Prig | 119 | Assignee | 115 | 6,680 | $1.561-2$ |
| 1895 | Belmar.. | Taral | 119 | Counter Tenor | 126 | Nanki Pooh | 126 | 2,700 | 2.11 1-2 |
| 1896 | Hasting | Griffln. | 122 | Handsprin | 125 | Hamilton II | 110 | 3,025 | $2.241-2$ |
| 1897 | Scot. Chieftain | Scherrer | 115 | On Deck. | 115 | Octagon | 122 | 3,550 | $2.231-2$ |
| 1898 | Bowling Bronk. | Littlefiel | 122 | Previous. | 122 | Hamburg | 122 | 7,810 | 2.32 |
| 1899 | Jeall Bereaud.. | Clawson | 122 | Half Tlme | 119 | Glengar.. | 122 | 9,445 | 2.23 |
| 1900 | Ildrin.. | N. Turne | 126 | Petruchio | 126 | Missionar | 126 | 14,790 | 2.21 1-2 |
| 1901 | Commando | Spencer. | 126 | The Parad | 126 | All Green | 126 | 11,595 | 2.21 |
| 1902 | Masterman | Bullman | 126 | Ranald | 126 | King Hanov | 126 | 13,220 | $2.221-2$ |
| 1903 | Africande | Bullma | 126 | Whorler | 126 | Red Knight | 126 | 12,285 | $2.231-5$ |
| 1904 | Delhi. | Odom | 126 | Graziall | 126 | Rapid Wa | 126 | 11,575 | $2.063-5$ |
| 1905 | Tanya. | Hildebr | 121 | Blandy. | 126 | Hot Shot. | 126 | 17,240 | 2.08 |
| 1906 | Burgomast | Lyne | 126 | The Quai | 126 | Accountan | 126 | 22,700 | 2.20 |
| 1907 | Peter Pan. | Mounta | 126 | Superman | 126 | Frank Gill | 126 | 22,765 |  |
| 1908 | Colin. | Notter | 126 | Fair Play | 126 | King James. | 126 | 22,765 |  |
| 1909 | Joe Madde | E. Duga | 126 | Wise Mason.. | 123 | Don McDonald | 123 | 24,550 | $2.213-5$ |
| 1910 | Sweep. | Butwell | 126 | D. of Ormonde. | 126 |  |  | 9,700 | 2.22 |
| 1913 | Princess Eugcne. | Troxler | 109 | Rock View | 128 | Flying Fairy... | 106 | 2,825 | 2.18 |
| 1914 | Luke McLuke. | M. Buxton. | 126 | Gainer. | 126 | Charlestonian.. | 123 | 3,025 | 2.20 |
| 1915 | The Finn. | G. Byrne. | 126 | Hall Roc | 126 | Pebble | 126 | 1,825 | $2.182-5$ |
| 1916 | Friar Rock | E. Haynes. | 126 | Spur | 126 | Churchil | 126 | 4,100 | 2.22 |
| 1917 | Hourless | J. Butwell | 126 | Skeptic | 126 | Wonderfu | 123 | 5,800 | 2.17 4-5 |
| 1918 | Johren | T. Robinson. | 126 | War Cloud | 126 | Cum Sah | 126 | 8,950 | $2.202-5$ |
| 1919 | Sir Barto | J. Loftus..... | 126 | Sweep On. | 126 | Nat. Bridg | 126 | 11,950 | $2.17{ }^{2} 2-5$ |
| 1920 | Man-o'-War. | C. Kummer. | 126 | Dolnnaeona. | 126 |  |  | 7,950 | 2.14 1-5 |
| 1921 | Grey Lag | E. Sunde. | 126 | Sporting Blood. | 126 | Irea |  | 8,400 38,700 | $2.164-5$ |
| 1922 | Pillory. | Miller. | 126 | Snob II | 126 | Irea | 126 | 38,700 | 2.18 4-5 |

No racing in 1911 and 1912. *No tine taken.

## BRIGHTON CUP.

(Brighton Beach, N. Y., 1897-1907. Track discontinued after 1908 racing.)
3 -year-olds and over; 2 1- 4 miles.

| YR. | FYrst. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | e. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | The Fria | Littlef | 115 | Sunny | 111 | Ben Brush. | 130 |  | $3.561-2$ |
| 1898 | Hamburg | T. Sloa | 112 | Ogden. | 130 | How. Mann | 133 | 5,300 | $4.023-4$ |
| 1899 | Bangle | Maher | 124 | Don de O | 127 | Latson. | 124 | 5,675 | 3.56 2-5 |
| 1900 | Ethelbert | Spence | 124 | $\operatorname{Imp}$ | 121 | Sid. Lu | 109 | 6,600 | 3.49 1-5 |
| 1901 | Pr. of Melbourne | Shaw | 124 | Rochester | 121 |  |  | 5,775 | 4.03 3-5 |
| 1902 | Gold Heels. | Odom | 124 | Sun.Shower ... | 101 | Sunri | 121 | 6,350 | $3.543-5$ |
| 1903 | Hermis | Rediern | 124 | Maj. Daingerf' ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 124 | Igniter | 124 | 8,825 | 3.53 2-5 |
| 1904 | Africal | O'Neil | 124 | McChesney. | 125 | Maj. Daingerl'd | 125 | 9,800 | 3.55 - |
| 1905 | Cairngor | O'Ne Noon | 1110 | Caughnawag | 125 |  |  | 9,800 9,800 | 4.08 <br> 3.59 <br> 3.5 |
| 1907 | Salvidere | E. Dugan | 108 | Runnlng Water. | 121 | Ba | 111 | 9,800 9,800 | $3.59{ }^{1-5}$ |

## BRIGHTON DERBY

(Brighton Beach, N. Y., 1901-1907.)
3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles, 1901; 1 1-4 miles; 1902-1903; 1 1-2 miles, 1904-1907.

| YR. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | Watercolo | en | 126 | All Green | 116 | Mortallo | 116 | \$8,300 | $2.341-5$ |
| 1902 | Hyphen | Odom | 115 | Maj. Dainger ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 126 | Homestea | 111 | 7,550. | 2.04 1-5 |
| 1903 | Charles Elwood | F. O'Nei | 106 | Slave. | 106 | Rigodon | 126 | 7,550 | $2.05$ |
| 1904 | Ort Wells. | F. O'Neil | 126 | Knight Errant. | 126 | Bobadil | 111 | 9,725 | 2.32 2-5 |
| 1905 | Sysonby. | Nicol | 126 | Agile. | 126 | Pasaden | 118 | 11,750 | $2.331-5$ |
| 1906 1907 | Accountan | J. Ma | 126 | Samso | 126 | Albert F | 112 | 11,750 11,750 | $2.371-5$ $2.304-5$ |

## BRIGHTON HANDICAP

(Brighton Beach, N. Y., 1896-1907; Empire City track, N. Y., 1910.)
3-year-olds and over: 1 1-4 miles.

| R. | First. | Jockeys. | Wgt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | Wgt. | Value. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | Nanki Poo | Dogget | 109 | Clifford | 128 | Dutch | 98 | \$1,850 | $2.123-4$ |
| 1897 | Ben Brush | Simms | 126 | The Fri | 107 | Volley | 105 | 1,850 | 2:09 |
| 1898 | Ornamen | Simms | 128 | Tillo | 126 | Geo. Ke | 101 | 2,490 | 2.07 3-4 |
| 1899 | Imp | O'Lea | 115 | Ethelbert. | 106 | Bangle | 112 | 8,420 | 2.05 2-5 |
| 1900 | Jack | Henry | 109 | The Kentuckian | 109 | Imp | 129 | 9,945 | 2.04 3-5 |
| 1901 | Toddy | L. Sm | 100 | Water Cu | 100 | Alcedo | 123 | 8,640 | $2.071-5$ |
| 1902 | Cold Hë | Odoma | 126 | Blues. | 123 | Argregor | 109 | 8,045 | $2.034-5$ |
| 1903 | Waterboy | Odom | 124 | Royal Hampton | 107 | Riv. Pirat | 105 | 15,995 | $2.031-5$ |
| 1904 | Broomsti | T. Bur | 104 | Irish Lad. . . . . | 127 | Highball | 115 | 21,750 | $2.0245$ |
| 1905 | Artful. ${ }^{\text {Ram's }}$ Hor | Hildebr | 103 | Ort Wells | 125 | Beldame | 125 | 21.750 | 2.04 4-5 |
| 1906 | Ram's Hor | Sewell | 114 | First Maso | 114 | Tokalon | 118 | 19,750 | 2.03 3-5 |
| 1907 | Peter Pan | Notter | 115 | McCarter . . . | 101 | Montg | 109 | 19,750 | $2.033-5$ |
| 1910 | Olambala | Gx. Arch | 119 | Hampton Court | 96 | Czar. | 110 | -4,800 | $2.063-5$ |

AMERICAN DERBY.
(Washington Park, Chicago.)
3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles.

|  | Fi | Jo | gt. | Second. | Wgt. | Third. | gt. | a | e. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | Modes |  | 117 | Kosci | 11 | Bob Co | 115. | 0,700 | 2. 42 |
| 1885 | Volant | Murph | 123 . | Favor | 123 | Troubad | 123 | 9,570 | 2.49 1-2 |
| 1886 | Silver | Murphy | 121 | Blue Win | 121 | Sir Josep | 118. | 8,160 | $2.371-4$ |
| 1887 | C. H. Todd | Hamilto | 118 | Miss For | 113 | Wary | 116 | 13,690 | $2.361-2$ |
| 1888 | Emp'r of Norfolk | Murphy | 123 | Falcon | 121 | Los Ange | 116 | 14,340 | 2.40 1-4 |
| 1889 | Spokane | Kiley | 121 | Sorren | 118 | Retrieve...... | 116 | 15,440 | 241 1-4 |
| 1890 | Uncle B | Kiley | 1151/2 | Santiago | 118 | Ben Kingsbury | 1081/2 | 15,260 | 2.55 3-4. |
| 1891 | Strath | Covingto | 112 | Poet Sco | 115 | Kingman. | 129. | 18,610 | 2.49 1-4 |
| 1892 | Carlsbad | R. Willia | 122 | Zaldivar | 122 | Cicero. | 115 | 16,930 | 3.04 1-4 |
| 1893 | Boundless | Garrison. | 122 | St. Leonards | 122 | Clifford | 122 | 49,500 | 2.36 |
| 1894 | Rey el Ani | Van Kure | 122 | Senator Grad | 122 | Despot | 122. | 19,750 | 2.36 |
| 1898 | Plink Coat | W. Martin | 127 | Warrenton.. | 122 | Isabey. | 122 | 9,225 | $2.423-4$ |
| 1900 | Sidney Lu | Bullma | 122 | James. | 122 | Lieut, G | 129 | 9,425 | 2.40 1-4 |
| 1901 | Robert Wadde | Bu | 119 | Terminu | 127 | The Para | 122 | 19,275 | 2.33 4-5 |
| 1902 | Wyeth | Lyne | 122 | L. Apple | 122 | Aladdin | 122 | 19,875 | 2.40 1-5 |
| 1903 | The Pick | Helges | 115 | Claude.. | 127 | Bernay | 122 | 27,025 | 2.33 |
| 1904 | Highball | Fuller. | 122 | Woodson | 122 | Rapid. Wat | 122 | 26,325 | 2.33 |

Track dismantled in 1906.

## HARNESS HORSE RACING.

The Grand Circuit season of 1922 included fourteen meeting at which 274 races were decided. These were divided into 161 events for trotters and 113 races for pacers. The prize money divided during the season amounted to $\$ 517,012.25$. Czar Worthy was the largest individual winner on the circuit, his record consisting of elght firsts, two seconds. two thirds in twelve starts for a total of $\$ 22,800$. Lee Worthy was second high winning winner with $\$ 22,700$, and Peter the Brewer third with $\$ 17,287.50$.

## GRAND CIRCUIT SUMMARY

Grand cireuit leading drivers: Walter R. Cox won A5 events, Thomas W. Murphy 34 events and Alonzo McDonald 24. Cox was the leading money winner with $\$ 65,713$ and Murphy second with $\$ 60,809$.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM.


WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

| DISTANCE. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2$ mile | Dlrectum I. | Syracuse, N. Y | Sept. 14, 1916 |  | . $553 / 4$ |
| $1 \text { mile. }$ | Dan Patch $\dagger$ | Lexington, Ky. | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Oep. } & 7,1910 \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $1.551 / 4$ |
| 1 mile, by a stallion..... | Dan Patch $\dagger$ | Lexing ton, | Oct. 7, 1905 |  | $1.551 / 4$ |
| 1 mi , by staliion, in open | Directum I. | Syracuse, N. Y | Sept. 15, 1915 |  | $1.563 / 4$ |
| 1 mile, by a gelding.... | Prince Alert | New York, N. | Sept. 23, 1903 |  | 1.57 |
| 1 mile, by geldlng, in open | Frank Bogas | Detroit, Mic | Sept. 18, 1914 |  | $1.591 / 4$ |
| 1 mile, in a race. . . . . . | Directum I. | Columbus, O | Sept. 30, 1914 |  | $1.58$ |
| 1 mi , by mare, in a race. | Mles Harris | Toledo, Ohio | July 23, 1918 |  | $1.581 / 4$ |
| 1 mile, haif-mlle track. 1 mile, yeariing filly. . | Single G Rose McGee ${ }^{*}$ | Des Moines, Io | Aug. 26, 1918 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.01 \\ & 2.191 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 mile, yearling colt. . . | Frank Perry* | Lexington, Ky | Sept. 12, 1911 |  | 2.15 |
| 1 mile, two-year-old colt. | Direct the Work | Lexington, Ky | Sept. 13, 1917 |  | $2.061 / 2$ |
| 1 mile, two-year-old fily. | Palmetto. | Lexlngton, Ky | $\|$Oct.  <br> Sept 3 |  | $2.07$ |
| 1 mile, three-year-old. | Anna Bradf William. | Columbus, Ohlo Grand Rapids, Mich.. | Sept. 29, 1914 <br> Aug. 5, |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00^{3 / 4} \\ & 2.00^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 mile, hlgh-wheel sulky. | Dan Patch* | Macon, Ga.t . . . . . . . . | Nov. 30, 1903 |  | $2.04{ }^{3} / 4$ |
| 2 miles. | Dan Patch* | Macon, Ga. $\dagger$ | Nov. 30, 1903 |  | 4.17 |
| 3 mile | Elastic Pointe | Kendallville, Ind | Oct. 1, 1909 |  | $7.311 / 2$ |
| 4 mile | Joe Jefferson | Knoxviile. Iowa (reg). | Nov. 13, 1891 |  | 10.10 |
| 5 miles. | Marconi. | Quebec, Canada. .... | Sept. 10, 1917 |  | $12.023 / 4$ |
| Best 2 heats, by stallion. | Directum I | Columbus, Ohi | Sept. 30, 1914 |  | 2.00 |
| Best 2 heats, by mare... | Margaret Dillon | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 6, 1922 | $1.591 / 4$ | 1.59 |

PACING-WITH, RUNNING MATE.
1 mile.
|Flying Jib \& mate. .|Chillicothe, Ohio. . . . . |Oct.
4, 1894|
$1.581 / 4$
TO WAGON.

| Distance. | Name. | Place. | Date. | Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mile (against time) | Dan Patch* | Memphis, Tenn | Oct. 27, 1903 |  | 1.571/4 |
| 1 mile, in a race. | Angus Pointe | Memphis, Tenn. | Oct. 20, 1904 |  | $2.041 / 2$ |
| 2 miles | Young Am |  |  |  | $4.581 / 2$ |
| 4 miles. | Longfellow | San Francisco, Ca | Dec. 31, 1869 |  | 10.42 1/2 |
| 5 miles. | Lady St. Clai | San Francisco, Cal | Dec. 11, 1874 |  | 12.54 3 \% |
| Best 2 heats | Coney. | St. Louis, Mo. . . | Oct. 4, 1900 | . $2.051 / 4$ | 2.053 |
| Best 3 heats. | Johnston | St. Paul, Minn. | Sept. 16, 1887 | $2.161 / 42.151 / 2{ }^{\circ}$ | $2.151 / \pm$ |

* Against time. + Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.
(See notes on next page.)

| DISTANCE. | Name. | Place. | Date. |  | Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mi . (world's record) | Peter Mannin | Lexlng | Oct. 4, 1922 |  |  |  |
| 1 mi. , in a race. | Hamburg Belle. | North Randall, Ohio. | Aug. 25, 1909 |  |  |  |
| 1 mi., on half-mile track. | Uhlan*.. | Goshen, N. Y | Aug. 24, 1911 |  |  | 2.023 |
| $1 \mathrm{mi} .$, by a stallion. . | Lee Axworthy* | Lexington. Ky | Oct. 8, 1916 |  |  | 1. |
| 1 mi ., by a gelding | Peter Manning* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 4, 1922 |  |  | $1.563 / 4$ |
| 1 mi ., by a mare. . . . . . . | Nedda* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 4, 1922 |  |  | $1$ |
| 1 mi., wlth running mate | Uhian* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 9, 1913 |  |  |  |
| 1 mi ., by a yearling... 1 mi . | Airdale* <br> The Real Lad | Lexington, $K y$ Lexington, Ky | Oct. 2,1912 <br> Oct. 7,1916 |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{mi} .$, by a two-year-old. $1 \mathrm{mi} .$, by a three-year-old | The Real Lad Sister Bertha | Lexington, K Lexington, Ky | Oct. 7, 1916 Oct. 12, 1920 |  |  | 2.02 |
| $1 \mathrm{mi} .$, i y a four-year-old. | Arlon Guy* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 6, 1921 |  |  | $1.591 / 2$ |
| $1 \mathrm{mi} .$, by a five-year-oid. | Peter Manning* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 6, 1921 |  |  | 1.57 |
| 1 nil., by a six-year-old.. | Peter Mannlng* | Lexing ton, Ky | Oct. 4, 1922 |  |  | 1.56 |
| 1 ml ., to high-wheel sulky 1 mi ., to high-wheei sulky | Major Deimar* Peter Billiken* $\ddagger$ | Mempliia, Ten | Oct. 26, 1904 |  |  | 2.07 |
| 1 mi ., to high-wheei sulky Best 2 heats. . . . . . . . . . | Peter Billiken* <br> Hamburg Belle | North R, Nandali, Onilo. | Aug. 20, 1914 |  |  |  |
| Best 3 heats | Peter Manning | Lexlngton, Ky....... | Oct. 7, 1920 | 2.03 | $2.023 / 4$ | 2.02 |
| 2 miles | The Harvester* | Lexington, Ky | Oct. 13, 1910 |  |  | $4.15$ |
| 2 miles | \{ Nightlngaie* | Nasllville, Tenn. (reg) | Oct. 20, 1893 |  |  | $6.5$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Falry Wood. } \\ \text { Bertie R . . }\end{array}\right.$ | Minneapolis, Minn.... | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 1,1895 \\ \text { Sept. 11, 1899 } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 9.58 |
|  | \{ Serator L L. | San Jose, Cal. (reg) | Sov. 11, 2,1894 |  |  | 10.12 |
| 5 m | Imogene Cons | Quebec, P. Q., Can. | Sept. 29, 1919 |  |  |  |
| 10 mile | \{ Pascal*... |  | Nov. 2, 1893 |  |  | $26.15$ |
| 20 mile | Capt, McGow | S. Franclsco, Cal. (reg) Boston, Mass. (reg). . | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Nov. } 23,1878 \\ \text { Oct. } 31,1865 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| 30 mlles | Gen. Taylor*. | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 21, 1857 |  |  | 1.47.59 |
| 50 mlies. | Arlei* | Albany, N. Y | May 5,1846 |  |  | 8.55.4012 |
|  | Conqueror* | Centreville, L. I | Nov. 12, 1853 |  |  | 8.55.53 |

TROTTING-TO WAGON.

| 1 mile (agalnst time) | Lou Dillon* | Memphis, renn | Oct. 28, 1903 |  |  | 2.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mile (against time) | Uhlan* | Cleveiand, Ohlo | Aug. 8, 1911 |  |  | 2.00 |
| 1 mile ln a race.. | Lou Dillon | Memphls, Tenn | Oet. 21, 1903 |  |  | 2.043 / |
| Best 2 heats | Lou Dillon | Memphis, Tenn | Oct. 21, 1903 |  | $2.043 / 4$ | 2.043 |
| Best 3 heats | American E | Philadelphia, Pa | Sept. 27, 1907 | $2.121 / 2$ | 2.12 | $2.121 / 2$ |
| 2 miles. | Pelegon. | Beimont, Phlladelphia | Oct. 20, 1909 |  |  | 4.38 |
| 3 miles. | Ed. Bryan | Point Breeze, Phila... | Nov. 8, 1905 |  |  | $7.301 / 2$ |
| 5 miles. | Ed. Bryan | Phlladelphia, Pa | Aug. 22, 1907 |  |  | 13.03 |
| 10 mlies | Julia Aldric | San Irancisco, Cal | June 15, 1858 |  |  | 29.0412 |
| 20 miles. | Controller | San Franclsco, Cal | April 20, 1878 |  |  | 58.57 |

TROTTING-WITH RUNNING MATE.


TROTTING-BY TEAMS:


[^17]ENGLISH RACINO STATISTICS. FOR 1922.
(Five months ending October 20.)
LEADING BRITISH OWNERS AND WINNINGS.

| Owner. | Won. | Raced. | Wln'gs. | OWNER. | Won. | Raced. | Win'gs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lord Woolavington. | 10 | 20 | \$157,845 | Sir Robert | 8 | 4 | \$62,870 |
| Lord Terby. . . ... | 16 | 32 | 112,920 | S. B. Joel ... | 8 | 12 | 58,835 |
| S. Tattersall. | 5 | 15 | 105,005 | Slr W. Cooke | 8 | 16 | 43,227 |
| Sir G. Bullough | 6 | 12 | 82,065 | W. M. G. Singer | 7 | 16 : | 42,925 |
| Lord Astor. | 4 | 7. | 72,012 | Duke of. Westminster | 7 | 11. | - 40,330 |
| Lord Lonsdale. | 7 | 11 | -1,470 | Sir E. Hulton. | 8 | 13 | 37.927 |
| Mrs. S. Whitburn | 7 | 15 | 70,260 | G. Langley | 6 | 9 | 33,712 |
| Prince Aga Khan. | 5 | 13 | 168,665 | Lord Rosebery | 10 | 14 | 33,647 |
| Lord Queenborough | 2 | 3 | 68,078 | Barclay Walker | 6 | 13 | 30,525 |
| Jas. Whlte. . | 16 | 25 | 64,310 | Mrs. A. James. | 2 | 7 | 29,080 |

WINNING BRITIŚH HORSES.

| Horse. | \|Races | Amt. | Horse. | Races | Amt.-1 | HoRse. | Races | Amt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Royal Lancer. | 5 | \$72,610 | Stlver Ur | 3 | \$50,020 | Double Hackle. | 4. | \$27,975 |
| Golden Myth.. | 4 | 72,175 | Drake. | 5 | 45,832 | Selene . ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... | 5 | 27,210 |
| Captain Cuttle | 3 | - 70,895 | Lady Juror | 3 | - 40,285 | Tetrabbazla | 3 | 24,175 |
| Pogrom..... | 3 | 58,737 | Cos. ${ }^{\text {Splke }}$ (siand | 6 | 40,110 | Soubriquet | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $23,855$ |
| St. Louis... | 2 | 55,420 55,080 | Splke Island | 2 | 33,825 | Express Delivery | 5 | 23,790 |

LEADING ENGLISH JOCKEYS.

| NAME. | Mts. | 1st. | 2 d | 3d. | Un | Pet. | NAME | Mts. | 1st. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 d | d. | Unpl: | Pct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. Ledson | 214 | 41. | 26 | 19. | 128 | 19.15 | F. Bullock ...: | 276 | 45 | 49 | 27 | 155 | 16.23 |
| C. Elliott | 430 | 80 | 60 | 46 | 244 | 18.60 | B. Carslake... | 288 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 155 | 16.31 |
| S. Donoghue.. | 509 | 92 | 67 | 65 | 284 | 18:07 | R. A.Jones... | 325 | 47 | 29 | 46 | 203 | 14:46 |
| E. Gardner... | 329 | 58 | 53 | 38 | 200 | 17.62 | A. Whalley:.. | 399 | 58 | 62 | 38. | 240 | 14.53 |
| V. Smyth. | 351 | 62 | 58 | 36 | 195 | 17.66 | T. Weston. | 231 | 36 | 24 | 29 | 142 | 15:38 |
| J. Thwaltes | 247 | 42 | 35 | 26 | 144 | 17.40 | M, Beary | 527 | 62 | 67 | 52 | 346 | 11:76 |
| G. Hulme. | 217 | 37 | 26 | 30 | 124 | 17.05 | F-Lane | 379 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 255 | 10.81 |
| J. Childs. | 307 | 51 | 45 | 29 | 182 | 16.61 | F. Fox. | 397 | 38 | 38. | 33 | 288 | 9.57 |

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS-1863-1922.

| YR. | Horse. | Owner. | YR. | Horse. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1863 | The Ranger. | Mr. Savile: | 1884 | Little Duck. | Duke Castrie | 1903 | Quova | M. E. Blanc. |
| 1864 | Vermont. | H. Delamarre. | 1885 | Paradox... | Mr Bro-Cloete. | 1904 | A $\mathrm{j} \times \mathrm{x}$. | M: E. Blanc. |
| 1865 | Gladiateur. . | Count F. de La- | 1886 | Minting | R. Vyner. | 1905 | Finas | M. E. Ephrussl. |
|  |  | grange. | 1887 | Tennbretse. | M. P. Airmart | 1906 | Spearmint | Maj. E. Loder. |
| 1866 | Ceylon. | Duke of Bealu't. | 1888 | Stua |  | 1907 | San Souse II | Baron Rothsceld |
| 1867 | Fervacqu Earl | D. de Montg'y. Mar.offastings. | 1889 | Vasis | M. H. Delam'r | 1908 | North East. Verdun II. | W. K. Vand'bilt Baron. Rithsc'ld |
| 1869 | Glaneur | M, Lupin. |  |  | Schickler. | 1910 | Nuage... | Mme. Cher |
| 1870 | Sornette | Maj. Fridolin. | 1891 | Clam | M. E. Blanc. |  |  | metteff. |
| 187.1 | No race on a | ccount of war. | 1892 | Rueil | M. E. Blanc. | 1911 | As d'Atout.. | Mar. de Ganay. |
| 1872 | Cremorne | Mr. Savile. | 1893 | Ragotsk | M. Webb. | 1912 | Houli | M. A. Fould. |
| 1873 | Boiard. | M: Delamarre | 1894 | Dolma- | Baron A. de | 1913. | Bruleur | M. E. de St. |
| 1874 | Tren | W. R. Marshall. M Tupin |  | Baghtche. <br> Andree | Schickler. <br> M. F Blanc |  |  | Baron A . |
| 1875 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Salvat } \\ & \text { Klsbber } \end{aligned}$ | M. Lupin. <br> A. Baltazzi. | 1895 | Andr Arrea | M. E. Blanc. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1914 \\ 1915 \end{array}\right\|$ | Sardanap'ls <br> No race- - | Bar |
| 1877 | St. Chrls- |  | 1897 | Dog | M. J. Arman | 1916 | No race-w | ar |
|  | tophe. | Count Lagrange | 1898 | Le Roi Soleil | Baron de Roth- | 1917 | No race - W | ar. |
| 1878 | Thurlo | Pr. Soltykoff. |  |  | schild. | 1918 | No race-w | ar. |
| 1879 | Nublenne | M. Blanc. |  |  | M. Caillant. | 1919 | Gal, Light | Baron Rothsc'ld |
| 1880 | Robert the | O. Bre | 1901 | Semen <br> Cheri | Baran Schickler. <br> M Caillant | 1920 | Comrad | E. de St. 'Alary. Joseph Watson. |
| 1881 | Foxha | Mr. Keen | 1902 | Kizll | M. E. de | 1922 | Kefalln. | M. Amba |
| 1882 | Bruce | Rym |  |  | Alary. |  |  |  |

The Grand Prix course near Paris, is 1 mlle and 7 furlongs. The 1922 winner was ridden by S. Donoghue, who rode the 1922 Epsom Derby WInner.

## DOQ RACING DERBY.

Fifth Annual Dog Derby, Distance. 200 Miles, Ing at Berlln, N. H., Feb, 4-Won by A. T. WalFinishing at The Pas, Manitoba, March 1-Won by W.. Grayson, driving C. B. Morgan team. Time24 hrs. 51 min. T. Dupas, drlving Dupas-BanCroft team, second: Time- $25 . \mathrm{hrs} .27 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{S}$. Cook, third. Time -27 hrs. 2 min.

International Derby, Distance 120 Miles, Finish-
den's team.' Time for 3-day rèlay -15 hrs .36 min . Jean Lebel's team, second. Time- 16 hrs .22 min . $\cdots$ American Dog Derby, Dlstance 25 Miles, Fluishing at Ashton, Idaho-Won by T. Kent's team. Tlme- 2 hrs. 35 mln . W. Kooch, second. Time2 hrs. 45 min. G. Pitcher, third. Time 2 hrs. 49 min .

## ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS-1780-1922.

| YR. | Horse. | Owner. | Joekey | R. | Horse. | Owner. | Jockey. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1780 | Diomed | Sir E. Bunbu | Arnull. | 1852 | DanielO'Rourke | Mr. Bo | F. Butler. |
| 1781 | Y. Eclip | Mr. O'Kelly | Hindley. | 1853 | West Australian | Mr. Bowes | F. Butler. |
| 1782 | Assassin | Lord Egremo | S. Arnull. | 1854 | Andover. | Mr. Gully | A. Day. |
| 1783 | Saltram | Mr. Parker | Hindley. | 1855 | Wild Day | Mr. Popha | R. Sherwood |
| 1784 | Sergean | Mr. O'Kel | J. Arnull. | 1856 | Ellington. | Adm. Hareourt. | Aideroft. |
| 1785 | Aimwel | Lord Cler | Hindley. | 1857 | Blink Boni | Mr. W. I. Anson | Charlton. |
| 1786 | Noble | Mr. Panton | J. White. | 1858 | Bladsman. | Sir J. Hawley. . | Wells. |
| 1787 | Sir Pcter Teazle | Lord Derby | S. Arnull. | 1859 | Misjid | Sir J. Hawley | Welis. |
| 178 | Sir Thomas | Prince of Wales. | W. Smith. | 1860 | Thorman | Mr. Merry. | Custanee. |
| 1789 | Sky Seraper | Duke of Bedford | Chifney, Sr. | 1861 | Kettledr | Coi. Towneiey | Bulloek. |
| 1790 | Rhadamantl | Lord Grosvenor. | J. Arnull. | 1862 | Caraetus | Mr. C. Sne | Parsens. |
| 179 | Eager | Duke of Bedford | Stephenson | 1863 | Macaron | Mr. R. C. Nayior | Chaloner. |
| 179 | John | Lord Grosvenor. | Buekle. | 1864 | Blair Ath | Mr. W. I. Anson | Snowden. |
| 17 | Waxy | Sir F. Poole | Ciift. | 1865 | Gladiateur | Co't de Lagrange | H. Grimsh'w |
| 17 | Daidalus | Lord Grosvenor | Buckie. | 1866 | Lord Lyon | Mr. Sutton . . . . | Custance. |
| $1795$ | Spread Ea | Sir F. Standi | A. Wheatley | 1867 | Hermit | Mr. H. Chapiin.. | J. Daley |
| $179$ | Didelot | Sir F . Standish | J. Arnull. | 1868 | Blue Cown | Sir J. Hawley | Wells. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $1797$ | Sis. to Pharam'd | Duke of Bedford | J. Singleton. | 1809 | Pretender | Mr. J. Johnstone | J. Osborne. |
| 1798 | Sir Harry | Mr. Cookson | S. Arnull. | 1870 | Kingcraft | Lord Falmouth. | T. French. |
| 1799 | Archduk | Sir F. Standi | J. Arnull. | 1871 | Favonius | Baron Rothsehild | T. French. |
| 1800 | Champio | Mr. Wilson | Clift. | 1872 | Cremorne | Mr. H. Saville... | Maidment. |
| 1801 | Eleanor | Sir C. Bunbury.. | Sanders. | 1873 | Doneaster | Mr. J. Merry | Webb. |
| 1892 | Tyran | Duke of Grafton | Buekle. | 1874 | GeorgeFrederich | Mr. Cartwright. . | Custance. |
| 1803 | Ditto | Sir H. Williams'n | Clift. | 1875 | Galopin. | Cou't Balthyany | Morris. |
| 1804 | Hann | Lord Egremont. | W. Arnull. | 1876 | Kisber. | Mr. Baltazzi. . . | Maidment. |
| 1805 | Card'i Beaufo | Lord Egremont.. | Fitzpatriek. | 1877 | Sllvio | Lord Falmout | F. Areher. |
| 1806 | Paris | Lord Foley | Shepherd. | 1878 | Sefton | Mr. Crawfor | Constable. |
| 1807 | Eleet | Lord Egremont. | J. Arnull. | 1879 | Sir Revys | Mr. Aeton. | G. Fordham |
| 1808 | Pa | Sir H. Williams'n | Collinson. | 1880 | Bend Or | Duke of W'estm'r | F. Archer. |
| 1809 | Po | Duke of Crafton | Goodison. | 1881 | Iroquois | Mr. Joorillard | F. Archer. |
| 1810 | Whalebo | Duke of Grafton | Ciift. | 1882 | Shotover | Duke of Westm'r | T. Cannon. |
| 1811 | Phantom | Sir J. Shelly | Buekle. | 1883 | St. Blals | Sir F. Johnstone | C. Wood. |
| 1812 | Oetavius | Mr. Ladbrooke. | W. Arnull. | 1884 | *Harvester | Sir J.Wllloughby | C. Wood. |
| 1813 | Smolens | Sir C. Bunbury.. | Goodison. |  | *St. Gatien | Mr. Hammond :. | S. Loates. |
| 18 | Blucher | Lord Stawell. | W. Arnull. | 1885 | Melton | Lord Hastings. | F. Areher. |
| 1815 | Whisker. | Duke of Grafton | Goodison. | 1886 | Ormonde | Duke of Westm'r | F. Areher. |
| 1816 | Prinee Leop | Duke of York. | Wheatley. | 1887 | Merry Hampton | Mr. Abington. . | J. Watts. |
| 18 | Azar | Mr. Payne | Robinson. | 1888 | Ayrshire | Duke of Portland | F. Barrett. |
| 18 | Sa | Mr. Thornhill.. | S. Chifney. | 1889 | Donovan | Duke of Portland | T. Loates. |
| 181 | Tire | Duke of Portland | Clift. | 1890 | Sainfoin | $\underline{\operatorname{Sir}}$ J. Miller . . . | Watts. |
| 1820 | Sailo Gust | Mr. Thornhil Mr. Hunter. | S. Chifney. S. Day. | $\begin{aligned} & 1891 \\ & 1892 \end{aligned}$ | Commo Sir Hugo | Sir F. Johnstone Lord Bradford | G. Barrett. |
| 1822 | Mo | Duke of Yo | Goodison. | 1893 | Isinglass | Mr. McCalmont. | T. Loates. |
| 1823 | Emiliu | Mr. Udney | Buckle. | 1894 | Ladas | Lord Roseberry.. | J. Watts. |
| 1824 | Cedric | Sir J. Shelly | Robinson. | 1895 | Sir Visto | Lord Roseberry.. | S. Loates. |
| 1825 | Middl | Sir J. Shelly. | Robinson. | 1896 | Persimm | Prince of Wales.. | J. Watts. |
| 1826 | Lapdog | Lord Egrema | Dockeray. | 1897 | Galtee | Mr. Gubbins.... | C. Wood |
| 1827 | Mamelu | Lord Jersey | Robinson. | 1898 | Jeddah | Mr. Larnach | O. Madden . |
| 1828 | Cadland | Duke of Rutland | Robinson. | 1899 | Flying Fox | Duke of Westm'r | M. Cannon. |
| 1829 | Frede | Mr. Gratwiek | Forth. | 1900 | Diamond Jubilce | Prinee of Wales.. | H. Jones. |
| 1830 | Priam | Mr. Chifnev | S. Day. | 1901 | Volodyovski | Mr. Whltney. | L. Reiff. |
| 1831 | Spaniel | Lord Lowther | Wheatley. | 1902 | Ard Patriek | Mr. Gubbins | H. Martin |
| 1832 | St. Gile | Mr. Ridsdale | Seott. | 1903 | Roek Sand | Sir J. Miller | Maher. |
| 18 | Dangerou | Mr. Saddler | Chapple. | 1904 | St. Aman | L. de Rothsehild | K. Cannon |
| 1834 | Plenipotentiary | Mr. Batson | Conolly. | 1905 | Cicero | Lord Roseberry.. | Maher. |
| 1835 | Mundlg | Mr. Bowes | Seott. | 1906 | Spearm | Major Loder. | Maker. |
| 1836 | Bay Middleton. | Lord Jersey | Roblnson. | 1907 | Orby . | Mr. Croker. | J. Reif |
| 18.37 | Phospho | Lord Berner | G. Edwards. | 1908 | Signorinett | Chev. Glnistrelli. | W. Bulloek. |
| 1838 | Amato | Sir G. Heatheote | Chapple. | 1909 | Minoru. | King Edward | H. Jones. |
| 1839 | Bloomsbu | Mr. W. Ridsdale | Templeman. | 1910 | Lemberg | Mr. Fairie. | B. Dillon. |
| 1840 | Little Wond | Mr. Robertson. | Macdonald. | 1911 | Sunstar | Mr. J. B. Joel | G. Stern. |
| 1841 | Coronati | Mr. Rawlinson | Conolly. | 1912 | Tagalic | Mr. Raphael. | J. Reiff. |
| 1842 | Attila | Colonel Anson. | Seott. | 1913 | Aboyeur | Mr. Cunliff | Piper. |
| 1843 | Cot | Mr. Bowes | Seott. | 1914 | Durbar | H. B. Duryea | M. MacGce. |
| 1844 | Orlando | Coionel Pe | Flatman. | 1915 | Pommer | Mr. S. Joel | S. Dolloghue |
| 1845 | Merry Monareh. | Mr. Gratwlck | F. Beil. | 1916 | Finnella | Mr. E. Hult | J. Childs. |
| 18.16 | Pyrrhus. | Mr. Gull | S. Day. | 1917 | Gay Crusader. | Mr. Fairie | S. Dolloghue |
| 1847 | Cossack | Mr. Pedlcy | Tenipleman. | 1918 | Gainsborough. | Lady J : Douglass | J. Clilds. |
| 1848 | Surplice | Lord Clifden | Teinpieman. | 1919 | Grand Parade. | Lord Glanely | W. Langford |
| 1849 | Flying D'tehm'n | Lord Egiinton | Marlow. | 1920 | Spion Kop | Capt. G. Loder. | F. O'Neill. |
| 1850 | Voitigeur. | Lord Zetiand. | J. Marson. | 1921 | Humorist | J. B. Joel | S. Dolloghue |
| 1851 | Teddington's. | Sir J. Hawiey . | J. Marson. | 1922 | Captain Cuttle. | Sir J. Buehanan. | S. Donoghue |

* Dead heat, stakes divided.

NOTE. The Derby of 1915-6-7-8 was run at Newmarket as the "New" Derby. The 1920 Derby was won in record time of 2 minutes $344-5$ seconds; previous best time being Lemberg's, 1910, 2 minutes $351-5$ seconds.

The 1921 Derby was run on June 1. Humorist at 12 to 1 in the betting, won in a hard drive by a neek from Viscount Astor's Craig an Eran, while three lengthis baek Joseph Watson's Lemonora finished third, and Allen Breck, the favorite, fourth. A. K. Macomber's The Bohemian, an Ameriean bred horse was never prominent and finished among the also rans. The time was 2 minutes, 45 seconds. The King and Queen were present.

THE 1922 DERBY.
The 1922 Derby was won in a canter in the record
time of 2 minutes, $343-5$ seeonds. Tamar, owned by Lord Astor, was seeond; Craigangower, third; and the bettlng favorite, St. Louis, fourth.

The Derby was instituted by the tweifth Eari of Derby in 1780. A year earlier the same racing peer had started tile Oaks, named after his piace at Banstead Downs-the Valley of Lambert's Oaks Lord Derby won his own race in 1787 with Sir Peter Teazie, named thus in honor of his wife. who was Miss Farren, and had been acting as Lady Teazle in "The Schooi for Scandai," when Lord Derby saw her for the first time. On May 18, 1847. Lord George Bentinek moved the adjournment of the House of Commons over Derby Day. This motion was moved each year until 1879

The Derby course on Epsom Downs is left-handed, and eonsists of two straights and a turn-the historic Tottenham Corner.

The winner of the Caicutta sweepstakes, a Liver-
pooi woman, Miss Gwendoline Thomas, thirty-four, pooi woman, Miss Gwendoline Thomas, thir

Miss Thomas would have won $£ 122,000$ but sle
soid half iner tieket for $£ 3,000$ to a Calentta man Her winnings, therefore, anount to $£ 64,000$ and are free from income tax, as. the autiorities do not reoognize income from such a source.

Intercoilegiate football developed marvellous popuiarity in 1922, record throngs attending many big games in ail parts of the country and the largest stadiums were unabie to accommodate-ail who desired to witness the piay: The scores of $a^{\prime}$ few of the leading coilege teams follow:


FOOTBALL-Contsrued.
 55-Marietta.. 9-Plttsburgh 12-Wash. and Lee Wash. and Lee. . $12{ }^{6}$ 28-Rutgers......... 34-Cincinnati. 33-Indiana. 13-Virginla . 14-Whio Univ...
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

WILLIAMS.

41-Hamilton
14-Middlebury.
0 -Tufts.
0 -Yale.
13-Columbia.
22-Wensselaer.
Amherst

WISCONSIN.
41-Carlcton. 20-S. Dak: Aggies. 20-Indiana.
14-Minnesota
0 -Illinois.
6-Michigan.
0-Chlcago.

|  |  | 48 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| .. | 0 | 13 |
| .. | 5 | 18 |
| $\ldots$ | 0 | 0 |
| $\ldots$ | 0 | 38 |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | 20 |
| $\ldots$. | 13 | 4 |

## WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Iowa and Michigan completed their Conference season without defeat and as they did not meet the question of supremacy was undecided. The record of the "Big Ten" colleges in Conference play for the 1922 season ls appended:

| College. | Won. | Lost. | Tied. | Pts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Op. } \\ & \text { Pts. } \end{aligned}$ | College. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Won. | Lost. | Tied. | Pts. | Op. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iowa | 5 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 33 | Illinois . . . . . | 2 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 50 |
| Mlchlgan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 13 | Northwestern.. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 44 | 78 |
| Chlcago. | 4 | 0 | 1 | - 50 | 16 | Ohlo State. . . . | 1 | 4 | 0 | 24 | 55 |
| Wisconsln | 2 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 16 | Indjana....... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 47 |
| Mlnnesota. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 57 | 65 | Purdue. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 99 |

RECORDS OF CHIEF FOOTBALL GAMES IN PAST YEARS.
(During America's participation in the World War most of the big college teams did not play.)


## LACROSSE.

Lacrosise gaincd further popularity as a college sport during the scason of 1922, due in part to the tour of the oxford-Cambridge Unlversity combination from England. The northern sectlon championship of the Intercollegiate League was won by the Syracuse University team without a defeat. The southern section play resulted in a tie, the University of Pennsylvanla team winning in the playoft. The record of the leading college twelves, including non-league games, follows:

| Teak |
| :---: |
| Syracuse.... |
| Navy ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {ard }}$ |
| Maryland. |
| Princeton |
| Army... |
| Hopking |
| Hobart. |
| Corneli |
| Pennsylvania |
| Lehigh... |

$\left.\left|\frac{\text { Won. }}{17}\right| \frac{\text { Lost. }}{0} \right\rvert\, \frac{\text { PerCent. }}{1.000}$
1

| 17 |
| ---: |
| 7 |
| 7 |


17
7
7
6
5
5
7
7
5
5
5
5 0
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0
1
2
2
2
3
3
3
4
5
5

The Oxford-Cambridge combination played twelve games with the United States college teams for possession of the International Lacrosse Cup, winning seven and losing 5 . The results follow:
Oxford-Cambrldge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambrldge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambrldge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambrldgc.
Oxford-Cambridge.
Oxford-Cambridge.
England . . . . . . .

|  | Lehigh Unlv. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Penn State College |
| 8 | U. of Pennsylvanla |
| 2 | Johns Hopkine U.. |
| 8 | Swarthmore Univ.. |
| 3 | Hobart College. |
| 5 | Corncll Univ |
|  | Colgate Univ. |
| 3 | Syracusc Univ |
| 5 | Harvard Univ |
| 8 | Stevens Inst. Tech. |
|  | Princeton Univ |

## WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

Athletics for women received a great impetus throughout the country during the season of 1922 when a team of echoolgirl athletes representing the United States competed in the first international meet held in Paris, August 20, and won second place. Development of track and field sports for women is progressing in all parts of the country and it is expected that the Amateur Athletic Union will assume jurisdiction of Women's athletics in the United States before 1923 and that the country will be represented by a women's team in the Olympic Games of 1928 at Amsterdam when events for women are planned for the program at those games

## INTERNATIONAL MEET

First international games for women held at Paris, Aug. 20. Point scores: England 50; United States 31; France. 29, Czechoslovakia 12; Switzerland 6. Results of events:

60-Metre Dash-Won by Mle. B. Mejzlikova, Czechoslovakia; Miss Lines, England, second; Miss Callebout, England, third; Mlle. Maugars, France, fourth. Time-7 3-5s. (World's record.)

100 -Yard Dash-Won by Miss Callebout, England; Mile. A. Mejzlikova, Czechoslovakia, second; Miss Lines, England, third; Mlle. Prost, France, fourth. Time-128.
900-Metre Run-Won by Miss Lines, England; Miss Cast, England, second; Mle. A: "Darreau, France, third; Miss Lucilie Godboid, United States, fourth. Time-44 4-5s.

100-Yard Hurdles-Won by Miss Camelia Sabie, United:States; Miss Carrie Hatt, England, second;

Mlie. Therese Laloz, France, third; Miss Flora Bat son, United States, fourth. Time-14 2-5
1,000-Meire Run-W on by Mlle. Breard, France; Mile. Lenoir, France, second; Miss Hall, England, third; Miss Godbold, United States, Iourth. Time -3 m .12 s (World's record.)

440-Yard Relay-Won by England; France, second; Czechoslovakia, third; United States, fourth. Time - 51 4-5

Standing Broad Jump-Won by Miss Camelia Sabie, United States; Miss Hughes, England, second; Mile. Comte, France, third; Miss Birchenough, England, fourth. Distance-2 metres 4.85 centimetres.

Running Broad Jump-Won by, Miss Lines, England; Miss. Eiizabeth Stine, United States, second: Miss Camelia Sable, United States, third; Miss Carrie Hatt, England, fourth. Distance5.06 metres.

Running High Jump-Miss Nancy Voorhees, United States, and Miss Carrie Hatt, England, tied for first place at 1.45 metres; Miss Lowman, England, third; Mlle. Gerner, France, fourth.

Putting $8-$ Pound Shot-Won by Miss Lucille Godbold, United States; Mme. Gouraud Morris, France, second: Miss Maud Rosenbaum, United States, third; Mile. A.-Mejzlikova, Czechoslovakia, fourth. Distance 20 metres 22 centimetres.
Throwing, the Javelin-Won by Mlle. Palanzola, Switzeriand; Mlle. Gancel, France, second; Miss Flora, Batson, United States, third; Mlle. Groslimond, Switzerland, Iourth. Distance-43 metres 25 centimetres.

WOMEN'S WORLD ATHLETIC RECORDS.
Recognized by the International Women's Sports Federation to September 1, 1922.


## RIFLE SHOOTINC.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

In co-operation with the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States Headquarters- 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The annual matches of the National Rifle Association were held on the Ohlo State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, in connection with the national rifle matches, September 2-28, 1922, inclusive.

Winners of the princlpal events:
National Rifle Team Match-Winner of the match and high Service Team, United States Marlne Corps, awarded the National Trophy. High National Guard Team, Massachusetts, awarded the Hilton Trophy, finished sixth among all teams. High Clvilian Team, Illinols, awarded the Soldier of Marathon Trophy, finished seventh among all teams. This is the highest a civilian team has yet finlshed in the national team match.

National Pistol T'eam Match-Winners, U. S. Marlne Corps, 2d U. S. Infantry, 3d U.S. CavalryEngineers.

National Individual Rifle Match-Sergt. Otto Bentz, C. A. C. Sergt. Anton Kothlarczyk, U. S. Infantry and Captain M. H. Parsons, C. A. C. made the same total score as the wlnner but were outranked by his higher scores at the longer ranges.

National Individual Pistol Match-Lieut. E. G. Andino, U. S. Infantry. Lleut. S. R. Hinds, U. S. Infantry, made the same total score as the winner but was outranked.

Leech Cup Match-Mr. Loren M. Felt, Iliinois, 105 with 10 V's. Sergt. S. J. Dickerson, U. S. M. C. had the same total score but was outranked.

Wimbledon Cup Match-Speclal Rifle Class: Mr. Guy H. Emerson, Ohio, 100-15V's. Captain H. C. Barnes, C. A. C., had the same total score but with only 13 V 's.

Wimbledon Cup Match-Service Rifle Class. Private Louis Klinger, U. S. Cavalry, 100-8V's.
Marine Corps Cup Match-Private Joseph Dyba, C. A. C., 196. Major Carroll Bagby, U. S. Infantry and Sergt. John Schricker, D. C. National Guard had the same total scores but were outranked.

President's Match-Capt. Edgar W. King, C. A C., 191. Private Joseph Crockett, D. C. Natlonai Guard, Lieut. H. I. Borden, C. A. C., and Capt. L. S. Spooner, U. S. Infantry, with same total score, were outranked into places as indicated.
Mcmbers ${ }^{*}$ Match-Sergt. John Velenage, U. S Infantry, $50-9 V^{\prime}$ 's. 18 competltors made total cores of 50 .

Offhand Match-Capt. John Knuebel, U. S. Infantry, 94. Seaman 1st class, W. H. Plttman, samc score, outranked into second place.

200-Yard Rapid Fire Match-Capt. Theo. Wesseis U. S. Infantry, 50-50-49-48. This mateh required three shoot-offs to decide. 145 competitors made the possible score of 50 .

300-Yard Rapid Firc Match-Capt. G. T. Shank, $50-50$. One shoot-off was required. 78 competltors made the posslble score of 50 .

500-Yard Rapid Fire Match-Capt. W. W. Ashurst, U. S. M. C., 50-49. One shoot-off was required. 25 compctitors making the possible score of 50 .

C'amp Perry Instructors' Trophy Match-SSergt. J. 13. Jensen, U. S. Cavalry, 138. Major Paul Newgarden, U. S. Infantry, with same score, outranked into second piace.

Adjutant Gicnerals' Match-Col. L. A. 'Toombs, Louisiana, 89.

600-Yard Free Rifle Match-Capt. G. T. Shank, U. S. Infantry, 100.

200-Yard F'rec ỉtflc Match-J. W. Hession, New York.

Civilian Club Members' Match-Capt. G. R. Gawehn, Indiana, 97. J. P. Becker, Minnesota, with same total, outranked into sccond place.

Herrick Trophy Team Match-Massachusetts Natlonal Guard, 1,775. A new world's record for this shooting classic.
A. E. $F_{\text {. Roumanian Trophy T'cam Match-U }}$ . Marlne Corps, 849.
Championshtp, Regimcntal Team Match-121st Englneers, D. C. Natlonal Guard, 529.
C. M. T. C. Team Match-8th Corps Area, C. M. T. $\dot{C}$.

Civilian Intcrclub Championship-National Capitol Rifle Club, Washington, D. C., 364.

Enllsted Men's Team Match-U. S. Marine Corps, 553.

## PISTOL MATCHES.

N. R. A. Individual Pistol Championship-Dr. J. H. Snook, Ohio, 272.

Slow Fire Re-entry Pistol Match-Herman Thomas, Pa., 461.
Timed Fire Re-entry Pistol Match-G. F. Hofiman, N. Y., 484.
Rapid Fire Re-entry Pistol Match-Capt. W. A. Hedden, U. S. Infantry, 477.
Lieut. W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., same score, outranked into second place.
.22 Calibre Slow Fire Re-entry Pistol MatchLieut. W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., 478.

Slow Fire Pistol Match-Dr. J. H. Snook, Ohio, 184. Timed Fire Pistol Match-Dr. J. H. Snook, Ohio, 198.

Rapid Fire Pistol Match-Major Paul Newgarden, U. S. Infantry, 187.
.22 Calibre Slow Fire Pistol Match-Lielt. W. J. Whaling, U. S. M. C., 186. I. W. Wagner, same score, outranked into second place

Police Team Match-Toledo,Ohio Police Tean?, 898. .22 Calibre Pistol Team Match-U. U. S. Infantry, 865 N. R. A. Pistol Team Match-U. S. Infantry, 1,231.
N. R. A. GALLERY RIFLE MATCHES.

50-Ft. Prone Championship-R. J. McGrath, Col., and Harry Palmer, Wyoming, tle after two shootoffs, $1,000-1,000-2,500$

75-F't. Prone Chainpionship-J. R. Byerly, Ohio, 1,000-2,500.

50-Ft. Offhand Championship-C. T. Westergaard, Iowa, 974.
$\gamma_{5-F t}$. Offhand Championship-H. M. Thomas, Connceticut, 962

50-Ft. Sitting Championship-A. L. Beale, W Va., 1,000.
Y. Y-Ft. Sitting Championship-P. A. Shepherd, N. Y 999.

50-Ft. Kneeling Championship-J. C. Logsdon. Wyoming, 995.

75-Ft. Kneeling Championship-P. A. Shepherd. N. Y., 989 . L. J. Corsa, same score, but outranked to second place.

50-Ft. N. R. A. Championship-T. K. Lee, Ala., 590.
${ }^{75-F t}$. $N_{\text {. R. A. Championship-J. H. Ladd, }}$ Wyoming, 589.

75-Ft. Civilian Interclub Championship-Quinnipiac Riflc and Revolver Club, New Haven, Connceticut, 5,799; Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, N. Y. City, same scorc, outranked to second place. 50-Ft. Civilian Interclub Championship-Sheridan, Wyoming Rifle Club, 5,816 .

Intercolleyiate Championship-University of Pennsylvanla, 5,844.

High School Championship-Central High School, Washington, D. C., 5,781.

Military School Championshtp-St. John's Milltary Academy, Wisconsin, 5,827.
N. R. A. OUTDOOR SMALL BORE MATCHES
so-Yard Championship-H. W. Gerrans, Canal Zone, 500.

100-Yard Championship-E. F. Burlsins, Delaware, 495.

200-Yard Championship-H. W. Gerrans, Callal Zone, 100.
N. R. A. Championship-E. F. Burkins, Wilnington, Del., 400-400-600.

Intcrnational Small Bore Match-Dewar Trophy United States, 7,685; Great Britain, 7,645.

International Free Riflc Matches-Miiaı, Italy Sept. 12. United States: W, R. Stokes, Washington, 1,067 ; Licut. Com. C. T. Osborne, U. S. N., 1,041; Major J. K. Bolcs, U. S. F. A., 1,026; Sergt M. Fisher, U. S. M. C., 1,011 ; Sergt. C. A. Lloyd U.S. M. C., 987. Total, 5,132. Switzerland, 5,120 Denmark, 4,965; Sweden, 4,916; Holland, 4,868 France, 4,780; Italy, 4,688; Monaco, 4,094.

Individual Championship of the World-Walter R. Stokes, Washington, D. C.

Individual Kneeling Championship of the WorldWalter R. Stokes, Washington, D. C

Team Captain-Major I. W. T. Waller, U. S M. C. Team Coach, Lieut. Com. C. T. Osborne U. S. N. Alternates, Capt. Jos. Jackson, U. S. M C. Lieut. Com, A, D. Denny, U. S. N. Team Adjutant, Lieut. Com. E. E. Wilson, U. S. N.

HANDBALL.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championshlps, held at Milwaukee, Wis., March 25 -Singles, final round Won by A. J. Schinner, Milwaukee, defeating William Sackinan, New York. Scores: $10-21,21-18,21-9$. Doubles, final roundWon by M. Goid and M. Laswell, Los Angeles,
defeating W. Sackman and E. Groden, New York Scores: 21-12, 18-21, 21-16. Junior Champlon-ships-Singles-Won by M. Laswell who defeated H. Bell. Scores: 21-13, 21-16. Doubles-Wol by Mleus and Byrnes, defeatlig Serenberg and Cannon. Scores; 21-18, 21.-10.

## CHESS.

(Compiled by H. Helms.)

RECORDS FOR 1922.
Twenty-ninth Intercolleglate Tourney, Brooklyn, December 27-29-Won by Columbla, total of $91 / 2-$ 21/2. Other scores: Prlnceton, $51 / 2-6 \frac{1}{2}$; Harvard, 5-7; Yale, 4-8. The winning team: Colımbia-1, M. A. Schaplro, '23; 2, O. Frink, Jr., '22; 3, P. Wolfson, '22; and 4, B. Rosenberg, '22. The record: Columbia, 16 wlns; Harvard, 9; Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. In additlon, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

Twenty-third Triangular College Chess League Tourney, New York, December 26-28-Won by the Massachusetts Instltute of Technology, total of 11-5. Other scores: Clty College, 8-8; Now York University, 71/2-81/5; Cornell, 7-9; Pennsylvanla 61/2-91/. The wlnning team: M. I. T., 1, W. W Adams; '23; 2, S. Nelson, '22; 3, A. R. Fry,' 23 ; 4. I. Brimberg, '24. The record: Pennsylvania, 11 wins; Cornell, 8; Clty College, 1; Massachusetts Instltute Technology, 1. In additlon, Pennsylvanla tied once with Cornell and once with Brown.

New Record at Slmultaneous Play-January 7, at the Natlonal Athletlc Club, Montreal, F. J Marshall of New York, U. S. champlon, played against 155 opponents in seven hours and fifty minutes wlth a score of $126 \mathrm{wlns}, 21$ draws and 8 losses. At the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland, O., 'February 4, Jose R. Capablanca, world's champion, played against 103 opponents, with a score of 102 wins and 1 draw. On March 23, at the Amakassln Club, Yonkers, N. Y., Samuel Rzeschewski, boy chess prodigy, played against 20 opponents, wlnning all the games

Interborough High School League-Won by the High School of Commerce, after a tle With Morris High at $311 / 2-121 / 2$. Other scores: Boys, $301 / 2-131 / 2$ Commercial, 30-14; Manual Training, 25-19; Stuyvesant, 241/2-191/2; Evander Chllds, $231 / 2-201 / 2$; Erasmus Hall, 21-23; Curtls, 15-29; New Utrecht and Richmond Hill, each 13-31. The annual indivldual champlonshlp was won by Leon Brown of Commerce High

Rhode Island Championshlp, Provldence, February 22-Won by Joseph C. Cook of the Providence Chess Club.

Manhattan C. C. Championshlp-Won by Morris A. Schapiro, score of $9-1$. Other leadlng scores: R. T. Black, $71 / 2-21 / 2$; J. Rosenthal, 7-3; J. Liebllng, 61/2-31/2; S. Katz, $51 / 2-43 / 2$

New Jersey State Champlonship, Newark, February 22 -Won by John W. Brunnemer of Hillsdale;
W. J. Vandervoort, Newark, second; H. E. Holbrook, Newark, third; Otto G. Horster, Newark, fourth.

Pan-Amerlcan Cable Match-Bctween the Manhattan C. C., New York and Argentine Chess Club, Buenos Ayres, April 23-Won by New. York by $31 / 2-21 / 2$

International Tournament at Pistyan, Czechoslovakia, April 7-29-Woń by E. D. Bogoljubow score of 15-3. Other leadlng scores: A. Aljechin and R. Spielmann, each 141/2-31/2; E., Gruenfeld, 11-7; R. Retl, $10112-71 / 2$.

International Congress in London, July 31 August 19 -W on by Jose R. Capablanca, score of 13-2. Other leading scores: A. Aljechin, $111 / 2-31 / 2$; Dr. M. Vidmar, 11-4; A. Rublnsteln, $101 / 2-41 / 2$; E. D. Bngoljubow, 9-6; R. Retl and Dr. S. Tarta kower, each 81/2-61

Metropolltan Chess League-Won by the Marshall Chess Club with ten matches out of eleven and a total score of $621 / 2$ games; Rice-Progressive C. C., second, with $91 / 2$ matches and 62 games; Manhattan C. C., third, with $81 / 2$ matches and 56 games; Newark C. C., fourth, with $81 / 2$ matches and $521 / 3$ games; Brooklyn C. C., flith, wlth 7 matches and $461 / 2$ games; Staten Island C. C.; sfxth, with $61 / 2$ matches and 43 games.

Western Champlonshlp Tournament, Louisville, Ky., August 28-September 5-Won by Samuel Factor, Chicago, total of $91 / 2-11 / 2$; second, N. T. Whitaker, Washlngton, 9-2; thlrd, Edward Lasker, Chicago, $8 \frac{1}{2}-21 / 2$; fourth, J. W. Showalter, George town, Ky., 8-3.

Hastings Internatlonal Tournament, Hastings, England, September 10-21-Won by A. Aljechin, score of $71 / 2-21 / 2$; second, A. Rubinstein, $7-3$; thirc and fourth, E. D. Bogoljubow and Sir George Thomas each 41/2-51

New York Masters' Tournament, Chess Club International, October $7-16$-Won by Edward Lasker, Chlcago, score of 4-1; second, C. Jaffe, New York, 3-2; tle for thlrd prize between J. Bernsteln, H. R. Blgelow, D. Janowski and S. Rzeschewski, each 2-3.

New York vs. Chicago by Printing Telegraph, Aprll 1, between Western Electric Co. engineers in New York and the Hawthorne Statlon in Chicago. Result-a tle with a score of 5-5.

Masters' Tournament at Teplitz, Schoenau Czechoslovakia; September. Won by R. Reti and R. Spielmann (tie), each 9-4: second and third, E. Grucnfeld and Dr. S. Tartakower, each 81/2-41/2; fourth, A. Rubinstein, 8-5.

## ARCHERY.

The 42 d Annual Championship Tournament of the National Archery Associatlon of the Unlted States, was held in Cooperstown, New York, August 22 to 25 and was known as "The Robin Hood Tournament." Chlef among the new trophies was the Douglas Falrbanks' Robin Hood Trophy. Other new trophies were the Mald Marlon Cup presented by Wallace Bryant of Washington, D. C.. the Leatherstocking Cup presented by James Fenlmore Cooper of Cooperstown, New York, and a cup also presented by Wallace Bryant for the best score at 80 yards.

Competition for the men's championship narrowed down to the 1921 champion, James S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa. and Dr. Robert P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., Who had held the championshlp for a number of years previous to 1921, Dr. Elmer finally winning. Among the ladles Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., was successful in defcnding her championship tltle.

In connectlon with Dr. Elmer's shooting he won the Double York Round with a score of 1,039. In two previous championship tournaments Dr. Elmer had made over 1,000 in the Double York Round, the present tournament being the third at which he had accompllshed this feat. H. A. Ford, of England, is the only other archer who ever made over 1,000 in the Double York Round at three championship meets.

The only records which were broken were in the team shoots. The Robin Hood Team from the Wayne Archers, and composed of Dr. R. P. Elmer, W. H. Palmer Jr., J. M. Mauser and W. H. Palmer 3d, not only won the championship for the men's team shoot, but broke the previous record of 1,680 by making a total of 1,691. The ladles' team from the Newton Archers, of Newton, Mass., composed of Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Mrs. L. C. Smlth, Mlss Norma Pierce and Mrs. E. W. Frentz, also broke the women's team record of 1,517 by making a new score of 1,525 .

A special contest for the Douglas Fairbanks' Robin Hood Trophy was staged, conslsting of a long-range wand shoot. A band two inches wide was placed vertically across each target and the contestants
each shot 48 arrows at a distance of 100 yards. Only the arrows which lodged $\ln$ the narrow band counted This event was won by Dr. R. P. Elmer with three hits in the band.

A special event was also staged for the Leatherstocking Cup. This event was participated in by both men and women, the men shootlng 48 arrows at 60 yards and the women 48 arrows at 40 yards. The cup was won by W. H. Palmer Jr., of Wayne Pa., with a total of 273 points. Miss Dorothy D Smith was a close second with 266 points

The winners in the varlous events are as follows:
Men's Championship-Dr: R. P Elmer, Wayne Pa., 2,488 points.

Women's Championship-Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., 1,616 points.

Double Fork Round-Dr. R. P. Elmer, 219 hits, score, 1,039.

Double American Round-Dr. R. P. Elmer, 178 hits, score, 1,052.

Double National Round-Miss Dorothy D. Smith, 120 hits, score, 552.

Double Columbia Round-Miss Dorothy D. Smith 140 hits, score, 804

WINNING MEN'S TEAM.
Robin Hood Team From Wayne Archers-R. $\mathbf{P}$ Elmer, 93 hits, score, 523; W. H. Palmer Jr., 92 hits, score, 476 ; J. M: Mauser, 89 hits, score, 463 ; .W. H Palmer $3 \mathrm{~d}, 53$ hits, score, 229.

WINNING WOMEN'S TEAM
Neuton Archers-Miss Dorothy D. Smith, 90 hits score, 400; Miss Norma Plerce, 82 hlts, score, 416 Mrs. E. W. Frentz, 81 hits, score, 403; Mrs. L. C. Smlth, 72 hits, score, 306.

Robin Hood Contest for Douglas Fairbants' Robin Hood Trophy-Won by Dr. R. P. Elmer with 3 hits In the wand.

Leatherstocking Cup Contest-Won by W. H. Pal mer Jr., Wayne, Pa., with 47 hits, score, 273.

GARLAND CONTEST
For Leatherstocking Spoons Donated by James Fent more Cooper-Won by Miss Dorothy D. Smith. Clout Shoot-Won by Dr. R. P. Elmer with score of 36 .

## SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Dec. 3 to 9, 1922. Final standing end of 143 hours riding:

| TFAM. | Points. | Miles. | Laps. | TEAM. | Points. | Miles. | Laps. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goullet-Belloni. | 487 | 2,457 | 8 | Madden-Kaiser | 449 | 2,457 | 6 |
| Brocco-Coburn. | 292 | 2,457 | 8 | Horan-Fitzsimmons. | 341 | 2,457 | 6 |
| Egg-Eaton. | 439 | 2,457 | 7 | Grimm-Gastman. | 63 | 2,457 | 6 |
| Grenda-McNamara. | 882 | 2,457 | 6 |  |  | 2,15 |  |

Record is 2,625 miles and no lapis, made by Egg and Dupuy in 1916.

## BICYCLING.

(Compiled by National Cycling Association Board of Control.)
AMATEUR COMPETITION-UNPACED.

|  |  |  |  |  | M |  |  |  | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-6 | 0.20 4-5 | Lawrence | Vailsburg | Sept. 5,1 | 3 | 7 |  |  | . |
| $1 / 4$ | 0.28 1-5 | McDouga | Newark | May30,1913 |  | 6.07 | Lawr | Salt Lake. | Aug. 4,190 |
|  | $0.293-5$ | Hurley | Vailsburg | May30,1902 | 5 | 10.11 1-5 | Mayer | Salt Lake. | Aug. 12,190 |
|  | $0.361-5$ | McDougall. | Newark | Sept. 9,1914 | 5 | 10.26 | Hume | Salt Lake. | Aug.16,1908 |
|  | 0.55 | McDougall. | Newa | July 15,1914 | 10 | 21.33 | Lindle | New Haven | May30,190 |
|  | 0.55 | Spencer | Newar | Sen.12,1915 | 15 | 35.32 | Collet | New York. | May30.1900 |
|  | 0.55 | Sta | Newar | June24,1917 | 20 | $45.402-5$ | Staude | New Haven | Aug. 5,1900 |
|  | 0.55 | Lang | Newa | May17,1918 | 25 | 1.00 .39 | Forres | Vailsburg. | July 28,190 |
| 2/3 | 1.14 4-5 | McDouga | Newa | Artg.17,19 | 30 | 1.13.36 | Jacobson | New York. | Aug.25,1899 |
| 34 | 1.24 4-5 | DeMara. |  | July 21,1907 | 40 | 1.39.56 3-5 | Jacobson | New York. | Aug.25,18 |
| 1 | 1.55 | Mobeck. | Newar | July 2,1922 |  | 2.05.00 4-5 | Jacobson | New York. | Aug.25,189 |
|  | 3.51 3.54 | McCormack Young | Salt La Newark | $\|$Aug. 13,1909 <br> Sep.26,1920 |  | $3.30 .361-5$ <br> 4.57 .24 | Torrence | New York. New York. | Aug.25,1899 |
| $21$ | 3.54 | You | Newar | Sep.26,192 | $100 \mid 4$ | 4.5 | Torrence | New Yorls. | Aug. 25, |

1. hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, G.. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME-UNPACED.

| $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$. | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M. | Time | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-6 | 0.16 1-5 | Cavanag | Vailsburg. | July 2,1911 | 1 | 1.55 | Giles | Saltair | July 28,1908 |
| $1 / 4$ | 0.24 4-5 | Crebs. | Saltair | Aug. 1,1908 | 2 | 4.09 | Giles. | Saltair. | Aug.19,1908 |
| $1 / 3$ | 0.33 2-5 | Simons | Deming | May26,1896 | 3 | 6.25 3-5 | Giles. | Salt Lake. | Aug. 4,1908 |
|  | $0.531-5$ | I_awren | Salt Lake. | Aug. 8,1908 | 4 | 8.51 2-5 | Giles | Ogden | Aug.20,1908 |
|  | 1.21 1-5 | Heil. | Denver. | July 31,1897 | 5 | 11.00 | Giles | Ogden | Aug.20,1908 |
| $3 / 4$ | 1.233 | Lawren | Saltair | Aug.19,1908 |  |  |  |  |  |

## AMATEUR COMPETITION-TANDEM.

| M ${ }^{\text {a Tine. }}$ | Holder. | . | Date. | $\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{M}}$ Timc. |  |  | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{2}^{1} \|$1.51 $4-5$ <br> 3.51 $4-5$ | Smith-Clayton... Brodbeck-Wright | Salt Lake. | July 28.1901 | $\|$5 5.47 <br> 5 2.54 <br> 9.54  | Wilcox-McCorm. Redman-Redman | Salt Lake. Salt Lake. | July 27,1905 Aug. 4,1903 |

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS UNPACED-AMATEUR.

| M. | Time. | Hol |  | Date. | M. | Time. |  | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.32 1-5 | Beckman | Ridgef'dPk |  | 1 | 25.46 4-5 | Laux | New York. |  |
|  | $0.321-5$ |  | Ridgef'dPk | Apr. 9,1922 | 15 | 41.25 |  |  |  |
| 1/3 | $0.431-5$ | Thompson. | S. Antonio | May 18,1917 | $20$ | 55.45 | Jones | Stockton. | $\text { Aug. 17, } 1919$ |
|  | $1.001-5$ | Thompson | S. Antonio | May 18,1917 | 25 | $1.09 .10$ | Jones: | Stockton. | Aus.17,1919 |
| $2 / 3$ | $1.28$ | Thompson | S. Antonio | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { May } 27,1917 \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $35$ | $1.35 .50$ | Jones. | Stockton. | Aug. 17,1919 |
|  | 1.37 | Thompson | S. Antonio | May27,1917 | $40$ | $1.48 .50$ | Jones. | Stockton. | $\text { Aug. } 17,1919$ |
| $1$ | 2.07 1-5 | Thompson. | S. Antonio | May27,1917 | 45 | 2.02 .15 | Jones | Stockton | $\text { Aug. } 17,1919$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $4.003-5$ | Thompson. | S. Antonio | $\|\mathrm{May27}, 1917\|$ | 50 | 2.16 .00 | Jones | Stockton. | Aug.17,1919 |
| $3$ | 7.13 | Beckman. . | Ridgef'dPk | $\mid \text { Apr. } 9,1922 \mid$ | 60 | 2.57 .15 | Jones | Stockton | Aug. 17,1919 |
| $4$ | $10.11{ }^{2}-5$ | Thompson. | S. Antonio | $\mid \text { May27, } 1917 \mid$ | 75 | $3.35 .40$ | Tones | Stockton | $\text { Allg. } 17,1919$ |
| $5$ | 12.07 2-5 | Aickelin. . . | New York. | Scp.14,1919 | $80$ | $3.56 .00$ | Jones. | Stockton. | Alug.17.1919 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $14.382-5$ | Thompson. | S. Antonio | $\mid \text { May31,1917 } \mid$ | $100$ | $4.52 .00$ | Nogara | Wash'gton | July 3,1921 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $17.12$ | Thompson. | S. Antonio | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { May31,1917 } \\ \text { Mav31.1917 } \end{array}\right.$ | 200 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.20 .00 \\ & 39.10 .00 \end{aligned}$ | Evans. | N.Bruns'k. Val Stream | Aug. 18,1895 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 21.34 & 1-5 \\ 22.59 & 2-5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Thompson. Beckman. | S. Antonio Ridgefeld. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { May31,1917 } \\ & \text { Scp.12,1920 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | 500 | 39.10 .00 | Brown. | Val.Stream | Oct.15, 1900 |


| Hrs. | Miles. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | Hrs. | Miles. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 22, 5,206 ft . | Rogow. | Hartford. | Oct.21,1920 | 4 | 82.7 | Jones | Stockton. | Aug. 17,1919 |
| 2 | 44.3 | Jones. | Stockton. | Aug.17.1919 | 5 | 102.5 | Nogara... | Wash 'ton | July 3,1921 |
| 3 | 64.2 | Jones. | Stockton. | Aug.17,19191 |  |  |  |  |  |

In a time trial at Los Angeles. Cal. Jan. 8, 1911, Fred T. Kecie, the Australian, mado the following professional marks: 25 miles, $1 \mathrm{~h} .10 \mathrm{~m} .03-5 \mathrm{~s} ; 50$ miles, $2 \mathrm{~h} .24 \mathrm{~m} .03-5 \mathrm{~s}$; 75 miles, 3 h .44 m .; 100 miles, 5 h . 2m.

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION-AMATEUR.

| M | Tlime. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.29 2-5 | Kling | Atl'ntic Cy | Sep .16,1922 | 15 | 23.08 | Bello | Floral Park | S9p.12.1915 |
| 1/3 | $0.403 \sim 5$ | Peer | Plainfleld. | Sept. 7,1908 | 15 | 36.47 2-5 | Gerwing. | Santa Ana. | May25,1918 |
|  |  | Surman. |  | - | 25 | 1.0n.39 3-5 | Beckman | Prooklyn. | May30,1922 |
| 1 | 2.02 | Guthridge | W | Aug. 8,1908 |  | 2.14.00 4-5 | Jensen. | Floral Park | June20,1915 |
|  |  | Haberle. ${ }^{\text {Nleminsky.. }}$ |  |  | 90 | 4.32.30 | Bcckman Brakeve | Atl'ntic Cy | May 7,1922 |
| 3 | 6.57 | N,ang | Davenport. | Scp. 18,1921 | 95 | 4.49 .30 | Brakevel | Rochester | 5,1920 |
| 5 | 11.22 | Hopkin | Davenport. | Sep.18.1921 | 100 | 4.36.30 | Nolen | M1lw.-Cht | May30,1922 |
| 2 | 45.22 | Wahl. | Buffalo.... | July 4,1921 | 150 | 8.26.27 | Kopsliy | Floral Park | May 5,1912 |
| 2 | $4.501-5$ | Steine | Hicksvlile | Sept. 3,1911 |  |  |  |  | May 5,101a |

## AMATEUR INDOOR (FLAT FLOOR) COMPETITION.

| M. | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.05 | Gronkowski. | Buffalo. | Mar. 6,1920 | 2 | $3.161-5$ | Gronkowski. | Buffalo. | Feb. 18,1922 |
|  | 1.35 3-5 | Gronkowski. | Buffalo. | Mar 18,1922 | 2 | 4.22 1-5 | Gronkowski. | Buffalo. | Mar 19,1921 |
| 1 | 2.05 3-5 | Gronkowski. | Buffalo. | Mar 18,1922 | 5 | 11.52 | Bundt...... | Burfalo. | Dec. 17,1921 |

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME-MOTOR-PACED.

| M | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M . |  | Holder. | Place. |  | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.20 1-5 | Holze | Spoka | Sept. 4,1893 | , | 14.432 | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg | Oct | 5,1901 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.29 \end{aligned}$ | Holzel | Spoka | Sept.26,1899 | 10 | 16.21 | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg | Oct |  |
| 2 | 0.44 2-5 | Leander | Indian'polis | Sept.29,1900 | 11 | 17.58 | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg | Oct. | $5,1901$ |
| 2 | 1.13 | Sulkins | Chas.Riv.Pk | July 25,1903 | 12 | $19.34{ }^{1} 4-5$ | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg. | Oct. | $5,1901$ |
| 2 | 2.35 4-5 | Peterso | Buffalo. | Aug. 18,1915 | 13 | 21.12 | Joe Nelson.. | V ailsburg |  |  |
| 3 | 4.28 | Smith | Vailsburg | July 27,1902 | 14 | 22.50 | Joe Nelson. | V ailsburg. | Oct. Oct. |  |
| 4 | 5.52 3-5 | Smith | Vailsburg | July 27,1902 | 15 | 24.26 4-5 | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg | Oc |  |
| 5 | 7.07 2-5 | Peterson | Buffalo. | Sept.19,1915 | 20 | $33.051-5$ | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg |  |  |
| 6 | $9.512-5$ | Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg | Oct. 5.1901 | 25 | 41.273 | Joe Nelson. | Vailsburg | Oct. |  |
| 7 | 11.28 4-5 | Joe Nelson. Joe Nelson. | Vailsburg | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 5,1901 \\ \text { Oct. } & 5,1901\end{array}$ | 30 | 50.23 59.00 | Joe Nelson.. Joe Nelson.. | Vailsburg. Vailsburg. | Oct. | 5,1901 <br> 5,1901 |

One hour, 35 miles, 1,055 yards.
AMATEUR COMPETITION-MOTOR-PACED.

| M | Time | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M |  | Holder | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sulkins | Provide | Aug | 12 | 19.55 | Joe Nelson. | Vailsburg. . | Oct.20,1901 |
| 2 | $2.472-5$ | Sulkins | Provide'ce. | Aug.22,1903 | 13 | 21.36 3-5 | Jae Nelson. | Vallsburg. | $\text { Oct. } 20.1901$ |
| 3 | 4.18 3-5 | Sulkins | Provide'ce | Aug.22,1903 | 14 | 23.18 4-5 | Joe Nelson | Vailsburg. | Oct.20,1901 |
| 4 | 5.431 | Sulkins | Provide'ce | Aug.22,1903 | 15 | 24.55 2-5 | Joe Nels | Vailsburg. | Oct. 20,1901 |
| 5 | 7.072 | Sulkins | Provide'ce | Aug.22,1903 | 20 | 34.02 4-5 | Duer | Berk. Ov | Sept. 9,1899 |
| 6 | 8.31 4-5 | Sulkins | Provide'c | Aug.22,1903 | 25 | 47.37 | John Nelson | Montreal. | Aug. 10,1899 |
| 7 | $9.561-5$ | Sulkins | Provide'c | Aug.22,1903 | 30 | 57.28 2-5 | John Nelson | Montreal. | Aug. 10,1899 |
| 8 | $11.201-5$ | Sulkins | Provide'ce. | Aug. 22,1903 | 40 | 1.17.31 1-5 | John Nelson | Montreal. | $\text { Aug. } 10,1899$ |
| \% | 12.44 1-5 | Sulkins | Provide'ce. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 22,1903 \\ & \text { Allg. } 22.1903 \end{aligned}$ | 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.38 .262- \\ & 1.59354- \end{aligned}$ | John Nelson John Nelson | Montreal Montreal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 10,1899 \\ & \text { Aug. } 10,1899 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | $14.081-5$ | Sulkins. | Provide'ce. Vailsburg | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 2,1903 \\ & \text { Oct. } 20,1901 \end{aligned}$ | 60 | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 1.5935 \\ 2.03 .57 & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | John Nelson John Nelson | Montreal Montreal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 10,1899 \\ & \text { Aug. } 10,1899 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 | 18.14 | Joe Nels | Vailsburg. | Oct.20,1901 | 62 | $2.03 .57$ | John Nels | Mo | Aug.10,1899 |

One hour, 31 miles, 460 Yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Ang. 10, 1899.
Two hours, 50 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1890.

> PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION - UNPACED.

| M. | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M. | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.27 2-5 | Kramer | Newark | July 4,1915 | 3 | 5.46 | Goullet | Newark | June 17,1917 |
| $1 / 4$ | 0.28 2-5 | Kramer | Vailsburg | Sept. 5,1904 | 4 | 7.42 2-5 | Hanley | Newark | July 7,1915 |
| $1 / 3$ | 0.363 -5 | Kramer | Newark. | May 23,1915 | 5 | 9.30 | McNamara. | Newark | July 23,1919 |
| $1 / 2$ | 0.53 | Kramer | Newark | July 4,1917 | 5 | 10.15 | Fenn..... | Vailsburg. | $\text { Aug. } 25,1901$ |
| $2 / 3$ | 1.10 4-5 | Grenda. | Newark. . . | Aug.11,1315 | 10 | $20.07{ }^{1-5}$ | MeNamara. | Newark. | Sept.17,1916 |
| $3 / 4$ | 1.21 | Kramer. | Salt L'ke Cy | July 5,1915 | 15 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}31.28 & 2-5 \\ 42 & 23\end{array}$ | McNamara. | Newark <br> Newark | $\text { Aug. } 20,1916$ |
| $1$ | 1.45 - | McNamara | Newark. Salt T're Cy | Sept. 17,1916 <br> Aug. 2,1910 | 20 | 42.23 2 2-5 | Drobach... | Newark Newark | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 8,1917 \\ & \text { Sept. } 22,1915 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 3 | 3.38 <br> 5.35 <br> 5.3 | Clawk. | Salt L'ke Cy Salt L'ke Cy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 2,1910 \\ & \text { July } 25,1906 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 53.38 3-5 | McNamara. | Newark | Sept.22,1915 |

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME-UNPACED.

| M. | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M. | e. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-6 | 0.15 2-5 | Crebs. | Salt L'ke Cy | July 4,1911 | 3 | 6.09 1-5 |  | Salt L'ke Cy | Aug. 28,1908 |
| 1/4 | 0.23 4-5 | Lawson | Salt L'ke Cy | July 4,1906 | 4 | 8.34 3-5 | Williams | Salt L'ke Cy | July 30,1909 |
| $1 / 3$ | 0.33 | Clark | Salt L'ke Cy | July 24,1912 | 5 | 10.38 | Williams .. | Salt L'ke Cy | July 30,1909 |
| 3 | $0.502-5$ | Clark | Saltair, Ut. . | Aug. 24,1908 | 10 | 23.09 2-5 | Hamilton.. | Denver..... | July 9,1898 |
| 3 | $1.11{ }^{2} 2-5$ | Goullet | Salt L'ke Cy | June 17,1912 | 15 | $35.03$ | Hamilton. | Denver | July 9,1898 |
| $\left.3 \frac{3}{4} \right\rvert\,$ | $1.24{ }^{1.51} 3$ | Goullet Goullet | Salt L'ke Cy Salt L'ke Cy | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } & 1,1912 \\ \text { July } & 1,1912\end{array}$ | 20 | 47.08 <br> 59.13 | Hamilton. | Denver Denver. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 9,1898 \\ \text { July } & 9,1898 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | 4.013 3-5 | Pye. | iSalt L'ke Cy | Aug.28,1910 |  |  |  |  | July 9,1808 |

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July e, 1898.

> PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION-TANDEM.

| $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ | Time. | Holder. | Place. | Date. | M\| | Tlme. | Holder. | Place. |  | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.40 1-5 | Grenda-Walker | Newark. | Sent. 6,1914 | 3 | 5.19 | Grenda-Hill. . . . | Newark | June | e 9,1915 |
| 2 | 3.35 | Grenda-Walker. | Newark. | Aug. 2,1914 | 5 | 9.44 | Chapm'n-Lawson | S't L'e Cy | July | y 3,1901 |

## PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION-HUMAN-PACED.

| M. |  | Holder. | Place | Date. | M | m | Hold | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.25 \\ & 51.182-5 \end{aligned}$ | Goull Gren | Newark Newark | Aug. 31,1922 Aug.19,1921 | 50 | 1.49.08 | Goulle | New | Aug.19,192 |

1 hour, 28 Jniles, 19 yards, "Woody" Hedspath, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.
PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION-TANDEM (HUMAN-PACED).


## PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME-MOTOR-PACED.

| M. | Time. | Holder | Place. | e. | M. | Tlme. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.18 4-5 | Wilcox. | Salt L'ke Cy | June 18,1913 | 4 | 4.16 4-5 | Redell. | Philad'phta. | June 30.1917 |
| 1/3 | $0.274-5$ | Johns | Nashville | Oct. 29,1896 | 5 | 5.18 2-5 | Bedell | Philad'phia. | June 30,1917 |
| $1 / 2$ | $0.373-5$ | Wilco | Salt L.ke Cy | June 8,1913 | 6 | $6.281-5$ | Duer | Los Angeles | June 27.1909 |
| $2 / 3$ | $0.55$ | Duer | Salt L'ke Cy | Aug.28,1910 | 7 | 7.33 3-5 | Duer | Los Angeles | June 27,1909 |
| $1$ | -1.04 1-5 | Bedell | Philad'phia. | June 30,1917 | 8 | 8.38 1-5 | Bedal | Los Angeles | June 27,1909 |
|  | $2.094-5$ | Duer | Los Angeles | June 27,1909 | 9 | $9.45{ }^{9} 475$ | Duer. | Los Angeles | June 27,1909 |
| 3 | 3.13 2-5 | Bedel | Philad'phia. | June 30,1917 | 10 | 10.50 3-5 | Bedell | Philad'phla. | July 7.1917 |

PROFESSIONAL HOUR-MOTOR-PACED.

| Hrs. | Mile | Yards. | Holder | Place. | Date. | H | Miles | Yards. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cal |  | Sep. 1,10 | 13 |  | 1,540 | K | ty |  |
|  |  | 440 | Moran | Revere | Aug. 8,1903 |  |  |  |  | S. L. City | Sep. |
|  | 137 | 27 | Caldwe | Revere | Sep. 5,1904 |  |  | 220 | Kin | S. L. Clty | Sep. 15,1901 |
|  | 168 | 910 | Moran | Reve | Sep. 5,190 | 17 | 403 | 440 | Klng | S. L. City | - |
| 6 | 197 | 220 | Mora | Rcyer | Sep. 5,1904 |  | 416 |  | Lawso | L'sAng'l's | June10,1900 |
|  | 199 |  | Turv | S. L. City | Sep. 15,1901 | 19 |  |  | Laws | L'sAng'l's | June10,1900 |
|  | 218 |  | King | S. L. City | Sep. 15,1901 | 20 | 450 | 1,540 | Lawson | L'sang'l's | June10,1900 |
|  | 246 | 440 | King | S. L. City | Sep. 15,1901 |  | 466 | 660 | Lawson. | L'sAng'l's | June10,1900 |
| 10 |  |  | Klng | S. L. City | Scp. 15,1901 |  | 485 | 220 | Lawson. | L'sang'l's | June10,1900 |
| 11 | 289 |  |  | S. L. City | Sep. 15,1901 |  | 507 | 1,320 | Lawson | L'sAng'l's | June10,1900 |
| 2. | 312 | 880 | Pi | Waith | July 3,18 |  | 5 | , | Lawso | L'sAng | une10,1900 |

## 1922 AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP, 1921.

| NAME. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4 th. | Pts. | Name. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Willie Spencer. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 35 | Frank L. Kramer . | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Ray Eaton ... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 31 | Orlando Piani. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Arthur Spencer. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 24 | Francesco Verri | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Alfred Goullet. . | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Points-First, 5; second, 3; third, 2; fourth, 1.
Middle Distance Championshlp: 10 miles, Alfred Goullct; 25 miles, Alfred Grenda.
N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

| NAME. | 1st. | 2 d | 3d. | 4 th . | Pts. | NAME. | 1 st . | 2 d | 3 d | 4th. | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Willie Grimm. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 16 | Roy Mobeck | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Elmer Bundt. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 | Larry Seuffert. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Fred Spencer. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | Burton Fenn. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| E. C. Bendi. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | Sam Gastman. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Carl Hambacher. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | Earl Adams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Points-First, 5; second, 3; third, 2; fourth, 1.
PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922.

| NAME. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4 th . | Pts. | Name. | $1 \mathrm{st}$. | 2d. | 3d. | 4 th . | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George Chapman | 28 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 201 | Manuel Nunes . . | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| Clarence Carman | 23 | $151 / 2$ | 11 | 9 | $1921 / 2$ | Willie Appelhaus. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 29 |
| Vincent Madonna. | 19 | $171 / 2$ | 7 | 5 | 167112 | Jackie Clark. . . | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 25 |
| Victor Linart. | $151 / 2$ | 14 | 8 | 6 | 143 | Percy Lawrenc | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| Frank Corry | 91/3 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 128 | Willie Keller. | 2 | 1 | 1. | 2 | 17 |
| Jules Miquel | 11 | - 9 | 10 | 9 | 111 | Worth Mltten | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Charles Verkeyn | 7 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 94 | Joe Reeber. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| George Wiley.. | 7 | 9 | 29 | 6 | 86 | Luigi Marcella | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Frank Keenan | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 65 | Ralph Spicrs. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Vincent Markey | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 49 | Archie Villa. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Larry Gaffney.. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 37 | Willie Upton | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| George Colombatto. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 34 | H. Norantonio. . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| George Sercs...... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 32 | Rudolph Blomstrom. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Brask Anderson. . . . | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 31 | Felix Patti. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Points-First, 5 ; second, 3 ; third, 2 ; fourth 1.
Linart and Corry rode to a tle at New Bedford, May 29. Polnts for first and sccond (8) were divided between them.

Carman and Madonna rode to a tie for second place at New York, Aug. 18. Points for second and third (5) were divided between them.

FORMER PROFESSIONAL SPRINT WINNERS.

> 1895-1897-F. C. Bald
> 1898-Tom Butlcr
> 1899-Tom Cooper
> 1900-Major Taylor

1901-1916-Frank L. Kramer 1917-Arthur Spencer 1918-Frank L. Kramer 11919 - Ray Eaton

1920-Arthur Spencer
1921-Franl: L. Kramer
1922-Willie Spencer

## FORMER PROFESSJONAL PACED WINNERS.

1900-1901-Harry D. Elkes
1902-1903-Bobby Walthour Sr. 1904-Harry Caldwell
1905-1908-Hugh McLean
1909-1911-Elmer Collins
|1912-1913-George E. Wiley 1914-Clarence Carman 1915-George E. Wiley.
1916-Clarence Carman

1917-1918-Gcorge E. Wiley 1919-Clarence Carman 1920-1921-George Chapman 1922-George Chapman

| 1800 Wank L. | 11908 -Charles Stein | 1916-1917-John |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900-Wille Fenn | 1909 -Percy Lawrence | 1918-Gus Lang |
| 1901-1904-Marcus L. Hurley | 1910-1911-Frank Blatz | 1919-Charles A. |
| 1905-Matt Downey | 1912-1913-Donald McDougal | 1920-Fred Taylor |
| 1906-Charles Sherwood | 1914-Harry Kaiser | 1921-Bobby Walthour |
| 1907 -Wille Van den Dries | 1915-Hans Ohrt | 922-Wllle Grimm |

## FORMER AMATEUR PACED CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

1900-1901-Joe Nelson | | | 1902-1903-Samuel Sulkins | Discontinued

## WORLD'S MOTOR-PACED HOUR RECORDS.

| Hr. |  | CE. | Holder. | Place. | Date. |  |  | Yards | Holder. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 63 61 | $\begin{aligned} & 189.8 \\ & 1,037 \\ & 1,590 \end{aligned}$ | P. Guígnard <br> P. Nettlcbeck <br> Vanderst'yit. | Munic Munic Sll'psh | Sept.15,1909 <br> Mí.31,1914 <br> Nov.16,1919 | +1/2 | [ $\left.\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 106 \\ 56\end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,198 \\ & 1,498 \\ & 1,128 \end{aligned}$ | P. Gulgnard Vanderst'yft F. Cuzin. | Munich. <br> Tejpsic. <br> Munich. | Oct. 11,1908 Scpt.30,1903 |

*Anlitcur.

## CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE WORLD.

PROFESSIONAL SPRINT

| YR. | WhereHeld | 1 st. | 2 d. | 3 d. | YR | WhereHeld | 1st. | 2d. | 3 d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1895 | Cologne. | *Protin. . | Banker | Huet | 1906 |  | Ellegaard. | Poulain. | Friol |
| $1896$ | Copenhag | Bourrillon. | Jacquelin. . | Barden |  | Paris. | Friol. | Mayer. | Rutt |
| 1897 | Glasgow. | Arend. | Barden... | Nossam | 1908 | Berlin..... . | Ellegaard. | Poulain | Vand. Born |
| 1898 | Vlenna. | Banker | Vehrey | Jacquelin | 1909 | Copenhag | Dupre. | Poriain. | Rutt |
| 1899 | Montre | Taylor | Butler | Courbe | 1910 | Brussels. | Friol. | Ellegaard. | †Rutt |
| 1900 | Paris | Jacquelin | Meyers | Arend | 1911 | Rome. | Ellegaird. | Pouchois. | Hourlier |
| $1901$ | Berlín | Ellegaard. | Jacquel | Schilling | 1912 | Newar | Kramer. | Grenda. | Perchicot |
| $1902$ | Rome | Ellegaard. | Meyers | Bixio | 1913 | Leipsic. | Rutt | Ellegaard. | Perchicot |
| $1903$ | Copenhag | FIlegaard. | Arend. | Meyers | 1920 | Antwerp... | Spears. | Kaufmann | Bailey |
| $190$ | London | Lawson | Eliegaar | Mayer | 1921 | Copenhag | Moeskops | Spears. | Sergent |
| 1905 | Antwerp. | Poulain | Ellegaard. | Mayer | 1922 | Paris..... . | Moeskops | Spears. | Degraeve |

*Banker protestad Protin starting in the final, and his protest was allowed. Race was thrown out and ordered re-run in Paris. Banker won in a walk-over.
tRutt qualified for final, but was ordered not to start by the German cycling officials.
AMATEUR SPRINT

| 1 | Held | 1st. | 2 d | 3 | ) | d | St. | 2d: | 3d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1893 |  |  |  |  | 1903 | Copenhag | Reed. | Benyon |  |
|  |  | Zimrman <br> Zim'rman. | Johns |  |  |  |  |  | enyon |
| 1894 | Antwerp |  |  |  | 1906 | Genev | Verrl | Delage | Rondelli |
|  | (1 mile) | Leh | Eden | Br'dbridge | 1907 | Paris. | Devolssoux | Auffray | Avrillon |
|  | (10 kil.) | Eden |  | Osborne | 1908 | Leipsic. | Johnson | Jones | Demangel |
| 1875 | Cologne. | Ede | Peters | Schaff | 1909 | Copenhag | Balley. | Neumer | Schilles |
| 1.996 | Copenhag* | Reynold | Schrad | Cuillaumet | 1910 | Brussels.. | Balley | Neumer | Texier . |
| 1897 | Glasgow.. | Schrader | Fawcet | Reynolds | 1911. | Rome. | Bailey | Feroci. | Gasparin- |
| 1898 | Vienna. | Albert. | Opel. | Sum'rsgill |  |  |  |  | etti |
| 1899 | Montrea | Sum'rsgill | Peabody. | Caldow | 1912 | Newar | McDougall | Kaiser | Diver |
| 1900 | Paris. | Didier- |  |  | 1913 | Berlln | Bailey . | Ryan. | Rode |
|  |  |  |  | assero | 1920 | Antwerp. | Peeters. | Johnson | Halpin |
|  | Berlin | Pia | Veitruba | Struth |  | Copenhag | Andersen. | Kjeldsen | Hansen |
| 1902 | Rome. | Piard | Delabor | Nord | 1922 | Liverpool. | Johnson | Peeters. | Ormston |

PROFESSIONAL PACED.
100 Kilometres (62.13 Miles).

| YR. | WhereHeld |  | 2 d | 3, | R. | WhereHeld | $1 \mathrm{st}$. | 2d. | 3d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1895 | Cologne | Michael | , | Lofman | 1906 | Gene | Darragon. | V'nd'stuyit | Schws |
| 1896 | Copenhag | Chase |  | uyten | 1907 | Paris. | Darragon. |  | Parent |
| $1897$ | Glasgo | Stoc | Chase | Armstrong | $1908$ | Berlin. | Ryser. | Brunl | V'nd'stu |
| 1898 | Vienna | Palr | walkover) | Armsto | 1909 | Copenhag | Parent | Darragon | Butler |
| 1899 | Montre | Gibson | McLean | Boake | 1910 | Brussels. | Paren | Walthou | 'nd'stuy |
| 1900 | Paris | Hure | Tayl | Bouhours | $1911$ | Rome | Parent | Darragon | Moran |
| 1901 | Berlin | RobI | Dick'ntm'n | Ruyter | 1912 | Newar | Wiley | Collins. | Moran |
| $1902$ | Berlin | Rob | Bouhours. | Taylor | 1913 | Berlln. | Guign | Mlquel | Schuerm'n' |
| $1903$ | Copenhag | Dick'ntm'n | Robl. | Go'rnem'n | 1920 | Antwerp. | Seres. | Linart. | Suter |
| 1904 | London | Walthour | Simar. | V'nd'stuyit | 1921 | Copenhag |  | Suter | Gulgna |
| 1905 | Antwerp. | Walthour | Guignard | Dick'ntm'n | 1922 | Copenhag | L V'd'rst'ft | Suter |  |

AMATEUR PACED.

|  |  | 1 st |  | 3 d. |  |  |  | 2 | 3 d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1893 | Chicag |  | - | Ulbricht | 1904 |  | Meredit |  | -10. |
| 1894 |  |  | Green | Van Doles | 1905 | A | Mered |  | Carremans |
|  |  | Cordan | Witteween | Henie | 1906 | Genev | Bard'neau. | Tubbax | Eigeldinger |
| 1896 | Copenhag | $\mathrm{Po}$ |  | Hansen | $1907$ | Paris | Meredith. | Tubbax | Broceo |
| 1897 | Glasg | Go | Ouz | Tjoerby | 1908 | Leipsic | Meredith | Janke | 'nd'st |
| 1898 | Vienn | Cl | C | Huneck | 1909 | Copenhag | Meredith | Cuzin |  |
|  |  |  |  | Riddle | 1910 | Brussels |  |  | Bailey |
|  |  | B | H | Hildebran | 1911 | Rome | Meredith | Muhckinze | Lori |
| 1901 | Ber | Slevers. | Sajlzina | Cornem'n | 1912 | New | Amateur (ti | tular race | $10 \mathrm{t} 1$ |
| 1902 | Berlin | Crornem'n | Keller. | Diehle | 1913 | Berlin. | Meredith | Beyer..... | Blekemolen |
| 1903 | Copenhag | Audemars. | Carlevaro | Herzog | 1914 | * Copenh'g. | Blekemolen |  |  |

*The only titie race run at the 1914 world's championship meeting at Copenhagen, Denmark, was the 100 -kilometre amateur paced race. The other events were curtalled on account of the breaking out of the war.

Motor-paced championship for amateurs not run at Antwerp in 1920. A: 190-kilometre ( 118 miles) road race was substituted at Copenhagen in 1921. G. Skold, Sireden, won from W. Nielsen, Denmark, and C. F. Davey, England, in 6h. 18 m .17 s .

Motor-paced championships for amateur's were discontinued after the 1914 races.

## FENCINC.

Nattonal Senior Champlonship-Foils, Major H.
Raynor. U. S. A. and Washington F. C.; sabre, L. Nunes, New York A. C.; epee, L. Nunes, New York A. C. National Junior Championship-Folls, A. P. Walker, Jr., Yale University; sabre, J. G. Bartol, New York A. C.; epee, N. Murray, W. S. F. C. National Senior I'eam Championship-Foils, New York Fencers' Club; sabre, New York A. C.; epee, New York Fencers' Club. Nalional Jurior Team Championship-Folls, New York French Y. M. C. A.; sabre, New York A. C.; epee, New York Washington Square F. C.
Nattonal Outdoor Epee Champtonshtp-Won by Albert Strauss, New York French Y. M. C. A.

Nattonal Women's Championshtp-Won by Miss Alice Cehrig.
Intercollegiate Championships-Final standing. foil teams, bouts won and lost: Navy, 45-9; Harvard, 33-21; Columbia, 30-24; Dartmouth, 28-26; Yale, 28-26; Mass. Tech., 16-38; Pennsylvania, $9-45$. Navy also won the team sabre and epee champlonship. Individual winners: foils, Shears, Navy, 17-1; sabre, Guider, Navy, 10-1; epee, Calloway, Navy, $10-1$.

International , Amateur Foils ChamptonshipSpecial match between M. Goudin, France, and N. Nadi, Italy, held at Paris, France. Won by Goudin, 20 points to 11. The match was for a 50,000 francs purse which the winner contributed to charity. Many thousands of francs were wagered by the adherents of the two contestants.

## OFFICIAL MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

(To November 15, 1922).

## OFFICIAL STRAIGHTAWAY WORLD MOTORCYCLE RECORDS. <br> (Daytona Beach, Fla., Aprll 14-15, 1920.)

The kilometre eight-valve record stands officially as the greatest speed ever attained by a motorcycle -115.79 miles per hour.

| Motor. | Rider. | Machine. | Class. | Time. | Miles Hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 cu. in. 8-valve | Walker | Indian. | Pro. | 19.32 | 115.79 |
| 61 cu. in. 8-valve | McBrid | Indian. | Am | 21.43 | 104.40 |
| ${ }_{61} 61$ cu. in. | Walker | Indian |  | 21.15 | 105.78 |
| 30 cu. in. stock...... $30.50 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{in} .4$-valve. | McBric | Indian <br> Indian | ${ }_{\text {Pro }}^{\text {Am }}$ | 22.85 25.08 | 97.90 89.19 |
| 30.50 cu in. 4 -valve. | McBride | Indian. | Am | 28.71 | 87.92 |
| One Mile. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 cu. In. 8-valve | Walker. | Indian. | Pro | 31.53 | 114.17 |
| ${ }_{61} \mathrm{c}$ cu. in. 8 -valve | McBride | Indtan | Am | 34.63 | 103.95 |
| ${ }_{61}^{61} \mathrm{cu}$ cu. in. stock | Malke | Indtan |  | 34.20 36.27 | $\begin{array}{r}105.26 \\ + \\ \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 30.50 cu. in. 4-valve. | Walker | Indian | Am | 36.27 40.98 | 99.25 87.84 |
| $30.50 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{In}$. 4 -valve.. | McBride | Indian | Am | 45.88 | 78.46 |
| Two Miles.' |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 cu. in 8-valve | Walker. | Indian | Pro. | 1.04 .45 | 111.71 |
| ${ }_{61}^{61 \mathrm{cu} . \text { in. }} 8$-valve | McBride | Indian | Am. | 1.11.19 | 101.13 |
| 61 cu. in stock $61 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{stock}$. | Walker.. McBride. | Indian. | Pro | 1.09 .71 | 103.28 |
| $30.50 \mathrm{cu}$. In. 4 -valve |  |  |  | 1.12 .87 | 98.81 86 |
| 30.50 cu. in. 4 -valve. | McBride. | Indian. | Am. | 1.32 .25 | 78.04 |

Five Miles.


INTERNATIONAL BOTH WAY RECORDS.
(Made by Walker both ways of course.)

| Distance. | Motor. | Time. | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Miles } \\ \text { P. Hr. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Distance. | Motor. | Time. | Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilometre. | $\left(\begin{array}{l}61 \text { cu. In. } 8 \text {-valve } \ldots . \\ 30.50 \text { cu. in. } 4 \text {-vajve. }\end{array}\right.$ | 21.60 27.21 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r}103.56 \\ 82.21\end{array}\right\|$ | One Mile. One Mile. |  | 34.70 43.86 | $\begin{array}{r} 103.74 \\ 82.08 \end{array}$ |

OFFICIAL STRAIGHTAWAY WORLD'S SIDECAR RECORDS
In the list below, records made by 8 -valve machines were made by Leslie "Red" Parkhurst, on a HarleyDavidson, at Daytona Beach. Fla., on February 17, 1920. Those made by a stock machine were made by H. Letack on an Indian at Brooklands Track. England, on November 10, 1920.

| Distance. | Motor. | Time. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Miles } \\ \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{Hr}\end{array}\right\|$ | Distance. | Motor. | Time. | Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One Mile | Stock | 48.40 | 74.38 |  |  |  |  |
| Klometr |  | 26.54 | 84.28 | Five Miles.. | $8$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 1.23 .09 \\ 3.34 .52 \end{array}\right.$ | 83.90 |
|  |  |  |  | Five Mile |  |  | 70.28 |
| One Mile | \|-valv | 42.81 | 84.09\} | Fue Mres | Stoc | 4.10.10 | \%0.28 |

International Both Way Records.


1922 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

| Distance. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 Mil | 5.08 1-5 | Gene Walk | Ind. (30.50) | South Bend, Ind. | 2 |
| 5 Mile | 3.56 1 1-5 | Gene Walk | Ind. (61 cu. | Syracuse, N. Y | Sept. 16, 1922 |
| 5 10 Miles | ${ }_{8}^{4.35}$ | Floyd Dreyer | Ind. (Sca | Atlanta, Atlanta, | May 20, 1922 |
| 10 Miles | 7.431 1-5 | Gene Walker | Ind. (61 cu. in.) | Milwaukee, | Aug. 6, 1922 |
| 10 Miles. | 9.08 | Ed. Buzzell. | Exc. (Scar) | Syracuse, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Sept. 16. 1922 |
| 25 Milea | 21.27 |  | Ind. (30.50) | Milwaukee, Wis | Aug. 6, 1922 |
| 25 Miles | 19.4545 | John seymour | Ind. (61 cu. |  |  |
| 25 Miles 300 Miles | 4.19.29 ${ }^{23} 3$ | Raiph Hepburn | Ind. (Scar). 61 cu. in.) | Milwaukee, Wls. <br> Wichita, Kan. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Aug. } \\ \text { July } \\ 4,1922 \end{array}$ |

OFFICIAL WORLD'S MOTORCYCLE TRACK RECORDS.
Records made with 61 cu . in. motors, best official times regardless of nature of course.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mile. | $0.32 .53$ | Jim Davis. | In | Los Angeles..... |  |
| 5 Miles | $2.48 .62$ | o Walk |  | Los Ange | $\text { Jan. 23, } 1922$ |
| 10 Miles | 14.38.18 | Otto Waike | 'H | Los Angeles. | Jan. 23, 1922 |
| $50 . \mathrm{Miles}$ | 29.22 .94 | Otto Walke | H. | Los Angcles. | Jan. 23, 1922 |
| 100 Miles | 1.00.35.87 | Otto Walker |  | Los Angeles. | Jan. 23, 1922 |
| 200 Miles | 2.17 .54 .00 | Ralph Hepbu |  | Dodge City, Kan. | July 4,1921 |
| 300 Miles | 3.30.03.00 | Raiph He |  | Dodre City, Kan. | July 4, 4, 1921 |
| 500 Mlies | 16.14.15.00 | E. G. Ba | Indian | Cincimati, Ohio. | Aug. 15, 1917 |

RECORD BY HOURS.

| Time. | Miles. | Yards. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Hour. . | 98.94 |  | Otto Walke |  | Los Ange | Jaı. 23, 1922 |
| 2 Hours. | 146 | 1,514 | H. LeVack | Indian | England. | Nov. 4, 1920 |
| 3 Hours. | 218 | 697 | H. LeVack | Indian | England. | Nov. 4, 1920 |
| 4 Hours. | 286 | 232 | H. LeVack | Indlan | England | July 2, 1921 |
| 5 Hours. | 358 | 27 | H. LeVack | Indian | England | July 2, 1921 |
| 6 Hours. | 431 | 1,181 | H. Ievack: | India | England | July 2, 1921 |
| 8 Hours. | 388 | 1,174: | C. Gustavson | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 9 Hours. | 441 |  | C. Gustavs | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2,1909 |
| 10 Hours. | 482 |  | Chas. Spencer. | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 11 Hours. | 512 |  | Chas. Spencer. | Indlan | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 12 Hours. | $8211 / 2$ |  | E. G. Baker | Indian | Cincinnatl, Ohio. . | Aug. 14, 1917 |
| 13 Hours. | 585 |  | Chas. Spencer | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 14 Hours. | 641 | 587 | Chas. Spencer | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 15 Hours. | 677 | 587 | Chas. Spencer | Indlan | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 15 Hours. | 730 |  | Chas. Spencer. | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 17 Hours. | 767 | 587 | Chas. Spencer | Indlan | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 18 Hours. | 812 | 587 | Chas. Spencer. | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 19 Hours. | 862 | 587 | Chas. Spencer. | Indian. | Springfleld, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 20 Hours. | 911 |  | Chas. Spencer | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 21 Hours. | 945 | 587 | Chas. Spencer. | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 22 Hours. | 986 | 1,174 | Chas. Spencer. | Indian | Snringfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 23 Hours. | 1,035 | 1.174 | Chas. Spencer | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| 24 Hours. | 1,5343/4 |  | E. G. Baker . | Indian. | Cincinnati, Ohio.. | Aug. 14, 1917 |

OFFICIAL WORLD'S SIDECAR TRACK RECORDS.

| DIgTANCE. | Time. | Rider | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mile. | 0.51 3-5 | F. H. Dreyer. | Indian | Toiedo, Ohio | Aug. 14, 1921 |
| 2 Miles | 1.42 3-5 | F. H. Dreyer. | Indian | Toledo, Ohio | Aug. 14, 1921 |
| 5 Miles | 4.20 2-5 | F. H. Dreyer . | Indian | Toledo, Ohio | A־g. 14, 1921 |
| 10 Miles | 7.54 .81 | H. LeVack. | Indian | England. . | Nov. 18, 1921 |
| 25 Miles | $20.36 \quad 2-5$ | Ted Carroll | Indian | Sheepshead Bay | Oct. 11, 1919 |
| 50 Miles | 40.47 .88 | H. LeVack. | Indian | England. . . . . . | Nov. 18, 1921 |
| 100 Miles | 1.25.33.24 | H. LeVack. | Indian | England. | Nov. 18, 1921 |
| 200 Miles | 3.13.03.60 | H. LeVack. | Indian | England | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 300 Miles | 4.43 .13 .80 | H. LeVack. | India | England | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 400 Miles | 7.37 .19 .20 | H. H. Beach | Norto | England.... | Aug. 16, 1921 |
| 500 Miles 1,000 Miles | 8.56.00 18.48 .30 | Ted Carroll | Indian | Cincinnati, Ohio.. Cincinnati, Ohio. | Aug. 14, 1917 Aug. 15, 1917 |

SIDECAR RECORDS, BY HOURS.

| TIME. | Miles. | Yards. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Hour | 69 | 150 | H. LeVrack. | Indian | England. | Nov. 18, 1921 |
| 2 Hours. | 125 | 1,669 | H. LeVack. | Indian | England. | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 3 Hours. | 185 | 146 | H. LeVack. | Indian | Englând. | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 4 Hours. | 247 | 928 | H. IeVack | Indian | England. | Oct. 25, 1920 |
| 5 Hours. | 308 | 1,433 | H. LeVack | Indian | England. | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 6 Hours. | $363$ | 1,688 | H. LeVack | Indian | England | Nov. 25, 1920 |
| 12 Hours. | 6611/2 |  | Ted Carroli. | Indlan | Cincinnati, Ohio. | Aug. 14, 1917 |
| 24 Hours. | 1,275 7-8 |  | Ted Carrol! | Indlan. . | Cincinnati, Ohio. | Aug. 15, 1917 |

OFFICIAL MOTORCYCLE ROAD RECORDS.

| Distanct. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mile | 35 sec | Jack Booth. | Indian | Australia | Oct. 7,1916 |
| $2{ }^{\frac{1}{5}}$ Miles | 21.56 | L. G. Buckne | Indian | Savannah, Ga | $\text { April 26, } 1920$ |
| - 50 Miles | 40.01 | Gene Walker | Indian | Savannah, Ga | April 26, 1920 |
| $100 \text { Miles }$ | 1.22.11.98 | Albert Burns. | Indian | Marion, Ind | Sept. 6, 1920 |
| $200 \text { Miles }$ | 2.48 .37 .12 | Ray Weishaar | H. D. | Marion, Ind | Sept. 6, 1920 |
| 300 Miles | $5.02 .32$ | Lee Taylor. | Indian | Savannah, | $\text { Nov. 26, } 1914$ |
| $500 \text { Miles }$ | $9.58 .00$ | E. G. Baker | Indian | Australia | Feb. 1919 |
| 1,000 Miles | 21.03 .00 | E. G. Baker. | Indian. | Australia. | Feb. 1916 |

RECORD BY HOURS.

| Time. | Distance. | Rider. | Machlne. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Hours. | 163 Miles. | E. G. Baker | Indian | Australia. | Feb. 1919 |
| 4 Hours. | 215 Miles. | E. G. Baker | Indlan | Australia | Feb. 1916 |
| 5 Hours. | 266 Miles. | E. G. Baker | Indlan | Australla | Feb. 1916 |
| 6 Hours.. | 316 Miles. | E. G. Baker | Indian | Australia. | Feb. 1916 |
| 12 Hours... | 579 Miles. | H. A. Parson | Indian Scout | Australia. | Aug. 27, 1920 |
| 18 Hours. | 876 Miles | E. G. Baker. | Indlan. | Australia | Feb. ${ }^{\text {a }} 1916$ |
| 24 Hours.. | 1,1141/2 Miles. | H. A. Parson | Indian Scout | Australia | Aug. 27, 1920 |

AMERICAN ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

| DIStance. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mile. | $0.39: 6$ | Ralph Hepburn | Indian | San Luls, Cal | Nov. 5, 1922 |
| 5 Miles | 3.26 .2 | Ralph Hepburn | Indian | San Luis, Cal | Nov. 5, 1922 |
| 10 Miles. | 5.59 .8 | Ralph Hepburn | Indian | San Luis, Cal | Nov. 5, 1922 |
| 2.5 Miles | 18.02 .0 | Ralph Hepburn | Iridian | San Luis, Cal | Nov. - 5, 1922 |
| 50 Miles | 38.52 .13 | Fred Ludlow | H. D. | Syracuse, N. Y. | Sept. 19, 1921 |
| 100 Miles. | 1.28.06 2-5 | Jim Davis. . | Indian, | Detrolt, Mich | June 13, 1915 |

AMERICAN ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK SIDECAR RECORDS.


# Sporting Events-Motorcycle and Automobile Records. 

AMERICAN HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mile. | $1.002-5$ | Gene Walker. | Indian | Springfield, Mass. | Oct. 12, 1922 |
| $2{ }_{5}$ Miles | $2.07{ }^{1} 105$ | Paul Anderson | Excelsio | South Bend, Ind.. | Sept. 25, 1921 |
| 5 Miles. | ${ }^{5} .073-5$ | Gene Walker.. | Indian | South Bend, Ind.. | Scpt. 4, 1922 |
| 10 Miles. | 10.37 | Paul Anderson | Excels | South Bend, Ind.. | Sept. 25, 1921 |
| 25 Miles. | 27.00 4-5 | Don Marks | Indian... | South Bend, Ind.. | July 11, 1921 |


| DISTANCE. | Time. | Rider. | Machine. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mile. | 1.12 | "Dynamite" Scott | Indian | Toronto, Can | June 24, 1922 |
| 2 Miles | 2.24 | "Dynamite" Scott | Indian. | Toronto. Can | June 24, 1922 |
| 5 Miles. | 5.37 | Floyd Dreyer. | rndia | Pittsburgh, Pa | Oct. 10, 1921 |
| 10 Mile | 11.01 | Wm. Minnick | Indian. | Frederick, Md. | Nov. 11. 1921 |

## AUTOMOBILE RACE AND TRACK RECORDS.

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mil | 040.23 | D | Mercedes. | Des Moines, I a | June 24, 1916 |
| 2 miles | 1.09 .57 | Louis Chev | Fronten | Chicago, | Sept. 3, 1917 |
| 3 miles | 154.81 | Resta. $\cdot$...... | Peugot | Des Moine | June 24, 1916 |
| 4 miles | ${ }_{2}^{2} 14.22$ | Louls Chevrolet | Fronte | Chicago, Il | Sept. 3, ${ }^{\text {Suly }}$, 1917 |
| 10 miles | ${ }_{5}^{2} 20.20$ | Milto | Puesent | Sheepshead Bay, ${ }^{\text {Natiol }}$ | June 14, 1919 |
| 15 miles | 818.90 | De Palma | Packard Special | Chicago, Ill | Sept. 3, 1917 |
| 20 miles | 1050.20 | De Palma | Packard Special | Chicago, Ill | July 28, 1918 |
| 25 miles | 1412.72 | De Palma | Packard Special | Chicago, Ill ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | Sept. 3, ${ }^{\text {June }} 1917$ |
| 50 miles | $26 \quad 23.40$ 40 31 | De Palma | Packard | Sheepshead Bay | June 14, 1919 |
| 100 miles. | 40 54 05.80 | Hearne | Disteel-Duesenber | Cotati, Cal | Aug. 14, 1921 |
| 150 miles | 12119.20 | Hear | Disteel-Duesenber | Cotati, Cal | Aug. 14, 1921 |
| 200 miles | 15511.05 | Mufrors | Hudson | Chleago, Il | June 16, 1917 |
| ${ }_{3}^{250}$ miles | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 53.10 \\ 2 & 55 & 32.23\end{array}$ | Murphy | Durant | Los Angeles........ | Dec. 3, 1922 |
| 350 miles. | 3 2442.99 |  | Stut | Sheepshead Bay,N.Y. | Oct. 9, 91915 |
| 400 miles | 40448.98 | Resta | Peugot | Chicago, 11. | June 26, 1915 |
| 450 miles | 43505.78 | Resta | Peugot | Chicago, Il | June 26, 1915 |
| 500 miles | 50726.00 | Resta | Peut | Chicaro, 11 | June 26, 1915 |

COMPETITIVE ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS, NON-STOCK.

| Distance. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 miles. | 747.24 | De Palma | Ballot | Syracuse, N. Y. . | Sept. 18, 1920 |
| 15 miles. | 1223.20 | Burman. | Peugot | Bakersfield, Cal | Jan. 3, 1915 |
| 20 miles. | 1609.97 | De Palma | Ballot. | Syracuse, N. Y | Sept. 18, 1920 |
| 25 miles. | 2028.80 | Burman. | Peugo | Bakersfield, Cal | Jan. 3, 1915 |
| $50 \text { miles }$ | - 4049.68 | Do Palm | Ballo | Syracuse, N. Y. | Sept. 18, 1920 |
| 75 miles | 10856.00 | Burman | Peugot | Galesburg, I | Oct. 22, 1914 |
| 100 miles 150 miles | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 29 & 09.00 \\ 2 & 30 & 51.00\end{array}$ | Hearne. Wishart | Chevrol Mercer | Phoenix, Ariz Columbus, O | Nov. 8. 1919 |
| 150 miles. 200 miles. | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 30 & 51.00 \\ 3 & 21 & 48.00\end{array}$ | Wlshart Mulford | Mercer Mason Spe | Columbus, O | Aug. 25, 1912 |

NON-COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.
(Piston Displacement.)
300 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilometre | 21.56 | Goodspeed | Roamer | Daytona | April 22, 1921 |
| 1 mile. | 34.25 | Goodspeed. | Roamer | Daytona | April 22, 1921 |
| 2 miles | 108.86 | Goodspeed. | Roamer | Daytona | April 22, 1921 |
| . 3 miles | 1 2 2 2 18.69 | Goodspeed. | Roamer | Daytona | April 22, 1921 |
| 5 miles | 2.53 .48 | Goodspeed. | Roamer | Daytona | April 22, 1921 |
| 301 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES. |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| 1 kilo. | 026.75 | Merz |  |  | Mar. 29, 1911 |
| 1 mile. | 040.32 | Wilcox. | Natlonal | Jacksonvill | Mar. 30, 1911 |

NON゙-COMPETITIVE RECORDS.
SPEEDWAY RECORDS, CLASS "B" STOCK CAR.
(Piston Displacement.)
231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

| DiH | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 mile | 754.40 | Mulford | Hudson | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 25, 1915 |
| 20 mile | 1545.80 | Mulford | Hudison | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 25, 1915 |
| 50 mll | -39 30.80 | Mulford | Hudson | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 25, 1915 |
| 100 mll | 12021.40 | Mulford | Hudson | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 25, 1915 |

CLASS " $B$ " STOCK CHASSIS- 183 TO 230 CUBIC INCHES.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mille. | 044.37 | Dawson | Chalmers | Sheepshead Bry. | July 28, 1917 |
| 2 mlles | 127.44 | Dawson | Chalmers. | Sheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1. 1917 |
| 3 miles. | 211.80 | Dawson | Chalmer | Sheepshead Bay. | July 28, 1917 |
| 4 miles | 254.61 3 39.83 | Dawson | Chalmers. | Sheepshead Bay. | July 28, 19 |
| 10 miles | 716.80 | Dawson | Chalmers. | Sheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1, 1917 |
| 15 milles. | 1058.55 | Dawson | Chalmers | Sheepshead Bay. | July 2S, 1917 |
| 20 miles. | 1430.30 | Dawson | Cnalmers | Sheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1, 1917 |
| 25 milles | 1815.67 | Dawson. | Chalmers | Sheodshead Bay. | July 28, 1917 |
| 50 miles. | 36 <br> 54 <br> 12.93 | Dawson | Chalmers | Shecpshead Bay. | $\begin{array}{lrl} \text { Allg. } \\ \text { July } & 1, & 1917 \\ 1919 \end{array}$ |
| (75 miles | 15432,45 11210,17 | Dawson | Chalm | Shecpshead Bay. | 土ug. 1. 1917 |

300 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.

| Distance. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 miles. | 315.88 | Mulford. | Paige. | Uniontown. | May 20, 1921 |
| 10 miles. | 631.48 | Mulford. | Paige. | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 15 miles. | 9 45.96 | Mulford | Paige. | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 20 miles. | 1301.48 | Mulford | Paige | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 25 miles. | 1637.94 | Mulford | Paige | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 50 miles. | 3316.43 | Mulford | Paige | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 75 miles. | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Mulford | Paige. | Uniontown | May 20, 1921 |
| 100 miles. | 10653.26 | Mulford. | Paige. | Uniontown. | May 20, 1921 |

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.
(Piston Displacement.)
231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES


STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

| Distance. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 mile | 011.57 | Milton | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 27, 1920 |
| 1 kilo. | 0 14.40 | Milton | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 27, 1920 |
| 1 mile | 023.07 | Milton. | Duesenberg | Daytona | Ápril 27, 1920 |
| 2 miles: | 046.24 | Milton. | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 27, 1920 |
| 3 miles. | 112.18 | Milton | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 25, 1920 |
| 4 miles. | 136.14 | Milton | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 25. 1920 |
| 5 miles | 200.04 | Milton | Duesenberg | Daytona | April 25, 1920 |
| 10 miles | 409.31 | De Palma | Packard Special | Daytona | Feb. 16, 1919 |
| 15 miles | 648.75 | De Palma | Packard Special | Daytona | Feb. 17, 1919 |
| 20 miles. | 854.20 | De Palma | Packard Special. | Daytona. | Feb. 17, 1919 |

(Standing Start.)

| Distance. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mile. . . . . | $0 \quad 38.83$ | De Palma. | Packard Special... | Daytona. | Feb. 17, 1919 |

## HOUR RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.
(Piston Displacement.)
161 TO 183 CUBIC INCHES.

| Time. | Distance. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 hour. | 98 miles | Murphy | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 2 hours | 182 miles | Murphy | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 3 hours | . 276 miles | Murphy | Duesenberg. | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 18, 1919 |

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

| TIme. | Distance. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 hour | 113 miles | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay |  |
| 2 hou | 222 miles | Milton | Duesenber | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 3 hours | 323 miles | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 4 liours | 428 miles | De Palma | Packard Special | Sheesphead Bay | Nov. 16, 1917 |
| 5 liours | 522 miles | De Palma. | Packard Special. | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 16, 1917 |
| 6 hours. | 616 miles | De Palma. | Packard Special. | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 16, 1917 |

301 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.


SPEEDWAY, CLASS "B" STOCK CHASSIS.
(Piston Displacement.)
161 TO 183 CUBIC INCHES.

| TIME. | Distance. | Drive | Car. | Place. |  | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 hour | 69 miles | Lewis. | Essex | Cincinnati, O | Dec. | 4, 1919 |
| 12 hours | 818 miles | Lewls \& Milton | Essex | Cincinnati, 0. | Dec. | 4, 1919 |
| 24 hours | 1,539 miles | Lewis, Milton \& Thompson | Essex | Cincinnati, 0. | Dec. | 4-5, 1919 |
| 36 hou | 2,329 miles | Lewis, Milton \& Thompson. | Essex | Cincinnati, O | Dec. | 11-12, 1919 |
| 48 hou | 2,912 miles | Lewis, Milton \& Thompson. | Essex | Cincinnati, O |  | 10-11-12, 1919 |
| 50 hou | 3,037 miles | Lewis, Milton \& Thompson | Essex | Cincinnati, 0 | Dec. | 10-11-12, 1919 |

183 TO 230 CUBIC INCHES.

| TIME. | Distance. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 hour. | 83 miles | Dawson | Chaimers. | Sheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1-2, 1917 |
| 12 hours | 957 miles | Dawson | Chalmers. | Sheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1-2, 1917 |
| 24 hours. | 1,898 miles | Dawson. | Cnalmers. | ISheepshead Bay. | Aug. 1-2. 1918 |

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

| Time. | Distance. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 hours | 924 mlles | Mulford | Hudson | Sheepshead Bay. | May 1-2, 1916 |
| 24 hours | 1,819 miles | Mulford | Hudson. | ISheepshead Bay.. | May 1-2, 1916 |

300 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES

| Time. | Distance. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 hour... | 89 miles | Mulford. | Paige | Uniontow | May 20, 1921 |

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mile. | 030.78 | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead | Nov. 10, |
| 2 miles | 101.40 | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 3 miles | 131.93 | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 4 miles. | 2 2 02.37 | Milton | Duesenberg | Speehshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| ${ }_{5}$ miles. | 232.78 | Mllton | Duesenbe | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 10 miles. | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 04.78 \\ 7 & 39.58\end{array}$ | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 15 miles | 739.58 | Mllton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 20 miles | 10  <br> 12 14.18 <br> 15  | Mllton Milton. | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 20 miles 30 miles | 12 <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 41.74 <br> 1.60 | Milton Milton | Duesenberg Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 30 miles <br> 40 miles | 15 <br> 21 <br> 102.60 | Milton Milton | Duesenberg Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. Sheepshead Bay. | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Nov. } 24, & 1919 \\ \text { Nov. } 24, & 1919 \end{array}$ |
| 50 miles | $26 \quad 21.80$ | Mliton. | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 100 mile | 5241.40 | Lewis. | Duesenberg. | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 150 mil | 1. 1938.20 | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 200 mile | 14838.40 | Mllton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 250 mile | 21449.80 | Milton | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |
| 300 miles. | 24415.40 | Milton. | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 24, 1919 |

301 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.

| DISTANCE. | Tlme. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mile. | 032.49 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 2 miles | 104.66 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 3 -miles | 137.11 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 4 miles | 209.46 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 5 miles | 242.23 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 10, 1919 |
| 10 miles | 514.00 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 20 mile | 1031.40 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 30 mile | 1550.20 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepsnead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 40 mile | 2112.20 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 50 miles | 2630.60 | Lewis | Duesenberg | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 18, 1919 |
| 100 miles | 5325.40 | Lewis. | Duesenberg. | Sheepshead Bay. | Nov. 18, 1919 |

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK.

| DISTANCE. | Time. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 miles | 357.80 | De Palma | Cunningham. | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 17, 1919 |
| 8 miles | 516.60 | De Palma | Cunningham. | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 17, 1919 |
| 10 mil | 635.40 | De Palma | Cunningham | Sheepshead Bay | Nov. 17, 1919 |



| DISTANCE. | Tlme. | Driver. | Car. | Place. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 045.00 | Oldfield | Oldfield Special | St. Louls. | g. |
| 2 miles | 130.40 | Oldfield. | Oldfield Special. | St. Louls | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| -3 miles. | 217.60 | Oldfield | Oldfield Speclal. | St. Louis | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| 4 miles. | 305.60 | Oldfield | Oldifield Speclal. | St. Louls | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| $\Rightarrow$ miles. | 353.60 | Oldfield | Oldfield Special. | St. Louis | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| 10 miles 15 miles | 756.20 1200.80 | Oldifield | Oldneld special. | St. Louls | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| 20 miles | 15.52 .20 | Oldfleld | Oldfield Special | St. Louls | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| 25 miles. | 1957.60 | Oldfield. | Oldfield Special. | St. Louls | Aug. 9, 1917 |
| 50 miles. | 4047.60 | Oldfield. | Oldifeld Speclal. | St. Louls. | Aug: 9, 1917 |

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1922.

| Date. | Place. | Winner. | Car. | Miles. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 5 | Los Angeles. Cal. | Mi!ton | Durant. | 250 | 21529.95 |
| April 2 | Los Angeles, Cal. | Milton | Durant. | 50 | 2601.92 |
| Aprli 16 | San Carlos, Cal. | Hartz. | Duesenberg | 150 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 21 & 58.80\end{array}$ |
| Apri 27 | Iiresno, Cal. | Murphy | Duesenberg | 150 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 27 & 30.47 \\ & 20 & 13.36\end{array}$ |
| $\text { May } 7 .$ | Santa Rosa, Cal. | Bordino <br> Murphy | Fiat. | $50$ | $2613.36$ |
| $\text { May } 7$ | Santa Rosa, Cal | Murphy | Duesenberg | $100$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5201.83 \\ -\quad 170 \end{array}$ |
| May 30 | Indianapolis, Ind | Murphy | Murphy... | $500$ | $5 \begin{array}{lll} 5 & 17 & 30.79 \end{array}$ |
| June 14 | San Carios, Cal | Thomias | Duesenberg | $150$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 1 & 23 & 34 \cdot 20 \\ 2 & 12 & 15 \cdot 13 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Jume 17 | Uniontown, Pa | Murphy | Murphy | $225$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 2 & 12 & 15 \\ 2 & 33 & 55.13 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |
| July 4 | Tacoma, Wash. Santa Rosa, Cal | Murphy Elllott | Murphy Leach | $250$ | $23355.40$ |
| Aug. 6. | Santa Rasa, Cal | Elllott | Leach. | $50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \quad 49.72 \\ & 5300.10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Allg. 6. | Santa Rosa, Cal. | Elliott | Leach | $100$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 53 & 00.10 \\ 2 \quad 46 & 52.96 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Sept. 17 | Kansas City, Mo | Milton | Leac | 300 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned} 6.52 .96$ |
| Sept. 30 | Fresno, Cal. | Hill |  | 150 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.2746 .15 \\ 5238.04 \end{array}$ |

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, POINT STANDING OF AUTO RACE DRIVERS.

| Driver. | Place and Date. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Los } \\ & \text { An- } \\ & \text { geles, } \\ & 3-5- \\ & 22 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Los } \\ \text { An- } \\ \text { geles, } \\ 4-2- \\ 22 .\end{gathered}\right.$ | San Fran- cisco, $4-16-$ 22. | Fres no $4-27-$ 22. | Co- tati, 5-7- 22. | In- dian- apolis, $5-30-$ 22. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Union- } \\ \text { town, } \\ 6-17- \\ 22 .\end{gathered}\right.$ | Ta- coma, $7-4-$ 22. | Co- tati, 8-6- 22. | Kan- sas City, $9-17$ 22. | Fres- no, $9-30-$ 22. | Total. |
|  | Distances and Heats. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Heats. | 150 |  | Heats. | $500$ | $225$ | $250$ | Heats. | 300 | 150 |  |
| Murphy. | 260 | 100 | 160 | 300 | 230 | 1,000 | 300 |  | 60 |  | 10 | 2,920 |
| Milton. | 500 | 180 |  |  |  |  |  | 260 | 160 | 600 | 160 | 1,860 |
| Hartz. | 140 | 35 20 | 300 | 90 | 115 | 520 |  | 35 | 30 | 320 | . 90 | 1,648 |
| Elliott. | 80 | 20 |  | 160 | 115 | $\because 70^{\circ}$ |  |  | 300 | 170 | 30 | 1875 |
| Hearne | 50 |  |  |  |  | 270 |  |  | 43 | - 35 | 20 | 383 |
| Hill. Wonderich |  |  |  |  |  | $41^{\circ}$ | $\cdots 9$ | -80 | 44 16 | 35 <br> 55 | 300 50 | 379 375 |
| Wonderlich Sarles. |  |  | 20 90 | 20 | 50 | 41 | 90 .. | 80 140 | 16 | 55 | 50 | 375 280 |
| Mulford. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 |  |  | 95 |  | 255 |
| Bordino. |  | 65 |  | 30 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 195 |
| Klein. |  |  | 50 | 50. | 27 | $\cdots$ |  | 25 | 27 |  | 15 | 194 |
| De Palma. |  |  |  |  | 15 | 140 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 155 |
| Haibe. |  |  |  |  |  | 79 33 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 109 |
| Fetterman. Thomas |  |  |  |  | 7 | 33 2 | 50 | -15 |  | 25 |  | 108 99 |
| Thomas. Wilcox. | 35 |  | 30 | 10 | 7 | 2 | . . . . | 15 50 |  |  |  | 99 50 |
| Alley. |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |
| De Paolo. |  |  |  | 15 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |
| Miller. | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| Vail... |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| Koetzla |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |
| Shafcr.. |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| Morton. Melcher |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 15 5 |

## ROQUE.

Eastern Division, American Roque Association |Presidents, V. R. Beasley of Wilmington, Del.: Championship, held at Norwich, Conn., ending Aug. 24 -Won by Gerald Brassil, with 11 victories and 1 defeat; George Hiott was second, and C. G. Willjams, third. Officers elected for ensuing year: President, Y. B. Crowell, Brattleboro, Vt.; Vice
A. D. Spellman, Willimantic, Conn., and George Hiott of Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Sccretary, Arthur L. Peale, Norwich, Conn.; Treasurer, James I. Case, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor, E. D. Rodman, Philadelphia.

## SWIMMING.

Amateur Athletic Union National Championships were held by events in various sections of the country, one or more events being allotted to a club. The events, dates, places and results follow:

## MEN'S SENIOR INDOOR CONTESTS.

50 Yards-Held under the auspices of Hui Makani Club in the Elizabeth Waterhouse Memorial pool, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on May 26, 1922.-Won by Warren Kealoha, Hui Makani Club; John Weismuller, Illinois A. C., second; W. W. Harris, Outrigger Canoe Club, third. Time-23 $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. 100 Yards-Held under the auspices of Brookline Swimming Club, in the Brookline Municipal pool, at Brookline, Mass., on March 9, 1922-Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.; D. E. Jones, Illinois A. C., second; Stuart B. Damon. Brookline Club, third. Time-54s. 220 Yards-Held under the auspices of Detroit A. C., in the Detroit A. C. pool, at Detroit, Mich., on April 1, 1922-Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C., Ferdinand Ehrlich, Detroit A. C., second; John Moore, Univ. of Indiana, third. Time 2 m .17 2-5s. 500 Yards-Held under the auspices of Illinois A. C.i in the Illinois A. C. pool, at Chicago, Ill., on April 6, 1922 -Won by Joln Weismuller, Illinois A. C.; Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., second; Ranger T. Mills, Great Lakes A. A., third. Time-5m. $464-5 \mathrm{~s}$. 150 Yards Back Stroke-Held under the auspices of Los Angeles A. C., in the Los Angeles A. C. pool, at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 6 , 1922-Won by Ray Kegeris, Los Angeles A. C.; Holmes Bowers, Los Angeles A. C. second; K. Carraher, Los Angeles A. C., third; CBas. Shields, San Diego Rowing Club, fourth. Time- 1 m . 59 3-5s. 220 Yards Breast Stroke-Held under the auspices of Allegheny Mt. Assn., in the Pittsburgh Natatorium pool, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 22, 1922. Won by Donald McClellan, Detroit. Mich.; Steven Ruddy, Jr., New York A. C., sccond; E. Brodie, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, third; Lester Kerns, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time- 3 m . 10 2-5s. Fancy Dive-Held under the ausplces of

Olympic Club, in the Olympic Club pool, at San Francisco, Cal., on April 7, 1922.-Won by Albert C. White. Stanford Univ.; Walter Krisel, Los Angeles A. C., second; Al deFerrari, San Francisco, third; Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Club, fourth. 145 points. Plunge for Distance-Held under the auspices of Culver Military Academy, in the Culver Military Acadciny pool, at Culver, Ind., on March 11. 1922-Won by Fred Schwedt, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; John F. Dillon, Culver Military Academy, second; E. Morine, Culver Military Academy, third. Distance -79 ft .10 in. 200 Yards Relay-Held under the auspices of Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., in the Brooklyn Central pool, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 1, 1922-W Wy Illinois A. C. (A. Seigel, D. Jones, P. McGillivray, and J. Weismuller) ; Brookline S. C. (C. Woods, S. Williams, G. Algar and S. Damon), second; Brooklyn C. Y. M. C. A. (H. Lewis, H. Belin, J. Arnold and L. Helwig), third. Time- 1 m . 39 1-5s. 400 Yards Relay-Held under the auspices of New York A. C., in the New York A. C. pool, at New York, N. Y., on March 29, 1922-Won by Illinois A. C. (J. Weismuller, P. McGillivray, B. Wallen and H. Hebner) ; New York A. C. (P. Genther, T. Cann. H. Vollmer and J. Smith), second; Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. (H. Belin, L. Helwig, V. Kiffe and H. Lewis), third. Time-3m. 43 3-5s. Water Polo-Held under the auspices of New York A. C., in the New York A. C. pool, at New York, N. Y., on March 30, 1922-Won by New York A C. (Hill,' Ruddy, Cattus. Curran, Cann, Vollmer and Ritter) ; Illinois A. C. (Jensen, Hebner, McGillivray, Wallen, Vosberg, Handy and Towne). Score-4-3. Pentathlon-Held under the auspices of Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., in the Brooklyn Central pool, at Brooklyn, N. Y, on April 11, 1922-Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C., 8 points; Leo Giebel, New York A. C., 9 points, second; Henry Giebel, New York A. C., 16 points, third; Victor Kiffe, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 17 points, lourth. Senior Indoor Medley-Men-Not awarded.

## JUNIOI INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

50 Yards-Held under the auspices of Philadelphia Turngemeinde in the club pool, at Philadelphia, Pa.
on March 4. 1922-Won by H. F. Van Syckle, unat tached; Albert Berman, Hygela S. C., second; Wllliam H. Stoecker, unattached, thlrd. Tlme-$262-5 \mathrm{~s}$. 100 Yards-Held under the ausplces of Syracuse Univ. A. A., in the Syracuse pooi, at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 11, 1922 -Won by E. L. Pratt unattached; A. Waterman, Syracuse Univ., second J. E. Burchard, Syracuse Univ., third; R. Bamford Trlnity House, fourth. Tlme-1m. 2 2-5s. 220 Yards-Held under the auspices of Omaha A. C. In the club pool, at Omaha, Neb., on March 30, 1922-Won by A. L. Anderson, Omaha A. C.; B. E. Colburn, Kansas Aggles, second; Jack McQuade, Omaha A. C., third. Time2 m .44 4-5s. 500 Yards-Held under the auspices of Cleveland A. C., in the Club pool, at Cleve land, Ohio, on Feb. 18, 1922-Won by Hollster Fergus, unattached, Cleveland; Melvin Morse Cleveland Central Y. M.. second; Willam Stulgls, unattached, Pittsburgh, third. Time 6 m . $583-5 \mathrm{~s}$, 150 Yards Back Stroke-Held under the ausplces of Crystal Swimming Club in the club pool at Seattle Wash., on April 28, 1922. Results not furnished 220 Yards Breast Stroke-Held under the ausplces of Shrinere, at the Sutro Baths pool, at San Francisco Cal., on June 14, 1922-Won by Phil Wallach, Pacinc Swim. Club; Don Salvador, Paclfic Swlm. Club sccond: Reginald Tumulty, Neptune Club, thlrd Tlme-3m. 27 4-5s. 440 Yards Breast Stroke-Held under the ausplces of the Cinclnnati Y. M. C. A. in the club pool, at Cinclinatl, Ohlo, on Aprli 29 1922-Won by Elllot Brodie, Pittsburgh Aquatlc Club; H. Althelmer, Central Y. M. C. A., Clnclnnati second: Wade Fowler, Hoosler A. C., Indlanapolis, third. Time- $7 \mathrm{~m} .52-58$. Fancy Dive-Held under the auspices of West Branch Y. M. C. .A., in the W. B. Y. M. C. A. pool, at Phlladelphia, Pa., on March 29, 1922-Won by Ed. Subln, Hygeia Swlm Club; M. Armstrong. Phlladelphia Turn., second J. Boyle, Girard College, third; O. Blue, Hygeia Swim. Club, fourth. Points omltted. Plunge for Distance-Held under the ausplces. of Brookline Swlmming Club. in the Brookllne Munlclpal pool at Brookllne, Mass., on March 9, 1922-Won by C F. Byrd, Brookline Swlm. Club; Willam Mahar, Columblá Univ:, second; E. Gorman, Brookllne Swlm. Club, third. Dlstance- 73 it. 6 in. 200 Yards Relay-Not awarded. 400 Yards RelayHeld under the ausplces of Detrolt Amateur Athletic Assn., at Detroit, Mlch., on Feb. 16, 1922. Won by Detrolt A. C., first team; Y. M. C. A., of Erle, Pa., second; Detrolt A. C., second team, third. Time3 m . 59 2-5s. Water Polo-Men-Awarded to the Paclfic Northwest Aasn. Re-awarded to the Paclific Assn. Held Nov. 11-18. Results not furnlshed Mediey-Not awarded. Pentathlon-Men-Not awarded.

## WOMEN'S SENIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

50 Yards-Held under the ausplces of Baltimore Atbletic Club, in the Baltlmore A. C. pool, at Baltlmore, Md., on March 11, 1922-Won by Helcn Wainwright, W. S. A., N. Y.; Gcrtrude Artelt, Philadelphla Turn., second; Ellzabeth Becker, Phlladelphla Turn., third. Time-29s. 100 Yards -Held under the auspices of Women's Swimming Assn., in the Y. W. H. A. pool, at New York, N. Y., on April 22, 1922-Won by Ethelda Blelbtrey, Ambassador Swlmming Club: Helen Wainwrlght, Women's Swimmlng Assn., sccond; Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimmlng Assn., thlrd; Frances Clark Phlladelphla Turn., fourth. Time-1m. 7 F . 220 Yards-HEld under the auspices of Detrolt $Y$. M C. A., $\ln$ the Y. M. C. A. ponl, at Detroit, Mleh., on Apri' 25,1922 -Won by Helen Wainwright, W. S. A.; Charlotte Boyle Clune, W. S. A.. second; Barbara Ross, Derrolt Athletle Club, third. Time2 m .54 1-5.s. 500 Yards-Heid under the auspices of Women's Swimming Assn., in the 110th Street Y. W. H. A. pool. at Jew York, N. Y., on May 13 . 1922 - Won by Helen Walnwrlght, W.S. A. Ethe McGary W. S. A., second; Alleen Rlggin, W. S. A. Heid under the quapices of the Mliwautee Athietc Club, in the club pool, at Mllwaukee, Wis., on March 24, 1922-Resuits not furnished. 100 Yards Breast Siroke-Held under the auspices of Athletic Club of Columbus, in the club pool, at Columbus, Ohlo, on April 21, 1922-Won by Ruth Smith, Ohlo State Unlv: Elcanor Smith, Ohio State Univ., 'second Essic Irarrison, Physical Ed. of Boston, third. Timo-1m. 23 4- 5 s . Fancr Dive-Held under the ausplees of Women's Swimming Assn., in the Brighton Beach pool, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., on May 30, 1922. Won by Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphla Turn.: Alleen Rlggin, N. Y. W. S. A., second; Florence Briscoe, unattached, thlrd. 131.75 points. Plunge for Distance-Held under the auspices of Detroit Y. M. C. A.. in the Y. M. C. A. Dool.
at Detroit, Mich., on Aprll 25, 1922-Won by Dorothy McWood, Northern High Schoo1; Helen Nolan, unattached, second; Mrs. Helen Mitchell Detroit A. C., third. Tlme-1m. Distance- 66 ft .10 ln .200 Yंards Relay-Held under the ausplecs of Venice Swimmlng Association, in the Venice Plunge at Venlce, Cal., on June 8, 1922-Won by Los Angeles Athletic Club (T. Flnn, V. Hartman H. Vernon and T. Hall) ; Los Angeles Athletic Club second team (K. Van Buren, D. Waters. M. Wheeler and B. Mlddlemas), second. Time- 2 m .8 s .400 Yards Relay-Held under the auspices of N. Y. Women's Swimming Assn., in the Brlghton Beach pool. at Brlghton Beach, N. Y., May 30, 1922Won by W. S. A. (G. Ederle, Charlotte Boyle Clunc, Aileen Rlggin and Helen Wainwrlght) ; Philadelphla Turn. (E. Becker, F. Clark, M. Ravior and. G Artelt), second; W. S. A. (D. O'Mara, F. Cooney, E. McGary and Ethel Baker), third. Time- 4 m 38 3-5s. Pentathlon-Not awarded. Medley-Not awarded.

## JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

50. Yards-Held under the ausplees of Buffalo High School, in the Lafayette H. S. pool, at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 28, 1922-Won by Gertrude Ederle. W. S. A.; Edwardlna Kranlch, Detroit A. C., second; Doris O'Mara, W. S. A., third. Tlme-30 4-5s 100 Yards-Held under the ausplces of Shrlners in the Sutro Baths pool, at San Francisco, Cal., on June 14, 1922-Won by Telma Finn, Los Angeles A. C.: Dorothy Llneer, Paclic Swimmlng Club second; Helen Vernon, Los Angeles A. C., thlrd. Tlme- 1 m .9 2-5s. 220 Yards-Held under the ausplces of Nicholas Senn Hospital, in the Omaha A. C., pool, at Omaha, Neb., on Mar. 29, 1922 Won by Ethel Baker, Women's S. A.: Ethel McGary, W. S. A., second; Helen Condon, Omaha thlrd. Time- $3 \mathrm{~m} .21-5 \mathrm{~s} .500$ Yards-Held under the ausplces of Women's Swimming Assn., in the Brighton Beach pool, at Brlghton Beach, N. Y. on July 22, 1922 -Won by Ethel McGary, W. S. A. Dorls O'Mara, W. S. A., sccond; Frances Cooney W. S. A., third; Kathryn Brown, W. S. A., fourth Time- $7 \mathrm{~m} .312-5 \mathrm{~s}$. 100 Yards Back Stroke-Hcld under the ausplees of Hoosler Athletic Club, in the Hoosler A. C. pool, at Indlanapolls, Ind., on March 18, 1922-Won by Thelma Darby, Hoosler A. C. Marcell Miller, Illinois A. C., second; Euphrasla Donnelly, Hoosler A. C., third., Tlme-1m. 26 4-5s 100 Yards Breast Stroke-Held under the ausplces of the Shriners, in the Sutro Baths pool, at San Franclsco, Cal., on June 14, 1922-Won by Florence Frelsenhauscn, unattached; Eleanor O'Brlen, Idora Park. Swimming Club, second: Nadine Stewart Pacific Swlmming Club, thlrd. Tlme- $1 \mathrm{~m} .391-5 \mathrm{~s}$ Fancy Dive-Held under the ausplees of Ambassador Swimmlng Club, in the Ambassador S . C. pool, a Atlantle Clty, N. J., on April 7, 1922-Won by Ellzabeth Becker, Philadelphla Turn.; Gertrude Edson, Phlladelphia Turn., second; Dorothy Hucknall, Ambassador Swlmming Club, thlrd. 349 polnts. Plunge for Distance-Held under the ausplees of Women's S. A. of N. Y., in the'Y. W. H. A. pool, at New York, N. Y., on Aprll 22, 1922 Won by Margaret Ravior, Philadelphia Turn. Lonnie Crlttenden. W. S. A., second; Dorothy Deianey, W. S. A., thlrd. Distance-53 ft. 200 Yards Re-lay-Not awarded: 400 Yards Relay-Hcld under the auspices of the Hui Makani Club in the Elizabeth Waterhouse Memorial Tank, at Honolulu, Hawaii on May 27, 1922-Won by Outrigger Canoe Club (Constance Davis, Lellehua Judd. Dolley Mooney and Ruth Scudder); Outrlgger Canoe Club (Elcanor Bukerton, Llllie Bowmer, Helen Moses and M. Wehselau), sccond; Hul Makanl (Molly Akana Thelma Kenn. Hilda Miller and Hazel Westcoatt) third. Time- $5 \mathrm{~m}, 102-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Pentathlon-Not awarded $M$ cdley-Held under the ausplces of the Mctropol$\tan$ Associatlon in Madlson Square Garden Swimming Pool, at New York, N. Y., on Aug. 17, 1922Won by Florence Briscoe, unattached; Loulse Davidson. People's Palace, second; Helen Brlscoe, disquallfed. Tlme- 5 m .35 1-5s.
MEN'S SENIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS
50 Yards-Eeld under the auspices of Atlanta A. C., at East Lake pool, at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9 1922-Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C. Wlliam Noyes, Atlanta A. C., second; I. Hatcher Atlanta A. C., third. Time-23s. 100 YardisHeld under the auspices of Hawalian Assn., A. A U., 11 the Naval Slip Pier pool, at Honolulu, Hawail, on June 23, 1922 -W Wy by John Welsmulier, Illinole A. C.; Pua Kealoha, unattached, second: Warren Kealoha, Hul Makant, thlrd. Tlme-52 4-5. 220 Yards-Held under the auspiccs of Indlanapolis A. C., in the Broad Rlpple pool, at Indianapolis, Ind. on Aug. 12, 1922-Won by John Weisnniller, I. A. C. Tom E. Blake, L. A. A. C., second; John Monre,

Hoosier A. C., third. Time -2 m .22 .2 -5s. 440 Yards-Heid under the auspices of Brighton Beach Baths, in the Brighton Beach pool, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., on July 22, 1922-Won by John Weismuler, I." A. C.; Tom E. Blake, L. A. A. C., second; Lee Jarvis, unattached, third; James Hail, Central Swimming Club, fourth. Time $-5 \mathrm{~m} .16{ }^{2-5 \mathrm{~s}}$. 880 Yards-A A warded Central As Asociation. No report. One Mile-Held under the ausplces of Southern Pacinc Assn. of A. A. U., at Coronado Tent City, at Coronado, Cal., Sept. 4, 1922-Won by Clyde Goldwater, Neptune Club of Stockton; W. O'Conor, Venice Swimming Assn, second; Edward Herzog, San Dlego Rowing Club, third. Time 25 m .2 s . 10 Miles - Held under the auspices of the Riverton Yacht Club, at Riverton, N. J., on July 15, 1922-Won by Thomas E. Blake, Los Angeles A. C., 2 h .24 m .3 30s.; E. F. Keating, the Boys' Club, N. Y., 2 h. 28 m .30 S., second; V. A. Levand, Philadelphia Swimming Club, 2h. 33m. 57 s ., third; V. H. Kiffe, C. Y. M. C. A., 2 h .35 m . 15 s ., fourth; Geo. R. Bell, Riverton Yacht Club, 2 h .36 m . 53 s ., fifth. High. Diving-Held under the auspices of so. Pacific Assn. A. A. U., at Coronado, Cal.. on Aly. $20,1922-$ Won by Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Coronado Tent City A. C., third; R. J. Finner, Y. M. C. A., fourth. 164.47 points. Fancy DiveHeld under the auspices of the Chicago Aquatic Club, at Municipal Pier, Chicago, on Aug. 13, 1922 Results not furnished. 220 Yards Breast Stroke Held under the auspices of Pittsburgh Press, at Lake Elizabeth, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 15, 1922 -Won by R.' Skelton, Illinois A. C.; E. Brodie, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, second; Louis Hecht, Falk Memorial Club, third; Geo. Taylor, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time $-3 \mathrm{~m} .224-5 \mathrm{~s}$. 150 Yards Back Stroke-Awarded to Central Association. No re-
Dort. 400 Yards Relay. AWarded to port. 400 Yards Relay. A AWarded to Central
Assoclation.
No report. Medley-Not awarded.

## MEN'S JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

50 Yards - Awarded to Southeastern Association. No report. 100 Yards-Held under the auspices of Buffalo Launch Club, at Buffalo, N. Y. on July 22 , 1922 -Won by Chauncey C. Croli, Buffaio, Central Y. M. C. A.: William Wright, Erie Central H. S., second; Dan wurzbach, Erie Central under the auspices of Ideal Swimming Club, at Johnstown, Pa., on Sept. 17, 1922-Won by J. E. Weaver, Pittsburgh A. A.; Homer Butts, Plttsburgh A. A., second; Joseph Pentek, Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa., third; J. E. Bryant, unattached, Pittsburgh, Pa., fourth. Time -2 m . 56 s . 440 Yards-Held under the auspices of United Labor League of Pittsburgh, West View Park, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sept. 4, 1922 -W W by Geo. F. Pawling. Philadelphia Swimming Club; Homer Butts, Pittsburgh A. A., second; J. Pentek, Carnegle Library Club, of Homestead, Pa., third. Time 6 m . 25s. 880 Yards-Held under the ausplees of Southern Assn., A. A. U., in the Audubon Park pooi, at New Orleans, La., on July 29,1922 Won by Gaines Fincher, Audubon Swimming Club; Harry Groh, Andubon Swimming Club, second; Harvey W. Smith, Jr., Y. M. G. C., third. Time -14 m . $293-55$. One Mile-Held under the auspices of Indlanapoils A. C., in the Broad Ripple Dool, at Indlanapoils, Ind., on Aus. 10 , 1922-W Wo by Vletor Kiffe, Central Swimming Club; Sam Greller, Chicago, Ill., second; John Moore, Indianapolis, Ind. third. Time- $27 \mathrm{~m} .{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$-5s. Long Distance Surim-Awarded to Southeastern Assoclation. Not held. High Diving-Held under the auspices of Hawailian Assn., A. A.. U., in the Naval Slip Piers, at Honolulu, T. H., on June 24, 1922-Won by Jas. I. Foiey, Hui Makani Club; R. K. Fuller, Hui Makani Club, sccond; Jas. Rodgers, unattached, third. 75 points. Fancy Dive Awarded Centrai Associatioul. No report. 220 Yards Breast Stroke -Heid under the auspices of Hawailian Assn., A. A. U., in the Naval Slip Pier, at Honolulu, Hawail, on June 23, 1922-Won by Sam Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club; Ah Kong Pang. Hul Nalu Club, second; Lukelai Kaupiko, Hui ${ }^{\text {Nalu }}$ Club Hoosier A. C., in the Broad Ripple pool, at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 20, 1922 - Won by James Hall, Jr., Central swimming Club; Charles Stephens, Jr., 138 th Int., St. Louis, second; Rendle Willis, Hoosier A. C., third. 400 Yards Relay-A warded to
Southern Assn. Not held. Pentathlon-Not awarded. Medley-Not awarded.
WOMEN'S SENIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.
50 Yards-Heid under the auspices of Indianapolis A. C., in the Broad Ripple pool, at Indianapolis,
N. Y. W. S. A.; Euphrasia Donneliy, Indianapolis second; Aileen Riggin, N. Y. W. S. A., thlrd; Hilda James, Liverpool, Eng., fourth. Time-29 4-5s. 100 Yards-Held under the auspices of the Chicago Aquatlc Club, at Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill., oll Aug. 8, 1922-Won by Helen Wainwright, W. S. A. Aileen Riggin, W, S. A., second; Helen Meany W. S. A., third. Time-im. 8 2-5s. 220 YardsHeld under the auspices of U.S. Volunteer L.S. C. at Bridgeport, Conn., on Aug. 27, 1922-W on by Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A.; Hilda James, Garston, S. E., second; Frances Cooney, W. S. A.. third. Time- 2 m .49 1-5s. 440 Yards-Held under the auspices of New Brunswick, B. C., at New Bruns wick, N. J., on Sept. 2, 1922. Won by Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A.; Helen Wainwright, W. S. A. second; Hilda James, Livcrpool, Eng., third. Time - 6 m .1 1-5s. 880 Yards-Held at Santa Barbara Cal., on July 4, 1922-Won by Helen Wainwright, W. S. A.; Ethel McGary, W. S. A., second; Marie Curtis, I. A. A. C., third. Time- 13 m . 5 s . One Mile-Held under the auspices of, Women's Swimming Assn., at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., on Aug 14, 1922-Won by Helen Wainwright, W. S. A.; Hilda James, Liverpool, Eng., second; Lillian Stoddard, W. S. A., third. Time- $26 \mathrm{~m} .444-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Long Distance-Awarded to Central Association. Not held. High Diving-Held under the auspices of Women's Swimming Assn., in the Manhattan Beach Lagoon, at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., on Sept. 16, 1922-Won by Helen Meany, W. S. A.; Josephine Meany, W. S. A., sccond; Katherine Brown, W. S. A., third. 81.3 ponts. Fancy Diving-Held under the auspices of the Chicago Aquatic Club, at Municipal Pier, Chicago, IIl., on Aug. 8, 1922-Won by Helen Meany, W. S. A.; Aileen Riggin, W. S. A. second; Helen Wainwright, W. S. A., third, 100 Yards Breast Stroke-Held under the auspices of Detroit A. A. A., at Detrolt, Mich.-Won by Edna O'Connell, I. A. C.; Dorothy Andre, So. East H. S. of Detroit. second; Ruth Wild, So. East H. S. of Detroit, third. Time $-1 \mathrm{~m} .341-5 \mathrm{~s} .100$ Yards Back Siroke-Held under the auspices of Indianapolis A. C., in the Broad Ripple pool, at Indianapolis, Ind. Won by Sybil Bauer, Illinols A. C.; Helen Wainwright, W. S. A. of N. Y.. second; Aileen Riggin, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, fourth. Time-1m. 173 -5s. 400 Yards Relay-Hcld under the auspices of Women's Swimming Assn., in the Manhattan Beach Lagoon, at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., on Sept. 16, 1922-W.on by W. S. A. (H. Wainwright, A. Rlggin, E. McGary and G. Ederle) ; W. S. A. (D. O'Mara, E. Baker, H. Meany and $\mathbf{F}$. Cooney), second; W. S. A. (E. Ursprung, M. MacFarlane, D. Wesley and D. Donohue), third. Time $-4 \mathrm{~m} .323-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Pentathlon-Not awarded. Medley-Held under the auspices of Indianapolis A. C., in the Broad Ripple pool, at Indianapolls, Ind., on Aug. 12, 1922-Won by Hilda James, Llverpool, Eng.: Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C., second; Helen Wainwrlght, N. Y. W. S. A., third. Time $4 \mathrm{~m} .404-5 \mathrm{~s}$.

## JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

50 Yards-Awarded to Niagara Assn. Not held. 100 Yards-Awarded to Southeastern Assn.-No report. 220 Yards-Held under the auspices of Hoosier A thletic Club, in the Broad Rlpple pool, at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 20, 1922-W W by Euphrasia Donnelly, Hoosier A. C.; Minnle DeVry, Ininois A.C., second; Dorothy Moore, Hoosier A. C., third. Time-3m. 7 4-5s. 440 Yards-Held under the auspices of Hawailan Assn., A. A. U., in the Naval Slip Piers pool, at Honolulu, T. H., on June 24, 1922-Won by Helen Moses, Outrigger Canoe Club: L. Bowmer, Outrigger Canoe Club, second. Time 6 m .37 I -5s. 880 Yards-Heid under the auspices of N. Y. Women's Swimming Assn., at the Woodmere C. C., Woodmere L. I., on Aug. 17, 1922. Won by Doris O'Mara, N. Y. W. S. A.; Virginia Whitmach, N. Y. W. S. A., second; Francis Cooncy, N. Y. W. S. A., third. Time-14m. 43s. One Mile-Awarded to Southern Pacific Assn.-No report. Long Distance-Awarded to Southeastern Assn.-Not held. High Diving-Awarded to Metropolitan Assn.-Not heid. F'ancy Diving-Awarded to Pacific Northwest Assn.-Not heid. 100 Yards Back Stroke-Heid under the auspices of Indianapolis A. C., in the Broad Ripple pool, at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10, 1322-Won by Helen Wainwright, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. W.S. A.; Aileen Riggin, N. Y. Whird. A., second; Hilda James, Liverpooi, Eng., third; Bessie Ryan, Ambassador S. C., fourth. Awarded to Central Assn.-No report. $400^{\prime}$ Yards Aelay-Held under the auspices of Hawailian Assn. A. A. U., in the Naval Slip Pier, at Honoluiu, Hawaii. on June 24, 1922-Won by Outrigger C. C. (Lillie Rowmer, E. Cassidy, Helen Moses and M. Welnselau) ; Hui Makani Club (M. Akana; K. Kahanamoku, H. Miller and H. Westcoatt), sccond. Time Not awarded.

## WORLD AND AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

World swimming records must be officially recognized by the International Amateur Swimming Federation. The Federation meets annually and records are frequently recognized a year or more after being made. Many American records made in 1922 are also world records as yet unsanctioned. American records are based upon short courses, from 60 feet to 220 yards, and long courses, from 220 feet to 220 yards.

WORLD'S RECORDS TO JANUARY 1, 1921.

| Distance | Name. | untry. | Time | Date. | Place. | Length of Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 yds . | D. P. Kahanainoku. | United |  | Sept 51917 | Honolulu | 100 |
| 100 met | D. P. Kahanamoku. | United States |  | Aug. 24, 1920 | Antwerp | 100 met: |
| 150 yds . | H. E. Vollmer. | United States. | 1 m .29 4-5s. | Jan. 10, 1916 | New York.... |  |
| 200 met. | Norman Ro | United States. | $2 \mathrm{~m} .213-$ | Nov. 24, 1916 | San Francisco. | $331-3 \mathrm{yds}$ |
| 300 yds . | Norman Ro | United St | $3 \mathrm{~m} .2 ¢ 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Nept. 24, 1920 | Exeter . . . . . | 25 yds. |
| 300 met. | Norman Ross | United States | 3m. 45 2-5s. | Jan. 1i -1920 | Brisban |  |
| 400 met. | Norman Ros | United States | 5m. 14 3-5s. | Oct. 9, 1919 | Los Angcles. | $331-3$ yds |
| $440 \mathrm{yds}$. $500 \mathrm{yds}$. | Norman Ros | United States |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 9,1919 \\ \text { Oct. } & 9 \\ \text { 9, } & 1919\end{array}$ | Los Angeles. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}33 & 1-3 & y d s \\ 33 & 1-3 & \text { yds }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 500 met | Norman Ross | United States. | 6m. 55 4-5s. | Feb. 26, 1920 | Sydney. | lioyds. |
| 880 yds. (half mile) | Norman Ros | United States | 11m. 24.1-58\% | Jan. 10, 1920 | Sydney | 110 yds . |
| 1,000 yds. | D. Billingto | Great Britain | 13m. 34455 s | July. 22, 1905 | Liverp |  |
| 1.000 met. | F. E. Beaurepaire. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Australia. | 14 m . 318.? | Feb. 14, 1920 | Adelalde | 110 yds. |
| 1,500 met. | G. R. Hodgson | Canad | 22m. | July 10, 1912 | Stockholi | 100 met. |
| $1,760 \mathrm{yds}$ (one mile) | G. R. Hodgs | Cana | 23m. 341 -2s. | July 10,1912 | tockholm. | 100 met. |

AMERICAN RECORDS.

| Distance. | Time. | Winner. | Plase. | Date. | Kind of Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 y | $524-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | J. Weismuller | Honolulu, Hawaii. | June 23, 1922 | Long |
| 100 metre | ${ }^{6} 5883-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | J. Weismuller | Alameda, Cal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | July 9, ${ }^{\text {9, }} 1922$ | Long |
| 150 metre |  | J. Weismuller..... | Now York.... | Sept. 27, 1921 | Short |
| 220 metre | 2m. 15 3-5s. | I. Weismuller | Honolulu, Hawaij. | May 26, 1922 | Short |
| 300 yards | 3m. 163 -5s. | Norman Ross | Chicago, III | April 4; 1918 | Short |
| 300 metre | 3 m. 5 m. 45 6 6 | Norman Ros | Brisbane, Australia. Honolulu, | Jan. 1. 1920 | Short |
| $440 \text { yards }$ | 5m. 7 \% 3 -5s. | J. Weismuller | Honolulu, Hawaii... | June 22, 1922 | Long |
| 500 yards | $5 \mathrm{~m} .47 \mathrm{3}-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | J. Weismuller | Honolulu, Hawaii. | June 22, 1922 | Long |
| 500 metre | 6m. 423 -5s. | J. Weismuller | Sacramento, Cal. | July 10, 1922 | Short |
| 880 yde ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{mile}$ ). | $11 \mathrm{~m} .133-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Norman Ross | Honolulu, Hawaii. . | Nov 1, 1919 | Long |
| 1.000 metr | 14 m .28 s | F: E. Beaurepalre | Honolulu, Hawaii.. | May 26, 1921 | Long |
| 1,500 metres | 21m. 54 | F. E. Beaurepaire | Honolulu, Hawaii.. | May 26, 1921 | Long |
| 1.760 yds. ( 1 mile). | 23m. $304-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | F. E. Beaurepaire | Honohlu, Hawail.. | May 26, 1921 | Long |

BREAST STROKE SWIMMING.

| Distance. | Name. | untry. | Tlme. . | Date: | Place. | Length of Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \text { metres }$ | $W$ | Germa | $1 \mathrm{~m} .164-5 \mathrm{~s} .$ |  |  |  |
| 200 yards. | E. Toldi | Hungar | $2 \mathrm{~m} .393-5 \mathrm{si}$ | Aug. 20, 1911 | Budapest | 33 1-3 met |
| 400 metres | P. | Great Brita | 6m. 14. | Dec. 11, 1912 | Manchest |  |
| 500 metres | P. Courtma | Great Britai | $7 \mathrm{~m}, 51 \mathrm{~s} . .$. | Dee. 11, 1912 | Manchest | 25 yds. |

The American record for 200 yards is $2 \mathrm{~m} .382-5 \mathrm{~s}$., made by M. McDermott, at Chicago, Feb. 4, 1915 (short course).

BACK STROKE SWIMMING.


The American record for 100 metree is 1 m . $164-5 \mathrm{~s}$., made by H. Kiruger, at Honolulu, April 29, 1820 (short course). The American record for 150 yards is that of P. McGillivray, in the above table,

## WOMEN'S RECORDS.

| Digtance: | Name. | Country. | Time | Date. | Place. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length or } \\ & \text { Course. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \mathrm{yds}$. | Miss F. Durack |  |  | Mar. 16, 1912 | Sydney | 100 fect. |
| 100 met. | Mlss E. Blelbtrey... | United Sta | 1 m .183 .5 s. | Aug. 25, 1920 | Antwerp | 100 met. |
| 150 yds. | Miss H. James. | Great Britain | $1 \mathrm{m} .533 \mathrm{3ms}$. | Dec. 8, 8,1920 | Searomb | 25 yds |
| 200 met. | Miss Olga Dorin | Australia. | 2m. m . 5 s ..... | Mar. 4, 1915 | Manley | 50 yds. |
| $300 \mathrm{yds}$. . | Mics H. James | Great Brit | 4 m . 208 | Sopt. 15, 1920 | Manchest | 0 yds. |
| 300 met. | Miss E. Bleibtroy. | Unitted Statos | 4 m . 34 s .,$\ldots$ | Aug. 28, 1920 | Antwer | 100 met |
| 400 met. | Miss E. Bloibtrey | United States | $6 \mathrm{~m} .30175 \mathrm{I}^{1} \mathrm{~m}$. | Aug. 16, 1919 | New Yor | 110 yds . |
| 440 y $500 \mathrm{yds}$. . | Miss | Australia | 7 m .81 1-58. | Auril 2, 1918 | Adelai | 110 yo |
| 800 yde.. | Mlss C. Galligan | United State | 13m. 314 -5s. . | Aug. 17, 1918 | Belmar | 100 yds. |
| 1,760 yas. <br> (1 mile). | ss l'. Durack | ustr | 24 a | . 23,19 | Sd | 110 yds |

BREAST STROKE SWIMMING.

| - Distance. | Name. | Country. | Time. | Date. | Piace. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length o } \\ & \text { Course. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200 \mathrm{yds}$. | Miss L. Morton. . . | Great Britain . . . | im. 6s.... | Oet. 13, 1920 | Blackpool . . . . | 27 yds . |

The American record is 3m. 10 3-5s., by E. Smith, at Colimbus, Ohio, March 12, 1919 (short course)
BACK STROKE SWIMMING.


The Ameriean record is $2 \mathrm{~m} .61-5 \mathrm{~s}$., by E. Bieibtrey, at Jersey City, Feb. 28, 1920 (short-course). WOMEN'S AMERICAN RECORDS.

| Distance. | Time. | Winner. | Piace. | Date. | Kind of Course. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 yards | 1m. $61-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | F. Smith | Columbus, Ohio | Jan. 27, 1922 | Short |
| 100 metres | 1m. 12 4-5s. | E. Bleibtrey | New York, N. Y | Juiy 10, 1922 | Straightaway |
| 150 yards. | 1m. 493 3-5s. | H. Wainwrigh | New York, N. Y | May 30, 1922 |  |
| 300 yards | 2m. 418 s .... | G. Ederie. | Bridgeport, Conn | Aug.ii 22, 1922 | Short |
| 300 metres | ${ }_{4} 4 \mathrm{~m} .294-58.0$ | H. Wainwrigh | Indianapoilis, Ind | Ang. 11, 1922 | Long |
| 400 metres | $5 \mathrm{~m} .531-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | G. Fderle. | New York, N. Y | Sept. 4, 1922 | Short |
| 440 yards. 500 yards |  | G. Ederle. | N. Brunswick, N. J | Sept. 2, 1922 | Open water Long |
| 8 800 yards. | $13 \mathrm{~m} .314-5 \mathrm{~s}$. . | C. Galligan | Beimar, N. | Aug. 17, 1918 | Long |
| 1,760 yds. (1 miie) | 31m. $193-5 \mathrm{~s}$. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | C. Galigan.. | IRye, N. Y:..... | Sept. 2, 1916 | Long |

OLYMPIC RECORDS MADE AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

| Distance. | Style of Swlmming. | Name. | Nationality. | Time. | Date. | Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 100 metres | Free style | D. P. Kahanamoku. | United States. | $602-5 \mathrm{~s}$ : | Aug. 24, 1920 | Antwerp |
| 400 metres | Free style | G. R. Hodgson. | Canada | 5m. 24 2-5s. | July 13, 1912 | Stockholm |
| 1.500 metres | Free st.yie.. | G. R. Hodg | Canada | 22 m . | Juiy 10, 1912 | Stockholm |
| 200 metres | Breast. . . . | W. Bathe | Germany | 3m. 14-5s. | July, 10, 1912 | Stockholin |
| 400 metres | Breast. | W. Bathe | Germany . . . | $6 \mathrm{~m} .293-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Juiy 12, 1912 | Stoekholm |
| 100 metres | Back. | W. Kealoha | United States. | 1m. 14 4-5s. | Aug. 22, 1920 | Antwerp |
| 800 metres <br> (4 men)... | Free styie.. | United States |  | 10 m . $42-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Aug. 29, 1920 | Antwerp |
| 100 metres | Ladies. |  |  | 10m. $42-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Aus. 29, 1920 | Antwerp |
| 300 metres | Free sty | Miss E. Bieibtrey... | United States. | 1 m .13 | Aug. 25, 1920 | Antwerp <br> Antwerp |
| 400 metres (4 ladies) | Free styie.. | United States. . . . . |  | $5 \mathrm{~m} .113-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | Aug. 28, 120 | Antwerp |

## AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

## RELAY RACING.

440 yards relay (outdoor-4 men, each ran 110 varcls)-422-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., Juiy 5,1921 .

880 yards relay (outdoor- 4 men, each ran 220 yards) - $1 \mathrm{~m} .272-5 \mathrm{~s}$., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farreil), Pasadena, Cai., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (indoor, with baton -4 mcn , each man ran 220 yards) 1 m . 35 2-5s., Xavicr A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Heiland, E. Iohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, Feb. 21, 1912; (outdoor) Im. 29 2-5s., University of Chicago team (F. T. Ward, B. Dismond, M. Baranak, D. Knight), Chicago, Iil., June 12, 1915.

1 mile (outdoor, with baton- 4 men, each man ran 440 yards -3 m . $16 \quad 2-5 \mathrm{~s}$., Amcrican Legion, State of Pennsylvania, team (C. D. Rogers, Eari Eby, Larry Brown, R. S. Maxam), Philadelphia, June 11, 1921; (indoor) 3 m . 21s., Ail-Buffaio team (J. W. Habberfield, W. F. Koppish, M. J. Sutton C. H. Brandt), Buffaio, N.'Y., April 17, 1920.

2 miles ( 4 men, each man ran 880 yards) -7 m . 49-5-5s., University of Pennsyivania team (Meredith, Holden, MeMulien, Browri), Philadelphia, April 29, 1922; (indoor) '7m. 54 4-5s., Penn State College team, New York, February 1, 1922.

4 miles (ontdoor- 4 men, each man ran 1 milc) -17 m . 51 1-5s., Boston A. A. tcam (Maboney, Marceau, Powers, Hediund), Easton, Pa., June 17, 1913; (with baton), 17 m . 51 1-5s., Corncil University team (G. Tayior, J. Hoffmire, L. Windnagel, D. Potter), Philadeiphia, Pa., April 29, 1916.

4 miles (indoor-4 men, cach man ran 1 mile) 17 m . 43 2-5s., Corneli University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buifaio, N. Y., March 1, 1912 .

Mediey reiay-(outdoor) $7 \mathrm{~m} .44 \quad 2-5 \mathrm{~s} .$, IrishAmerican A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24. 1909; (indoor) $7 \mathrm{~m} .382-5 \mathrm{~s}$., All-New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 milic), Buffaio, N. Y., April 7, 191i.

## HURDLE RACING.

70 yards (indoor)-6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdie, 10 yards
to finish-9 1-5s., E. F. Smalley, Univ. of Pennsyl vania, at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920; Waiker Smith, Corneli Univ., at New York City, March 13, 1920; (indoor) 5 hurdles, 3 it. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line-84-5s:, Waido Ames, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Mareh 26, 1921.

120 yards high hurdles (outdoor)- 10 hurdles, 3 ft .6 in . high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing ine-14 2-5s., Eari J. Thomson, Dart mouth College, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1920.

220 yards- 10 hurdles, 2 ft .6 in. high (straight away), 23 3-5s. (outdoor), A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898; J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 20 yards apart, first hurdie 20 yards from startin! mark and the last hurdle 20 yards before the finishing line, Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Coiumbia, Mo., May 27 , 1916 . 10 hurdles, 2 ft , 6 in high, 244 4-5s, (outdoor, around a turn), John J. Eiler, Irish-American A. C., Travers Island, Sept. 19, 1908; John J. Eller, Pittsburgh, Pa.. July 1, 1911; John J. Eller, Celtie Park, L. 1., Ser. 16. 1911; F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., May 21, 1915.

440 yards (outdoor) - 10 hurdies, 3 ft . high, first hurdle 40 yards from start. 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish- 54 1-5s., J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, at Pasadelu, Cai., June 26, 1920.

## JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights (outdoor) $-5 \mathrm{ft} .3-54 \mathrm{in}$., Leo Goeh. ing, Travers Isiand, N. Y., June 14, 1913 ; (indoor), 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Jan. 25, 1913.

Running high jump, without weights 6 ft 7 $5-16$ in., (outdoor)-E. Beeson, Olympic Ciub, Berkeiey, Cai., May 2, 1914.
Running high jump (indoor), without weights6 ft. 4 3-4 in., J. L. Murphy, New York, Feb. 1, 1922. One standing broad jump, without weights11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904. Running broad jump, without weights- 25 ft . 3 in., Edward O. Gourdin, Cambridge, Mass., July 23,1921 .

Running hop, step and jump, wlthout weights$50 \mathrm{ft} .11 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{F}$. Ahearn, Celtic Park, L. I., May $30, .1911$.

## THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight 4 lbs. $61-2 \mathrm{oz}$. ( $8 \mathrm{ft} .21-2 \mathrm{in}$. circle) $-156 \mathrm{ft} .13-8 \mathrm{in} .$, James Duncan Celtic Park, L. I. May 27, 1912.

Throwing the discus from 7 -ft. circle- 145 ft. 9 1-2 in;, James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., June 2, 1912 .
Throwing the discus $88 \mathrm{ft} .2 \mathrm{1-2} \mathrm{in}$. circle, right and left hand), 252 it. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Right hand, $156 \mathrm{ft} .13-8$ in. 1 left hand, 96 ft .7 1-2 in.

## THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-1b. Weight, thrown with both hands from a $7 . \mathrm{ft}$ circle, without follow- $-40 \mathrm{ft} 6 \mathrm{3}-$.8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 23, 1911.
$56-\mathrm{lb}$. Weight for height- $16 \mathrm{it} .111-4 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{P}$. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20. 1914.

## THROWING THE JAVELIN

197 ft .5 1-4 in., James C. Lincoln, Jr., New York A. C., at New York City, Sept. 25, 1920.

## AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

In many cases these records are also world's records which have or have not been passed upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. For list of officlally sanctioned world's records see International Amateur Athletic Federation list.

| DISTANCE AND TIME. | Holder. | Made at. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kel | Spokane, Wa | June 23, 1906 |
| 100 yards-93-5 | H. P. Draw | Berkeley, Cal | Mar. 28, 1914 |
|  | C. W. Paddock...... | Berkeley, Cal | Mar. 26, 1921 |
| metres-10 | C. W. Paddock. . . . . . . . | es in 192ds, Cal | April 23, 1921 |
| 0 metres- 21 | C. W. Paddock | Redlands, Cal | April 23, 1921 |
| 220 yards-20 4-5s | C. W. Paddock | Berkeley, Cal | Mar. 26, 1921 |
|  | Dan. J. Kelly | Spokane, Wash. | Juno 23, 1906 |
| 220 yards-21 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { H. P. Drew. } \\ \text { George Parker }\end{array}\right.$ | Claremont, Cal | Feb. 28, 1914 Oct. 2, 1914 |
| 0 yards-21 | P. J. Walsh. | Montreal, C | Sept. 21, 1902 |
| 220 yards-21 4-5 | J. H.Mabury | Madison, Wis | May 9, 1896 |
| 220 yards-21 4-5 | B. J. Wefers | Travers Is | June 13, 1896 |
| 220 yards-21 95-10 | H. Jewett | Montreal, C | Sept. 24, 1892 |
| 220 yards-22 3-5s* | Loren Murch | Brooklyn, | April 28, 1919 |
| 300 yards-30 1-5 | C. W. Paddock | Redlan | April 23, 1921 |
| 00 yards-31 1 | A. Woodring. | Buffalo, N. Y | Feb. 11, 1922 |
| metres-33 1-5s. 0 yards-47s. (stra | C. W. Paddoc M. W. Long. | Redlands, Ca Guttenberg, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 23,1921 \\ & \text { Oct. } 4,1900 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\text { to yards }-47 \mathrm{~s} \text {. (stra }$ | J. E. Meredith | Cambridge. | May 27, 1916 |
| y | T. J. Halpln . | Buffalo, N. Y | Mar. 15, 1913 |
| 0 yards-1m. | M. W. Shepp | Celtic Par | Aug. 14, 1910 |
| 600 yards-1m | T. J. Halpin. | New York Cit | Mar, 2, 1914 |
| 880 yards- 1 m . | J. E. Meredith | Philadelphia. | May 13, 1916 |
| $880 \text { yards } 1 \mathrm{~m} .5$ | E. B. Parson. | Buffalo, N. Y | Mar. 19, 1904 |
| 1.000 yards -2 m . | Larry Brown. | Philadelphia, | June 11, 1921 |
| 1,000 yards- 2 m . | J. W. Ray. | $\text { Brooklyn, } N$ | April 28, 1919 |
| 1,320 yards- 3 m | P. Conn | Travers Is | $\text { Aug. 21, } 1895$ |
| 1,320 yards -3 m | J. W. Ray | New York City | Mar, 20, 1918 |
| 1,500 metres -3 m . | A. R. Klvia | Cambridge, Ma Cambridge Ma | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { June } & 8,1912 \\ \text { Julv } & 16.1915 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{mile}-4 \mathrm{~m} .12 \\ & 1 \mathrm{mile}-4 \mathrm{~m} .14 \\ & 3-5 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | N. S. Taber J. W. Ray. | Cambridge. Ma Chicago, Ill. | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { July } & 16, & 1915 \\ \text { April } & 12 & 1919 \end{array}$ |
| 1 mile-4m. 14 3-56 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{W} . \text { Ray } \\ & \mathbf{J}, \mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{Ray} \end{aligned}$ | New York Cit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April 12, } 1919 \\ & \text { Feb. } 18,1922 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 miles | J. W. Ray | New York Cit | Feb. 13, 1917 |
| $2 \text { miles } 9 \mathrm{~m} .$ | T. S. Berna | Ithaca. N. Y | $\text { May 4, } 1912$ |
| 3 miles- 14 m . 18 | H. Kolchmainen | Brooklyn, N. | Feb. 12, 1913 |
| iniles 14 m .22 | G. Kolehmainen. | Celtlc Park, N Now York City | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 17, } 1913 \\ & \text { Jan. } 25,1912 \end{aligned}$ |
| $000 \text { metrcs- } 15$ | C. F. Hunter | Pasadena, Ca | June 26, 1920 |
| 4 miles-19m. 39 4-5s. | G. V. Bonhag | New York City | Feb. 5, 1910 |
| 4 milcs 20 m . 2 s . | H. Kolehmaine | New York City | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| 5 miles- 24 m .29 | H. Kolehmaine | New York City | Feb. 12, 1913 |
| miles- 24 m .36 | Charles Pores. | Great Lakes, Il | Sept. 21, 1918 |
| $8,000 \text { metrest }-25 \mathrm{n}$ | W. J: Kramer | Celtic Park, | June, 2, 1912 |
| 6 miles-30m. 20 | H. Kolehmaine | New York | NoV. 1, 1913 |
| $6 \text { miles- } 30 \mathrm{~m} .24 \mathrm{~s} .$ | H. Kolehmain | Buffalo, N. Y | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| $10,000 \text { metres } 31 \mathrm{~m}$ | W. J. Kramer. | Cambridge, M New York City | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { June } & 8,1912 \\ \text { Nov. } & 1.1913 \end{array}$ |
| 7 miles-35m. $354-5 s$ | H. Kolehmainen | New York City | Nov. 1,1913 |
| 7 miles-35m. 36 2-5s. | H. Kolehmaine | Buffalo, N. Y | Feb. 1, Nov. 1, 1913 |
|  | H. Kolehmainen <br> H. Kolchmainen | Nuffalo, N. Y | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 9 miles $46 \mathrm{~m} .3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. * | H. Kolehmainen. | Buffalo, N. Y | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 9 -miles- 46 m .. . . | H. Kolehmainen. | Now York City | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| 0 mileas 51 m .3 2- | H. Kolehmainen. | New York Clity | Nov. 1, 1913 |
| 10 mlles- 51 m .6 - | EI. Kolehmainen. | Buffalo, N. Y | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| 1 h . -10 miles 1,492 yards | Charles Pores. | New York City | June 1, 1919 |
| 15 mileg $1 \mathrm{~h} .23 \mathrm{~m} .24{ }^{\text {1-58 }}$ | Chatles Pores | New York City |  |
| 20 miles-1h. $58 \mathrm{ra}, 27$ 3-5s. | James Clark | Celtic Park, N, | Nov. 14, 1909 |
| 25 miles-2hrs. 44 m . 50 н. * | M: Maloney | ew York City | Jall. 8,1909 |
|  | WALKING. |  |  |
| Distance and time. | Holder. | Made at. | Date. |
| 1 mile- 6 m |  |  | Dec. 16, 1911 |
| $1 \text { mile }-6 \mathrm{~m} .293-5 \mathrm{~s}$ | F. P. Murray. | New York City | Oct. 27, 1883 |
| 3,000 metres-12m. 5 | William Plant. | New York City | Feb. 18, 1922 |
| 2 miles-13m. 37 s . | G. H. Goulding | New York City | Mar. 18, 1916 |
| 2 miles-13m. $383-5 \mathrm{~s}$ | G. H. Goulding | Brooklyn, N. | Mar. 30, 1912 |
| 3 miles-20m. 49 4-5s. | G. H. Goulding | Brooklyn, N. Y | Mar. 30, 1912 |
| 3 miles $-21 \mathrm{~m} .91-5 \mathrm{~s}$ | F. P. Murray | New York City | Nov. 6, 1883 |
| 4 miles-28rn. $61-5 \mathrm{~s}$. * | G. Fr. Goulding | Brooklyn, N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Mar. 30, 1912 |
| 5 miles-36m. 10s. | G. H. Goulding | New Brunswick, N | Oct. 23, 1915 |
| 6 miles- $43 \mathrm{~m} .282-5$ | G. H. Goulding | New Brunswlck, N. |  |
| $7 \mathrm{milcs}-50 \mathrm{~m} .40$ 4-5 | G. H. Goulding. | New Brunswick, |  |
| $1: 1.7$ miles 1,437 yds. 41 n | R. F. Remer | New York City |  |
| 8 miles 1 lh .1 m .34 s . | R. F. Remer. | New York City. |  |
| 0 miles- 1 h .10 m .8 s | E. E. Merrill | Boston, Mass. |  |
| 10 miles 1 h . 17 m . $403-4 \mathrm{~s}$. | E.E. ${ }^{\text {E M M }}$ Mrill. | New York City | Oct. 5, 1880 |
| $2 \mathrm{~h} .-14$ miles 1,115 yards. | Whiliam Plant. |  |  |
| 15 miles-2h. $2 \mathrm{~m} .573-5 \mathrm{~s}$. | William Plant |  |  |
| 20 miles - 3 h .8 m .10 s. | J. B. Clark | New York City. | Dec. 5,1879 Dec. 5,1879 |
| nilles 4 h. 3 m .35 s | J. B. Clark | New York City. |  |

* Indoor record.


## VAULTING.

Pole vault for height (outdoor)-13 ft. $39-16 \mathrm{in}$., Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill. Aug. 23, 1919; (indoor), 12 ft . 8 I-4 in., E. E. Myers, Chicago, March 11, 1922.

Pole vault for distance (indoor) -28 ft 2 in ., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

## THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (ineluding handle) 16 lbs ., entire length 4 feet, thrown from $\mathbf{7}$-foot circle.

16-lb. hammer-189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, I.. I., Aug. 17, 1913.

## SHOT PUTTING.

16-1b. shot- $51 \mathrm{ft} .$, Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1909.

16-1b. shot, right and left hand, with toe board -91 ft .10 1-2 in. (right hand, $50 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{i}$ in.; left hand, $41 \mathrm{ft} .41-2 \mathrm{in}$.), Ralph Rose, Oahland, Cal., June 2 , 1912; right and left hand, without toe board- 91 ft . 10 in . (right hand, 49 ft . 10 in .; left hand, 42 ft .), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

## CROSS-COUNTRY, MARATHON, DISTANCE RUNS AND WALKS.

National Amateur Athletic Union senior six-mile eross-country championship, held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, November 25. Order of finish, first ten runners: W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 34 m . 3is.. first; R. Earl Johnson, Edgar Thomson steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 35 m .41 s ., second; I. Prim, Finnish-American A. C., 36 m .21 s ., third; M. Rick, New York A. C., 36m. 23s., 1ourth; J. Henigan, Dorchester (Mass.) Club, 36 m . 28 s ., fifth; J. Doherty, Dorchester (Mass.) Club. 36 m . 37.s., sixth; W. Rittler, Jr., Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 36 m . 38s., seventh; J. Phillips, Paulist A. C., 36 m . 45 s ., eighth; F. A. Tobaten, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 36 m . 57s., ninth; R. Dalrymple, Dorchester (Mass.) Club, 37 m . 5 s ., tenth.

Tecm Scores-Finnish-American A. C., 42; Dorchester Club, 49; Meadowbrook Club, 51; Paulist A. C., 87; Millrose A. A., 96.

National A. A. U. junior cross-country championship. six miles, held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, November 18. Order of finish, first ten runners: John Phillips, Paulist A. C... 36 m . 35 s ., first; W. Rittler, Meadowbrook Club, P̈hiladelphia, $36 \mathrm{~m} .44 \mathrm{~s} .$, second: M. Rick, New York A. C.. 36 m . 51 s ., third; A. Studenroth, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, $36 \mathrm{~m} . \cdot 52 \mathrm{~s}$. , fourth; A. Fager, FinnishAmerican A. C., 37 mm . 13 s ., fifth; $G$. Ramsay, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 37 m .16 s ., sixth; M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 37 m . 18s., seventh; F. Tobaten, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, $37 \mathrm{~m} .24 \mathrm{~s} .$, eighth; G. Caughey, Pittsburgh A. A., $37 \mathrm{~m} .27 \mathrm{~s} .$, ninth; N. Erickson, Finnish-American A. C., 37 m . 3 jes., tenth.

Teand Sccres-iLeadowbrook Club, 21; FinnishAmerican A. C., 59; Mohawk A. C., 69; Knights of St. Anthony, 85̄; Cygnet A. C., 91.

Vational A. A. U. ten mile run and seven mile walk championships, held at New York, October 28 . Results, 10 miles run: W. Ritola, FinnishAmerican A. C., 52 m : 3 4-5s., first; R. Earl Johnson, Edgar Thomson SteelA. A., Pittsburgh, 54 m .17 2-5s., second; A. Michelsen, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., 54 m . 50 s. third; M. J. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 57 m .10 s ., fourth; H. Parkinson. Morningside A. C., 58 m . 1 1-5.., fifth; $W$. Kennedy, Cygnet A. C. Port Chester, N. Y., 58 m .16 2-5.s., sixth; O. Phillipson, Pastime A. C., 58 m .242 - 5 s ., seventh.

Seven mile walk: W. Plant, Morningside A. C., 54 m .464 -5s., first; J. Pearman, New York A. C., 55m. 6 3-5s., second; R. Remer, American Walkers' Association, 57 m .111 -bs., third; C. Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., 57 m .37 1-5ूs., fourth; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., 58 m .33 -5ss., fifth.
A. A. U. fifteen mile walk, held at New York, Vovember 12. Results: M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., 2 h .16 m .24 s ., first; W. Martin, Pastime, A. C., 2 h .22 m .55 s. , second; M. Krinsky, Pastime A. C., 2 h .24 m . 7s., third; P. Anthony, Pastime A. C., Club, 2 h .37 m . 19 s ., fifth; G. Brumlich, Pastime A. C., 2h. 38 m . $32 \mathrm{~s} .$, , sixth.

Boston A. A. Marathon Race, twenty-five miles, held at Boston, April 19. Results, first ten to finish: C. De Mar, Melrose Highlands, Mass., 2 h .18 m . 10s.. first; W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., New York, $2 \mathrm{~h} .21 \mathrm{~m} .444-5 \mathrm{~s}$., second; A. Smoke, Peterboro A. A., Peterboro, Ont., $2 \mathrm{~h}: 22 \mathrm{~m}$. 493 -5s., third; V. Maculey, Windsor, $N$. S., 2 h . $24 \mathrm{~m} .22-5 \mathrm{~s}$., fourth; W. Kyronen, Millose A. A., New York, 2 h .24 m . 42 s ., fifth; O. Lakso, Milirose A. A., New York, 2h. 24 m .45 3-5s., sixth; C. Linder, Boston A. A., Boston, $2 \mathrm{~h} .25 \mathrm{~m} .292-5 \mathrm{~s}$., Seventh; F. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, 2 h . 26 m .26 s ., eighth; H. Frick, Glencoe A. C., New York, 2h. $28 \mathrm{~m} .164-5 \mathrm{~s}$., ninth; E. Fabre, National A. C., IIontreal, P. Q., 2h. 29m. 3-5s., tenth.
Brooklyn Sea Gate Fifteen Mile Marathon, held at Brooklyn, February 12. Results, first five to finish: W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 1h. 25m. 2-5s. ${ }^{\text {© }}$ first: H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C., 1h. 28m. 27 2-5s., second; J. McNeil, Paulist A. C., 1h. 29m. 29 2-5s, third; W. Kennedy, unattached, 1 h .29 m . 43 s ., fourth; F. Zuna, Paulist A. C., 1h. 30m. 39 4-5s., fifth.

American Legion Fourteen Mile Marathon, held
at Philadelphia, June 10. Results, first flve to finish: I. Prim, unattached, New York, 1 h .11 m .55 s ., first; A. Fager, unattached, New York, 1 h .17 m . 27 s. , second; J. Gaughan. Morningside A. C., 1 h . $18 \mathrm{~m} .7 \mathrm{~s} .$, third; L.: H. Hill, Meadowbrook Club, 1h. $18 \mathrm{~m} ., 20 \mathrm{~s}$., fourth; G. Williams, Shanahan C. C., $1 \mathrm{~h} .18 \mathrm{~m} .40 \mathrm{~s} .$, fifth.
I Popolo Sixteen Mile Marathon, held at New York, October 12. Results, first five to finish: W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 1h. 20 m . 52 s ., first: A. Michelson, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., in. 22 m .35 s ., second; F . Titterton, Glencoe A. C., 1h. 23m. 56s., third; F. Zuna, unattached, 1h. 24 m . $11 \mathrm{~s} .$, fourth; M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 1h. 25 m .7 s ., fifth

Chicago Marathon, twenty miles, held February Won by C. L. Mellor, time 1h. 58 m .47 s .
Hamilton, Ont., Marathon, twenty miles, held November 6. Won by-F. Zuna. time 1 h .51 m .16 s. International Cross-Country Race, held at London, England, April 2, distance ten miles. Won by J. Guillemot, France, time 1h. 3m. 59s.
France vs. England cross-country race, held at Paris, March 19. Won by France, 45; England, 44. Individual minner, G. Heuet, France.

International Intercollegiate Relay Race, held at London, April 8. Wom by Cambridge University team; second, University of Pennsylvania; third, Oxford University. Times for four miles, each man to run one mile, Cambridge, 18 m .7 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 18 m . 20s; Oxford, $18 \mathrm{~m} .23 \cdot 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Time by miles: Cambridge-Mountain, 4m. 32s.; Tatham, 4 m .36 s .; Seagrove, 4 m .32 s .; Stallard, $4 \mathrm{~m} .272-5 \mathrm{~s}$. Pennsylvania-Herr, 4m. 36s:; Kerr, 4m. 36 2-5s.; McLane, $4 \mathrm{~m} .34 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ Brown $4 \mathrm{~m} .33 \mathrm{i}-5 \mathrm{~s}$. OxfordHewetson, 4 m . 35 s. ; Weekley, 4 m .40 s. ; Bruxner, 4 m . 36 s .: Milligan, 4 m . 32 s .
Annual I. C. A. A. A. A: Cross-Country Championships, held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, November 27. Results, six-mile varsity race, first ten to finlsh: W, Higgins, Columbia, 32 m . 21 4-5s., frst; R. E. Hendrie, M. I. T., 32 m . 32s., second; H. Smith, Syracuse, 32m. 43s., third; H. E. Dykeman, Carnegie, 32m. 46s., fourth; E. O. McLane, Pennsylvania, 33 m . 5 s ., fifth; M. J. Douglas, Yale, 33m. 12s:; sixth;'J. G. Young, Dartmouth, 33m. 16s., Seventh; R. A. Lutz, Harvard, 33 m . 18s., cighth; M. Treadwell, Yale, 33 m . 31s., ninth; E. M. Case, Syracuse, 33m. 33s., tenth.

| TEAM SCORES. |  |  |  |  |  | To- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Svracuse | 3 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 75 |
| Yale. | 5 | 8 | 23 | 34 | 38 | 108 |
| M. I. T | 2 | -10 | 11 | 31 | 59 | 113 |
| Columbia | 1. | 17 | 21 | 39 | 40 | 118 |
| Cornell | 13. | 20 | 24 | 29 | 33 | 119 |
| Maine. | 14 | 19 | 26 | 37 | 49 | 14. |
| Dartmouth | 6 | 27 | 32 | 46 | 47 | 15 |
| Princeton | 15 | 18 | 41 | 42 | 53 | 169 |
| Harvard. | 7 | 28 | 35 | 55 | 57 | 18 |
| Penn Stat | 12 | 36 | 50 | 51 | 62 | 21 |
| Penn. | 4 | 44 | 56 | 58 | 65 | 22 |
| C. C. N. | 67 | 69 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 35 |
| N. Y. U | 63 | 71 | 73 | 80 | 81 | 368 |

Freshman race, three miles, first five to finish: W. E. Shipley, Penn. State, 16 m .11 1-10s., first; K. Barclay, Penn. State, 16 m .22 s ., third; A. S. Hillman Maine, 16 m .24 s ., fourth A. Zlegler, Syracuse, 16 m .29 s ., fifth.

| TEAM SCORES. |  |  |  |  | To- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Penn State. | 2 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 40 |
| Princeton. | 7 | 9 | 17 | 32 | 71 |
| Yale. | 13 | 19 | 24 | 26 | 90 |
| Syracuse | 11 | 18 | 21 | 36 | 91 |
| Cornell. | 20 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 118 |
| Pennsylvai | 25 | 29 | 46 | 52 | 155 |
| Maine. | 14 | 47 | 50 | 62 | 177 |
| M. I. T | 37 | 39 | 49 | 55 | 215 |
| Rutgers | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 232 |
| N. Y.U | 38 | 57 | 58 | 61 | 245 |

## RACQUETS:

World's professlonal racquet championship match $\mid 2$ and New York, Dec. 9. Won by Soutar, 7 games between Jock Soutar, defender, of Philadelphia, and Charles Wllliams, challenger, of England. Match played in two series at Philadelphia. Dec.
to 4. Scores, $15-18 ; 6-15 ; 15-6 ; 15-12 ; 14-17$; 15-11; $7-15 ; 15 \cdot 9 ; 15-0 ; 15-8 ; 15-5$. Total points: Soutar, 147; Williams, 116.

## LATE SPORTS:

Billiards: Wllliam Hoppe regained his world's closed at New York on Nov. 21, defeating Jacob champlonship title in the International 18.2 balk Schaefer, former titleholder, 500 to 283 points in the $^{2}$ line professional championship tournament which final match. The complete standing follows:

| Name. | W. | L. | High | High Ave. | Name. |  | W. | L. | Righ | High Ave. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hoppe. | 5 | 0 | 192 | $55 \quad 5-9$ | Conti. |  | 3 | 2 | 204 | $\begin{array}{ll}41 & 8-12\end{array}$ |
| Schaefer. | 3 | 2 | 195 | $5.515-9$ | Cochran. |  | 1 | 4 | 140 | 33 3-15 |
| Horemans. | 3 | 2 | 244 | $35 \quad 1 \mathrm{C}-14$ | Hagenlacher. |  | 0 | 5 | 178 | $316-15$ |
| Bowling: Jimmy professional bowling | Blouin ret champions | hip | his | world's Chicago, |  | Mort. points | Lo 2 | 259, | $\begin{gathered} \text { of S } \\ 22-50 \end{gathered}$ | tamford. points. |

## MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

(Cltles in italics have commission government.)

| CITY. | Mayor. | Term Exp. | CITY. | Mayor. | erm Exp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany, N. | W | 1923, Dec. | Milwaukee, |  | 4, Apr. |
| Albuquerque |  |  | Minneapolis, Minn |  | ine |
| Amsterdam, | T | 1923, Duly | Mobile, Ala...... | R. | 1923, sept. |
| Annapoli | W | 1923, July | Moline, I | C. P. Skinner, R | 1923, Apr. |
| Atlanta, Ga | Walter Sims, D |  | Montgomery, Ala. | W. A. Gunter, Jr., D.. | Oct. |
| Atlantic City | Edw. L. Bader, H. P. Burkhart | y | Muskegon, Mlch. Nashville, Tenn. | Commission-Mgr.,N.P F. Z. Wilson, D |  |
|  | H. P. Burkhart, R <br> E. L. MeLean, D. | 1924, Dec. | Nashville, Tenn. Newark, N.J... |  | Indefinite. $1925, \text { May }$ |
| Austin, | W. D. Yett, | 1923, Apr. | NewBrunsw'k, N.J | J. J. Morrison, N. P. . | 1923, May |
| Baltimore | W. F. Broe | 1923, May | NewHaven, Conn. | D. F. Fitz Gera | 1923, Dec. |
| Bangor, Me. | A. R. D | 1924, Jan. | NewLondon, Conn | Council of Seven, N.P. |  |
| Battle Creek, Mich Bayonne, N. J.. | C. C. G | 1923, May | Newo Orleans, La. New York, | A. J. MeSha J. F. Hylan | 1925, May |
| Beaumont, T | B. A. Steinhage | 1924, Apr. | Newport, R.I.... | P. J. Boyle, | 925, Jan. |
| Binghamton, N.Y | T. A. Wilson, R | 1923, Dec. | Norwich, Con | M. R. W | 1924, June |
| Birmingham, Ala | D. E: McLen | 1925, Nov. | Oakland, Cal | J. L. Dav | 1923, June |
| Bloomington, Ill | Commission | $1923, \mathrm{May}$ | Ogden, | Frank Fran | 1923, Dec. |
| Boston, Mass | J. M. Cu | $1926, \text { Feb. }$ | Omaha, $N$ | J. C. Dahlman, | $1924, \text { Apr. }$ |
| Bridgeport, Conn | $\mathrm{F}^{\text {F }}$ | 1923, Nov. | Oswego | M. P. Neal, R | 1923, Dec. |
| Buffalo, $N$. | F. X. Sch | 1925, Dec. | Pas | SevenCityDire | 1923, May |
| Cambridge, M | E. W. Quin | 1924, Jan. | Pater | F. J. Van No | 3 , Dec. |
| Camden, N. J | F. S. Van Hart | 1925, Dec. | Pensacola | J. H. Bayliss, D | 1925, June |
| anton, |  | 1923, Dec. |  | V. P. Michel, | 1923, May |
| , |  | 1923, Dec. | Philadelph | J. H. Moore, | 1924, Jan. |
| Clarkston, W, Va. | Grant P. Ha | 1923, May | Phoenix, | City |  |
| Chattanooga, Ten | A. W. Cha | 1923, May | Pittsburgh, Pa | W.A.M | ec. |
| Cheyenne, Wyo |  | 1523, Dec. | Port Huron, Mlch | J.V. Fr |  |
| Chicopee | J. M. Grise, <br> W H Thom | $1923, \overline{\text { Dec. }}$ | Portland, Ore. <br> Providence R I | Geo. L. Ba | 1925, June |
| Chicago, Ill. ${ }^{\text {Cincinna }}$ | W. H. Thom | 1923, Apr $1925, \text { Dec. }$ | Providence <br> Raleigh, $N$ | J. A. Gainer, T. B. Eldrid | 1925, Jan. 1923, May |
| Cinclnnati, Ohio. | G. P. Carrell Council, N. | 1925, Dec. 1923, July | Raleigh, | T. B. Eldrid J. K. Stauff | $1923, \text { May }$ |
| Clarksburg, W. Va | Council, N. Fred Kohler | 1923, July 1923, Dcc. | Reading <br> Richmo | J. K. Stauff G. Ainslie, | 1924, Jan. 1924, Sept. |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Fred Kohler, <br> J J Thomas | $1923 \text {, Dec. }$ | Richmon <br> Rocheste | G. Ainslie, D | 1924,Sept. 1923, Dec |
| Columbus, Ohi | J. J. Thomas, R. H.E.Chamberlain, N.P. | 1924, Dec. 1924, Jan. | Rochester, Rock Island | C. D. Van Z H. M. Schriv | 1923, Dec. |
| Concord, Dallas, $T$ | S. R. Aldredge, N. P. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 1924, ~ J a n . \\ 1923, \end{array}$ | Rome, N . | W. B. Rcid | 1923, Apr. 1923, Dec. |
| Dayton, | F. B. Hale, D | 1925, Dec. | Sacramento | City Cou |  |
| Denver | D. C. Bailcy | 1923, June | St. Louis, Mo | H. W. Kiel, |  |
| Des Moines, Iowa. | C. M. Garver | 1924, Mar. | St. Paul, Minn | A. E. Nel | une |
| Detroit, Mich |  | 1923, Dec. | Saginaw, Mic | B. N. Merce | 1923, Apr. |
| Dubuque, |  | Indefinite. | Salem, M | D. J. Sulliva | 1924, Jan. |
| Duluth, Minn | S. G. Snivel | 1925, Apr. | Salt Lake Csty | C. C. Neslen | 1923, Dec. |
| East Cleveland, O | Commisslon |  | San Antonio, Tex. | O. B. Bla | 1923, May |
| Elgin, I | A. E. Price | 1923, May | San Francisco, Cal | J. S. Rolph, | 4, Jan. |
| Elmira, | N. Wood, | 1923, Dec. | San Diego, Ca | J. L. Bȧcon, | 1923, May |
| El Paso | Chas. Davis, | 1923, Apr. | San Jose, Cal | Council of Seven, N.P. |  |
| Erie, | M. B. K1tts, | 1924, Jan. | Scranton, Pa | John Durkan | 26, Jan. |
| Evanston | H. F. Pearso | 1923, May | Seattle, Wash | E. J. Brown | 1924, May |
| Fall River, Mass. | E. P. Talbot | 1925, Jan. | Somerville, Mass. | J. M. Webster | 1924, Jan. |
| Flint, Mlch. | W. H. McKelghan, R. |  | Spokane, Wash | C. A. Fleming, N | 1923, May |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | W. W. Hosey, |  | Springfleld, Mass. | E. F. Ieonard, R. . | 1925, Jan. |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | E. R. Cockrel1, D. |  | Sprinafleld, Oh Stoction Cal | City Commisslon, N.P |  |
| Galreston, Tex... GrandRapids, Mich | Chas. A. Keenan, N. P Wm. Oltman, N. P. |  | Stoction, Cal Syracuse, N. | D. P. Elcke, N. P.... <br> J. F. Walrath, D | 1924, Dec. 1923, Dec. |
| GrandRapids,Mich Hackensack, N,J. | Wm. Oltman <br> Spencer Bald | 1923, Apr. | Tacoma, wa | A. V. Fawcett, N. P | 1926, June |
| Harrisburg, PQ | G. A. Hovert | 1923, Dec. | Tampa, Fla. | Chas. H. Brow |  |
| Hartiord, Conn | R. J. Klase |  | Toledo, Ohlo | B. F. Brough, | 1923, Dec. |
| Hanerhill, Ma | Dr. Wm. McFee, N. P. | cc. | Topeka, Kan | H. J. Corwlne, D..... | 1923, Apr. |
| Helena, Mont | Percy Witmer Commission, |  | $T r$ | F. W. Donnelly, N. P J. W. Fleming, D. | 1923, May 1923, Dec. |
| Highl'ndPk. Hoboken, $N$. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Comm} \\ & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{R} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1924, Apr. } \\ & \text { 1923, Ma } \end{aligned}$ |  | F. J. D | 1923, Dcc |
| Houston, T | O. F. Holcom | 1923, Apr. | Waltham | G. R. Beal, N. P . . . | 1924, Jan. |
| Indlanapolis, Ind. | Samuel L. Sha | 1920, Jan. | Washington, D. C | Federal Com'n |  |
| Jackson, Mich | C |  | Waterbury, Conn. | F. P. Gullfolle, D | 23, Dec. |
| Jacksonvllle, | T | 1923, June | Watertoron, | F | 1923, Dec. |
| Jersey City, N.J. | Frank Fag | 1925, June | W. Hoboken, ${ }^{\text {N }}$. J. |  | 1923, Dec. |
| Kansas City, Kan | If. B. Burto | 1923, Apr. | W. New York, N.J. | S. H. Roll |  |
| Kansas City, Mo. | F. H. Crom | 1924, Apr. | West Orange, N.J. | S. H. Rolllnson, N | 26, May |
| Lansing, Mlc | J. W. Ferle, | 1924, Apr. | Whceling, W. Va. | Councll of Eleven, N.P. | 1923, June |
| Little Rock, Ar | B. D. Dlckhouse, | 1923, Apr. | Wichiua, Kan. | Committee ofFive, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{P}$ |  |
| Los Ángeles, Cal.. | G. E. Cryer | 1923, July | WichitaFalis, Tex. | F. Colller, N. P . . . . | r. |
| Louisvllle, Ky | H. Quin, 1 | 1925, Nov. | Wilkci-Barre, Pa. | D. L. Hart, D |  |
|  | F. Halpen | 1924, Aug. | Wilmlngton, Del | LeRoy Harvey | 1923, June |
|  | II. A. McPhetras, N.P | 1923, Dec. | Wins'n-Sal'm.N.C | G. Tau, | 1923, Apr. |
|  | I. Mllo Klttelson, N.P. |  | Yonkers, N. Y | W. M. Taussig, | 1023, pa. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Name. | In- | Population. | Square Miles. | Debt. | Realty Ass'd Valuation. | Tax Levy. | Budget. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Dolla | Doll | ollars. | Dollars. |
| Akron, | 1836 | 208,435 | 25.0 | 7,280,596 | $350.196,260$ | $1,439,550$ | $2,000,000$ |
| Alameda | 1854 | 28,806 | 25.05 | 926,275 | 25,901,831 | 433,584 | $524,118$ |
| Albany, N. Y | 1686 | 113,334 | 19.10 | 8,633,228 | 210,648,000 | 3.44 per 1,000 | 4,782,321 |
| Albuquerque, | 1885 | 15,157 | 2.34 | 405,000 | 16,445,423 | . 012 per 1,000 | 218,000 |
| Allentown, $P$ | 1867 | 73,502 | 10.0 | 968,899 | 70,091,325 | 560,731 | 750,499 |
| Amsterdam, | 1830 | 33,524 | 6.04 | 1,172,638 | 21,744,190 | 541,945 | 541,94 |
| Annapo | 1708 | 11,214 | 1.0 | 161,081 | 5,500,000 | 67,891 | 103,890 |
| Ashevill | 1797 | 28,504 | 11.5 | 2,292,647 | 57,580,000 | 5:5,800 | 985,000 |
| Atlanta | 1847 | 200,616 | 27.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Cit | 1854 | 50,707 | 16.6 | 9,715,712 | 141,181,448 | 4,325,216 | $5,378,590$ |
| Auburn, | 1848 | 36,192 | 8.5 | 1,302,623 | 26,687,918 | $\mid 46.27 \text { per } 1,000 \mid$ | $893,507$ |
| Austin, | 1839 | -34,876 | 18.0 | 2,091,500 | 34,482,641 | $\begin{array}{r} 596,882 \\ 153829843 \end{array}$ | $1,247,241$ |
| Baltimo | 1796 | 733,826 | 91.93 | 70,933,170 | 597,938,892 | 153,829,843 | $56,088,760$ |
| Bangor, | 1820 | 25,978 | 32.9 | 1,055,359 | 19,465,217 | 939,513 | $952,908$ |
| Battle Creek | 1859 | 36,164 | 9.0 | 1,100,000 | 38,000,000 | 485,000 | 587,000 |
| Beaumont, | 1881 | 40,422 | 10.4 | 1,959,821 | 45,056,810 | 900,000 | -945,000 |
| Bay City, Mic | 1871 | 47,554 | 12.0 | 1,423,875 | 41,404,256 | 1,300,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Bayonne, N. | 1869 | 76,754 | 3.75 | 2,216,806 | 121,371,617 | 3,775,879 | $2,941,717$ |
| Bellingham, W Berkeley, Cal. | 1903 | 25,585 | 20.7 | 435,000 | 15,600,000 | 14 mills 1.60 per 1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 155,000 \\ & 844,104 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bethlehem, | 1918 | 50,358 | 17.8 | 3,539,180 | 62,932,684 | 881,700 | 881,700 |
| Binghamton, | 1867 | 66,800 | 10.0 | 2,417 051 | 60,721,588 | 2,254,088 | 2,866,832 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1871 | 178,806 | 50.0 | 9,251,758 | 145,000,000 | 2,200,000 |  |
| Bloomington, I | 1850 | 28,725 | 4.67 | 242,744 | 15,000,000 | 386,000 | 865,000 |
| Bolse, Idah | 1863 | 21,393 | 5.25 | 346,117 | 18,953,753 | 284,306 | 284,306 |
| Boston, Mas | 1822 | 748,060 | 47.81 | 84.462,603 | 1,450,000,000 | 39,000,000 | 47,000,000 |
| Bridgeport, C | 1836 | 143,555 | 14.6 | 10,901,475 | 240,149,209 | 30.80 per 1,000 | 6,843,529 |
| Brookline, Ma | 1705 | 37,748 | 6.81 | 1,103,060 | 109,480,800 | 2,007,758 | 3,743,891 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1832 | 506,775 | 42.161 | 48,146,349 | 674,846,570 | 18,720,244 | 26,893,783 |
| Butte, Mont | 1879 | 41,611 | 5.2 | 1,646,000 | 91,720,000 | . 21 per 1,000 |  |
| Cambridge, | 1846 | 109,694 | 6.535 | 5,202,872 | 127,274,600 | 29.10 per 1,000 | 4.716,805 |
| Camden, N | 1828 | 116,309 | 5.03 | 5,606,590 | 108,713,440 | $2,545,775$ | 3,755,775 |
| Canton, Oh | 1853 | 87,091 | 12.6 | 5,262,602 | 90,704,240 | 1,384,680 | 1,600,000 |
| Cedar Rapids, | 1850 | 45,566 | 13.13 |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston, S. | 1783 | 67,957 | 5.85 | 8,049,017 | 28,522,107 | 2,511,134 | 2,51 |
| Charleston, | 1863 | 39,608 | 6.0 | 1,602,398 | 96,447,182 | 548,097 | 581,005 |
| Chattanooga, | 1839 | 57,895 | 6.87 | 5,892,469 | 8",628,275 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Cheyenne, W | 1869 | 13,829 | 4.0 | 1,315,000 | 13,575,027 | . 0131 per 1,000 | 280,000 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1837 | 2,701,705 | 200.37 | 62,331,670 | 3,415,635,240 | 35,267,798 | 39,582,437 |
| Chicopee, M | 1890 | 36,214 | 32.0 |  |  | 26.50 рer 1,000 | 1,234,245 |
| Cincinnati, O | 1802 | 401,247 | 72.0 | 42,324,763 | 760,000,000 | 21.84 per 1,000 | 9,905,000 |
| Clarksburg, | 1793 | 27,869 | 4.69 | 1,090,000 | 36,830,000 | 245,000 | 309,000 |
| Cleveland, | 1836 | 796,841 | 56.65 | 83,492,677 | 973,505,860 | 0,424,160 | 12,739,165 |
| Clifton, N. J | 1917 | 26,470 | 11.7 | 468,732 | 23,000,000 | 320,803 | 397,703 |
| Colorado Springs, | 1872 | 30,105 | 9.21 | 1,739,735 | 7,154,458 | 514,741 | 771,761 |
| Columbia, S. C | 1786 | 37,524 | 9.0 | 2,019,000 | 120,000,000 | 26 mills | 1,290,000 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 1816 | 237,031 | 23.92 | 20,929,871 | 380,000,000 | . 26 per 1,000 | 2,715,000 |
| Concord, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{H}$ | 1853 | 22,167 | 64.0 | 689,476 | 17,721,835 | 673,192 | 800,000 |
| Council Bluffs, | 1853 | 36,162 | 16.4 | 904,000 | 25,304, 348 | 417,138 | 400,000 |
| Covington, Ky | 1834 | 57,121 | 5.96 | 2,652,409 | 36,125,394 | 800,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Cumberland, | 1816 | 29,837 | 3.68 | 2,406,935 | 29,000,000 | 338,600 |  |
| Dallas, Tex | 1856 | 158,976 | 23.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Davenport, I | 1839 | 56,727 | 16.24 | 1,689,000 | 56,139,000 | 925,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 1841 | 152,559 | 16.62 | 7,916,302 | 141,813,580 | 29.60 per 1,000 | 2,118,755 |
| Denver, Colo | 1859 | 256,491 | 59.25 | 135,000 | 239,126,020 | $271 / 2 \mathrm{mills}$ | 4,800,000 |
| Des Moines, Io | 1851 | 126,468 | 54.0 | 9,586,310 | 172,706,840 | 1.64 | 2,535,968 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1824 | 993,678 | 81.0 | 102,149,000 | 1,954,000,000 | 43,000,000 | 68,000,000 |
| Dubuque, Jowa | 1837 | 39,141 | 9.5 | 956,000 | 39,000,000 | 580,000 | 608,000 |
| Duluth, Minn | 1887 | 98,917 | 67.37 | 2,416,142 | 53,230,703 | 1,601,164 | 1,601,050 |
| East Cleveland, | 1908 | 27,292 | 3.0 | 1,252,635 | 40,747,808 | 253,000 | 253,000 |
| East Orange, N | 1899 | 50,710 | 4.0 | 2,949,322 | 70,658,934 | 2,300,000 | 1,304,430 |
| East St. Louls, | 1865 | 66,767 | 13.55 | 1,173,000 | 24,409,469 | 535,241 | 622,723 |
| Easton, Pa | 1887 | 33,813 | 3.49 | 553,619 | 33,138,992 | $163 / 2$ mills | 425,000 |
| Elgin, Ill | 1854 | 27,454 | 7.25 | None. | 19,85i,798 | 175,000 | 372,000 |
| Elizabeth | 1855 | 95,783 | 9.79 | 3,272,698 | 87,956,773 | 3,276,555 | 3,733,969 |
| Elmira, N. Y | 1864 | 45,393 | 7.41 | 2,684,500 | $50,000,000$ | 585,304 | 585,102 |
| El Paso, T | 1873 | 77,560 | 13.64 | 6,249,000 | 97,504,560 | 1,940,340 | 2,254,778 |
| Erie, Pa | 1851 | 93,372 | 20.0 | 3,147,697 | 115,454,613 | 33 mills | 1,429,542 |
| Evanston, | 1892 | 37,234 | 7.57 | 258,100 | 22,114,631 | 589,401 | 989,901 |
| Evansville, In | 1847 | 85,264 | 10.5 | 1,979,100 | 122,850,050 | 79 per 100 | 855,425 |
| Everett, Mass | 1892 | 40,120 | 3.61 | 1,211,319 | 44,285,575 | 1,406,129 | 1,004,064 |
| Everett, Wash. | 1893 | 27,644 | 10.0 | 717,235 | 15,402,906 | 18.6 mills | 244,349 |
| Fall River, Ma | 1854 | 120,485 | 41.89 | 6,386,905 | 192,158.798 |  | 4,950,814 |
| Fitchburg, Ma | 1872 | 41,029 | 28.18 | 1,947,552 | 37,328,750 | 1,715,602 | 1,777,371 |
| Flint, Mich | 1855 | 91,599 | 30.0 | 5,697,700 | 135,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 3,700,000 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | 1839 | 86,549 | 15.8 | 873,000 | 155,000,000 | . 665 per 1,000 | 850,000 |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 1873 | 106,482 | 32.0 | 8,471,000 | 89,000,000 | 2.14 per 1,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Galveston, T | 1839 | 44,255 | 7.79 |  | 55,000,000 |  |  |
| Geneva, N. | 1897 | 14,648 | 5.31 | 612,344 | 14,218,834 | 142,188 | 202,000 |
| Gloversville, N. Y | 1890 | 22,075 | 4.3 | 984,418 | 21,147,612 | 673,091. | 673,0¢1 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 1850 | 137,634 | 18.0 | 3,277,668 | 210,556,986 | 27.34 | 2,249,537 |
| Hackensack, N. | 1868 | 17,667 | 4.17 | 1,071,414 | 19,749,097 | 960,676 | 705,228 |
| Harrisburg, Pa | 1860 | 75,917 | 6.25 | 2,506,850 | 65,993,570 | +857,969 | 1,245;928 |
| Hartiord, Conn | 1784 | 138.036 | 17.43 | 6,246,178 | 233,334,419 | 5,510,482 | 7,033,565 |
| Haverhill, Mas | 1870 | 53,884 | 34.35 | 1,162,729 | 51,457,525 | 1,950,000 | 2,016,000 |
| Hazleton, Pa. | 1892 | 32,277 | 6.0 | -848,500 | 21,941,439 | 336,800 | 533 |
| Helena, Mont | 1881 | 12,037 | 9.0 |  | 7,82,5,000 | 22 mills |  |
| Highland Park, | 1918 | 46,499 | 4.0 | 2,200,000 | 136,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Hoboken, N . | 1855 | 68,1 6 | 1.0 | 8,543,489 | *94,802,224 | 3,850,280 | 2,931,03 |
| Holyoke, Mass | 1873 | 60,203 | 22.79 | 1,794,000 | 78.897,220 | 2,425,701 | 2,629,440 |
| Houston, Tex | 1837 | 138,276 | 36.0 | 12,000,000 | 187.000,000 | 4,635,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Hudson, N. Y | 1785 | 11,745 | 4.0 | 523,083 | 5,230,831 | 238,592 | 231,000 |
| Huntington, W | 1871 | 50,177 | 12.75 | 620,000 | 90,000,000 | 30 per 100 | 600,000 |
| Indianapolis, I | 1831 | 314,194 | 44.34 | 7,161,500 | 597,900,000 | . 976 per 100 | 6,045,780 |
| Ithaca, N. Y | 1888 | 17,004 | 5.0 | 1,050,973 | 19,562,850 | 585,544 | 771,22 |

*Includes Personal. †Exclusive of School Tax.

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES-Continued.

| NAME. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { corp. } \end{aligned}$ | Popula- tion. | Square Miles. | Debt. | Realty Ass' Valuation. | Tax Levy. | Budget. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson, Mich | 1857 | 48,374 | 9.0 | 1.907104 |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville, | 1832 | 91,558 | 15.35 | 6,731,651 | 59,686,820 | 1,411,063 |  |
| Jersey | 1870 | 298,103 | 19.2 | 27,071,626 | 412,715,131 | 16,060,102 | 17,318,565 |
| Johnstow | 1889 | 67,327 | 5.76 | 2,262,141 | 71,639,710 | 32 mills | 617 |
| Joliet, III. | 1872 1873 | $\begin{aligned} & 38,442 \\ & 29,902 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{14}^{4.5}$ | 123,930 | 85,939,780 | 325,000 | 00. |
| Joplin, |  |  | 14.16 20.25 | - $\begin{array}{r}340,012 \\ 8,611,656\end{array}$ | 118,000,000 | 0 per 1,000 | 260,800 |
| Kansas City | 1853 | 124,410 | 60.0 | 7,480,129 | 240,474,730 | 3,760,000 |  |
| Knoxville, T | 1792 | 77,818 |  | 8,648,885 | 100,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 500,000. |
| La Crosse, W | 1856 | 30,421 | 11.25 | 1,028,350 |  |  |  |
| Lakewood, | 1911 | 41,732 | 6.0 | 4,308708 | 79,053,820 | 500,000 |  |
| Lancaster, P | 1818 | 53,150 | 4.0 | 750,000 | 1,000,000 | 350,000 | 600,000 |
| Lansing, Mich | 1859 | 57,327 | 11.25 | 4,992,300 | 122,030,016 | ,03\%,450 | 1,037,450 |
| Lawrence, Lima, Ohio | 1853 |  | 25 | $3,609,3$ $3,489,8$ | $107,614,755$ 31212,150 | 108,483 | 3,441,006 |
| col | 1871 | 54 | 12.41 | 794,900 | 62,501,100 | 7 mills | 0 |
| Little | 1895 |  | 4.0 | 635,000 | 7,590,507 | 228,095 | 5 |
| Little | 1837 |  | 17.0 | 1,125,000 | 38,255,195 |  |  |
| ckport | 1865 | 21,3 |  | 1,126,630 | 14,203,237 | 690,162 | 5 |
| os Angeles | 1850 | 576,673 | 36.62 | 34,073.537 | $784,418.770$ | 2.7 .844 .188 | 11,236,900 |
| Loulsville. I | 1828 | 234.891 | 40.0 | 12,971,900 | 264,000,000 | 2.00 per 1,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Lowell, Ma | 1836 | 112,759 |  | 5,833,291 | 128,610,023 | 4,222,172 | 3,678,275 |
| Lynn, ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 1850. | 99,148 | 11.33 | 4,341,257 | 87,434,880 | 3,576,018 | 4,600,000 |
| Lynchourg | 1782 | 30 | 10.8 |  | 30 | per 1,000 | 1,000,000 |
| acon, | 1856 | 38,378 | 6.42 | 2,804,136 | 85,128,085 | 2,553,842 | 3,350,000 |
|  | 18 | 49,10 | . 8 | 812,900 | *46,126,279 | 7 per 1,000 | 1,408,000 |
| Manche | 1846 | 78,384 | 33.9 | 3,675,568 | 64,578,167 | 2,811,577 | 1,772,184 |
| Mansfield, | 1828 | 27,824 | 4.73 | 775,340 | 44,517,870 | 988,297 | 1,219,247 |
| Meriden, | 1867 | 29,867 | 16.0 | 805,000 | 43,536,624 | 23 per 1,000 | 1,089,698 |
| Mlami, Fla | 1896 | 1 | 15.0 | 4,500,000 | $61,000,0$ | ,100,000 | 735,000 |
| iddletown | 1888 | 18,420 | 3.63 | 664,703 | 21,898,683 | 404,050 |  |
| liwauk | 1846 | 457 | 25.87 | 23,965,500 | 681,198,160 | 25,550,997 | 24,006,925 |
| innea |  | 60 | 17.93 | 38,000,000 | 46,609,62 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,000,000 \\ 350,000 \end{array}$ | $350,000$ |
| Molin | 18 | 30 | 7.84 | 171,500 | 12,000,000 | 350,000 |  |
| Montclalr | 1894 | 28,810 | 6.16 | 4,546,308 | 5,725,851 | 1,990,871 | 1,986,553 |
| Mount Vern | 1892 |  |  |  | $76,860,765$ | 2,169,264 | 2,169,464 |
| Muskegon, | 1873 | 36,570 | 6.65 | 1,870,0 | 40,223,950 | 611,000 |  |
| ashua, 1 |  |  | 18.02 | 1,04810 | 38, | 00 | 0 |
| asherk, N . | 1836 | 414,52 | 24.0 | 34,586,578 | 542,419,578 | 19,654,326 | 22,104,716 |
| ewark, | 1860 | 26,7.18 | 4.0 | 1,206,935 | 40,000,000 | 275,000 | 315,000 |
| New Bedtord, | 1847 | 121,217 | 19.39 | 11,200,281 | 112,839,725 | 5,334,190 | 5,919,000 |
| New Britain, | 1871 | 59,3 | 12.0 | 3,970,5 | \$1,000,000 | 1,962,536 | 1,955,665 |
| ew brunsw |  | 32,779 | 4.5 | 1,251,833 | 24,909,270 | 1,372,398 |  |
| Newburgh | 1865 | 30,366 | 4.0 | 987,371 | 26,578,976 | 512,000 | 55,469 |
| New Castle, |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1784 | 25 | 6.0 | 2,259 | 33,686,841 | 926.393 | 80 |
| ew Orle | 1805 | 387,219 | 264.56 | 38,594,954 | 295,873,805 | 0 per 1,000 |  |
| ewport | 1784 | 30,255 | 7.3 | 1.680,444 | 47,598,250 | 1,241,006 |  |
| New Rochel | 1899 |  | 10.2 | 2,945,335 | 81,350,123 | 2,334,748 | 3,045,844 |
| New Y | 1653 | 5,620,048 | 318.0 | 1,061,082,137 | 10,249,991,835 | 86,077,228 | 4,601,570 |
| Norfolk, | 1845 | 115,777 | ${ }_{21}^{9.32}$ | 16,179,832 | $122,850,600$ $15,332,376$ | 4,797,314 | $4,780,692$ 700000 |
| orth | 1852 | 216 | ${ }_{60}{ }^{1} .24$ | 6,655,490 | 180,000,000 | 2.25 per 1,000 | 4,711,890 |
| gden | 1851 | 32,804 | 16.0 | 1,900,000 | 15,000,000 | 350,000 | 550,000 |
| Olean, N . | 1893 |  | . 5 | 961,892 | 14,386,551 | 372,8 | 72,855 |
| mana, | 1857 | 191,601 | 37.8 | 24,000,000 | 326,162, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 21.75 per 1,000 | \%,094,000 |
| range | 1872 | 33 | 15. | 1,965,546 | $30.827,170$ | 1,148,761 | 1,146,355 |
| asad | 1886 |  | 15.88 3.0 | 3,128,975 | 86,820,850 | per $1,737,678$ | 2, $2,042,262$ |
| Passa | 1851 | -135,875 | $\stackrel{3}{3.38}$ | 7,000,000 | 120,224,775 | 33.34 per 1,000 | 2,221,529 |
| Paytucke | 1886 | 64,248 | 8.94 | 5,686,188 | 60,916,700 | 2,034,858 | 2,178,371 |
| Pensacola | 18 | 31 | 9.75 9.3 |  | 41 |  | 482,289 |
| ori |  |  | $9: 3$ 4.0 | 1,884,000 | 28,000,000 |  | 950,000 |
| Philadelph | 1854 | 1,823, 779 | 129.71 | 160,795,950 | 2,053,768,000 | 2.70 per 1,000 | 56,000,000 |
| Phoenix, | 1881 |  | 5.16 | 3,643,000 | 46,289,885 | -689,664 | 965,414 |
| Pittsburgh, | 1816 | 588,343 | 45.65 | 40,523,947 | 868,117,930 | 12,648,412 | 18,558,099 |
| Port Huron | 1857 | 25,944 | 7.9 | 1,307,230 | 29,124,750 |  | 495,000 |
| Portiand, B | 18 | 25 | ${ }_{66} 21.57$ | 30,782, ${ }^{3} \mathbf{4 2 6}$ |  | $3,236,216$ $3,750.559$ | $3.480,716$ 3 |
| ortia |  |  | 18.28 | 13,486, 723 | 299,789,210 | 9,484,091 | 10,561,151 |
| Pueblo, | 1870 | 43,050 | 14.43 | 855,337 | 33,132,112 | 457,570 | 471,570 |
| Quincy, M | 1889 | 47,876 | 16.7 | 2,066,700 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,178,994}$ | 1,747,679 |
| Racine, | 1849 |  | 6.13 |  | 38,000,000 | 2,037,203 | 1,516,000 |
| deading, | 1847 | 107,784 | 9.5 | 2,192,631 | 98, 844,778 | 1,136,447 | 1,220,765 |
| Richmo | 1840 | 26,765 | 2.0 | 454,500 | 36,000,000 | 310,500 | 307,946 |
| Richmo |  | 171,667 | 26.0 | 13,384, 867 | 173,351,000 | 4,45 | 7,225,917 |
| Roches | 18 | 295,750 | 32.0 | 26,60, 4684 | 359,180,248 | -, 15 | 14,0. |
| ock | 1841 | 35, 657 | 10.52 | 920,600 | 43,877,755 | 1,795,721 | 3,000,000 |
| ome, | 1870 | 26,341 | 74.0 | 941,394 | 21,055,442 | 3,460 | 363,550 |
| Sacrament | 1849 | 65,908 | 13.92 | 6,034,290 | 76,974,188 | 1,351,148 | 1,663,559 |
| Saginaw, M | 1857 | 61,903 | ${ }_{13.0}^{16}$ | 2,650,000 | 65, 653,000 | 1.20 per 1 | 1,400,000 |
| t. Joseph, | 18 | 772 | 13.75 61.50 | 12,123,388 | 977000,000 | \$25 per $\$ 1,000$ | 21,213.379 |
| Lou | 1854 | 234,608 | 54.44 | 12,962,722 | 152.098,087 | 7,035.450 | 9,000,000 |
| Salem, Mass | 18 | 42,529 | 8.0 | 2,407,000 | 37,285, 255 | 33.10 per 1,000 | 3 |
| Salt Lake | 1860 | 118,110 | 51.9 36.0 | $6,258,500$ $6,500,000$ | 187,847,149 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,141,457 \\ 2,961,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| San Antonio. T | 1837 | 161,379 74.683 | 36.0 78.0 | $6,500,000$ 10.531 .447 | 100,436,644 | 2.10 per 1,000 | 2,627 |
| n Diego, Cal | 1850 | 74,68 |  |  |  |  |  |

- Includes versonal.

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES-Continued.

| NamE. | In- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Popuia- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | Square Miles. | Debt. | Realty Ass'd Valuation. | Tax Levy. | Budget. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars. | Doll | Dollar | Dollars |
| San Francisco, | 1850 | 506,676 | 46.5 | 71,117,200 | 855,139,105 | 3.45 per 1,000 | 24,892,678 |
| San Jose, Cail | 1851 | 39,642 | 8.75 | 590,000 | 24,864,950 | 450,000 | 544,11.1 |
| Savannah, | 1789 | 83,252 | 6.8 | 3,784,231 | 51,899,696 | 1,682,972 | 1,850,000 |
| chenectad | 1798 | 88,723 | 8.07 | 6,599.269 | 74,133,596 | 3,059,024 | 3,957,844 |
| cranton, $\mathbf{P}$ | 1865 | 137,783 | 20.3 | 1,519,277 | 102,691,420 | .0297 per 1,000 | 1,786,812 |
| Seattle, Was | 1869 | 315,312 | 89.57 | 15,540,532 | 202,101,867 | 6,319,290 | 18,299,933 |
| Shreveport, | 1839 | 43,874 | 13.25 | 3,693,000 | 50,423,110 | . 00775 | 625,000 |
| Sioux City, Iow | 1857 | 71,227 | 45.0 | 1,189,000 | 96,337,676 | 1,079,900 | 1,371,000 |
| Somerville, Mas | 1872 | 93,091 | 4.22 | 1,211,000 | 78,386,700 | 2,827,354 | 2,974,705 |
| South Bend, In | 1865 | 70,983 | 16.0 | 1,400,000 | 131,000,000 | 2.37 per 1,000 | 940,000 |
| Sookane, Wash | 1881 | 104,437 | 39.25 | 4,144,347 | 36,733,258 | 1,525,659 | 2,15\%,229 |
| Springfleid, Iil. | 1840, | 59,183 129,614 | 8.64 39.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Springfield, Ma | 1852 | 129,614 | 39.9 7.81 | 7,8,210 | 29,832,700 | 18.50 per 1,000 | 792,605 |
| Springfieid, Oh | 1850 | 60,840 | 11.7 | 2,402,068 | 93,457,477 | 385,000 | 722,000 |
| Stockton, Cai | 1852 | 40,296 | 9.0 | 2,000,000 | 59,000,000 | 1.30 per 1,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Syracuse, N. | 1847 | 171,717 | 20.0 | 14,631,452 | 149,000,00U | 5,233,785 | 5,181,966 |
| Tacoma, Wa | 1884 | 96,965 | 53.0 | 4,519,987 | 60,862,484 | 1,408,901 | 2,043,232 |
| Tampa, Fla | 1887 | 51,608 | 8.6 | 2,359,098 | 30,039,236 | 48,500 | 942,677 |
| Taunton, M | 1864 | 37,137 | 50.0 | 1,941,207 | 27,056,385 | 1,095,516 | 1,468,657 |
| Toiedo, Ohio | 1837 | 243,164 | 31.74 | 24,305.050 | 468,316,000 | 7,912,233 |  |
| Topeka, Ka | 1857 | 50,022 | 16.0 | 2,425,178 | 71,350,167 | 106 per 1,000 | 805,603 |
| Trenton, | 1745 | 119,289 | 10.0 | 4,711,605 | 111,223,625 | 4,316,912 | 4,846,796 |
| Troy, N. | 1816 | 72,013 | 9.0 | 4,865,427 | 63,658,050 | 1,841,000 | 2,621,000 |
| Utica, N. | 1832 | 94,156 | 18.5 | 4,495,124 | 93,394,730 | 2,621,003 | 3,432.766 |
| Waltham, Mass | 1884 | 30,915 | 13.56 | 772,135 | 30,446,900 | 1,058,437 | 1,300,000 |
| Washington, D. | 1802 | 437,571 | 69.24 | 1,000,000 | 472,874,209 |  | 25,000,000 |
| Waterbury, Conn | 1853 | 91,715 | 29.0 | 6,396,000 | 131,247,165 | 4,000,000 | 4,652,205 |
| Watertown, N. Y | 1869 | 31,285 | 8.70 | 2,400,000 | 37,000,000 | 1,093,312 | 1,400,000 |
| Weehawken, | 1855 | 14,485 | 1.5 | 389,303 | 28,391,831 | - 765,867 | 470,445 |
| West Hoboken, N | 1855 | 70,074 | 1.5 | 1,500,000 | 100,000,000 | 1,262,000 | 1,078,927 |
| West New York | 1898 | 29,926 | 1.08 | 1,256,548 | 31,438,314 | 961,301 | 1,119,301 |
| West Orange, | 1922 | 15,573 | 10.0 | 713,442 | 19,267,548 | 864,090 | 455,129 |
| Wheeilng, W. | 1836 | 56,208 | 11.8 | 4,134,936 | 85,007,830 | 750,000 | 950,000 |
| Wichita, Kan | 1870 | 72,217 | 10.0 | 2,100,717 | 81,506,602 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Wichlta Falis, T | 1893 | 40,079 | 10.6 | 2,555,798 | 33,000,000 | 511,500 | 676,820 |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa | 1871 | 73,833 | 4.6 | 1,732,583 | *82,000,000 | 10 milis | 892,166 |
| Wiimington, De | 1832 | 110,168 | 11.33 | 7,381,650 | 114,591,250 | 2,170,762 | 2,642,212 |
| Woonsocket, R. | 1888 | 43,496 | 8.8 | 5,424,934 | 56,255,450 | 1,106,697 | 1,461,317 |
| Worcester, M | 1848 | 179,754 | 38.41 | 6,904,900 | 203,881,800 | 6,385,817 | 9,622,903. |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | 1872 | 100,176 | 21.0 | 13,997,460 | 180, 281,818 | 5,769.184 | 8,301,624 |

*Inciudes personal.

# POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE JNITED STATES. 

(As of December 5, 1922).

| Post Office. | Postmaster. | $\stackrel{\text { Date of }}{\substack{\text { Appointment. }}}$ | Post Office. | Postmaster. | Date of Appointment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | E | O | . | P. S. Kling . . . . | 22 |
| New York | E. M. Mor | June 23, 1921 | Colum | S. A. Ki | Aug. 5, 1919 |
| Chlcago, | A. C. Lueder | Aug. 24, 1921 | Syracus | James McLusky. | April 18, 1922 |
| Brooklyn, | W. C. Burton | June 4, 1920 | Worcester | J. F. Healy. $\therefore$. | June 27, 1918 |
| ${ }_{\text {Staston, }}^{\text {Stouls }}$ | L | Mar. 8, 1922 | Toledo | G. W. Lathrop. | June <br> Nov. <br> 1, <br> 1, 1920 <br> 1922 |
| Baitimore | B. Woel | Jan. 25, 1922 | New Hav | C. W. Birely | June 30, 1922 |
| San Francisco | J. E. Po | July 29, 1922 | Nashville, Te | C. M. McCabe | Mar. 2, 1920 |
| Cincinnati, Oh | A. L. Behymer. | June 13, 1922 | Scranton, Pa | M. W. Lowry. | Aug. 23, 1922 |
| Cleveland, | Insp. Grant B. |  | Fall Riv | James H. Hoar. <br> Solomon Seches | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 4, } 1920 \\ & \text { Mar. 29, } 1922 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | postmaster | Sept. 19, 1922 | Dayton, Oh | L. Weimer, Ac | July 22, 1921 |
| Buffalo, | R. W. Galiagher. | Nov. 18, 1921 | Troy, New Yori | Jas. H. Burns | Nov 21, 1918 |
| Plttsburgh | G. A. Gosser... | Aug. 24, 1921 | Grand Rapids, Mich | C. E. Hogadone. | Julw 28, 1919 |
| Washington | M. O. | Jan. 23, 1920 | Reading, | H. H. Hammer. . | Sepj. 11, 1922 |
| Milwauke | Schu | Sept. 5, 1918 | Tr | Chas. H. Updike | Aug. 12, 1922 |
| Newark, N. J | Frank J. Bock. | May 12, 1921 | Lynn, Mass | H. S. Cummings | Mar. 2, 1922 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | Arch Coleman | Aug. 24, 1922 | Atlanta, Geor | Edwin K. Large. | June 26, 1922 |
| Jersey City, N | Matthias C. Ely. | Oct. 29, 1919 | Wilmington, Del | Jas. J. English. | Jan. 27, 1919 |
| Louisville, | L. F. Petty <br> C. E. Black | Mar. 14, 1922 |  | Chas. Janvier Baylis Steele | April 9, 1920 |
| Rochester | John R. Mulian. | Mar. 7, 1922 | Philadelphla, Pa | Geo. E. Kemp | Feb. 2, 1922 |
| St. Paui, M | Charies J. Moos. | Aug. 20, 1921 |  | E. H. Jennings. | Juiy 24, 1922 |
| Providen | W. A. Kilton | Aug. 5, 1921 |  | John M. Jones. | Dec. 22, 1921 |
| Denver, C | Frantr L. Dodge | Mar. 18, 1922 | Akron, Ohio | Chas. W. Sparks | Oct. 20, 1921 |
| dianapolis, Ind. | Robt. H. Bryson | Jan. 18, 1922 |  |  |  |

## CENTRE OF NEGRO POPULATION, 1920.

The United States Department of Commerce announces that the centre of Negro population as
determined by the Bureau of the Census on the basis of the fourteenth census enumeration, taken Jan. 1, 1920, is iocated in latitude $34^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$ and longitude $85^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$, being in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade County, about $13 / 4$ miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn town, and that for the first time in the history of the country this centre has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles further east and 19.4 miles further north in 1920 than it was in 1910.

Its former movements have ali been in a southwesteriy directlon. In 1790 it was located 25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwlddie County, Virginia, and one hundred years later, in 1890, it had moved southwest 463 miles to a point 15.7 miles
southwest of Lafayette. Walker County, Georgia. the same county in which it was located in 1880

Between 1890 and 1900 it crossed the State line into Alabama, its location in 1900 and again in 1910 being in DeKalb County, Alabama. Its northeastward movement after 1910 has brought it back to the State of Georgia.

The northeasterly movement of the centre or Negro population between 1910 and 1920 is due principaily to the great increase in the Negro population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan
The total increase in the Negro population of the United States was 635,368 and it will be noted tiat the increase in the northern states mentioned was 56 per cent. of the total increase.

## 

The 1922 Congressional Election Returns are to be found following Wyoming table.
ALABAMA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Wilson, Dem | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Autauga | 911 | 210 | 773 | 99 | Jackson. | 2,513 | 1,483 | 1,909 | 567 |
| Baldwin | 1,127 | 556 | 767 | 216 | Jefferson | 24,982 | 7,124 | 10,679 | 2,052 |
| Barbou | 1,565 | 203 | 1,235 | 45 | Lamar | 1,627 | - 576 | 1,299 | 303 |
| Blbb | 1,643 | . 364 | 1,247 | 217 | Lauderdale | 2,644 | 1,161 | 1,678 | 369 |
| Bloun | 3,533 | 3,465 | 1,488 | 1,229 | Lawrence. | 934 | -831 | 1,995 | 43 |
| Bullock | 877 |  | 743 |  | Lee. | 1,620 | 155 | 1,369 | 42 |
| Butler | 1,298 | 153 | 1,162 | 78 | Limestone | 1,812 | 285 | 1,450 | 92 |
| Calhoun | 3,422 | 1,139 | 2,232 | 442 | Lowndes | 727 | 6 | 540 |  |
| Chambers | 1,993 | . 322 | 1,683 | 168 | Macon, | 693 | 64 | 575 | 43 |
| Cherokee | 1,968 | 1,576 | 1,136 | 508 | Madison | 2,821 | 489 | 2,206 | 215 |
| Chilton | 960 | 2,273 | 884 | 1,363 | Marengo | 1,307 | 42 | 1,491 | 19 |
| Chocta | 1,071 | 82 | 765 | 21 | Marion | 2,461 | 1,865 | 1,328 | 807 |
| Clarke | 1,253 | 43 | 1,397 | 25 | Marshal | 4,041 | 3,879 | 1,944 | 1,183 |
| Clay | 2,165 | 2,128 | 1,198 | 677 | Mobile. | 6,157 | 2,681 | 3,026 | 832 |
| Clebur | 684 | 971 | -762 | 576 | Monroe | 1,295 | 20 | 1,029 | 17 |
| Coffee | 1,721 | 673 | 2,029 | 426 | Montgomery | 6,411 | 314 | 3,316 | 106 |
| Colbert | 1,869 | 650 | 1,132 | 352 | Morgan. | 4,057 | 1,201 | 2,120 | 364 |
| Conecu | 1,315 | 189 | 1,032 | 42 | Perry. | 1,195 | 32 | 897 | 20 |
| Coosa. | 1,007 | 741 | 872 | 485 | Plckens | 1,419 | 263 | 1,179 | 218 |
| Covington | 2,038 | 548 | 1,747 | 305 | Pike | 1,586 | 204 | 1,794 | 50 |
| Crenshaw. | 1,411 | 310 | 1,029 | 139 | Randolph | 1,357 | 1,113 | 1,328 | 652 |
| Cullman. | 2,564 | 3,492 | 1,396 | 1,351 | Russell. | 671 | . 29 | . 752 |  |
| Dale | 1,386 | 768 | 1,260 | 597 | Shelby | 2,523 | 3,235 | 1,311 | 1,42\% |
| Dal | 2,702 | 78 | 1,575 | 23 | St. Clai | 1,932 | 2,561 | 990 | 851 |
| De Ka | 3,854 | 4,852 | 1,787 | 1,190 | Sumter | 1,088 | 15 | 770 |  |
| Elmore | 1,763 | 335 | 1,631 |  | Talladega. | 2,136 | 930 | 1,541 | 447 |
| Escambi | 1,455 | 178 | . 985 |  | Tallapoosa | 2,257 | 269 | 1,892 | 129 |
| Etowah | 5,917 | 3,218 | 1,887 | 862 | Tuscaloosa | 3,427 | 491 | 2,437 | 218 |
| Fayette. | 1,413 | 1,865 | 1,031 | 697 | Walker | 4,703 | 4,488 | 2,314 | 1,860 |
| Franklin | 2,092 | 2,930 | 1,044. | 984 | Washington | 575 | 85 | 500 | 32 |
| Geneva | 1,487 | 1,088 | 1,265 | 713 | Wilcox, | 1,099 | 2 | 866 | 1 |
| Green | 520 | 10 | 383 | 9 | Winston | 1,037 | 2,307 | 726 | 1,107 |
| Hale. | 953 | 18 | 795 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Henry | 715 | 489 | 865 | 143 | Total. | 163,254 | '74,690 | 99,546 | 28,662 |
| Houston | 2,045 | 571 | 1,678 | 466 ! |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)—Brandon, Dem., 114,798; Street, Rep., 31,561; Barber, Soc., 14,274.
PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA.

1872 (Pres.) Dem., 79,444; Rep., 90,272. 1876 (Pres.), Dom., 102,002; Rep., 68,230 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 91,185; Rep., 56,221; Greonback, 4,642.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 93,951; Rep., 59,591; Proh., 6,112; Greenback. 873.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,320 ; Rep., 56,197 ; Proh., 583. 1900 (Pres.), Dem., 96,368; Rep., 53,669; Proh., 1,407; A. F. Peop., 3,796; Soc. Dem., 928
1002 (Gov.), Dem., 67,763; Rep., 24,421.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 79,857; Rep., 22,472; Soc., 853 ;
Proh., 612; Soc. L.. 839; Pop., 5,051.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 62,771; Rep., 10,002; Soc., 389.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 74,374; Rep., 25,308; Soc., 1,399; Proh., 662; Pop., 1,568; Ind., 495.

1910 (Gov.). Dem., 77,694; Rep., 20,097; Soc., 1,042; Prog., 837. 1912 (Pres.), Dem., 82,438; Rep., 9,732; Prog., 1914' (U.'S. Sen.), Dem., 63,389; Rep., 12,320; Prog., 4,263; Soc., 1,159.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 64,275; Rep., 13,695; Prog., 3,795; Soc., 1,196.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,409; Rep., 22,809: Proh. 1,034; Soc., 1,916.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,880 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 163,254; Rep., 74,690; Soc.; 2,369; Proh., 757.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 154,664; Rep., 77,337; Soc., 1,984.

## ARIZONA.

(Presidential vote, 1920. 1916.)

| CoUnties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Apache | 679 5 | 618 | 648 |  | Navajo | 1,078 | 1,031 | 1,240 | -574 |
| Cochise | 5,341 | 4,430 | 6,115 | 3,203 | Pima. | 3,392 | 2,455 | 2,079 | 2,616 |
| Coconin | 1,342 | 781 2,894 | 1,171 | 802 1.495 | Pinal ${ }^{\text {Santa Cruz }}$ | 1,493 850 | 1,264 | 1,232 | 855 666 |
| Graham | 3,311 | 2,894 1,261 | 3,686 1,597 | 1,495 497 | Santa Cruz | 850 3,625 | 2,251 | 2,893 | 666 $\mathbf{1}, 716$ |
| Graham. | 1,062 | 1,201 | 1,592 | $\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ -\quad 672 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Yuma. | 1,606 | 1,177 | 1,322 | 1,727 |
| Maricopa. | 11.336 | 8,825 | 7,634 | 5,747 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mohave. | 996 | 722 | 1,335 | 643 | Total...... | 37,016 | 29,546 | 33,170 | 20,524 |

## Governor (1922)-Hunt, Dem., 37,210; Campbell, Rop., 30,599 <br> U. S. Scnator (1922)-Ashurst, Dcm., 39,722; McClintock, Rep., 21,358.

## PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1904 (Cong.), Dem., 10,494; Rep., 9,521; Pro., 108. 1906 (Cong.), Dem., 11,101; Rep., 8,009; Soc. 2,078.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 11,727; Rop., 12,435; Soc., 1,912; Pro., 106
1911 (GOV.), Dem., 11,123; Rop., D,166.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 10,324; Reض., 3,021; Prog., 6,949; Soc., 3,163; Pro. 265. . 2,110 . Prog. 1912 (Cong.), Dem., 11,389; Red., 3,110; Prog., 5.819: Soc, 3.031; Pro., 103.

1914 (GOV.), Dem.
1916 (Pres), Dem, 33,170; Rop 20.524. S00, 3.174: Pro., 1,153

1916 (GOV.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27.976
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Ren., 25,927; Soc., 444. 1920 (Pres.), Dem., 29,546; Ron., 37,016; Soc., 222; Proh., 4; rarm. Lab., 15.
1920 (U. S. Son.), Dern., 29,169; Repi. 35,893.
1920 (Gov.), Dcm., 31,082; Rep., $37 ; 219$.

ARKANSAS:
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Iu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | Wilsons. Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Arkansas. | 1,156 | 1,199 | 1,119 | 613 | Lincoln | 888 | 988 | 889 | 477 |
| Ashley. | 1,317 | 725 | 1,519 | 463 | Little River | 852 | 618 | 842 | 364 |
| Baxter. | 707 | 484 | -914 | 318 | Logan | 1,840 | 1,871 | 2,018 | 1,183 |
| Benton | 2,837 | 1,916 | 3,106 | 1,293 | Lonoke | 1,711 | 697 | 2,180 | 515 |
| Boone | 1,106 | -646 | 1,413 | - 598 | Madison | 1,463 | 1,715 | 1,456 | 1,332 |
| Bradley | 1,146 | 540 | 1,159 | 314 | Marion | 744 | 371 | 781 | 274 |
| Calhoun | 736 | 337 | . 933 | 275 | Miller | 1,544 | 836 | 1,418 | 402 |
| Carroll | 1,344 | 1,138 | 1,512 | 1,034 | Mississippi | 1,809 | 1,050 | 1,249 | 417 |
| Chicot | 887 | -489 | - 570 | 474 | Monroe... | 834 | 912 | 741 | 508 |
| Clark | 1,507 | 1,020 | 1,975 | 678 | Montgomery | 430 | 611 | 939 | 432 |
| Clay | 1,775 | 1,536 | 1,950 | 973 | Nevada. . . . | 1,220 | 1,292 | 1,376 | 657 |
| Cleburne | 678 | - 459 | -865 | 271 | Newton. | 1,486 | , 828 | 1,550 | 675 |
| Cleveland | 809 | 475 | 1,128 | 230 | Ouachita | 1,307 | 1,141 | 1,405 | 970 |
| Columbia | 2,052 | 857 | 2,074 | 721 | Perry | 738 | 592 | 975 | 439 |
| Conway | 1,791 | 1,243 | 1,401 | 1,032 | Phillips | 1,965 | 868 | 1,466 | 552 |
| Craighead | 2,079 | 1,058 | 1,957 | 543 | Pike. | 847 | 921 | 1,178 | 605 |
| Crawford | 1,861 | 1,497 | 1,622 | 1,195 | Poins | 1,201 | 663 | 1,174 | 511 |
| Crittende | 905 | 167 | 563 | - 91 | Polk | 1,208 | 1,173 | 1,242 | 448 |
| Cross. | 845 | 457 | 927 | 252 | Pope | 2,080 | 1,117 | 2,148 | 783 |
| Dallas | 1,139 | 658 | 1,150 | 527 | Prairie | 962 | 841 | 1,061 | 655 |
| Desha | 931 | 360 | . 960 | 369 | Pulaski | 6,505 | 3,711 | 6,008 | 2,593 |
| Drew | 1,397 | 773 | 1,627 | 838 | Randolph | 1,412 | 652 | 1,553 | 458 |
| Faulkne | 1,971 | 1,148 | 2,031 | 817 | Saline. | 1,206 | 403 | 1,567 | 231 |
| Frankli | 1,502 | 769 | 1,679 | 582 | Scott | 771 | 751 | 1,369 | 514 |
| Fulton | 763 | 502 | 1,096 | 392 | Searcy | 594 | 1,070 | 629 | 919 |
| Garlan | 1,614 | 1,419 | 1,678 | 1,057 | Sebast | 3,852 | 2,492 | 3,719 | 1,366 |
| Grant | 619 | 230 | 957 | 190 | Savier | 1,234 | 599 | 1,265 | 244 |
| Green | 1,865 | 1,074 | 2,292 | 533 | Sharp | 995 | 400 | 972 | 251 |
| Hempstead | 2,239 | 1,752 | 2,103 | 1,238 | St. Fran | 1,252 | 903 | 960 | 395 |
| Hot Spring | 1,061 | 910 | 1,429 | 645 | Stone | 516 | 367 | 682 | 298 |
| Howard. | 1,452 | 1,208 | 1,317 | 545 | Union | 1,763 | 491 | 1,691 | 273 |
| Independence | 1,546 | 1,076 | 1,987 | 762 | Van Buren | 1,440 | 1,381 | 1,272 | 743 |
| Izard. | 838 | 495 | 1,267 | 285 | Washingtol | 2,637 | 2,118 | 2,922 | 1,625 |
| Jacksor | 1,575 | 1,130 | 1,351 | 476 | White | 2,083 | 1,341 | 2,823 | 673 |
| Jefferson | 2,670 | 1,048 | 2,173 | 923 | Woodru | 1,049 | 943 | 935 | 438 |
| Johnson.. | 1,579 | 992 | 1,479 | 571 | Yell | 1,925 | 1,042 | 2,099 | 781 |
| Lawrence. | $\begin{array}{r}1,953 \\ 1,686 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 501 699 | 891 1,706 | 365 <br> 298 | To | 7,408 | 71,117 | 112,282 | 47,135 |
| Lee... | 1,108 | 354 | 1,848 | 353 |  |  | 1,117 |  | . |

Governor (1922)-McRae, Dem., 99,917; Grabiel, Rep., 28,055.

## PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 37,927; Rep., 41,073.
1874 (Cong.), Dem., 40,938; Rep., 22,787.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 58, 083; Rep., 38,669; Gr., 289
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 32,652; Gr., 18,967.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 60,865; Rep., 42,549; Gr., 4,079.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 87.675; Rep., 49,352; Gr., 10,142.
1884 (Pres.), Dcm., 72,927; Rep., 50,805; Gr., 1,847. 1886 (Gov.), Dem., 90,650; Rep., 54,070; Whecl. 19,169.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 99,229; U. L., 84,223
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,962; Rep., 58,752; U. L. 10,613; Proh., 641.
1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 52,925 ; Rep., 41,615.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 1 Q́s 267 ; U. L., 85, 181
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,834; Rep., 46,884; Pop. 11,831; Proh., 113
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 74,809; Rep., 26,055; Pop., 24,541; Proh., 1,551.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 91,114; Rep., 35,836; Pop. 13,990; Proh., 851.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 110,103; Rep., 37,512; Proh. 839: Nat., 893.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 88,637; Rep, 44,701; Pop. 3.641.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,142; Rep., 44,800; Pop. 972; Proh., 584; Un. R., 341.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 77,354; Rep., 29,251; Pop., 8.345, Proh., 4,791 1904 (Gov.), Dem., 91,991; Rep., 53,898; Proh., 2,527; Soc., 1,364
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 64,434; Rep., 46,860; Soc., 1,816; Proh., 993; Pop., 2,318
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 102,749; Rep., 40,965; Soc., 2,169; Proh., 3,2\%4.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 87,015; Rep., 56,760; Soc. 5,750; Proh., 1,121; Pop., 1,026; Ind., 313.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 111,478; Rep., 45,409; Soc., 6,787.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 109,826; Rep., 46,440; Soc., 13,384.
1912 (Prcs.), Dem., 68,838; Rep., 24,297; Prog., 21,673; Proh., 898; Soc., 8,153
1914 (Gov.), Dcm., 94,096; Rep., 30,987; Soc., 10,434.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,449; Rep., 11,222.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 112,282; Rep., 47,135; Soc., 6,998; Proh., 2,015.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 122,041; Rep., 43,963; Soc., 9,730.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dein., 110,293; Rep., 48,922.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 68,192; Soc., 4,792.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,408; Rep., 71,117; Soc., 5,111; U. S. Sen., 126,477; Rep., 65,381; Gov., Dem., 123,603; Rep., 46,339.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 1910 (Gov.), Dem., 154,835; Rep., 177,191; Soc. 51,304; Proh., 10,561
1894 (Sec.), Dem., 86,443; Rep., 126,541; Pop., 49,734; Proh., 8,262; Ind., 2,405.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 121,629; Rep., 146,170; Pop. 21,744; N. D., 2,006; Proh., 2,573; Soc. L., 1,611; Gold D., 1.730 .
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 129,261; Rep., 148,354; Soc. L. 5,143; Proh., 4,297
1900 (Pres.), D̄em., 124,985; Rep., 164,755; Soc. D., 7,554; Proh., 5,024
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 143,782; Rep., 145,332; Soc. D 9,582; Proh., 4,636.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 89,404; Rep., 205,226; Soc. D. 29,535; Proh., 7,380
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 117,590; Rep., 12,589; Soc. D., 16,030; Proh., 8,141: Ind. L., 45,008
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 127,492; Rep., 214,398; Soc. D., 28,659; Proh., 11,740; Ind., 4,278.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 283,436; Rep., 3,914; Prog. 283,610; Soc., 79,201; Proh., 23,366
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 116,121; Rep., 271,990; Prog., 460,495; Soc., 50,806; Proh., 27,342.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 466,289;' Rep., 462,516; Soc. 43,263; Proh., 27,713.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 277,852; Rep. and Prog., 574,667; Soc., 49,341 ; Proh., 38,797 .
1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog. and Proh., 387,647; Ind. 251,189; Soc., 29,003.
1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 259,415; Rep. and Proh.. 355,247; Soc., 42,161.
1918 (See. St.), Rep. and Dem., 478,989; Proh., 139,475.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 229,191; Rcp., 624,992; Soc., 64,076; Pro., 25,204; U. S. Scn., Dem., 371,580; Rep., 447,835; Proh., 57,768 ; Soc., 36,545.

## CALIFORNIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| CoUnties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Alameda | 73,177 | 21,468 | 43,748 | 51,417 | Plac | 2,894 | 1,559 | 3,375 | 1,954 |
| Alpine | -64 | 21,468 6 | 13,783 | 1, 60 | Plumas | 2,899 | $\begin{array}{r}1,558 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,025 | 1,663 |
| Amado | 1,350 | $\begin{array}{r}639 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,766 | 1,209 | Riverside | 9,124 | 2,798 | 4,561 | $7,152$ |
| Butte. | 1,409 1,480 | 2,262 | 4,888 | 3,956 | Sacramento | 15,634 | 7,150 | 14,538 | 10,696 |
| Colusa | 1,480 | 641 907 | 1,524 | 1,175 | San Benito | 12,565 | 900 5,620 | 1,688 9,398 | 1,440 11,932 |
| Contra | 9,041 | 3,483 | 6,092 | 5,731 | San Diego. | 19,826 | 8,478 | 16,815 | 16,978 |
| Del Nort | 596 | 279 | 471 | 499 | San Francis | 96,105 | 32,637 | 78,225 | 63,093 |
| El Dora | 1,636 | 726 | 1,755 | 1,068 | San Joaquín | 12,003 | 6,487 | 11,454 | 7,861 |
| Fresno | 14,621 | 9,613 | 14,241 | 11,707 | San Luis Obisp | 4,123 | 1,606 | 1,539 | 2,854 |
| Glen | 1,916 | 902 | 1,797 | 1,342 | San Mateo. | 7,205 | 1,958 | 4,485 | 5,207 |
| Humbol | 6,528 | 1,178 | 4,103 | 5,786 | Santa Barbar | 6,970 | 2,586 | 5,198 | 4,453 |
| Imperia | 4,699 | 2,022 | 3,273 | 2,694 | Santa Clara | 19,565 | 6,485 | 14,185 | 16,592 |
| Inyo. | 1,195 | 682 | 966 | 846 | Santa Cruz | 5,286 | 1,957 | 4,511 | 4,228 |
| Kern | 7,079 | 6,095 | 9,566 | 5,611 | Shasta | 2,108 | 1,028 | 2,828 | 2,008 |
| Kings | 2,806 | 1,604 | 2,905 | 2,221 | Sierra. | 506 | 1,158 | 2,894 | , 360 |
| Lake | 993 | 571 | 1,164 | 791 | Siskiyou | 2,909 | 1,502 | 3,447 | 2,059 |
| Lassen. | 1,582 | 643 | 1,323 |  | Solano. | 7,102 | 2,954 | 5,678 | 3,536 |
| Los Angele | 178,117 | 55,661 | 114,070 | 135,554 | Sonoma | 10,377 | 4,070 | 8.377 | 9,733 |
| Madera. | 1,779 | 1,145 | 1,880 | 1,323 | Stanisla | 7,038 | 3,055 | 5,490 | 4,401 |
| Marin | 5,375 | 1,688 | 3,789 | 4,328 | Sutter | 1,862 | 636 | 1,543 | 1,211 |
| Maripos | 484 | 320 | 802 | 451 | Tehama | 2,462 | 1,079 | 2,534 | 1,739 |
| Mendoci | 4,443 | 1,789 | 3,371 | 3,494 | Trinity | 622 | 285 | 661 | 124 |
| Merced | 3,457 | 1,537 | 2,637 | 2,132 | Tulare | 9,136 | 4,837 | 7,299 | 6,845 |
| Modoc | 992 | 555 | 1,222 | 768 | Tuolumn | 1,285 | 659 | 1,584 | 1,057 |
| Mono | 170 | 56 | 158 | 137 | Ventur | 5,231 | 1,305 | 2,835 | 3,980 |
| Montere | 4,817 | 1,771 | 3,878 | 3,599 | Yolo | 3,375 | 1,787 | 2,922 | 2,334 |
| Napa. | 4,448 | 1.444 | 3,088 | 3,914 | Yub | 2,012 | 696 | 1,980 | 1,530 |
| Nevada | 2,055 <br> 12,797 | 747 3,502 | 2.548 $\mathbf{6 , 4 7 4}$ | 1,586 10,609 | Totals: | 624,992 | 229.191 | 466,289 | 462,516 |

Governor (1922)-Woolwine, Dem., 347,603; Richardson, Rep., 576,$297 ;$ Horr, Soc., 36,731:
U. S. Senator
(1922)-Pearson, Dem., 215,688; Johnson, Rep., 564,356 ; Needham, Proh., 65,$240 ;$ Sinclair, Soc., 50,323 .

California, in 1922, voted to enforce the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead act. The State so voted for a Soldier Bonus.

Osteopaths and chiropractors, in 1922, in Callfornia, won their fight to obtain separate examining boards.

COLORADO.
(Presidentlal vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Adams. | 2,538 | 1,617 | 2,120 | 1,165 | La Plata | 1,687 | 1,458 | 2,590 | 1,029 |
| Alamosa | 1,090 | 1953 | 1,308 |  | Larimer. | 5,633 | 2,709 | 4,868 | 2,798 |
| Arapahoe | 2,805 | 1,697 | 2,652 | 1,444 | Las Animas | 4,757 | 4,217 | 5,300 | 3,511 |
| Archuleta | 704 | 390 | 830 | 473 | Lincoin | 1,828 | 983 | 1,702 | 1,129 |
| Baca | 1,594 | 107 | 1,294 | 826 | Logan. | 3,150 | 1,916 | 2,679 | 1,422 |
| Bent | 1,528 | 905 | 1,473 | 833 | Mesa | 3,642 | 3,154 | 4,394 | 2,223 |
| Boulde | 6,483 | 4,226 | 7,419 | 3,986 | Mineral | 184 | 147 | 278 | 135 |
| Chaffee | 1,527 | 1,244 | 2,546 | 864 | Moffat | 1,287 | 597 | 740 | 512 |
| Cheyenne | 820 | 359 | 802 | 558 | Montezum | 946 | 755 | 1,458 | 425 |
| Clear Creel | 771 | 517 | 1,289 | 474 | Montrose | 2,197 | 1,500 | 2,57.1 | 1,315 |
| Conejos. | 1,587 | 892 | 1,721 | 928 | Morgan | 2,920 | 1,121 | 2,371 | 1,541 |
| Costilla | 780 | 787 | 1,028 | 579 | Otero | 2,733 | 2,700 | 3,963 | 2,678 |
| Crowley | 1,345 | 769 | 1,160 | +847 | Ouray | 706 | 443 | 961 | 399 |
| Custer. | 540 | 290 | 539 | 403 | Park. | 504 | 328 | 674 | 372 |
| Delta | 2,557 | 1,725 | 2,817 | 1,612 | Phillips | 1,175 | 468 | 795 | 532 |
| Denv | 42,742 | 21,551 | -43,029 | 23,185 | Pitkin | 474 | 407 | 915 | 263 |
| Dolore | 192 | 154 | 251 | 46 | Prower | 2,659 | 1,247 | 2,168 | 1,683 |
| Dougla | 958 | 561 | 820 | 612 | Pueblo | 9,687 | 7,921 | $\cdot 10,710$ | 6,545 |
| Eagle. | 854 | 667 | 1,136 | 397 | Rio Blanc | 777 | 456 | 702 | 468 |
| Elbert | 1,639 | 687 | 1,230 | 951 | Rio Gran | 1,696 | 996 | 1,756 | 886 |
| El Pas | 9,426 | 5,112 | 8,381 | 7,159 | Rout | 1:878 | 1,244 | 1,972 | 849 |
| Fremont | 2,952 | 2,259 | 3,395 | 2,257 | Saguache | 1,179 | 733 | 1,254 | 681 |
| Garfield | 1,914 | 1,472 | 2,479 | 1,139 | San Juan. | 332 | 291 | 693 | 214 |
| Gilpin | 420 | 194 | 763 |  | San Miguel | 925 | 685 | 1,325 | 578 |
| Grand | 660 | 562 | 624 | 378 | Sedgwick | 834 | 385 | 519 | 529 |
| Gunnison | 1,064 | 1,024 | 1,618 | 736 | Summit | 400 | 389 | 717 | 268 |
| Hingdale | 148 | 64 | 178 | 04 | Teller | 1,562 | 1,047 | 3,515 | 1.693 |
| Euerfano | 2,590 | 2,298 | 2,632 | 2,027 | Washing | 2,099 | 1,066 | 1,748 | 989 |
| Jackson. | 388 | 120 | 331 | 157 | Weld | 10,347 | 5,226 | 8,600 | 5,395 |
| Jefferson | 3,632 | 1,983 | 3,368 | 2,040 | Yuma | 2,673 | 1,278 | 2,466 | 1,436 |
| Kloawa.. <br> Kit Carson | 1,839 1,857 | 515 803 | $\begin{array}{r}936 \\ 1,571 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 723 1,030 | Total | 173,248 | 104,036 | 178,816 | 22.308 |
| Lake... | 1,295 | 950 | 2,672 | 993 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Sweet, Dem., 136,543; Grimith, Rep., 132,667.

## PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1912 (Pres.), Dem 11 114,223; Ren.: 58,386; Prog 72,306; Soc., 16,418; Proh., 5,063; soc. L., 475. 1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,044; Rep., 63,061; Prog., 66,132; Soc. 16,194.
1912 (U.' S. Een.), Dem., 102,037; Ren., 98,728; Prog., 27,072; Soc., 13,943: Soc. L., $11,433$.
1914 (Ğov.), Dem., 95,640 ; Ren., 129,096; Prog., 33,320; Sac., 10,516
1916 (Pres.), Dem. 178,816; Rep., 102,308; Soc:,
10,049; Proh., 2,793; Prog., 409.

1916 (Gov.). Dem. 1918 (Gov.), Dem., 102,397; Rep., 112,693; Soc., 5,249.
1920 (Pres.) Dem., 104,936; Rep., 173,208; Proh., 2,807; F.-Lab, 3,016; Soc. 8,046
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 108,738; Rep., 174,488; F-Lab, and Soc., 9,702;
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 112,890; Red., 156,577: F.-Lab., 9.041; Iud.. 8.665.

CONNECTICUT.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 192 |  | 1816. |  | COUNTIES. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { Ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rcp. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Hartford | 54,046 | 30,287 | 24,398 | 23,265 | Litchfield | 14,405 | 6,938 | 6,183 | 7,288 |
| New Have | 65,938 | 37,977 | 30,416 | 30,175 | Middlesex | 8,447 | 4,170 | 3,765 | 4,524 |
| New Lond | 17,422 | 9,209 | 8,322 | 8,283 | Tolland | 5,135 | 2,308 | 2,032 | 2,758 |
| Fairfield. | 55,251 | 24,761 | 20,873 | 25,962 4,259 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Windham | 8,594 | 5,071 | 3,797 | 4,259 | Total. | 229,238 | 120,721 | 99,786 | 106,514 |

Governor (1922)-Fitzgerald, Dem., 148,641; Templeton, Rep., 170,221.
U.S. Senator (1922)-Spellacy, Dem., 147,276; McLean, Rep., 169,524.

## PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 74,561; Rep., 68,324; Soc., 1916 (U. S. Sen.); Dem., 98,649; Rep., 107,020; Soc., 10,056; Prog., 34,129: Proh., 2,068; Soc. L., 1,260. 1914. (Gov.) Dem., 73,888; Rep., 91,262; Soc., 5,914; Proh., 8,030; Soc. L., 633 .
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,786; Rep., 106,514; Soc., 5,179; Proh., 1,789; Soc. L., 606.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 96,787; Rep., 109,293; Soc., 5,300;
Proh., 1,803; Soc. L., 621.

5,279; Proh. 1,768; Soc 1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76.773 . L., 619.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 120,721; Rep., 229,238: Soc., 10,350; Proh., 1,771; 'Soc. L., 1,491; F.-L., 1,947. 1920 (U. S. Sen.), 131,824: Rep., 216,792.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 119,912; Rep., 230,732; Soc., 10,154 ; Soc. L., 1,517 ; F.-L., 1,896 .

## DELAWARE.

| PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1920. |  |  |  |  | PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1916. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Castle. | Kent. | Sussex. | Total. |  | New Castle. | Kent. | Sussex. | Total. |
| Democratic. | 24,252 | 7,211 | 8,548. | 39,911 | Democratic. . . | 14,894 | 4,210. | 5,649 | 24,753 |
| Republican. | 36,600 | 6,511 | 9,747 | 52,858 | Repub. \& Prog. | 16,166 | 3,813 | 6,032 | 26,011 |

U. S. Scnator (1922)—Bayard, Dem., 37,304; du Pont, Rep., 36,979; Stephens, Forward Party, 608.

## PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE.

1910 (Treas.), Dem., 21,107; Rep., 21,686.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 22,631: Rep., 15,997; Soc., 556; Prog. 8,886: Proh. 623
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep., 22,745; Soc., 556; Prog., 3,019; Proh., 623.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 24,753 ; Rep., 26,011 ; soc., 480 ; Proh., 566.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 24,053; Rep., 26,648; Soc., 490. 1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog., 2.361; Soc., 490

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 39,911; Rep., 52,858; Soc., 988; Proh., 986; Ind., 93;-Single Tax, 93.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 41,038; Rcp., 51,895.

FLORIDA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$. )

| - Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916 |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { soin, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | WILson, Dem. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{Hu} \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Alachua | 3,318 | 1,118 | 2,030 | 440 | Liberty | 423 | 20 | 280 | 57 |
| Baker | 339 | 115 | 439 | 52 | Madison | 921 | 30 | 721 | 22 |
| Bay | 818 | 551 | 725 | 279 | Manatee | 1,793 | 884 | 1,033 | 289 |
| Bradior | 1,269 | 248 | 1,302 | 153 | Marion | 2,497 | 132 | 1,567 | 462 |
| Brevard | 894 | 659 | 599 | 174 | Monroe | 979 | 510 | 730 | 345 |
| Broward | 420 | 442 | 382 | 158 | Nassau. | 965 | 281 | 420 | 94 |
| Calhoun | 898 | 99 | 539 | 209 | Okaloosa. | 569 | 411 | 603 | 303 |
| Citrus. | 651 | 94 | 601 | 46 | Okeechobee | 237 | 58 |  |  |
| Clay: | 558 | 486 | 380 | 79 | Orange.... | 2,099 | 1,447 | 1,201 | 415 |
| Colum | 1,248 | 162 | 861 | 226 | Osceola | 754 | 1,035 | - 511 | 453 |
| Dade | 4,381 | 3,077 | 1,654 | 629 | Palm Beach | 1,543 | 1,898 | 725 | 312 |
| De Sot | 2,496 | 1,077 | 1,755 | 385 | Pasco.. | 1,117 | -630 | 779 | 223 |
| Duval | 13,390 | 6,628 | 5,456 | 1,339 | Pinellas | 3,604 | 2,529 | 1,503 | 555 |
| Escamb | 3,485 | 1,127 | 2,183 | 416 | Polk | 3,918 | 1,782 | 2,574 | 575 |
| Flagler | 210 | 74 |  |  | Putnam | 1,557 | 1,181 | -879 | 416 |
| Franklin | 587 | 276 | 312 | 81 | St. John's | 1,810 | 1,221 | 1,133 | 326 |
| Gadsden | 1,922 | 38 | 875 | - 57 | St. Lucie | 1,167 | - 707 | -703 | 134 |
| Hamilton | . 706 | 151 | 675 | 113 | Santa Rosa | , 813 | 333 | 896 | 111 |
| Hernando. | ${ }^{*} 624$ | 132 | 446 | 38 | Seminole | 1,451 | 767 | 706 | 155 |
| Hillsborough | 7,870 | 3,772 | 4,627 | . 691 | Sumter | 1,926 | 219 | 599 | 70 |
| Holmes. | 869 | 537 | 763 | 427 | Suwanee | 1,493 | 382 | 1,209 | 56 |
| Jackson. | 2,421 | 508 | 1,975 | 410 | Taylor. | - 568 | 128 | 1,547 | 51 |
| Jefferson | 754 | 239 | 646 | 104 | Volusla | 530 | 119 | 1,541 | 886 |
| La Fayet | 629 | 64 | 849 |  | Wakulla | 2.767 | 2,175 | 1,387 | 121 |
| Lake. | 1,720 | 734 | 886 | 330 | Walton. | 1,322 | -619 | 753 | 549 |
| Lee. | 1,721 | 736 | 751 | 167 | Washlngto | 750 | 307 | 626 | 159 |
| Levy . . . . . . . . . | 1,482 | $\begin{array}{r}477 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 812 71 | 191 216 | Total | 90,515 | 44,853 | 55,948 | 14,594 |

U. S. Senator (1922)-Trammell, Dém., 45,707; Lawson, Ind. Rep., 6,074; Jeffries, 165.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1916 (Pres.), Dem.; 55,984; Rep., 14,611; Proh., 4,855; Soc., 5,353.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 30,343; Proh., 39,546; Rep., 10,333; soc., 2,470; Ind., 193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 58,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 90.515 ; Rep., 44,853; Soc., 5,189; Proh., 5,124 ; White Rep., 10,118.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,957; Rep., 37,065; Soc., 3,525; Whlte Rep., 2,847
1920 (Gov.) Dem., 103,407; Rep., 23,788; Whit Rep., 2,654; Soc., 2,823 .

GEORGIA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$. )

|  |  |  |  | 16. |  |  | 20 |  | 16. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Countles. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Wilson, Dem | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Hu} \\ & \text { ghes, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Counties. | Cox, <br> Dem. | Hard- Ing, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Atkinso | 453 | 119 |  |  | Jasper | 9 | 42 | 7 |  |
| Appling | 313 | 196 | 413 | 44 | Jefr Davis | 260 | 303 | 299 | 14 |
| Bacon | 307 141 |  | -287 |  | Jefferson. | 837 | 82 | 588 | 63 |
| Baldwi | 554 | 92 | 579 | 65 | Jenkins. | 331 306 | 49 74 | 402 | 7 |
| Banks. | 479 | 342 | 989 | 126 | Jones. | 87 | 31 | 398 | 27 |
| Barrow | 731 | 412 | 712 | 148 | Laure | 1,167 | 350 | 1,269 | 64 |
| Barto | 922 | 754 | 1,325 |  | Lee. |  | 19 | 316 |  |
| Ben Hil | 543 | 232 |  |  | Liberty |  |  |  | 26 |
| Berrie <br> Bibb | 623 2.030 | 588 | 2,102 |  | Lincoln. | $\begin{array}{r}509 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Bleckley |  |  |  |  | Lumpkin | 1,308 | 220 | 1,870 455 | 55 |
| Brooks. | 597 |  | 969 | 103 | Macon | 483 | 68 | 440 | 21 |
| Bryan. | 175 | 21 |  | 17 | Madiso | 693 | 281 | 1,241 | 19 |
| Bullock | -1,098 | $\begin{array}{r}248 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,410 | 29 | Marion | 236 | 180 | 330 |  |
| Butts. | 502 | 141 | ${ }_{5} 95$ |  | McInto | 119 | 109 |  | 70 |
| Calhou | 449 |  | 265 |  | Meriwet | 1,059 | 186 | 1,118 | 36 |
| Camden | 152 | 14 | 251 |  | Miller. | 155 | 30 | 464 | 15 |
| Campbe | 263 | 107 |  | 77 | Milton | 278 | 231 | 462 | 11 |
| Candler | 673 |  | 442 |  | Mitch | 930 | 144 | 921 | 1 |
| Carroll | 1,632 | 1,227 | 1,621 | 118 | Monroe | 837 |  | 721 | 2 |
| Catoosd |  |  | 624 |  | Montgome | 169 |  | 1,002 |  |
| Charlton | 157 | 28 | 169 |  | Morgan. | 450 | 176 | 643 | 59 |
| Chatham | 4,243 | 995 | 3,797 | 368 | Murray | 728 | 851 | 1,162 | 301 |
| Chattahoo |  |  | 156 |  | Muscoge | 1,372 | 101 | 1,833 | 110 |
| Chattooga | $\begin{aligned} & 887 \\ & 544 \end{aligned}$ | 514 | 1,006 |  | Newton. | 753 |  | 943 | 102 |
| Cheroke Clarke. | 544 1,419 | 1,138 | -855 | 292 113 | Oconee. Oleth | 341 <br> 844 | $\begin{array}{r}108 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 497 <br> 657 |  |
| clay |  |  | 1,225 |  | Paulding | 840 | 954 | 670 | 18 |
| Clayton | . 475 | 34 | 517 |  | Pickens. | 437 | 830 | 497 | 420 |
| Clinch | 294 |  | 374 | 53 | Plerce. | 407 | 122 | 489 | 85 |
| Cobb | 1,208 | 1,095 | 1,750 | 137 | Pike. | 1,277 | 1280 | 766 | 65 |
| Coffee | 426 |  | 2,091 |  | Polk. | 658 | 1,004 | 1,172 |  |
| Colquit | 768 | 523 | 1,305 |  | Pulaski |  | 57 |  | 8 |
| Columb Cook | 476 280 | 303 | 521 |  | Putnam Quitma | 132 |  |  |  |
| Coweta | 1,094 | 169 | 1,179 | $\dot{85}$ | Rabun | 312 | 147 |  | 87 |
| Crawfo | 235 | 65 | 111 |  | Randolp | 534 | 51 | 645 | 43 |
| Crisp | 565 | 83 | 577 |  | Richmon | 2,656 | 511 | 2,708 | 238 |
| Dade. | 494 | 114 | 616 | 25 | Rockdale | 488 | 201 | 490 | 73 |
| Dawso | 254 | 354 | 440 | 273 | Schley |  | 53 | 222 |  |
| Decatur | 982 | 300 | 1,147 |  | Screven | 639 | 260 | 625 | 36 |
| De Kal | 1,847 | 803 | 1,690 | 12 | Spalding | 830 | 181 | 835 | 41 |
| Dodge |  |  |  |  |  |  | 252 | 500 | - 15 |
| Dooly. | 642 | +39 | 737 <br> 836 | 37 | Stewart | 1,076 | 31 296 | 1, 471 | 8 |
| Dougla | 427 | 475 | 416 |  | Talbot | -379 | 43 | 511 | 17 |
| Early. | 381 | 34 | 442 |  | Taliafer | 330 | 121 | 255 |  |
| Echols |  |  | 173 |  | Tattn | 447 | 301 | 574 |  |
| Effingh | 726 | 118 | 450 | 8 | Taylor | 491 |  | 405 | 57 |
| Elbert | 1,247 | 187 | 1,756 |  | Telirair | 1,069 | 37 | 773 | 5 |
| Emanu | 1,444 | 190 | 1,500 | 288 | Terrell | 500 | 48 | 677 | 0 |
| Evans. | 432 |  | 334 | 34 | Thoma | 1,130 | 168 | 1,298 | 42 |
| Fannin. | 549 | 1,083 | 720 | 166 | Tift. | 576 | 154 | 1,034 |  |
| Fayette | 1231 |  | + 494 |  | Toomb | 397 | 246 | 425 | 431 |
| Floyd. |  |  |  |  | Towns |  |  |  | 481 |
| Fransyth | $813$ | $\begin{array}{r}741 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,146 | 166 44 | Trupup | 1,451 | 342 182 | 1,227 400 | 38 |
| Fulton | 6,635 | 3,336 | 8,945 | 1,311 | Twiggs | 273 | 44. | 365 |  |
| Gilmer | 546 | 662 | 742 | 258 | Union: | 469 | 562 | 532 | 523 |
| Glascoc | 232 | 83 | 126 |  | Upson | 957 | 170 | 734 | 18 |
| Glynn | 422 | 132 | 477 | 45 | Walker | 1,347 | 1,069 | 1,883 | 439 |
| Gordon | 713 | 929 | 1,010 | 190 | Walton | 1,189 | 123 | 1,305 | 83 |
| Grady. | 887 |  | 675 | 39 | Ware | 901 | 215 | 1,066 | 133 |
| Greene | 681 | 178 | 676 |  | Warren | 402 |  |  | 47 |
| Gwinne | 1,645 | 1,140 | 1,528 | 222 | Washingt | '1,134 | 118 | 954 | 18 |
| Habers | 503 | 626 | 1,032 | 48 | Wayne | 407 |  | 460 | 29 |
| Hall. ${ }^{\text {deck }}$ | 1,475 498 | 852 | 1,662 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1141 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | Webste Wheele | 185 <br> 350 | 104 | 248 372 | 20 31 |
| Hancock. | 438 | 1,108 | 562 <br> 837 | ${ }_{1} 137$ | White. | 209 | 126 | 639 | 6 |
| Harris | 398 |  | 550 |  | Whititel | 762 | 1,073 | 1,093 | 16 |
| Hart. | 694 | 323 | 750 | 22 | Wilcox | 481 | 106 | 590 | 12 |
| Heard | 461 | 14 | 439 | 11 | Wilkes. | 876 | - 12 | 785 | 17 |
| Henry | 608 |  | 868 | 78 | Wilkinson | 256 626 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 371 690 | 38 |
| Housto | 723 | 114 | 805 |  | Worth | 626 | 214 | 690 | 31 |
| Jackson. | 1,069 | 1 <br> $\therefore$ | 1,185 | 71 | Total. | 107,162 | 43,720 | 127,763 | 11,294 |

Governor (1922)-Walker, Dem., 75,019. No opposition.
U. S. Scnator (1922)-George, Dem.; 78,374.- No opposition.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA.

1888 (Preg), Dem., 100,472; Rep., 40,453 ; Proh.,
$1.808 ;$ U. L., 136. 1892 (Pres. D., Dem., 129,386; Rep., 48,305; Pcoples' 42,937; Proh., 988.
1896 (Prеs.), Dem.. 94,232 ; Rop., 60,091; N. D., 2,708; Proh., 5,613.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,700; Rep., 35,035; Pop., 4,584; Proh., 1,396.
904.490 ; Soc.. 1.917 ; Proh.. 845 .

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 72,413; Rep., 41,692; Soc., 584 Pop., 16,969
1912 (Pres.), Dem:, 93,076; Rep., 5,191; Prog. 22,010; Soc., 1,026: Proh., 147.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 127,763; Rep., 11,294; Soc., 941 ; - Prog., 20,692.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53.731; Rep., 7,078.
1018 (Gov.), Dem., 59,526-no opposition.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,162 ; Rev., 43,720; Soc.. 465.

IDAHO.
(Presidential vote, 1920.)

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. | COUNTIES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | COUNTIES. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ada. | 8,414 | 4,173 | Clark. | 594 | 184 | Lincoln | 755 | 426 |
| Adams | 682 | , 390 | Clearwater | 947 | 481 | Madison | 1,882 | 979 |
| Bannock | 4,879 | 2,986 | Custer. | 807 | 394 | Minidoka. | 1,622 | 1,107 |
| Bear Lake | 1,831 | 1,138 | Elmore | 1,065 | 867 | Nez Perce | 2,761 | 1,548 |
| Benewah. | 1,326 | 794 | Franklin | 1,612 | 899 | Oneida | 1,500 | 752 |
| Bingham | 3,293 | 1,184 | Fremo | 1,994 | 1,061 | Owyhee | -970 | 514 |
| Blaine. | 1,169 | -561 | Gem | 1,404 | 832 | Payette. | 1,690 | 785 |
| Bolse | 1,582 | 373 | Gooding | 1,878 | 788 | Power. | 1,155 | 560 |
| Bonne | 2,217 | 1,468 | Idaho. | 2,386 | 1,127 | Shoshon | 3,112 | 1,733 |
| Bonneville | 3,259 | 1,419 | Jefferson | 1,794 | 741 | Teton | 906 | 409 |
| Boundary | 885 | -750 | Jerome | 1,737 | 784 | Twin Fal | 5,894 | 2,882 |
| Butte. | 646 | 316 | Kooten | 3,518 | 1,818 | Valiey | 492 | 322 |
| Camas | 400 | 276 | Latah. | 3,855 | 1,567 | Washingt | 1,864 | 1,414 |
| Canyon | 5,633 | 3,375 | Lemhi | 1,289 |  |  |  |  |
| Caribou | 541 2,690 | 181 1,178 | Lewis | 1,012 | 7.12 | Tot | 88,975 | 46,579 |

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

| CoUntites. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. | CoUnties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ada. | 5,207 | 5,299 | Clearwat | 678 | 839 | Madison. | 1,371 | 1,132 |
| Adams. | 645 | 667 | Custer | 879 | 154 | Minidoka | 1,135 | 965 |
| Bannock | 4,084 | 2,950 | Elmore | 1,099 | 692 | Nez Perce | 2,675 | 1,753 |
| Bear Lak | 1,556 | 1,229 | Franklin | 1,432 | 1,089 | Oneida | 1,326 | 1,014 |
| Benewah | 1,374 | 935 | Fremo | 2,695 | 1,654 | Owyhee | 775 | 602 |
| Bingham | 2,306 | 1,885 | Gem | 990 | 750 | Payette |  |  |
| Biaine | 1,830 | 1,239 | Goodin | 1,089 | 1,093 | Power. | 1,079 | 1,024 |
| Boisc | 1,048 | 1,231 | Idaho. | 2,265 | 1,892 | Shoshon | 4,239 | 2,431 |
| Bonner | 2,003 | 1679 | Jefferso | 1,606 | 1,002 | Teton. | . 726 | 650 |
| Bonnevi | 2,341 | 1,745 | Kooten | 2,855 | 2,741 | Twin Fa | 3,974 | 3,083 |
| Boundary | 653 | 601 | Latah | 2,811 | 2,777 | Valley.... |  |  |
| Butte. |  |  | Lemhi | 1,080 | 723 | Washington. | 1,802 | 1,547 |
|  | 4.4 | 3,570 | Lewis. | 1,255 | 901 1,139 | Tot | 70,054 | 5,368 |
| Cassia | 1,629 | 1,331 |  | 1,081 | 1,13 | Iotal | 1 | 808 |

Governor (1922)—Alexander, Dem., 36,810; Moore, Rep., 50,538; Samuels, Prog., 40,516.
PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,604; Rep., 2,090.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep., 741.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 7,416; Rep., 7,842.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep., 10,262.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 2; Rep., 8,709; Peoples', 10,520; Proh., 288.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6.769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 7,057; Rep., 10,208; Pop., 7,121.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 23,190; Rep., 6,324; Proh., 179 .
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 19,407; Rep., 13,794; Proh. 1,175.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 28,628; Rep., 26,468; Proh. 1,031; Pop., 246.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 29,646; Rep., 27,198; Proh., 857; Pop., 213.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; soc., 1,320 .
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,192; Rep., 41,877; Soc., 4,000; Proh., 990; Pop., 679.

1904 (Pres.), Dem.; 18,480; Rep., 47,783; Proh.. 1,013; Soc., 4,949; Pop., 353.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 29,496; Rep., 38,386; Prol., 1,037; Soc., 4,650.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 36,162; Rep., 52,621; Proh.,
1,986; Soc., 6,400; Ind., 210.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 36,605; Rep., 49,983; Proh., 2,099; Soc., 6,248; Ind., 99.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 40,856; Rep., 39,961; Pop., 5,342 .
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 33,921; Rep., 32,810; ' Prog., 25,527; Soc., 11,960; Proh., 1,537.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep., 35,056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., $1,028$.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep., 40,349; Prog., 10,583 ; Soc., 7,967 ; Proh., $1,396$.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog. 10,321; Soc., 7,882; Proh., 1,239.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 70,054; Rep., 55,368; Soc., 8,066; Proh.; 1,127.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 63,877; Rep., 63,305; Soc., 7,321
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 38,499; Rep., 57,626.
1918 (U. S.' Sen.), Dem., 31,018; Rep., 63,587.
1920 (Pres.) Dem., 46,579; Rep., 88,975; Proh., 9; Soc., 38; F.-L. 6
1920 (U.'S. Sen.), Dem., 64,513; Rep., 75,985.
1920 (Gov.), Dcm., 38,509; Rep., 75,748.

## PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 464,523; Pop., 1,090; Rep., 607,$130 ;$ Gold D., 6,390 ; Proh., 9,796 ; Nat., 793 ;' Soc. L., 1,147.
1898 (Treas.), Dem., 405,490: Rep., 448,940; Pop. 7,885; Proh., 11,753
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 518,966; Rep., 580,198; S. D. 8.617; Proh., 15,643; S. L., 1,319; Pop., 1,048.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 503,061; Rep., 597,985; 'S. D. 9,687; Proh., 17,623; Pop., 1,141; Soc. L., 1,373; U. C., 352 .

1902 (Treas.), Dem. 360,925; Rep., 450,695; Soc. 20,167; Proh., 18,434; S. L., 8,235; Peo., 1,518
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 334,880; Rep., 634,029; Proh., 35,390 ; Suc. D, 59,062 ; Soc. L., 4,379 ; Peo., 14,364; Cont., 780 .
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 327,606; Rep., 632,645; S. D., 69,225; Proh., 34,770; Soc. L., 4,698; PoD., 4.698; Cont., 830
1906 (Treas.), Dem., 271,984; Rep., 417,544; S. D., 42,002; Proh., 88,393; S. L., 3,757.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 450,795;' Rep., 629,929; Soc., 34,691; Proh., 29,343 ; Soc. L., 1,675; Pop., 601 ; Ind., 7,648; Ü. C., 400 .

1910 (S. Treas.), Dem., 376,046; Rep.. 436.486; Prog., 20,113; Soc., 49,687 ; Soc. L., 2,943 .
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 405,048; Rep., 253,613; Prog. 386,478; Soc., 81,278 ; Proh., 15,710; Soc. L., 4,066 .
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 443,120; Rep. 318,469; Prog., 303,401; Soc., 78,679; Proh., 15,231; S. L., 3,980.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; S. L., 2,078.
1916 (Pres.), Dém., 950,229; Rep., 1,152,549; Soc., 61,304; Proh.; 26,047 ; S. ${ }^{\text {L., } 2,488 . ~}$
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 556,654; Rep. 696,535; Soc., 52,316; Proh., 15,309; S. L., 1,739.
1918 (U.S. Sen.), Dem., 426 943; Rep., 479,967 ; Soc. 37,167; Proh., 3,151; Soc. L., 3,268.
1020 (Pres.), Dem., 534,395; Rep., 1,420,480; Soc. 74,747: Proh., 11,216; F.-L., 49,630; Singie Tax, 775 ; Soc. Lab., 3,471.
1920 (Gov.). Dem., 731,551; Rėp., 1,243,148; Soc., 58,998; Proh., 9,876; F-L., 56,480; Single Tax. 930 ; Soc. Lab., 3,020; Ind. Rep., 5,985; Co-operative, 1,260; Libcrai, 357.

## ILLINOIS.

(Presidentlal vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cor, Dem. |  | Hughes, Rep. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. |  | Hughes, Rep. |
| Adams | 12,852 | 7,222 | - 14,268 | -11,858 | Livingston | 10382 | 3.101 | 6,462 | 9.801 |
| Alexande | 5,287 | 3,167 | - 3,940 | 5,395 | Logan..... | 6.957 | 3,232 | 5,726 | 5.933 |
| Bond | 3,662 | 1,533 | 2,652 | 3,626 | Macon | 16.486 | 7,917 | 11,181 | 13.997 |
| Boone | 5,386 | $\because 496$ | 1,211 | 5,181 | Macoupi | 8.700 | 5,936 | 10.012 | 8,875 |
| Brown | 1,590 | 1,866 | 2,856 | 1,579 | Madison | 19,249 | 10,149 | 16,302 | 17,594 |
| Burea | 9,968 | 2,354 | 5,793 | 8,213 | Marion | 6,620 | 4,351 | 7,892 | 6,438 |
| Calhou | 1,367 | 703 | .1,181 | - 1,168 | Marsha | 3,734 | 1,568 | 2,593 | 3,579 |
| Carroll | 5,194 | 606 | 1,980 | : $4,4.46$ | Mason | 3,842 | 2,595 | 3,886 | 3,029 |
| Cass. | 3,956 | 2,861 | 4,485 | 3,193 | Massac | 3,731 | 2,688 | 1,236 | 3,926 |
| Champaign | 15,573 | 5,247 | 9,601 | 14,632 | McDonoug | 7,221 | 3,930 | 5,740 | 7,192 |
| Christian | 7,535 | 5,398 | 7,982 | 6,923 | McHenry | 9,885 | 1,536 | 3,278 | 9,024 |
| Clark | 5,312 | 4,181 | 5,311 | 4,936 | McLean. | 16,680 | 6,411 | 11,699 | 14,988 |
| Clay | 3,683 | 2,358 | 3,574 | 3,879 | Menard | 2,882 | 1,864 | 2,689 | 2,693 |
| Cilnto | 4,564 | 1,661 | 4,201 | 3,423 | Mercer | 5,531 | 1,574 | 3,430 | 5,308 |
| Coles | 8,563 | 5,811 | 7,772 | 8,314 | Monr | 2,955 | -932 | 2,104 | 2,825 |
| Cook | 635,197 | 197,499 | 379,438 | 435,695 | Montgom | 7,429 | 4,756 | 7,903 | 7,065 |
| Crawio | 5,188 | 4,092 | 5,570 | 5,084 | Morgan. | 8,169 | 4,447 | 7,104 | 7,536 |
| Cumberl | 3,095 | 2,162 | 2,960 | 2,8791 | Moultric | 3,279 | 2,513 | 3,370 | 2,933 |
| De Kalb | 10,374 | 1,700 | 3,386 | 9,764 | Ogle | 9,322 | 1,720 | 3,297 | 8,639 |
| Dewit | 5,001 | 3,079 | 4,460 | 4,380 | Peoria | 24,541 | 3,230 | 18,719 | 18,615 |
| Dougla | 4,885 | 2,308 | 3,768 | 4,564 | Perry | 4,598 | 2,478 | 4,445 | 4,796 |
| Dupag | 12,280 | 2,084 | 4,816 | 9,610 | Platt | 4,283 | 1,903 | 3,028 | 4,012 |
| Edgar | 6,750 | 5,694 | 6,710 | 6,099 | Pike | 5,564 | 4,279 | 7,005 | 5293 |
| Edwar | 3,002 | 742 | .1,389 | 2,885 | Pope. | 2,486 | 687 | 1,158 | 2924 |
| Effingha | 4,176 | 2,950 | 4,529 | 3,207 | Pulaski | - 4,002 | 2,276 | 2,159 | 3,863 |
| Fayett | 5,758 | 3,824 | 5,669 | 5,316 | Putnam | 1,623 | 362 | , 785 | 1.444 |
| Ford. | 4,995 | 958 | 2,054 | 4,670 | Randolph | 6,180 | 3,181 | 5,403 | 5.517 |
| Franki | 7,608 | 4,894 | 6,419 | 6,371 | Richland | 3,026 | 2,174 | 3,431 | 2,992 |
| Fulton | 9,523 | 5,293 | 8,686 | 9,735 | Rock I | 21,908 | 5,208 | 10,914 | 16,169 |
| Gallat | 2,184 | 2,000 | 2,920 | 1,95 | Saline | 6,722 | 3,500 | 5,930 | 7,061 |
| Green | 3,685 | 3,776 | 6,150 | 3,400 | Sangamo | 21,820 | 11,00 | 17,9.58 | 20,900 |
| Grundy | 4,647 | $\bigcirc 803$ | 2,241 | 4,811 | Schuyle | 2,800 | 2,258 | 3,392 | 2,595 |
| Hamilto | 3,220 | 2,591 | 3,644 | 3,239 | Scott. | 2,075 | 1,786 | 2,457 | 2,126 |
| Hancock | 7,379 | 5,125 | 7,711 | 6,472 | Shelby | 6,351 | 5,113 | 7,515 | 5,911 |
| Hardin | 1,555 | 948 | 1,264 | 1,419 | Stark | 2,750 | 661 | 1,390 | 2,887 |
| Hende | 2,747 | 740 | 1,611 | 2,528 | St. Cia | 21,681 | 14,032 | 22,622 | 22,134 |
| Henry | 12,379 | 2,530 | 5,220 | 11,406 | Stephens | 9,570 | 2,772 | 5,463 | 8,620 |
| Iroquoi | 9,186 | 2.429 | 4,977 | 8,503 | Tazewell | 7,679 | 3,640 | 6,743 | 6,672 |
| Jackson | 8,003 | 4,575 | 6,780 | 8,356 | Union | 3,119 | 3,660 | 5,171 | 3,135 |
| Jasper | 3,279 | 2,971 | 3,884 | 3,110 | Vermilio | 18,175 | 8,634 | 13,864 | 16,330 |
| Jeffers | 5,711 | 4, 272 | 6,685 | 6,028 | Wabash | 2,871 | 2,514 | 3,264 | 2,600 |
| Jersey | 2,873 | 1,999 | 3,052 | 2,644 | Warre | 6,309 | 2,236 | 4,498 | 6,294 |
| Jo Davies | 6,098 | 1,604 | 3,505 | 5,775 | Washingt | 4,519 | 1,102 | 2,794 | 4657 |
| Johnson | 2,972 | 1,137 | 1,822 | 3,273 | Wayne | 4,908 | 3,137 | 4,924 | 5,383 |
| Kane | 26,832 | 4,233 | 9,875 | 23,868 | White | 4,494 | 4,148 | 5066 | 4,137 |
| Kankake | 12,853 | 2,828. | 6,096 | 10,594 | Whitesi | 10,923 | 1,927 | 3839 | 10,045 |
| Kendal | 3,459 | -439 | 1,008 | 3,316 | W111. | 21,746 | 5,410 | 11,378 | 19,88I |
| Knox | 12,559 | 2,852 | 6,785 | 10,918 | Williamson | 10,118 | 4,728 | 8,172 | 10,262 |
| Lake | 15,712 | 2,321 | 5,447 | 12,905 | Winnebago | 19,913 | 3,355 | 6,198 | 14,893 |
| La Salle. | 23,751 | 6,626 | 14,625 | 20,662 | Woodford |  |  | 3,619 | 4,273 |
| Lawrence | 4,720 7,615 | 3,707 1,715 | 5,052 4,087 | 4,481 7,985 | Total | ,420,480 | 534,395 | 950,229 | 1,152,549 |

Illinois, in 1922, voted in favor of beer and light wines, and a soldier bonus, and rejected a new
Constitution.

## PAST VOTE OT INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 163,632; Rep., 186,147; Dem. ( $\left.\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{C}.\right), 1,417$.
1874 (Sce. St.), Dem., 182,154; Rep., 164,902; Gr., 16.233.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 213,526; Rep., 208,011; Gr., 9,533.
1878 (Sec. St.), Dem., 194,491; Rep., 180,755; Gir., 39,448 .
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 225,528; Rep., 232,164; Gr., 12,986.
1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 220,924; Rep., 210,000; Gr., $13,615$.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 244,992; Rep., 238,480; Gr., 8,293; Proh., 3,028.
1886 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 228,598; Rep., 231,922; Gr., 4,640: Proh., 9,185.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 262,740; Rep., 255,615; Pop., 22,208; Proh., 13,050.
1894 (Sec. St.). Dem.,.238,732; Rep., 283,405;' Pap., 29,388; Proh., 11,157.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 305,573; Rep., 323,754; Gold D.,
2,145 ; Proh., 3.056; Nat., 2,268; Soc. L., 329 . 2,145; Proh., 3,056; Nat. 2,268; Soc. L., 329.
1898 (Rec. St.), Dem., 269,775; Rep., 287,070; Proh., 18.98 (rec. St.), 6em.,

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 306,868; Rep., 331,531; Proh., 13,451; Soc. D., 2,240; S. L., 644; Peo., 1,504; 1900 (Pres.), ${ }^{\text {U. }}$ 13,718; Soc. D., 2,374; Pop., 1,438; Soc. L., 663 ; U. R., 254.

1902 (Sec. St.), Dem. 263,555; Rep., 298,819: Soc., $7.111 ;$ Proh., 17,765; S. L., 1,756; Pop., 1,350.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 274,$345 ;$ Rep., 368,289 ; Soc 12,013; Proh., 23,496; Soc. L., 1,598; Poy., 2,444 .

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 274,998; Rep., 359,362; Proh.; 22,690; Peo., 2,065; Soc., 10,991; S. L., 1,437.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,526; Rep., 294,351: Soc., 7,824; Proh., 20,785 and 972 ; Soc. L., $1,536$.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 338,262; Rep., 348,993; Soc., 13,476; Proh., 18,045; Soc. L., 643; Pop., 1,193; Ind., 514.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; S. L., 578 ; Ind., 383.

1910 (Sec. St.), Dem., 299,935; Rep., 287,568; Proh., 17,024; Soc., 19,$632 ;$ S. I., $2,974$.
1912'(Pres.), Dem., 281,890; Rep., 151,267; Prog., 162,007 ; Soc., 36,931 ; Proh., 19,249 ; Soc. L., $3,130$.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 275,275; Rep., 142,803; Prog., 166,054; Proh., 18,454; Soc., 35,464; Soc. I/, $2,884$.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860 ;- Soc., 21,719 ; Soc. L.., 2, 884.
1916."(Pres.). Dem.. 334,063; Rop. 341,005; Prog., 3,898; Soc., 21,855 ; Proh., 16,368 ; Soc. L., 1,659.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 324,617; Rep., 339,255; Prog., 4,573; Soc., 22,156; Proh., $15,454$.
1918 (sec. St.), Dem., 251,694; Rep., 301,207; Proh., 8,408; Soc., 11,297.
1918 (State Auditor), Jones, Dem., 248,381; Klauss, Rep., 296.710; De Vore, Proh., 8,060; Marlow, Soc., 10,821.
1918 (State Treas.), McCarthy, Dem., $247,769^{\text {; Me- }}$ Murtry, Rep., 296,607; Voorhees, Proh., 8,062 ; Wample, Soc., 10,741.
1920 (Pres.), Dem, 511.364 ; Rep., 696,370; Soc., 24,703; Proh., 13,462; Single 'Tax, 566; F.-L., 16,499.

1020 (Gov.), Dem., 515,253; Rep., 683,253; Soc., 23,228; Proh., 12.235; F.-L., 16,626.

INDIANA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 191 |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dein. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Adams | 4,144 | 3,653 | -2,875 | 1,796 | Madison | 15,704 | 13,325 | 8,106 | 7,449 |
| Allen | 24,208 | 13,804 | 9,470 | 10,169 | Marion. | 79,957 | 61,460 | 35,043 | 40,699 |
| Bartholome | 6,585 | 5,420 | 3,441 | 3,287 | Marshal | 5,708 | 4,631 | .3,221 | 2,855 |
| Benton. | 3,900 | 2,098 | 1,502 | 1,872 | Martln | 2,747 | 2,443 | 1,549 | 1,534 |
| Blackfo | 3,145 | 2,555 | 1,867 | 1,595 | Miami. | 7,336 | 6,259 | 3,854 | 3,390 |
| Boone | 6,650 | 6,178 | 3,513 | 3,333 | Monroe | 5,633 | 4,751 | 2,796 | 3,033 |
| Brow | 788 | 1,316 | 1,016 | 506 | Montgomery | 8,792 | 7,159 | 4,107 | 4,300 |
| Carroll | 5,006 | 4,186 | 2,401 | 2,468 | Morgan. . | 5,634 | 4,254 | 2,616 | 2,860 |
| Cas | 9,545 | 8,194 | 5,140 | 4,879 | Newton | 3,129 | 1,664 | 1,278 | 1,377 |
| Clar | 6,466 | 6,729 | 3,572 | 3,173 | Noble. | 6,820 | 4,148 | 3,069 | 3,417 |
| Clay | 6,129 | 5,612 | 3,435 | 3,102 | Ohio. | 1,177 | 1,097 | 632 | 597 |
| Clinton | 7,739 | 6,721 | 3,662 | 3,638 | Orange. | 4,726 | 3,222 | 2,091 | 2,481 |
| Crawfor | 2,290 | 2,213 | 1,508 | 1,201 | Owen. | 2,997 | 2,948 | 1,812 | 1,585 |
| Daviess. | 6,748 | 5,587 | 3,143 | 3,191 | Parke | 4,989 | 3,543 | 2,329 | 2,598 |
| Dearbor | 5,159 | 4,884 | 3,010 | 2,318 | Perry | 3,864 | 3,560 | 2,089 | 1,762 |
| Decatur | 5,516 | 3,896 | 2,374 | 2,717 | Pike. | 4,069 | 3,067 | 2,212 | 2,172 |
| De Kalb. | 6,514 | 4,750 | 3,372 | 2,898 | Porter | 5,570 | 1,671 | 1,871 | 2,913 |
| Delawar | 14,845 | 8,329 | 5,946 | 6,919 | Posey | 4,802 | 4,695 | 2,722 | 2,291 |
| Dubois. | 3,738 | 4,238 | 3,072 | 1,492 | Pulaski | 2,740 | 2,228 | 1,387 | 1,474 |
| Elkhar | 12,297 | 5,770 | 5,723 | 5,850 | Putnam | 5,140 | 5,417 | 2,965 | 2,453 |
| Fayett | 4,742 | 3,768 | 2,074 | 2,360 | Randolp | 8,773 | 4,198 | 2,682 | 4,045 |
| Floyd | 7,669 | 7,391 | 3,850 | 3,200 | Rlpley | 5,372 | 3,976 | 2,549 | 2,686 |
| Fountai | 5,218 | 4,088 | 2,437 | 2,634 | Rush | 6,113 | 4,513 | 2,569 | 2,950 |
| Franklin | 3,137 | 3,671 | 2,426 | 1,495 | Scott | 1,709 | 1,848 | 1,068 | 802 |
| Fulton | 4,618 | 3,602 | 2,231 | 2,325 | Shelby | 6,336 | 6,845 | 3,900 | 3,201 |
| Gibso | 7,498 | 6,384 | 3,765 | 3,576 | Spencer | 5,270 | 3,855 | 2,335 | 2,560 |
| Grant | 12,349 | 7,900 | 5,827 | 6,059 | Starke | 2,683 | 1,467 | 1,334 | 1,550 |
| Greene | 7,486 | 6,335 | 3,990 | 3,878 | Steuben | 4,963 | 1,676 | 1,427 | 2,118 |
| Hamllton. | 7,897 | 4,280 | 2,799 | 3,951 | St. Josep | 17,675 | 12,355 | 9,709 | 7,961 |
| Hancock | 4,422 | 4,958 | 2,779 | 2,138 | Sullivan | 5,376 | 6,160 | 3,880 | 2,630 |
| Harrison | 4,271 | 3,898 | 2,373 | 2,086 | Switzerland | 2,525 | 2,412 | 1,446 | 1,214 |
| Hendricks | 6,293 | 4,192 | 2,453 | 3,046 | Tippecanoe | 12,730 | 7,562 | 4,918 | 6,386 |
| Henry | 8,742 | 5,824 | 3,560 | 4,386 | Tlpton. | 4,357 | 3,956 | 2,337 | 2,166 |
| Howard | 10,379 | 5,767 | 3,934 | 4,777 | Union. | 1,984 | 1,375 | 826 | 997 |
| Huntington | 8,100 | 6,506 | 3,833 | 3,761 | Vanderburg | 19,357 | 13,904 | 10,028 | 9,966 |
| Jackson. | 5,069 | 5,319 | 3,312 | 2,422 | Vermilion. | 4,916 | 3,218 | 2,343 | 2,616 |
| Jasper | 3,942 | 1,872 | 1,488 | 1,995 | Vigo. | 18,668 | 15,739 | 11,165 | 8,934 |
| Jay | 6,089 | 4,759 | 3,070 | 3,075 | Wabash | 8,018 | 4,827 | . 3,168 | 3,849 |
| Jefferson | 5,732 | 4,000 | 2,518 | 2,675 | Warren | 3,337 | 1,311 | 1,011 | 1,823 |
| Jennings | 3,404 | 2,603 | 1,686 | 1,791. | Warrick | 4,675 | 3,915 | 2,244 | 2,396 |
| Johnson | 4,863 | 5,452 | 3,108 | 2,428 | Washing | 3,708 | 4,157 | 2,414 | 1,871 |
| Knox | 10,011 | 8,052 | 5,380 | 4,805 | Wayne. | 12,631 | 8,015 | 5,007 | 6,112 |
| Kosclusko | 8,326 | 4,836 | 3,447 | 4,025 | Wells. | 4,430 | 4,653 | 2,928 | 1,947 |
| La Grange | 3,852 | 1,687 | 1,512 | 1,958 | Whlte | 4,871 | 3,375 | 2,262 | 2,442 |
| Lake. | 26,296 | 7,136 | 9,946 | 13,263 | Whitley | 4,530 | 3,929 | 2,510 | 2,191 |
| Laporte | 11,204 | 5,459 | $5,276$ | $5,726$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lawren | 6,808 | 4,709 | 3,108 | 3,813 | Tota | 696,370 | 511,364 | 334,063 | 341,005 |

U. S. Senator (1922)-Ralston, Dem., 558,169; Beveridge, Rep., 524,558 ; Henry, Soc., $14,635$.

## PAST VOTE OF IOWA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 71,179; Rep., 131,566.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,121; Rep., 171,326.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 105,845; Rep., 183,904; Gr., 32,327; Proh., 592.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 139,093; Rep.. 164,182; Gr., 23,089.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr., 177,286; Rep., 197,082; Proh., 1,564.
1885 (Gov.), Dem. and Gr., 168,525; Rep., 175,505; Gr., 302; Proh., 1,405
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 153,526; Rep., 169,686; Lab., 14,499; Proh., 309.
1888 (Pres.). Dcin., 179,887; Rep., 211,598; Lab. 9,105; Proh., 3.550.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; ,Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353.
1890 (Sec. St.), Dem., 188,240; Rep., 191,606; F. A. \& L., 8,813; Proh., 1,646.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. \& L., 12,271: Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 196,367; Rep., 219,795; Pop., 20,595; Proh., 6,402.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 174,879: Rep., 207,089; Pop., 23,888; Proh., 10,332.
1895 (Gov.), Dcm.; 149,433; Rep., 208,689; Pop., 32,118; Proh., 11,052.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. \& Pop., 223,741; Rep., 289,293; Gold D., 4,516; Proh., 3,192 ; Nat., 352 ; Soc. L., 453.

1897, (Gov.), Dem. \& Pop., 194,514; Rep., 224,501; N. D., 4,268; Proh., 8,357.

1899 (Goy.), Dem., 183,266; 'Rep., 239,543; Pop.' 1,694; Proh., 7,650.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 209,466; Rep., 307,785; Soc. D. 2,778; Proh., 9,479; Pop., 613; Soc. L., 259; U. C., 707.

1901 (Gov.), Dem., 143,685; Rep., 226,839; Soc. D., 3,460; Proh., 15,469; Peo., 778.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 159,708; Rep., 238,798; Soc. 6,479; Proh., 12,378; Peo., 589.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 149,141; Rep., 307,907; Soc., 14,847; Proh., 11,601; Pop., 3,207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 196,143; Rep., 216,968; Soc., 9,792 ; Proh., 8,901 and 346; Soc., 358.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 200,771; Rep., 275,210; Soc., 8,287; Proh., 9,837; Pop., 251; Ind., 404.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 195,855; Rep., 303,443.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 187,163 ; Rep., 205,607.
1912 (Gov), Dem., 182,441: Rep., 184,151; Prog., 71,182; Soc., 14,882; Proh., 7,741.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 183,990; Rep., 214,851; Prog., 17,329; Proh., 7,094; Soc., 8,977.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205.S32; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., (Go.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 312,100; Rep., 186,027; Soc., . 8,200; Proh., 2,880; Prog., 2,035; Soc. L., 326.,
1916 (Pres.), Dem 221,699; Rep., 280,449; Soc.. 10,976; Proh., 3,371; Prog., 1,793.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 161,451; Rep., 175,568.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 227,921; Rep., 634,674; Soc., 16,981; F.-L. 10,321 ; S. L., 982 ; Proh., $4,197$.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 322,015; Rep., 528,499; F.-L., 9,020; S. L., 933.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 338;108; Rep., 513.118; SOC., 13,671; F.-L., 9,153; Snc, L., 760.

IOWA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| COUNTIES. |  |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep | Cox, <br> Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Adair | 4,133 | 1,358 | 1,619 | 1,922 | Johnso | 5,696 | 5,032 | 3,650 | 2,704 |
| Adams | 2,845 | 1,670 | 1,365 | 1,401 | Jones | 5,962 | 2,436 | 1,966 | 2,848 |
| Allama | 5,192 | 1,833 | 1,714 | 2,411 | Kcok | 6,207 | 2,500 | 2,486 | 2,822 |
| Appanoose | 6,382 | 2,952 | 2,510 | 3,327 | Kossu | 6,018 | 1,682 | 1,748 | 2,647 |
| Audubon | 2,963 | 1,405 | 1,247 | 1,581 | Lee | 10,763 | 5,177 | 3,903 | 4,395 |
| Benton. | 6,539 | 2,343 | 2,556 | 3,189 | Linn | 20,036 | 6,932 | 6,131 | 8,212 |
| Blackhaw | 16,920 | 4,000 | 4,270 | 6,742 | Louis | 3,560 | 962 | 1,081 | 1,876 |
| Boo | 7,093 | 2,240 | 2,338 | 2,955 | Luea | 3,775 | 1,463 | 1,536 | 1,672 |
| rem | 6,287 | 902 | 1,132 | 2,684 | Lyo | 3,633 | 729 | 1,137 | 1,760 |
| Buehanan | 6,334 | 1,690 | 1,808 | 3,000 | Madis | 4,465 | 1,899 | 1,711 | 1,871 |
| Buena Vist | 4,927 | 1,204 | 1,454 | 2,045 | Mahask | 6,739 | 3,339 | 3,151 | 3,143 |
| Butler | 5,900 | 830 | 977 | 2,722 | Marion | 5,435 | 3,861 | 3,094 | 2,459 |
| Callou | 5,277 | 1,479 | 1,515 | 2,276 | Marsha | 9,334 | 2,166 | 2,414 | 4,172 |
| Carro | 6,320 | 2,174 | 2,085 | 2,408 | Mills. | 3,683 | 1,592 | 1,600 | 1,707 |
| Cass | 6,558 | 1,668 | 1,801 | 2,763 | Mitchell | 4,476 | 773 | 1,033 | 1,963 |
| Cerro Gor | -8,697 | 1,420 | 1,595 | 2,8 | Monona. | 4,569 4,500 | 1,960 | 1,910 | 1,777 |
| Cherokee | 4,544 | 1,211 | 1,646 | 1,578 | Montgomery | 4,980 | 1,494 | 1,431 | 2,333 |
| Chickasa | 4,517 | 2,171 | 1,697 | 1,999 | Museatin | 8,115 | 2,293 | 2,694 | 3,929 |
| Clarke | 3,150 | 1,257 | 1,175 | 1,507 | O'Brien | 5,137 | 1,468 | 1,787 | 2,021 |
| Clay | 4,471 | 1,001 | 1,234 | 1,649 | Oseeola | 2,717 | 754 | 874 | 1,258 |
| Clayton | 6,747 | 1,808 | 2,379 | 3,347 | Page. | 6,949 | 1,931 | 1,747 | 2,933 |
| Clinton | 11,746 | 3,152 | 3,903 | 5,576 | Palo Alto | 3,904 | 1,467 | 1,630 | 1,594 |
| Crawfo | 5,473 | 2,151 | 1,919 | 2,756 | Plymouth | 6,090 | 1,801 | 2,258 | 2,666 |
| Dallas | 6,677 | 2,577 | 2,495 | 2,900 | Pocahonta | 4,046 | 1,639 | 1,658 | 1,808 |
| Dav | 3,117 | 2,353 | 1,811 | 1,476 | Polk. | 36,073 | 16,281 | 12,327 | 11,295 |
| Decatu | 4,187 | 2,592 | 2,111 | 1,962 | Pottawatta | 13,506 | 6,659 | 6,263 | 5,992 |
| Delaware. | 5,880 | 1,111 | 1,332 | 2,837 | Poweshiek | 5,806 | 2,125 | 1,880 | 2,748 |
| Des Moines | 8,287 | 3,449 | 3,827 | 4,132 | Ringgold | 3,702 | 1,327 | 1,351 | 1,733 |
| Diekinson | 3,298 | 760 | 893 | 1,249 | Sae | 4,984 | 1,268 | 1,629 | 2,057 |
| Dubuque | 12,436 | 7,636 | 6,063 | 5,772 | Seott | 16,233 | 5,473 | 5,212 | 8,329 |
| Einmet | 3,360 | 991 | 809 | 1,409 | Shelby | 4,621 | 1,882 | 2,060 | 1,898 |
| Fayet | 8,265 | 1,941 | 2,311 | 3,872 | Sioux | 6,068 | 1,510 | 2,049 | 2,261 |
| Floyd | 6,106 | 933 | 1,250 | 2,691 | Story | 8,713 | 1,909 | 1,772 | 3,722 |
| Frankli | 4,397 | 601 | 691 | 2,464 | Tama | 6,352 | 2,552 | 2,572 | 3,061 |
| Fremo | 3,776 | 2.524 | 2,085 | 1,732 | Taylor | 4,997 | 1,757 | 1,775 | 2,219 |
| Green | 5,102 | 1,303 | 1,455 | 2,345 | Union. | 4,466 | 2,228 | 1,985 | 2,050 |
| Crundy | 4,662 | 714 | 1,015 | 2,127 | Van Bure | 4,321 | 1,682 | 1,735 | 1,994 |
| Guthrie | 5,338 | 1,647 | 1,805 | 2,316 | Wapello | 9,884 | 4,131 | 3,094 | 4,398 |
| Hamilto | 5,924 | 1,126 | 1,125 | 3,037 | Warren | 5,323 | 2,063 | 1,910 | 2,182 |
| Hancoe | 3,617 | 725 | 913 | 1,726 | Washingt | 5,813 | 2,257 | 2,139 | 2,745 |
| Hardin | 6,646 | 1,076 | 1,481 | 3,335 | Wayne | 4,234 | 2,434 | 1,935 | 1,936 |
| Harris | 6,127 | 3,479 | 2,932 | 2,610 | Webste | 8,312 | 2,804 | 3,196 | 3,917 |
| Henry | 5,254 | 1,939 | 1,728 | 2,470 | Winnebago | 3,931 | 469 | 584 | 1,713 |
| Howa | 3,601 | 1,717 | 1,560 | 1,562 | Winneshiek | 6,684 | 1,933 | 1,956 | 2,876 |
| Humb | 3,577 | 681 | 809 | 1,676 | Woodbur | 17,603 | 9.815 | 8,819 | 5,735 |
| Ida | 3547 4,892 | 1,090 | 1,244 | 1,412 | Worth | 3,401 5,739 | $\begin{array}{r}516 \\ 1.205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}566 \\ 1.135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,463 2,599 |
| Jackson | 4,763 | 1,954 | 2,186 | 2,533 |  |  |  | 1,135 | 2,59 |
| Jasper. | 7,417 | 3,390 | 3,382 | 2,093 | Total | 634,674 | 227,921 | 221,699 | 280,439 |
| Jefferson. | 4,558 | 1,450 | 1,734 | 2,167 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Files, Dem., 175,013; Kendall, Rep., 419,396.
U. S. Eenator (1922)-Herring, Dem., 227,833; Brookhart, Rep., 389,751.

Towa, in 1922, voted for a Soldier Bonus

## PAST VOTE OF KANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 32,970; Rep., 66,805; Dem. (O'C.), 596.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 35,301; Rep., 48,594.
1876 (Pres.). Dem., 37,002; Rep., 78,322; Gr., 7,772; Proh., 110.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 37,308; Rep., 74,020; Gr., 27,057. 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 59,789; Rep., 121,520; Gr., 19,710; Proh., 25.
1882 (Gov.), Dein., 83,237; Rep., 75,158; Gr., 20,989. 1884 (Pres.), Dem., 90.132; Rep.. 154.406: Gr., 16,341; Proh., 4,954.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 115,687; Rep., 149,615; Proh., 8.094.

1888 (Pres.), Dem.. 1^2,745; Rep., 182,904, U. L. 37,788; Proh., 6.779.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 71,357; Rep., 115,025; F. A.; 106,072; Proh., 1,230.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 157,237; Pop., 163,111; Proh., 4,539.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329; Proh., 5,496.
1895 (Ch. J.), Rep., 124,272; Fr. Sil., 42,888.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 126,660; Pop.', 46,194; Rep., 159,541; Gold Dem., 1,209; Proh., 1,921; Nat., 620.

1898 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 134,158; Rep., 149,292; Soe. Lab., 642; Proh., 1,092.
1900 (Gov.). Dem. and Pop., 164,794; Rep., 181,893; Prol., 2,662; Soc. Dem., 1,258.
190 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 162,601; Rep., 185,985: Suc. Den., 1,258; Proh., 3,605.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 117,148; Rep., 159,242; Soc., 4,098; Proh., 6,065; Pop., 635
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 84,800; Rep., 210,893; Soc., ${ }^{15,494 \text {; Proh., 7,245; Pop., 6,156. }}$
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 116,991; Rep., 186,731; Soe., 12,101; Proh!, 6,584.
1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 150,024; Rep., 152,147; Soe., 4,453; Proh., 7,621.
1908 (Pres.), Dem, and Pop., 161,209; Rep., 197,216;
12,420:
1908. (Gov.), Dem. and Pop.; 162,385; Rep., 196,692; Soe., 11,721; Proh., 3,886; Indl., 68.
1910 ('Gov.). Dem., 146,014 ; Rep., 162,181; Soe., 15,384; Proh., 2,373.
1912 (Prcs.), Dem., 143,670; ${ }^{\text {Rep., 74,844; Prog., }}$ 120,123; SOc., 26,807
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,541; Rep., 167,509; Soe., 24,804
1914 (U. S. Sen.). Dem., 176,929; Rep. 180,823 Prog., 116,755; Soe., 24,502 ; Proh.. 9,885 .
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 161,696; Rep., 209,543; Prog. 84,060; Soc., 20,360; Proh., 7,346; Ind., 47,201
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 314,588; Rep., 277,058; Soc., 24,685; Proh., 12,882.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 132,444; Rep., 286,424.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 149,300; Rep., 281,931 Soc., 11,429.
1020 (Pres.), Dem., 185,464; 1Rep., 369,268; Soc. 15,511.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,443; Rep., 327,072; Soc., 13,417.
1920 (Gov.), Den., 214,040; Rep., 319,914; Soe., 12.544.

KANSAS.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W11- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Hu}$ <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Hard log, Rep. | WIIson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Alfen | 2,272 | 5,091 | 4,043 | 4,120 | Logan | 312 | 781 | 709 | 590 |
| Anderso | 1,708 | 3,068 | 2,739 | 2,385 | Lyon | 3,303 | 5,491 | 4,581 | 4,210 |
| Atchison | 3,082 | 5,867 | 4,634 | 4,624 | Marion | 1,713 | 3,840 | 2,789 | 3,453 |
| Barber | 1,097 | 2,400 | 2,061 | 1,632 | Marshall | 2,026 | 5,704 | 4,275 | 4,581 |
| Barton | 1,688 | 3,993 | 3,281 | 2,883 | McPherso | 1,926 | 4,870 | 3,730 | 3,791 |
| Bourbon | 3,632 | 4,193 | 5,209 | 3.370 | Meade | 483 | 1,236 | 977 | 972 |
| Brown | 1,937 | 549 | 3,503 | 4,282 | Miami | 2,450 | 4,060 | 4,047 | 3,086 |
| Butler | 4,112 | 6,821 | 4,248 | 3,614 | Mitchell | 1,409 | 3,310 | 3,197 | 2,413 |
| Chase | 903 | 1,659 | 1,583 | 1,356 | Montgomery | 5,657 | 10,041 | 8,053 | 6,359 |
| Chautanqua | 936 | 2.539 | 1,737 | 2,085 | Morris. | 1,467 | 3,001 | 2.577 | 2,288 |
| Cherokee. | 3,832 | 5,466 | 6,188 | 4,350 | Morton | 266 | 783 | 457 | 405 |
| Cheyenne | 471 | 1,079 | 787 | 498 | Nemaha | 1,731 | 4,654 | 3,579 | 3,591 |
| Clark. | 610 | 923 | 1,102 | 653 | Neosho | 3,195 | 5,150 | 4,890 | 4,052 |
| Clay | 1,154 | 3,519 | 2,631 | 2,691 | Ness | 492 | 1.401 | 1,213 | 927 |
| Cloud | 1,532 | 4,089 | 3,837 | 2,870 | Norton | 1,082 | 2,288 | 2,876 | 1,616 |
| Coffey | 1,784 | 3,370 | 3,121 | 2,799 | Osage | 2,414 | 4,507 | 4,276 | 3,770 |
| Comanch | 612 | 1,120 | 963 | 730 | Osborne | 979 | 3,060 | 2,621 | 2,149 |
| Cowley | 4,733 | 7,352 | 5,943 | 5,283 | Ottawa | 1,358 | 2,512 | 2,691 | 2,003 |
| Crawford | 5,362 | 7,955 | 8,064 | 7,067 | Pawnee | 1,138 | 2,128 | 2,124 | 1,484 |
| Decatur | 1,221 | 1,448 | 2,431 | 1,007 | Phillips | 1,230 | 2,862 | 2,912 | 2,271 |
| Dickinson | 2,387 | 5,760 | 4,971 | 4,322 | Pottawatomi | 1,293 | 4,480 | 2,834 | 3,688 |
| Donlphan | 978 | 3,365 | 1,916 | 2,826 | Pratt | 1,433 | 2,722 | 2,607 | 1,820 |
| Douglas | 2,195 | 6,263 | 3,831 | 4,968 | Rawlins | 495 | 1,236 | 1,271 | 803 |
| Edward | 681 | 1,782 | 1,431 | 1,157 | Reno | 4,385 | 9,649 | 6,649 | 6,832 |
| Elk | 1,110 | 2,253 | 2,051 | 1,769 | Repub | 1,672 | 3,661 | 3,805 | 2,882 |
| Ellis | 740 | 2,385 | 2,335 | 1.186 | Rice. | 1,532 | 3,651 | 2,800 | 2,493 |
| Ellswor | 1,090 | 2,264 | 1,936 | 1,944 | Riley | 1,610 | 4,875 | 2,637 | 3,320 |
| Finney | 619 | 1,573 | 1,370 | 1,234 | Rooks | 843 | 2,143 | 2,394 | 1,621 |
| Ford. | 1,879 | 3,301 | 3,043 | 2,336 | Rush | 605 | 2,017 | 1,478 | 1,223 |
| Frankil | 2,606 | 5,213 | 4,128 | 3,883 | Russel | 724 | 2,407 | 1,934 | 2,011 |
| Geary | 962 | 2,404 | 1,740 | 1,730 | Sallne | 2,808 | 5,553 | 4,846 | 3,976. |
| Gove. | 285 | 948 | 861 | 1642 | Scott | 379 | -636 | 684 | 415 |
| Graham | 762 | 1,658 | 1,801 | 1,150 | Sedgwic | 10,998 | 16,637 | 13,368 | 10,871 |
| Grant | 108 | 339 | 208 | - 200 | Seward | -722 | 1,290 | 1,103 | 678 |
| Gray | 507 | 961 | 889 | 660 | Shawnee | 7,214 | 14,809 | 9,452 | 12,597 |
| Greeley | 93 | 273 | 168 | 210 | Sheridan | 477 | 1,194 | 1,189 | -760 |
| Greenwood | 1,478 | 3,420 | 2,948 | 2,957 | Sherman | 789 | 1,066 | 1,196 | 582 |
| Hamilton | 371 | 591 | 522 | 511 | Smith. | 1,535 | 3,247 | 3,431 | 2,605 |
| Harper | 1,486 | 2,593 | 2,648 | 1,797 | Stafford | 1,057 | 2,779 | 2,148 | 1,811 |
| Harvey | 2,459 | 4,448 | 3,129 | 3,468 | Stanton | 89 | 269 | 170 | 180 |
| Haskell | 150 | 444 | 349 | 248 | Stevens | 346 | 876 | 646 | 391 |
| Hodgeman | 306 | 945 | 761 | 564 | Sumner | 3,454 | 5,827 | 5,518 | 4,078 |
| Jackson. | 1,562 | 3,752 | 2,896 | 3,439 | Thoma | 747 | 1,046 | 1,299 | -641 |
| Jeffers | 1,535 | 3,459 | 2,904 | 3,162 | Trego | 393 | 1,299 | 1,094 | 867 |
| Jewell | 1,898 | 3,925 | 4,180 | 3,021 | Wabaun | 782 | 2,859 | 1,706 | 2,640 |
| Johnson | 2,303 | 4,325 | 3,928 | 3,767 | Wallace. | 203 | 632 | 497 | 381 |
| Kearny | 266 | 617 | 488 | 538 | Washingto | 1,285 | 4,390 | 3,316 | 3,765 |
| Kingma | 1,557 | 2,818 | 2,626 | 1,891 | Wichita. | 127 | 422 | 333 | 318 |
| Kiowa | 587 | 1,411 | 956 | 901 | Wilcon | 1,768 | 4,024 | 3,493 | 2,970 |
| Labe | 4,328 | 6,594 | 6,421 | 5,327 | Woodson | 1,944 | 2,253 | 17.794 | 1,861 |
| Lane. | 298 | 6. 656 | 659 | 363 | Wyandotte | 13,737 | 19,294 | 17,850 | 13,863 |
| Leavenwort | 3,409 | 6,846 | 6,002 | 5,534 | Soldier vot |  |  | 235 | 286 |
| Lincoln | 935 | 2,298 | 2,106 | 1,716 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linn | 1,764 | 3,188 | 2,930 | 2,699 | 1-Total. | 185,464 | 369,268 | 314,588 | 277,658 |

Governor (1922)-Davis, Dem., 271,658; Mcrgan, Rep., 252,602; Phillins, Soc., 9,138.
Davis, the new Governor, spoke in his campalgn against the Industrial Court and promisce a reduction of taxes.

Kansas, in 1922, voted for a Soldler Bonus.

## PAST VOTE OF KENTUCFY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 100,212; Rep., 88,816; Dem., (O'C.), 2,374; Lib. Rep., 217.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 126,976; Rep., 90,795.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 159,690; Rep., 97,156 ; Gr., 1,944; Proh., 818.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 125,799; Rep., 81,882; Gr., 18,954.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 147,999; Rep., 104,550; Gr., 11,498: Proh., 258.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 133,615; Rep., 89,181.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 152,961; Rep., 118,122; Gr., 1,691; Proh., 3,139.
1885 (Treas.), Dem., 106,214; Rep., 38,617.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 144,619; Rep., 127,604; Lab., 4,487: Proh., 8.390.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 183,800; Rep., 155,134; Lab., 622: Proh., 5,225.
1889 (Treas.), Dem., 147,982; Rep., 114,649; Proh., 3,351.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 144,168; Rep., 116,087; Lab., 25,361; Proh., 3,293.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 175,461; Rep., 135,491; Pop., 23,500; Proh., 6,442.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. 217,890; Rep., 218,171; Gold D., 5,114; Proh., 4,781

1897 (Clerk), Dem., 187,482; Rep., 169,678; Gr. 7,274; N. D., 9,562; Proh., 1,734.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714; Pop., 3,038; Proh., 2,346.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 230,273; Rep., 226,755.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 235,103; Rep., 227,128; Pop., 1,861; Proh., 3,780: Soc. D., 456 ; Soc. L., 408.
1903 (Gov.), Dem.. 229,014; Rep., 202,764; Pop. 4,830; Soc., 2,044; S. L., 615.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 217,171; Rep. 205,277: Pon. 2,511; Proh., 6,609: Soc., 3,602; Soc. L, $2,596$.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,423: Rep., 214,481; Proh. 3,652.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 244,092: Rep. 235,711; S. L. 1911 (Gov.), Dem., 226,771: Rep., 195,436; Proh., 3,673; Soc., 8;718; S. L., 800; Peo., 218.
1912 (Pres.) Dem., 219,584; Rep., 115,512 ; Prog. 102,766; Soc., 11,647; Proh., 3,233; S. L., 956. 1914 (U.S. Sen.). Dem. 176,605; Rep., 144,758; Soc., 4,890; Prog., 14,108.
1915 (Gov.), Dem.. 219,991; Rep., 219,520; Prog. 1,371; Soc.. 3,317; Proh., 4,201
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 269,990; Rep., 241.854; Proh., 13.036; Soc., 4,734; Prog., 122; S. I., 333

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,385; Rep., 178,797
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 456,497; Rep., 452,480; Soc. 6,409; Proh., 3,325.
1920 (U. S Sen.), Dem., 449,224: Rep., 454,226.

KENTUCKY.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

|  | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |  | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Adair | 3,526 | 2,725 | 1,675 | 1,863 | Larue | 1,838 | 2,661 | 1,350 | 936 |
| Allen. | 3,476 | 2,255 | 1,647 | 2,147 | Laurel | 4,252 | 1,621 | 1,171 | 2,383 |
| Anderso | 1,819 | 2,499 | 1,521 | 1,065 | Lawrence | 2,849 | 2,558 | 1,910 | 1,928 |
| Baliard | 1,107 3,972 | 3,987 5,499 | 2,222 | 692 | Lee.... | 1,856 | 1,246 | 793 | 1,135 |
| Bath. | 1,997 | 2,440 | 1,796 | 1,360 | Letcher | 2,576 4,317 | 142 1.960 | 133 | 1,516 |
| Bell | 6,691 | 2,277 | 1,373 | 3,321 | Lcwis. | 4,186 | 1,550 | 1,276 | 2,324 |
| Boone | 973 | 3,472 | 2,008 | 531 | Lincoln | 3,710 | 3,787 | 2,212 | 1,868 |
| Bourbo | 4,029 | 5,452 | 2,715 | 2,167 | Livingston | 1,790 | 1,933 | 1,287 | 1,823 |
| Boyd | 6,334 | 5,103 | 2,738 | 2,883 | Logan. . . | 3,948 | 6,111 | 3,373 | 2,501 |
| Boyle | 3,205 | 4,099 | 2,052 | 1,494 | Lyon. | 1,275 | 1,968 | 1,191 | , 748 |
| Bracken | 1,791 | 2,621 | 1,676 | 1,082 | Madison | 6,012 | 5,647 | 3,295 | 3,017 |
| Breathitt. | 2,464 | 2,737 | 2,067 | 1,584 | Magoffin | 2,347 | 1,352 | 1,433 | 1,535 |
| Breckinridge | 4,369 | 3,702 | 2,172 | 2,549 | Marion | 2,431 | 3,807 | 2,063 | 1,396 |
| Bullitt. . . . | 1,393 | 2,548 | 1,508 | 826 | Marsha | 1,883 | 3,569 | 2,263 | 1,201 |
| Butler. Caldwel | 4,097 | 1,356 | 1,158 | 2,456 | Martin | 1,726 | 330 | 280 | 1,100 |
| Caldwell | 2,958 | 2,746 | 1,605 | 1,672 | Mason | 3,743 | 4,691 | 2,820 | 2,127 |
| Calloway | 1,520 | 4,574 | 3,334 | 1,026 | McCracken | 6,085 | 8,496 | 4,356 | 3,058 |
| Campbe | 12,210 | 10,597 | 7,290 | 5,696 | McCreary | 2,889 | 525 | 324 | 1,630 |
| Carroli | 988 906 | 2,088 | 1,646 | 494 | Mclean | 2,408 1 | 2,754 | 1,589 | 1,439 |
| Carter | 4,595 | 2,757 | 1,954 | 2,818 | Menifee | , 580 | 1,149 | 730 | 369 |
| Casey | 3,543 | 1,951 | 1,352 | 1,949 | Mercer | 2,786 | 3,623 | 2,093 | 1,531 |
| Christi | 8,743 | 7,209 | 3,644 | 4,594 | Metcalfe | 1,809 | 1,442 | 1,046 | 1,107 |
| Clark | 3,105 | 4,846 | 2,620 | 1,731 | Monroe | 3,426 | 1,108 | 1,882 | 2,008 |
| Clay | 4,015 | 960 | 820 | 2,271 | Montgomery | 2,163 | 3,069 | 1,705 | 1,195 |
| Clinton | 2,356 | 431 | 379 | 1,260 | Morgan. | 1,802 | 3,347 | 2,319 | 1,123 |
| Crittenden | 3,149 | 2,138 | 1,455 | 1,794 | Muhlenberg | 6,667 | 4,824 | 2,900 | 3,533 |
| Cumberla | 2,380 | 931 | 653 | 1,394 | Nelson.. | 2,945 | 5,061 | 2,639 | 1,546 |
| Daviess | 7,584 | 9,669 | 5,396 | 4,078 | Nichola | 1,496 | 2,953 | 1,829 | 964 |
| Edmonso | 2,348 | 1,171 | 935 | 1,339 | Ohio. | 5,371 | 4,011 | 2,723 | 3,286 |
| Elliott | -860 | 1,764 | 1,151 | , 525 | Oldham | 1,014 | 2,655 | 1,455 | 642 |
| Estill | 2,552 | 1,823 | 1,180 | 1,524 | Owen | 1,049 | 4,623 | 2,911 | 663 |
| Fayette | 11,032 | 12,926 | 6,348 | 5,472 | Owsley | 1,914 | -257 | 197 | 1,173 |
| Fleming | 2,960 | 3,488 | 2,240 | 1,836 | Pendleto | 2,105 | 2,598 | 1,728 | 1,206 |
| Fioyd | 2,825 | 3,597 | 2,217 | 1,823 | Perry | 4,345 | 2,303 | 904 | 2,217 |
| Franklin | 2,710 | 5,878 | 3,345 | 1.426 | Pike | 7,911 | 5,619 | 3,414 | 4,212 |
| Fulton. | 1,365 | 3,848 | 2,200 | 747 | Powell | 835 | 1,038 | 757 | 587 |
| Gallatin | 536 | 1,783 | 1,060 | 283 | Pulaski | 7,262 | 3,749 | 2,531 | 4,136 |
| Garrard | 2,994 | 2,434 | 1,375 | 1,628 | Robertson | 623 | 940 | 663 | 415 |
| Grant. | 1,613 | 2,686 | 1,841 | 1,078 | Rockcastie | 3,561 | 1,438 | 968 | 1,932 |
| Grayson | 4,174 | 2,830 | 1,953 | 1,930 | Rowan | 1,564 | 1,264 | 881 859 | 1,941 1,298 |
| Green. | 2,310 | 1,723 | 1,239 | 1,412 | Scott. | 2,661 | 4,993 | 2,611 | 1,486 |
| Greenup | 3,111 | 2,754 | 1,820 | 1,821 | Shelby | 2,402 | 5,446 | 2,919 | 1,863 |
| Hancock | 1,146 | 1,384 | 833 | 918 | Simpson | 1,680 | 3,206 | 1,887 | 955 |
| Hardin | 3,334 | 5,382 | 3,272 | 1,887 | Spencer | 1,102 | 2,135 | 1,271 | 591 |
| Harla | 7,493 | 1,805 | 690 | 2,670 | Taylor | 2,493 | 2,380 | 1,360 | 1,322 |
| Harri | 2,378 | 4,804 | 2,778 | 1,409 | Todd | 2,663 | 3,292 | 2,051 | 1,671 |
| Hart | 3,2f4 | 2,972 | 2,04.8 | 2,031 | Trigg | 2,420 | 3,056 | 1,722 | 1,533 |
| Hender | 4,161 | 7,272 | 3,699 | 2,218 | Trimble | 361 | 2,057 | 1,319 | -259 |
| Henry | 2,208 | 4,640 | 2,595 | 1,302 | Union | 1,943 | 4,919 | 2,754 | 1,184 |
| Hickman | 866 | 3,045 | 1,982 | 539 | Warren | 5,474 | 7,010 | 4,228 | 3,002 |
| Hopkins | 6,732 | 7,829 | 3,757 | 3,615 | Washington | 2,892 | 2,600 | 1,654 | 1,654 |
| Jackson. | 3,174 | 56260 | 252 | 1,968 | Wayne. | 2,992 | 1,827 | 1,373 | 1,638 |
| Jefferson | 68,202 | 56,046 | 28,840 | 28,386 | Webster | 3,554 | 4,831 | 2,673 | 2,082 |
| Jessamine | 2,349 | 3,206 | 1,727 | 1,326 | Whitley | 7,235 | 1,556 | 1,171 | 3,919 |
| Johnson. | 4,373 | 1,714 | 1,253 | 2,500 | Wolfe | 939 2 | 1,476 | 1,108 | 645 |
| Kenton | 11,411 802 | 16,300 2,295 | 10,402 1,454 1 | 5,267 | Woodfo | 2,218 | 3,299 | 1,786 | 1,300 |
| Knox | 5,228 | 1,534 | 1,126 | 3,192 | Total...... | 452,480 | 456,497\| | 269,990 | 241,854 |

LOUISIANA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$.

| Parishes. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Parishes. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Hı <br> ghee, Rcp. |
| Acadia | 1,066 | 1,141 | 1,165 | 202 | Grant | 674 | 109 | 640 | 31 |
| Allen. | 1,011 | 1,142 | -708 | 81 | Ibcria. | - 439 | 1,275 | 802 | 134 |
| Ascension | 627 | 496 | 531 | 106 | Iberville | - 391 | 465 | 471 | 160 |
| Assumption | 204 | 725 | 489 | 221 | Jackson. | 1,004 | $166^{\circ}$ | 980 | 27 |
| Avoyelles.. | 1,353 | 724 | 1,253 | 44 | Jefferson. | 1,242 | 192 | 1,041 | 56 |
| Beauregar | 1,151 | 202 | . 968 | 59 | Jcfferson Davis | 731 | 895 | 656 | 200 |
| Blenville | 1,385 | 257 | 1,229 | 20 | Lafayette. | 823 | 1,045 | 1,066 | 73 |
| Bossler | 731 | 44 | 675 | 9 | Lafourche | 343 | 1,044 | 629 | 157 |
| Caddo | 4,256 | 401 | 3,109 | 151 | La.Salle. | - 575 | 109 | 610 | 20 |
| Calcasleu | 2,486 | 483 | 1,798 | 165 | Lincoln. | 992 | 183 | 932 | 42 |
| Caldwell | 538 | 128 | 554 | 20 | Livingston | 666 | 218 | 503 | 35 |
| Cameron. | 146 | 11 | 163 | 10 | Madison. | 331 | 4 | 187 | 1 |
| Catahoula | 522 | 176 | 459 | 20 | Morehouse | 625 | 38 | 564 | 3 |
| Claiborne | 1,216 | 48 | 1,276 | 15 | Natchitoches | 1,471 | 203 | 1,181 | 45 |
| Concordia | -380 | 12 | 264 | 10 | Orleans | 32,847 | 17,819 | 30,936 | 2,531 |
| De Soto. | 1,219 | 56 | 1,104 | 17 | Ouachita. | 1,493 | 164 | 1,215 | 35 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 2,336 | 442 | 1,482 | 130 | Plaquemines. | 330 | 124 | 461 | 43 |
| E. Carroil. . | 247 | 8 | 219 | 3 | Pte. Coupee | 407 | 143 | 301 | 37 |
| F. Feiliciana. | 534 | 30 | 489 | 21 | Rapides. | 2,767 | 445 | 2,184 | 134 |
| Wvangeline | 545 | 587 | 808 | 26 | Red Rive | 766 | 187 | 567 | 4 |
| Iranklln. | 903 | 173 | 684 | 10 | Richiand | 666 | 50 | 650 | 7 |


| LOUISIANA-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parishes. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Patishes. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
|  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, <br> Bem, | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { Ing. } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Sabine | 1,252 | 111 | 1,147 | 30 | Terrebonne | 484 | 713 | 606 | 113 |
| St. Bernard. | 362 | 56 | 363 | 23 | Union. | 1,226 | 198 | 1,106 | 22 |
| St. Charles. | 185 | ${ }_{36}^{92}$ | 297 319 | 30 | Vermilion | +145 | 1,420 | 1,310 | 78 |
| St. James. | $\begin{array}{r}366 \\ 352 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 533 | 520 | 185 | Washingt | 1,106 | 165 | 1,094 | 66 |
| St. John Bapt | 247 | 250 | 289 | 115 | Webster..... | 1,009 | 112 | 1,040 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| St. Landry... | 1,017 | 942 | 139 | 117 | W. Baton Rou | 354 | 175 | 237 | 28 |
| St. Martin | 319 | 419 | 971 | 162 | w. Carroll. | $\begin{array}{r}341 \\ 354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 311 | 14 |
| St. Mary..... | $\stackrel{543}{973}$ | 276 | 782 | 165 | Winn...... | 354 <br> 972 | 291 | 868 | 50 |
| Tanglpahoa... | 1,510 | 440 15 | 1,326 | 159 5 | Total. | 87,519 | 38,538 | 79,875 | 6,466 |

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1892 (Pres.), Dem.; 87,922; Rep., 13,282; Pop., 13,281.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 77,175; Rep., 22,037; Gold D., 1,834.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 53,671 ; R.ep., 14, 233.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 47,747; Rep., 5,205; Soc., 995.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 63,568;'Rep., 8,958 ; Soc., 2,538 ;
Ind., 82.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 60,966; Rep., 3,834; Prog., 9,323; Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 79,875; Rep., 6,466; Prog., 6,349; Soc., 292.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 80,807 Rep., 48,068.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 44,224 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 87,519; Rep., 38,538; Ind., 339. 1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 93,944 (unopposed).

MAINE.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { Ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Androscoggin. | 9,565 | 5,757 | 5,464 | 4,496 | Penobscot. | 14,145 | 6,110 | 7,395 | 7,322 |
| Aroostook. . . | 11,191 | 1,407 | 2,420 | 5,775 | Piscataquis | 4,049 | 1,788 | 1,763 | 2,141 |
| Cumberlan | 24,623 | 10,484 | 9,795 | 11,768 | Sagadahoc. | 3,857 | 1,709 | 1,791 | 1,828 |
| Franklin. | 3,820 | 1,668 | 1,908 | 1,988 | Somerset | 6,533 | 2,770 | 3,134 | 3,567 |
| Hancock | 5,604 | 2,154 | 3,303 | 3,191 | Waldo. | 4,383 | 1,666 | 2,539 | 2,418 |
| Kennebe | 12,333 | 5,466 | 5,527 | 6,731 | Washington | 6,768 | 2,997 | 3,459 | 3,890 |
| Knox | 4,979 | 2,971 | 3,434 | 2,211 | York | 13,536 | 6,852 | 6,853 | 6,373 |
| Lincoln | 3,668 | 1,256 | 1,718 | 1,781 4,026 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oxiord. | 7,301 | 3,906 | 3,615 | 4,026 | Total. | 136,355 | 58,961 | 64,118 | 69,506 |

Governor (1922)-Pattangall, Dem., 75,256; Baxter, 103,713.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Curtis, Dem., 71,660; Hale, Rep., 101,026.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.
1906 (Gov.), Dem. 61,477; Rep., 69,315; Soc. D., 1,553; Proh., 1,139.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. 35,403 ; Rep., 66,987; Soc. D., 1,758 ; Proh., 1,487; Ind. ${ }^{608}$ (Gov.), Dem., 66,075 ; Rep., 73,728 ; Soc. D., 1908 (Gov.), Dem., 66,075 ; Rep., 73,728 ; soc. D.,
1,430 ; Proh., $1,425$. 1910 (Gov.). Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,352.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 51,113; Rep., 26,545; Prog., 48,493; Soc., 2,541; Proh.; ${ }^{945 .}$. 1912 (Gov.), Dem., 67,748; 71,043 ; Soc., 1912 (Gov.), Dem., 67,748; Rep., 71,043; Soc.,

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep.; 58,862; Prog.; 18,$225 ;$. Soc., 1,872 ; Proh., 594.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 64,118; Rep., 69,506; Soc., 2,186; Proh., 595.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572; Soc.. 1,490; Proh., 279.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 67,719; Rep., 81,317; Soc., 1,558; Proh., 249.
1918 (Gov.), Dem. 58,918 ; Rep., 64,069
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.
1920 (Pres.), Dem. 58,961 ; Rep., 136,355 ; Soc.; 2,214; S. Tax, 310; Proh., 1.

MARYLAND.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, Dem. | Hard ing, Rep | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wil- } \\ \text { son, } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wil- } \\ \text { son, } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Hu} \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Allegany | 5,643 | 9,595 | 4,859. | 5,760 | Howa | 2,397 | 2,608 | 1,913 | 1,346 |
| Anne Arund | 5,053 9 | 6,199 | 4,111 | ${ }_{12,705}^{2}$ | Kent. | 3,034 | 2,838 | 1,886 | 1,673 |
| Baltimore ${ }^{\text {Baltimore }}$ Cit | -86,765 | 125,526 | 15,226 60,26 | 12,633 49,805 | Montgomery | 6,277 4,857 | 5,948 | 3,805 3,493 | 2,913 |
| Calvert | 1,230 | 1,741 | ,910 | 975 | Queen Anne's. | 3,519 | 2,157 | 2,206 | 1,242 |
| Caroline | 3,012 | 2,929 | 1,965 | 1,666 | St. Mary's. | 1,861 | 2,175 | 1,443 | 1,064 |
| Carrol | 4,273 | -5,784 | 4,016 | 3,602 | Somerset | 2,634 | 3,658 |  | 2,364 |
| Cecil | 3,468 | 3,435 2,585 | 2,587 | 1,959 1,374 | Talbot. | 3,130 | 3,050 | 2,180 | 1,753 |
| Dorcheste | 3,950 | 4,218 | 2,750 | 2, 2,468 | Wicomico | 6,054 | 8,757 4,225 | 5,642 <br> 3,285 | 5,093 2,539 |
| Frederick | 7,747 1,070 | 9,559 | 6,094 | 5,725 1,808 | Worcest | 3,676 | 3,090 | 2,138 | 1,520 |
| Harford..... | 4,134 | 4.175 | 3,345 | 2,302 | Total.. | 180,626 | 236,117 | 138,359 | 117,347 |

2,900.
. 8. Senator (1922)-Bruce, Dem., 139,581; France, Rep., 101,947; Smiley, Soc., 2,479; Long, Lab.,
PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. ${ }^{110,204 ;}$ Rep., 94,864 ;
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 119,317; Rep., 116,136; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 2,082; Lab., 852 .
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 138,359; Rep., 117,347; Proh., 2,903; Soc., 2,674; Soc. L., 756.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 113,662; Proh., 3.325; Soc., 2.590; Lab.. 1.143.

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 112,240; Rep., 112,075.
1920 (Pres.) Dem, 180,626; Rep., 236,117; soc.;
8,876; F:-L., 1,645; Soc. L. 1,178.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 169,200; Rep. 184,999; Soc., 6,559 : Soc. L., 2,569 ; Ind.. 21.345: Ind.,
6.538.

MASSACHUSETTS.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |
| Barnstable | 1,125 | 6,383 | 1,892 | 2,836 | Middlesex | 61,661 | 156,636 | 49,844 | 60,802 |
| Berkshire | 10,956 | 20,138 | 8,857 | 9,787 | Nantucket | 1,205 | 51608 | $\begin{array}{r}307 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +249 |
| Bristol | 17,719 | 56,734 | 18,065 | 22,578 | Norfolk. | 15,720 | 51,826 | 12,702 | 19,284 |
| Dukes | 30,560 | 1,013 | 309 32.489 | 464 35909 | Plymout | 97,373 | 31,582 108,089 | 11,009 | 13,515 |
| Ersexklin | 30,560 2,542 | 95,057 9,931 | $\begin{array}{r}32,489 \\ 3,054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35,909 4,353 | Worfolk... | 67,552 34,667 | 108,089 81,241 | 61,047 27,540 | 42,492 32,541 |
| Hampden | 19,156 | 46,741 | 17,028 | 18,207 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hampshire. | 5,305 | 13,174 | 4,202 | 5,748 | Total..... . | 276,691 | 681,153 | 247,885 | 268,784 |

Governor (1922)-Fitzgerald, Dem., 404,192; Cox, Rep., 464,873; Hutchins, Soc., 9,205; Hess, Soc. Lab., 4,713; Lewis, Proh.; 6,870.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Gaston, Dem., 406,776; Lodge, Rep., 414,130; Nicholls, Proh.-Prog., 24,866; Sherman, Soc., 11,678; Cook, Ind., 7,836; Weeks, Prog., 4,862
Massachusetts voters, in 1922, rejccted a measure providing for more stringent Prohibition enforcement

The voters also rejected a proposal that the state regulate motion pictures.
PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1885 (Gov.). Dem., 90,346; Rep., 112,243; Gr., 2,227; Proh., 4,714
1886 (Guv.), Dem., 112,883; Rep., 122,346; Proh., 8,251; Lab., 112 and 49.
1887 (Gov.), Dcm., 118,394; Rep., 136,000; Lab., 595; Proh., 10,945.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,855; Rep., 183,892; Proh., 8.701

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 120,582; Rep., 127,357; Proh. 15,108.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 156,977; Rep., 238,866; soc. L., 2,599: Proh., 6,202; Soc. D., 9,601.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 165,746; Rep., 257,822; Soc., 13,604; Proh., 4,279; Soc., 2,359; Pop., 1,294. 1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 155,543; Rep., 265,966; Soc., 10,781; Proh., 4,374; Soc. L., 952; Ind., 19,175.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 173.408; Rep., 155,948; Prog.; 142,228; Soc., 12,616: Proh., 2,754; Soc. L., 1,102. 1916 (Pres.), Dem., 247,885; Rep., 268,784; Soc., 11,058; Proh., 2,993; Soc. L., 1,097.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 234,238; Rep., 267,177; Soc.; 15,538.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 228,883; Rep., 276,123; Soc.; 10,582; Proh., 5,938; soc. L., 3,893.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 135,666; Rep., 226,145; Soc.; 16,496; Proh., 4,140
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 197,828; Rep., 214,863; Soc.; 7.757; Soc. L., 1,913

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 192,673; Rep., 317,774; Proh.; 679 ; Soc., 7,041 ; Soc. Lab., 2,321
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 276;691; Rep., 681,153; Soc.; 32,265 ; Soc. Lab., 3,583; Soc., $20,079$.

MICHICAN.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Alcona | 1,048 | 267 | 453 | 573 | Lapeer | 5,558 | 1,307 | 1,937 | 3,345 |
| Alger | 1,272 | 471 | 650 | 687 | Leelanau | 2,185 | 415 | 763 | 984 |
| Allegan | 7,852 | 2,158 | 3,591 | 4,803 | Lenawee | 12,004 | 5,117 | 5,519 | 6,247 |
| Alpena. | 3,490 | 1,907 | 1,392 | 2,020 | Livingsto | 4,654 | 2,436 | 2,297 | 2,460 |
| Antrim | 2,255 | 519 | 932 | 1,336 | Luce. | 717 | 193 | 257 | 527 |
| rena | 1,528 | 673 | 938 | 911 | Mackinac | 1,685 | 932 | 908 | 1,082 |
| Baraga | 1,378 | 307 | 462 | 748 | Macomb | 9,791 | 3,029 | 3,108 | 4,552 |
| Barry. | 5,169 | 1,883 | 2,491 | 3,157 | Manistee | 3,274 | 2,196 | 2,177 | 2,360 |
| Bay | 13,933 | 7,011 | 5,996 | 6,708 | Marquet | 9,368 | 3,040 | 2,625 | 5,263 |
| Benz | 1,522 | 423 | 770 | 900 | Mason | 3,705 | 1,360 | 1,689 | 2,198 |
| Berrien | 15,795 | 4,866 | 6,054 | 7,511 | Mecosta | 3,951 | 1,149 | 1.478 | 2,455 |
| Branch | 5,712 | 2,182 | 3,062 | 3,100 | Menomin | 5,089 | 1,568 | 1,854 | 2,671 |
| Calhoun | 16,780 | 6,314 | 8,037 | 6,484 | Midland | 4,161 | 967 | 1.454 | 2,104 |
| Cass | 4,515 | 2,186 | 2,666 | 2,518 | Missauke | 1,812 | - 347 | +917 | 1,160 |
| Charlevoix | 3,090 | 706 | 1,152 | 1,877 | Monroe | 8,671 | 5,229 | 4,202 | 3,787 |
| Cheboygan | 2,487 | 1,291 | 1,389 | 1,576 | Montcalm | 6,676 | 1,694 | 2,801 | 3.894 |
| Chippew | 4,763 | 1,281 | 1,768 | 2,365 | Montmorency | 844 | 201 | 272 | 396 |
| Clare. | 1,772 | 510 | 769 | 1,049 | Muskegon | 11,778 | 3,494 | 4,465 | 5,692 |
| Clinton | 6,039 | 1,468 | 2,094 | 3,381 | Newaygo | 4,200 | 931 | 1,625 | 2,417 |
| Crawfor | 730 | , 363 | 450 | 409 | Oakland | 19,349 | 6,449 | 6,659 | 7.730 |
| Delta | 4,975 | 2,029 | 1,781 | 3,088 | Oceana | 3,562 | 786 | 1,387 | 1.957 |
| Dickin | 3,571 | 596 | 1,291 | 2,393 | Ogemaw | 1,695 | 448 | 743 | 878 |
| Eaton | 7,376 | 2,738 | 3,461 | 3,802 | Ontonago | 1,996 | 660 | 888 | 1,235 |
| Emm | 3,075 | 1,077 | 1,363 | 1,724 | Osceola | 3,612 | 772 | 1,285 | 2,193 |
| Genesee | 24,604 | 7,444 | 9,311 | 9,353 | Oscoda | 442 | 77 | 175 | 245 |
| Gladwin | 1,696 | 317 | 729 | 935 | Otsego. | 875 | 468 | 519 | 531 |
| Gogebic | 5,569 | 839 | 1,510 | 2,204 | Ottarra | 10,566 | 2,396 | 3,941 | 5,484 |
| Grand Travers | 4,097 | 1,163 | 1,848 | 1,917 | Presque Isle | 2,523 | 527 | 806 | 1,407 |
| Gratiot | 6,583 | 1,849 | 2,960 | 3,434 | Roscomm | 664 | 185 | 239 | 311 |
| Hillsdal | 6,717 | 2,478 | 3,424 | 3,463 | Saginaw | 20,529 | 8,522 | 8,434 | 9,544 |
| Houghto | 14,976 | 3,103 | 4,615 | 8,013 | Sanilac. | 7,299 | 1,152 | 1,867 | 4,639 |
| Huron. | 8,444 | 1,597 | 1,816 | 4,743 | Schoolcraft | 1,797 | 433 | 623 | 994 |
| Ingham | 18,524 | 7,093 | 7,664 | 7,846 | Shiawass | 7,221 | 2,605 | 3,308 | 3.926 |
| Ionia.. | 8,001 | 3,405 | 3,911 | 3,950 | St. Clair | 14,967 | 4,568 | 4,617 | 6,538 |
| Iosco | 2,025 | 551 | 729 | -984 | St. Josep | 6,052 | 2,723 | 3,567 | 3,132 |
| Iron | 3,548 | 504 | 877 | 2,139 | Tuscola | 7,310 | 1,276 | 2,329 | 4,461 |
| Isabelia | 5,113 | 1,634 | 2,143 | 2,700 | Van Buren | 6,954 | 2,007 | 3,225 | 4,302 |
| Jackson | 16,020 | 7,810 | 8,058 | 6,938 | Washtcna | 14,004 | 4,518 | 5,279 | 6,505 |
| Kalamazoo | 13,819 | 5,283 | 7,164 | 5,951 | Wayne | 224,122 | 52,529 | 60,935 | 70,056 |
| Kalkaska. | -891 | +225 | 430 20 | 16, 724 | Wexfor | 3,440 | 1,108 | 1,683 | 2,333 |
| Kent. . . ${ }^{\text {Kewcenaw. }}$ | 40,802 1,274 | 14,763 89 | $\begin{array}{r}20,364 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16,095 860 | Total | 762,865 | 233,450 | 283,993 | 337,952 |
| Kewcenaw. Lake. . . | 1, 933 | 263 | 347 | 588 | Total | 762,865 | 233,45 | 283,003 | 337,902 |

Governor (1922)-Cummins, Dem., 218,252; Groesbeck, Rep., 356.933; Blumenberg, Suc., 4.452;
Hoyt, Proh., 2,744; Markley, Soc.-Lab., 1,279
U. S. Senator (1922)-Ferris, Dem., 294,932; Townsend, Rep., 281,843.

Michigan voters, In 1922, defeated the income tax proposal.

## PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

187 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ (Pres.), Dem., 77,020; Rep., 136,199; Dem. (O'C.), 2,861; Proh., 1,271.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 141,095; Rep., 166,534; Gr., 9,060; Proh., 766; Anti-secret Soc., 75.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 78,503; Rep., 126,280; Gr., 73,313.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 131,301; Rep., 185,190; Gr., 34,895; Proh., 942; Lab., 312.
1882 (Gov.) Dem.-Gr., 154,269; Rep.; 149,697; Str. Gr., 2,006; Proh., 5,854.
1883 (Sup. Ct.), Dem.-Gr., 127,326; Rep., 119,870; Str. Gr., 541; Proh., 13,467.
1884 (Pres.), Dem.-Gr., 189,361; Rep., 192,669; Str. Gr., 753; Proh., 18,403. (Dem. Without Gr. vote, $149,835$. )
1884 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 186,887; Rep., 190,840; Str. Gr., 414; Proh., 22,207.
1885 (Reg't.) Dem.-Gr., 155,743; Rep., 138,358; Proh., 14,708.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 174,042; Rep., 181,474; Proh., 25,179.
1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 122,955; Rep., 156,426; U. L., 2,681; Proh., 16.380.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,651.
1891 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,271; Rep., 153,211; Indus., 9,121; Proh., 14,144 .
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 202,296; Rep., 222,708; Peo. 19,931; Proh., 20,857; Scat., 925.
1893 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,712; Rep., 164,754; Pop., 14,469; Proh., 14,526.
1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 221,022; Rep., 304,431; N. D., 9,738; Proh.. 5,499.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 236,994; Rep., 293,072 Gold D., 6,905 ; Proh., 4,938; Nat, 1,815; Soc. L., 293; Scat., 585.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Jem. and Pop., 139,307; Rep: 210,721; N. D., 30,729; Proh., 7,936.
1900 (Pres.), Dcm. and Pop., 211,685; Rep., 316,269; Soc. D., 2,826; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 833; Soc. L., 903.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,077; Rep., 211,261; Soc. D., 4,271; Proh., 11,326; Soc. L., 1,264.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 135,392; Rep., 364,957; Soc., 9,042 ; Proh., 13,441; Soc. L., 1,036; Pop., 1,159.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 175,771; Rep., 335,580; Soc., 11,586; Proh., 16,974; Soc. L., 1,096; Ind., 760; Unattached, 63.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 159,670; Rep., 202,863; Proh., 9,989.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 155,372; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 150,721; Rep., 152,244; Prog., 214.584 ; Soc., 23,'211; Proh., 8,934 ; Soc. L., 1,252. 1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. L., 497.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,775; Rep., 339,097; Soc., 16,120; Proh., 8,139; Soc. L., 842.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 264,441; Rep., 263,724; Soc.. 15,040; Proh., 7,255; Soc. L., 963 .
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 158,142; Rep., 266,738; Soc. 7,068; Proh., 1,637; Soc. L., 790 .
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,054; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.
1920 (Pres.) ; Dem., 233,450; Rep., 762,865; Soc., 28,947; Proh., 9,646; Soc. Lab., 2,539; Farm-Lab., 10,372.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 310,566; Rep., 703,180; Soc. 23,542; Proh., 6,990; Soc. Lab., 2,097; Farm-Lab., 11,817.

MINNESOTA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$. )

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | CoUnties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Aitkin. | 2,933 | 613 | 877 | 1,122 | Martin | 5,142 | 1,221 | 1,750 | 1,741 |
| Anoka. | 3,505 | 865 | 1,171 | 1,262 | Meeker | 4,693 | 878 | 1,475 | 1,780 |
| Becker | 4,811 | 901 | 1,453 | 1,761 | Mille Lacs | 3,521 | 526 | 1.113 | 1,127 |
| Beltra | 4,518 | 1,427 | 1,912 | 1,331 | Morrison. | 5,371 | 1,131 | 1,650 | 1,887 |
| Benton | 2,920 | 554 | 945 | 1,020 | Mower. | 6,339 | 1,061 | 1,572 | 2,520 |
| Big Stom | 2,415 | 451 | 869 | 810 | Murray | 3,270 | 698 | 1,193 | 1,137 |
| Blue Ea | 8,894 | 1,974 | 2,211 | 2,864 | Nicollet | 4,115 | 556 | 814 | 1,288 |
| Brown | 5,841 | 796 | 1,101 | 2,078 | Nobles. | 4,420 | 982 | 1,280 | 1,413 |
| Carlto | 2,833 | 1,152 | 1,115 | 1,096 | Norman | 3,451 | 481 | 1,076 | 1,046 |
| Carve | 5,073 | 562 | 960 | 1,950 | Olmsted | 7.130 | 1,756 | 1,926 | 2,101 |
| Cass. | 3,242 | 710 | 1,260 | 982 | Otter Ta | 11,084 | 1,741 | 2,858 | 4,328 |
| Chippew | 3,532 | 960 | 1,134 | 1,311 | Penningto | 2,320 | 768 | 1,004 | 868 |
| Chisag | 4,361 | 484 | 944 | 1,749 | Pine. | 3,879 | 1,127 | 1,507 | 1,531 |
| Clay. | 4,943 | 1,335 | 1,716 | 1,549 | Pipeston | 3,106 | . 490 | , 732 | 1,010 |
| Clearw | 1,788 | 340 | 544 | 493 | Polk. | 8,197 | 2,111 | 3,498 | 2,471 |
| Cook | 467 | 98 | 162 | 125 | Pope | 3,466 | 709 | 1,121 | 1,321 |
| Cottonwood | 3,882 | 451 | 762 | 1,425 | Ramsey | 40,204 | 21,110 | 22,291 | 13,317 |
| Crow Wing | 5,262 | 1,077 | 1,568 | 1,715 | Red Lake | 1,308 | 558 | 694 | 463 |
| Dakota | 5,373 | 2,190 | 2,373 | 1,881 | Redwood | 5,589 | 880 | 1,361 | 2,029 |
| Dodge | 3,386 | 516 | 895 | 1,260 | Renville | 5,995 | 1,283 | 1,660 | 2,432 |
| Dougl | 4,428 | 733 | 1,398 | 1,709 | Rice. | 6,500 | 2,040 | 2,083 | 2,408 |
| Fariba | 6,687 | 869 | 1,123 | 2,184 | Rock | 3,121 | 442 | 705 | 1,196 |
| Fillmo | 7,341 | 899 | 1,313 | 2,945 | Roseau | 2,387 | 500 | 834 | 821 |
| Freebo | 6,772 | 1,131 | 1,347 | 2,418 | St. Lou | 27,987 | 14,767 | 12,056 | 10,834 |
| Goodh | 9,330 | 1,118 | 1,875 | 3,471 | Scott | 3,015 | 1,253 | 1,361 | 972 |
| Grant | 2,427 | 533 | 778 | 878 | Sherbu | 2,747 | 307 | 731 | 965 |
| Hennepin | 90,517 | 28,911 | 36,395 | 27,957 | Sibley | 4,198 | 502 | 973 | 1,737 |
| Houston. | 4,191 | 598 | 744 | 1,783 | Stearn | 13,566 | 1,616 | 3,350 | 4,312 |
| Hubba | 2,238 | 453 | 799 | 685 | Stecle | 4,243 | 1,167 | 1,497 | 1,734 |
| Isanti | 3,007 | 405 | 935 | 1,123 | Steven | 2,339 | 457 | 787 | 943 |
| Itasca | 3,973 | 1,930 | 1,504 | 1,163 | Swift | 3,553 | 985 | 1,181 | 1,335 |
| Jackeon | 4,313 | 715 | 1,272 | 1,503 | Todd | 5,448 | 1,464 | 1,922 | 1,919 |
| Kanabe | 2,436 | 332 | 608 | . 776 | Travers | 1,759 | 550 | 779 | 774 |
| Kandiyo | 4,759 | 1,282 | 1,968 | 1,612 | Wabasha | 4,907 | 1,275 | 1,449 | 1,787 |
| Kittson | 2,485 | 599 | 749 | 709 | Wadena | 2,635 | 503 | 651 | 938 |
| Koochiching | 1,786 | 859 | 1,089 | 474 | Waseca | 3,626 | 1,257 | 1,178 | 1,522 |
| Lac Qui Parle | 4,219 | 653 | 1,047 | 1,614 | Washington | 5,852 | 1,558 | 1,610 | 2,167 |
| Lake. | 990 | 594 | 506 | 401. | Watonwan | 3,510 | -647 | -801 | 1,300 |
| Le Sueu | 4,059 | 1,853 | 1,723 | 1,430. | Wllkin | 2,106 | 561 | 808 | 690 |
| Lincoln | 2,548 | 673 | 1,174 | 777 | Winona | 7,888 | 2,896 | 2,907 | 2,916 |
| Lyon | 4,557 | 1,232 | 1,893 | 1,389 | Wright. | 7,013 | 1,299 | 2,262 | 2,683 |
| Mcleod. | 5,430 1,076 | 1,139 | 1,305 | 1,772 | Yellow Medici | 4,225 | 814 | 1,238 | 1,501 |
| Marnomen | 1,076 | 885 | 1,513 | 1,461 | Total. | 519,421 | 142,994 | 79,152 | 179,544 |

Governor (1922)-Indrehus, Dem., 79,899; Preus, Rep., 309,748; Johnson, Farm-Lab., 295,448.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Anna Olcson, Dem., 79,899; Kellogg, Rep., 241,925; Shipstead, Farm-Lab.; 325,396

Minnesota, in 1922. voted to loan the credit of the State to help farmelia.

## PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1881 (Gov.), Dem., 36,655; Rep., 64,485.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 57,819; Rep., 72,404; Proh., 4,924. 1884 (Pres.), Dem., 70,065; Rep., 111,685; Gr., 3,583; Proh., 4,684.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 104,464; Rep., 107,064; Proh., 8,966.
1888 (Pres.), Dcm., 104,385; Rep., 142,492; Proh., 15,311; W. L., 1,094
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 85,844; Rep., 88,111; For. Alli., 58,514; Proh., 8,424.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 100,920; Rep., 122,823; Pop., 29,313; Proh, 14,182.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 53,579; Rep., 147,944; Pop., 87,931, Proh., 6,879.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 139,626; Rep., 193,501; Gold D., 3,202; Proh., 4,343; Soc. L., 915.
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh.. 5,299.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 112,901; Rep., 190,461; Proh., 8,555; Soc. D., 3,065 ; Soc. L., 1,329
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 150,651; Rep., 152,905.
1902 (Gov.), Fus., 99,375; Rep., 155,861; Proh., 5,735; Soc., 3,074; Peo., 5,347; Soc. L., 2,426 ; Nat., 2,393.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 148,091; Rep., 141,847.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 55,187; Rep., 216,651; Proh., 6,253; Soc., 11,692; Soc. L., 974; Pon., 2,103.

1906 (Gov.), Fus., 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh.; 7,709; Soc., 5,006.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 173,845; Rep., 155,667; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593 .
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 109,594; Rep., 195,876; Proh., 8,658; Soc., 10,021; S. L., 843; Pop., 1,309; Ind., 420.

1910 (Gov.) Fus., 103,779; Rep., 164,185; Proh., 8,960; Soc., 6,510; S. L., 6,510; Pub. Own., 11,173. 1912 (Gov.), Dem., 99,659; Rep., 129,688; Prog., 33,455; Proh., 29,876; Pub. Own., 25,769.
1912 (Pres.), Dem. 106,426; Rep., 64,334; Prog., 125,856; Soc., 27,505; Proh., 7,886; S. L., 2,212.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog.; 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus. L., 3,861.
1916:(U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Proh., 78,425.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 179,152; Rep., 179,544; Prog.; 290; Proh., 7,793; Soc., 20,117; S. L., 468.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 93,112; Rep., 245,841; Soc.; 26,306; Proh., 19,884; Indus. L., 5,476.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,793; Rep., 166,515; Nat., 6,648: Farm-Lab., 111,948; Soc., 7,794.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Kep., 206,555; Nat., 137,274.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 142,994; Rep., 519,421; Soc.; 56,106; Proh., 11,489; Soc. Lab., 5,828.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 81,293; Rep., 415,805; Ind.; 281,402; Soc., 5,124.

MISSISSIPPI.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916. )

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |
| Adams | 642 | 114 | 671 | 42 | Lincoln | 774 | 421 | 1,282 | 105 |
| Alcorn | 1,336 | 354 | 1,452 | 125 | Lowndes. | 928 | 51 | 1,028 | 29 |
| Amite | 1,578 | 90 | 1,024 | 16 | Madison | 831 | 57 | 782 | 36 |
| Attala. | 1,187 | 270 | 1,267 | 110 | Marion. | 613 | 143 | , 792 | 51 |
| Benton Bolivar | 1,405 1,039 | 124 | 718 | 38 | Marshall | 823 1 | 30 | 1,017 | 8 |
| Bolivar. | 1,039 875 | 326 |  |  | Monroe.... | 1,881 81 | 139 57 | $\begin{array}{r}1,684 \\ \hline 997\end{array}$ | 82 |
| Calhoun Carroll. | 875 669 | 160 184 | 1,225 943 | 45 | Montgomery | 846 1,088 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 182 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1.697 1,459 | 35 |
| Carroll... <br> Chickasaw | 669 944 | 184 | 943 1,215 | 34 <br> 47 | Neshoba Newton. | 1,088 | 182 | 1,459 | 69 19 |
| Choctaw. | 779 | 191 | - 873 | 53 | Noxubee | -701 | 24 | -656 | 10 |
| Claiborne | 401 | 14 | 435 | 5 | Oktibbeha | 778 | 70 | 911 | 48 |
| Clarke | 807 | 47 | 1,092 | 49 | Panola. | 843 | 80 | 1,262 | 29 |
| Clay | 771 | 48 | 832 | 27 | Pearl River | 464 | 53 | 521 | 35 |
| Coahom | 882 | 61 | 697 | 21 | Perry | 271 | 69 | 395 | 32 |
| Copiah. | 1,300 | 60 | 1,486 | 20 | Pike. | 1,114 | 153 | 1,451 | 53 |
| Covington | 649 | 257 | 836 | 63 | Pontotoc | 992 | 439 | 1,314 | 110 |
| De soto. | 806 | 27 | 861 | 12 | Prentiss. | 992 | 496 | 1,342 | 164 |
| Forrest | 1,146 | 140 | 1,146 | 54 | Quitman | 377 | 39 | , 272 | 12 |
| Franklin | 641 | 203 | -169 | 22 | Rankin | 905 | 43 | 1,104 | 8 |
| George. | 263 | 56 | 341 | 32 | Scott. | 1,055 | 64 | 1,106 | 25 |
| Greene. | 337 | 24 | 399 | 32 | Sharkey | 228 | 7 | 246 | 6 |
| Grenada | 533 | 12 | 649 | 28 | Simpsoll | 902 | 109 | 966 | 34 |
| Hancock | 305 | 130 | 512 | 68 | Smith | 968 | 265 | 1,271 | 30 |
| Harrison | 1,270 | 314 | 1,395 | 197 | Stone. | 299 | 16 | 451 | 31 |
| Hinds. | 2,510 | 151 | 2,220 | 97 | Sunflower | 1,066 | 47 | 879 | 20 |
| Holmes | 917 | 69 | 1,070 | 21 | Tallahatchie. | 1,092 | 69 | 1,061 | 6 |
| Humphreys. | 316 | 21 |  |  | Tate. | 876 | 117 | 1,074 | 18 |
| Issaquena. . | 83 | 13 | 94 | 8 | Tippah | 955 | 237 | 1,547 | 82 |
| Itawamba. | 1,023 | 198 | 1,407 | 184 | Tishomingo | 841 | 387 | 1,031 | 175 |
| Jackson. | 577 | 121 | . 743 | 87 | Tunica. | 256 | 2 | 173 |  |
| Jasper. | 899 | 98 | 1,040 | 38 | Union. | 1,224 | 429 | 1,666 | 89 |
| Jefferson | 430 | 14 | 456 | 3 | Walthal | 464 | 139 | 665 | 12 |
| Jeff. Davi | 485 | 179 | 634 | 45 | Warren. | 1,082 | 161 | 1,204 | 73 |
| Joncs. | 1,396 | 419 | 1,664 | 196 | Washington | 776 | 60 | 836 | 47 |
| Kemper | 734 | 129 | 939 | 71 | Wayne. | 547 | 112 | 787 | 47 |
| Lafayette | 873 | 321 | 1,370 | 47 | Webster. | 576 | 299 | 944 | 143 |
| Lamar. | 672 | 192 | 744 | 89 | Wiikinson | 416 | 15 | 460 | 8 |
| Lauderdale | 2,539 | 228 | 3,058 | 157 | Winston | 932 | 113 | 1,152 | 47 |
| Lawrence | 526 | 131 | 725 | 18 | Yalobusha. | 892 | 82 | 1,175 | 49 |
| Leake | 1,082 | 121 | 1,434 | 31 | Yazoo. | 948 | 46 | 1,146 | 25 |
| Lefiore | 1,652 ${ }^{1,09}$ | 102 39 | 1.683 853 | 91 28 | Total | 69,277 | 11,576 | 80,422 | 4,253 |

U. S. Scnator (1922)-Stcphens, Dem., 63,639; Cook, Rep., 3,362; Rosc, 1,273.

## PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1872 (Pres.), Dcm and L., 47,288; Rcp., 82,175.
1576 (Prcs.), Dcm., 112,173; Rep., 52,605.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 75,750; Rep., 34,854.
1884 (Prcs.), Dem., 76,510; Rep., 43,509.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,467; Rep., 31,120; Proh., 258.

1892 (Pres.), Dcm., 40,288; Rep., 1,342; Peo., 10,102; Proh., 995.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Pco., 63,793; Rep., 5,123; Nat. Dem., 1,071; Proh., 485; Soc. Lab., 35,454; Ind. Proli., 13,960.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 51,706; Rep., 5,753; Pop., 1,644.
1903 (Gov.). Dem., 32.191; no opposition.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 53,376; Rep., 3,189; Pop., 1,425; Soc., 393.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 60,876; Rep., 4.505; Soc., 978; Pop., 1,165
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 40,200; Soc., 3,822.
1911 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 32,237; Soc., 8,922
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 57,164; Rep., 1,511; Prog., 3,627; Soc., 2,017
*1915 (Gov.), Dem., 50,541; Soc., 4,406.
*1916 (Pres.), Dcm., 80,422; Rep., 4,253; Soc.; 1,484; Prog., 520.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290.
1919 (Gov.), Dcm., no opposition.
1920 (Prcs.), Dem., 69,277; Rep., 11,576; Soc., 1,639. *No returns received from Bolivar County.

MISSOURI.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Adair | 2,534 | 4,861 | 2,275 | 2,681 | McDonald | 2,242 | 2,921 | 1,631 | 1,414 |
| Andre | 2,466 | 3,913 | 1,853 | 2,087 | Macon | 5,626 | 6,009 | 3,805 | 3,034 |
| Atchison | 2,227 | 3,236 | 1,697 | 1,626 | Madison | 1,830 | 2,023 | 1,310 | 1,230 |
| Audrain | 5,514 | 3,827 | 3,572 | 1,741 | Maries. | 1,677 | 1,445 | 1,319 | 725 |
| Barry | 3,729 | 5,162 | 2,752 | 2,683 | Marion | 6,719 | 4,660 | 4,534 | 2,759 |
| Barto | 3,040 | 3,480 | 2,217 | 1,597 | Mercer | 1,044 | 3,170 | 1,042 | 1,733 |
| Bates | 4,433 | 5,039 | 3,255 | 2,597 | Miller | 1,833 | 3,555 | 1,395 | 1,862 |
| Bento | 1,506 | 3,367 | 1,285 | 1,842 | Mississipp | 2,442 | 2,193 | 1,874 | 1,330 |
| Bollinge | 2,019 | 2,869 | 1,538 | 1,624 | Moniteau | 2,405 | 3,535 | 1,675 | 1,742 |
| Boone. | 8,748 | 4,077 | 5,601 | 2,180 | Monroe | 6,136 | 1,406 | 3,738 | 748 |
| Bucha | 16,188 | 1,719 | 10,973 | 7,761 | Montgom | 3,103 | 3,910 | 1,988 | 2,079 |
| Butler | 2,662 | 4,601 | 2,135 | 2,717 | Morgan. | 1,834 | 2,911 | 1,368 | $1,578$ |
| Caldwell | 2,498 | 4,168 | 1,683 | 2,069 | New Ma | 3,637 | 3,745 | 2,715 | 2,039 |
| Calloway | 6,035 | 3,274 | 3,882 | 2,009 | Newton | 4,078 | 5,541 | 3,158 | $2,929$ |
| Camden | 1,034 | 2,276 | 930 | 1,261 | Nodawa | 5,504 | 6,671 | 3,874 | 3,540 |
| Cape Gi | 4,584 | 7,537 | 2,993 | 3,753 | Oregon | 1,961 | 1,319 | 1,799 | 660 |
| Carroll | 4,075 | 5,609 | 2,822 | 2,978 | Osage. | 1,118 | 3,699 | 1,383 | 1,769 |
| Carter | 930 | 1,057 | , 586 | 469 | Ozark | 1,569 | 2,457 | 651 | 1,331 |
| Cass | 5,030 | 4,055 | 3,337 | 2,104 | Pemis | 3,901 | 4,443 | 2,447 | 2,076 |
| Cedar | 1,936 | 3,488 | 1,410 | 1,874 | Perry | 1,504 | 3,652 | 1,396 | 1,988 |
| Chariton | 4,675 | 4,331 | 3,135 | 2,183 | Pettis | 6,561 | 8,595 | 4,665 | 4,319 |
| Christi | 919 | 3,795 | . 938 | 1,978 | Phelp | 2,422 | 2,692 | 1,887 | 1,487 |
| Clark | 2,383 | 3,310 | 1,692 | 1,782 | Pike. | 5,034 | 3,860 | 3,344 | 2,322 |
| Clay | 6,283 | 2,804 | 3,902 | 1,307 | Platt | 4,361 | 1,724 | 2,974 | 921 |
| Clint | 3,304 | 3,165 | 2,153 | 1,551 | Polk | 2,847 | 4,967 | 2,149 | 2,613 |
| Cole. | 4.167 | 5,878 | 2,915 | 2,746 | Pula | 1,978 | 1,853 | 1,339 | 1,003 |
| Coope | 3,657 | 5,151 | 2,537 | 2,830 | Putna | 1,315 | 3,880 | 1,035 | 2,106 |
| Crawi | 1,658 | 2,623 | 1,312 | 1,642. | Ralls | 2.803 | 1,362 | 1,994 | 826 |
| Dade | 1,892 | 3,540 | 1,618 | 1,941 | Rando | 8,115 | 3,768 | 5,081 | 2,111 |
| Dalla | 1,100 | 2,665 | 1,022 | 1,428 | Ray | 4,865 | 3,228 | 3,380 | 1,718 |
| Davie | 3,560 | 4,458 | 2,375 | 2,342 | Reyn | 1,837 | 1,173 | 1,209 | 592 |
| DeK | 2,121 | 3,001 | 1,647 | 1,640 | Ripley | 1.735 | 1,752 | 1,325 | 1,053 |
| Dent | 1,907 | 2,204 | 1,457 | 1,252 | St. Char | 2,472 | 6,645 | 1,914 | 3,518 |
| Dougla | 577 | 3,237 | 737 | 1,730 | St. Clair | 2,296 | 3,249 | 1,881 | 1,718 |
| Dunkli | 5,199 | 4,455 | 3,723 | 1,924 | St. Francois | 1,149 | 1,917 | 3,675 | 3,015 |
| Franklin | 2,814 | 8,712 | 2,468 | 4,325 | Ste. Genevie | 5,300 | 5,502 | 1,218 | 1,137 |
| Gascona | 454 | 4,481 | 510 | 2,513 | St. Louis | 12,438 | 25,008 | 7,587 | 12,485 |
| Gentry | 3,374 | 3,442 | 2,104 | 1,823 | Saline | 7,114 | 5,613 | 4,503 | 2,965 |
| Greene | 11.514 | 15,755 | 7,191 | 7,543 | Schuyler | 1,993 | 1,806 | 1,341 | 996 |
| Grundy | 2,721 | 5,123 | 1,789 | 2,481 | Scotlan | 2,122 | 2,509 | 1,592 | 1,248 |
| Harriso | 2,502 | 5,151 | 2,205 | 2,741 | Scott | 4,257 | 4,204 | 2,816 | 2,285 |
| Henry | 5.367 | 5,313 | 3,653 | 2,727 | Shanno | 1,661 | 1,639 | 1,213 | 783 |
| Hicko | 532 | 2,131 | 552 | 1,144 | Shelby | 3,935 | 2,128 | 2,549 | 1,195 |
| Holt | 2,329 | 4,153 | 1,615 | 2,030 | Stodd | 4,428 | 4,641 | 3,274 | 2.482 |
| Howa | 4,735 | 2,125 | 2,866 | 1,121 | Stone. | 672 | 2,749 | 621 | 1,525 |
| How | 2,323 | 4,344 | 1,861 | 2,132 | Sulliva | 3,473 | 4,476 | 2,446 | 2,420 |
| Iron | 1,554 | 1,563 | 1,027 | 874 | Taney | 913 | 2,001 | 679 | 1,123 |
| Jackson | 76,791 | 78,875 | 44,556 | 32,943 | Texas | 2,965 | 3,552 | 2,291 | 1,879 |
| Jasper | 11,006 | 17,074 | 10,513 | 9,358 | Vernon | 5,419 | 4,645 | 3,776 | 2,211 |
| Jefferson | 4,684 | 5,730 | 3,021 | 3,310 | Warren | 545 | 3,512 | 487 | 1,752 |
| Johnso | 5,444 | 5,700 | 3,701 | 2,966 | Washing | 1,837 | 2,618 | 1,394 | 1,657 |
| Knox | 2,250 | 2,749 | 1,657 | 1,460 | Wayne | 2,072 | 2,380 | 1,594 | 1,528 |
| Laclede | 2,183 | 3,469 | 1,755 | 1,877 | Webster | 2,428 | 4,0c9 | 1,903 | 2,114 |
| Lafayett | 6,169 | 7,471 | 4,073 | 4,049 | Worth | 1,532 | 1,888 | 1,079 | 892 |
| Lawrenc | 3,532 | 6,093 | 2,809 | 3,228 | Wright | 2,008 | 3,661 | 1,593 | 2,176 |
| Lewis | 3,542 | 2,810 | 2,357 | 1,429 | St. Louis City | 106,047. | 163,280 |  |  |
| Linn. | 5,184 | 5,557 | 3,441 | 2,801 | Total | 574,799 | 727,162 | 398,032 | 369,339 |
| Livingston... | 3,666 | 5,093 | 2,609 | 2,424 |  |  |  |  |  |

U. S. Senator (1922)-Reed, Dem., 506,264; Brewster, Rep., 462,009.

The Anti-Saloon League and other "drys" opposed Reed. Both Reed and Brewster attacked the Ku Klux Klan. The vote in St. Louis was: Reed, 104,680; Brewster, 60,878. Reed's total plurality in the State was 44,255 , of which 43,802 was given to him in St. Louis. Every other large city in Missouri voted against him.

## PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 285,988; Rep. Gr., 202,929; Proh., 2,151.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 229,125; Rè., 178,490; Gr., 12,430; Proh., 3,504.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 255,764; Rep., 242,533; U. L., 15,388: Proh., 4,387.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 261,974; Rep., 236,257: U. L., 18,632; Proh., 4,539.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 268,398; Rep., 226,918; Pop., 41,213; Proh., 4,331.
1894 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 226,547; Rep., 229,691; Pop., 42,463; Proh., 3,099; Soc. L., 1,572.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 363,667; Rep., 304,940; Gold D., 2,355: Proh., 2,169; Nat., 293; Soc. L., 595.
1898 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 285,778; Rep., 255,428; Peo., 9,937; Proh., 2,933; Soc. D., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,063. 1900 (Gov.), Dem., 350,045; Rep., 317,905; Pop., 4,356: Proh., 5,195.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 351,922; Rep., 314,092; Pop., 4,244; Proh., 5,965; Soc. D., 6,128; Soc. L., 1,294. 1002 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 273,081; Rep., 228,397; Soc., 5,335; Proh., 4,995; Pub., 3,358; S. L., 969 ; Allied, 1,841.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 296,312; Rep., 321,449; Soc., 13,009; Proh., 7,191: Soc. L., 1,674; Pop $.4,226$. 1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 292,421: Rep., 283,417.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 340,053; Rep., 355,932; Soc., 14,505; Proh., 4,169; Pop.: 1,058.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 346,574; Rep., 347,203; Proh.,
4,198; Soc., 15,391; S. L., 867 ; Ind., 397.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 330,746; Rep., 207,821; Prog.: 124,371; Soc., 28,466; Proh., 5,380; S. L., 1,778.
1912 (Gov.), Dem.. 337,019; Rep., 217,817; Prog.,
1914 (U. S. Sen.); Dem.. 311,573; Rep., 257,056, Prog.. 27,614; Proh., 3,847; Soc., 16,853; S. L. 1,251 .
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 398,032; Rep., 369,339; Soc.; 14,612; Proh.. 3,884; S. L., 902.
1916 Gov.), Dem., 382,355 ; Rep., 380,092 ; Soc.; 14,555; Prog., 4,041; Proh., 4,009; S. L. 946.
1916(U.S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc.; 14,659; S. L., 962 .
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 267,397; Rep., 302,680.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 574,799; Rep., 727,162; Soc.; 20,242; Soc. Lab., 2,164; Farm.-Lab., 3,291; Proh., 5,142
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 580,626; Rep., 722,024; Soc.; 19,849; Soc. Lab., 1,620; Proh., 3,974; Farm.-Lab. 3,003.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 589,498; Rep., 711,161; Soc., 20,002: Soc. Lab., 1,675; Farm.-Lab., 3,158.

MONTANA.
(Presidentlal vote, 1920.)

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox Jem. | Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> D.m. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beaverhead | 2,049 | 833 | Hill | 2,230 | 1,388 | Rlchland | 1,759 | 744 |
| Big Horn | 1,062 | 475 | Jefferson | 969 | 1,688 | Rosebud. | 1,624 | 555 |
| Blaine. | 1,720 | 848 | Lewis \& Cla | 4,348 | 2,413 | Roosevelt | 2,239 | 873 |
| Broadwa | +723 | -622 | Liberty. | ,757 | - 331 | Sanders. | 1,035 | 741 |
| Carbon Carter | 2,700 | 1,107 | Lincoln. | 1,187 | 683 | Sheridan. | 1,335 | 610 |
| Caseade | 782 | 342 | Madison | 1,672 | 877 | Silver Bow | 10,074 | 6,394 |
| Choutea | 2,646 | 1,436 | Meagher | , 744 | 3 | Sweet Gra | 1,721 | 664 349 |
| Custer | 2,347 | 1,127 | Mineral | 347 | 362 | Teton... | 1,319 | 671 |
| Daniels | , 811 | - 289 | Missoula | 4,374 | 3,292 | Toole | 861 | 405 |
| Dawso | 1,784 | 875 | Musselsh | 1,910 | 951 | Treasur | 517 | 174 |
| Deer Lod | 3,130 | 1,567 | Park | 2,537 | 1,455 | Valley | 2,096 | 895 |
| Fallon. | 1,064 | 381 | Philiips. | 1,693 | 648 | Wheatlan | 1,250 | 520 |
| Fergus | 5,858 | 3,371 | Pondera | 1,654 | 893 | Wibaux | 692 | 223 |
| Flathea | 3,900 | 2,241 | Powder Riv | 955 | 330 | Yellowstone | 5,714 | 2,782 |
| Gailatin | 3,238 | 2,370 | Powell | 1,345 | 787 | Golden Valley | 1,185 | 381 |
| Garfield | 1,226 | 1,484 | Pralrle | 881 | 242 |  |  |  |
| Glaeier | 1,297 $\mathbf{9 4 9}$ | 531 439 | Raval |  | 1,224 | Total | 09,430 | 57,372 |

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Counties. | Wilson, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Hu} \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes; Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beaverhead | 1,463 | 1,455 | H111 | 3,241 | 1,709 | Richland | 1,947 | 1,223 |
| Big Horn | 740 | 497 | Jefferson | 1,124 | 712 | Rosebud. | 1,608 | 1,337 |
| Blaine. | 1,261 | 857 | Lewis \& Cla | 4,337 | 3,423 | Sanders. | 1,178 | 793 |
| Broadwat | 1,100 | 584 | Lincoln. | 1,186 | 807 | Sheridan. | 3,264 | 1,724 |
| Carbon | 1,926 | 1,708 | Madison. | 1,672 | 1,379 | Silver Bow | 13,084 | 6,757 |
| Caseade. | 6,612 | 3,253 | Meagher | 1,482 | 1,158 | Stillwater. | 1,197 | 918 |
| Chouteau | 2,738 | 1,486 | Mineral | 781 | 251 | Sweet Gras | 839 | 890 |
| Custer | 2,602 | 1,615 | Missoula | 4,060 | 2,926 | Teton | 2,273 | 1,603 |
| Dawson | 2,845 | 2,105 | Musselsh | 2,036 | 1,738 | Toole | 1,075 | 698 |
| Deer Lodge | 4,171 | 1,860 | Park. | 2,050 | 1,957 | Valley | 2,102 | 1.111 |
| Falion... | 1,845 | 1,169 | Phillips | 1,252 | 999 | Wibaux | 585 | 466 |
| Fergus | 5,749 | 3,290 | Powell | 1,340 | 939 | Yellowstone | "4,259 | 3,281 |
| Flathead | 2,978 | 2,913 | Prairie | 1922 | - 535 | Tot | $\overline{101,063}$ |  |
| Granlte | 3,661 81 | 2,527 574 |  | 1,967 | 1,623 | Tota | 101,063 | 66,750 |

U. S. Senator 1922)-Wheeler, Dem., 88,205; Riddick, Rep., 69,464; Ambrose, Soc., 1,068.

Montana, in 1922. voted for a Soidier Bonus.

## PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 7,799; Rep., 6,371.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 12,398; Rep., 10,914.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 13,584; Rep., 13,385.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 17,990; Rep., 14,272.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 17,360; Rep., 22,486; Proh., 148. 1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 15,411: Rep, 15,128
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 17,581; Rep., 18,851; Pop., 7,334; Proh., 549.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 17,650; Rep., 18,187; Pop.,
7,794; Proh., 543.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 10,369; Rep., 23,140; Pop., 15,240; Proll., 519.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 42,537; Rep., 10,494; Proh., 186. 1898 (Cong.), Dem., 23,351; Rep., 14,823; Pop., 11,607.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 37,146; Rep., 25,373; Soc. D., 708; Proh., 298; Pop., 110; Soc. L., 111.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 31,119; Rep., 22,691; Ind. Dem:, 9.188; Soc. D., 505.

1902 (Sup. Jus.), Fus., 21,204; Rep., 31,690; Soe., 2,466.
1904 (Pres.), Fuls., 21,773; Rep., 34,932; Soc., 5,676; Proh., 335; Soc. L., 208; Pop., 1,520.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431. 1906 (Cong.), Dem., 22,874; Rep., 28,268; Soc., 4,638; Pop., 261.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 29,032; Rep., 32,819; Soc., 5,318.
1908 (Pres.), Dem.. 29,326; Rep., 32,333; Soc., 5,855; Proh., 827; Ind., 1,200.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112. 1910 (Cong.), Dem., 28,180; Rep., 32,525.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 27,041; Rep., 18,512; Prog., 22,456; Só., 10,885; Proh., 32.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 25,381; Rep., 22,950; Prog.; 18,881; Sóc., 12,566 .
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 37,012; Rep., 26,161; Prog.; 6.694 ; Soc., 12,278

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 101,063; Rep., 66,750; Prog., 302: Soc., $9,564$.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 85,683; Rep., 76,547; Soc.; 11,342.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soe.; 9,292.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 57,372; Rep., 109,430; F.-L. 12,204.
1920 (Gov.), Dem.. 74,875; Rep., 111,113.

NEBRASKA.
(Presldential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| - Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. | Wiison, Dem. | Hu <br> ghes; Rep. |
| Adams. | 4,549 | 1,932 | 2,657 | 2,041 | Cedar | 3,906 | 1,279 | 1,715 | 1,727 |
| Antelope | 3,322 | 1,154 | 1,881 | 1,495 | Chase. | +976 | 414 | 1. 551 | 1. 369 |
| Arthur.. | 167 | 94 | 286 | 143 | Cherry. | 1,636 | 711 | 1,734 | 1,091 |
| Banner | 258 328 | 69 176 | 166 246 | 142 | Cheyenn Ciay.. | 1,857 3,390 | 606 1,466 |  | 1.093 1.737 |
| Blalne | 328 3,108 | 1,461 | 2,005 | 1,225 | Colfax | - 1,392 | 1,468 | 1,928 | 1,897 |
| Box But | 1,630 | -756 | 914 | 591 | Cuming | 3,177 | 764 | 1,424 | 1.551 |
| Boyd. | 1,482 | 527 | 852 | 809 | Custer | 4,974 | 2,739 | 3,609 | 2,047 |
| Brown | 1,417 | 558 | 901 | 528 | Dakota | 1,525 | 873 | 1,032 | 612 |
| Buffal | 4,954 | 2,258 | 2,877 | 2,216 | Dawes. | 1,801 | 900 | 1,088 | 751 |
| Burt | 2,969 | 1,194 | 1,425 | 1,508 | Dawson | 3,384 | 1,444 | 1,989 | 1,444 |
| Butie | 2,478 | 1,918 | 2, 332 | 1,120 | Deuel | . 684 | 321 | 1.340 | 181 |
|  | 3,575 | 2,192 | 2,595 | 1.927 | Dlxon | 2,435 | 911 | 1.550 | 1,208 |

NEBRASKA-Continued.

| COUNTHES. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | COUNTIES. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Dodge | 4,832 | 1,799 | 2,644 | 2,446 | Morrill | 1,366 | 667 | 888 | 470 |
| Douglas | 28,543 | 18,439 | 24,796 | 14,557 | Nance | 1,877 | 746 | 1,165 | 930 |
| Dundy. | 1,094 | 375 | 370 | 347 | Nemaha | 2,888 | 1,512 | 1,658 | 1,438 |
| Fillmor | 2,803 | 1,549 | 1,911 | 1,561 | Nuckolls | 2,367 | 1,337 | 1,732 | 1,411 |
| Frank | 2,294 | 1,030 | 1,345 | 1,081 | Otoe. | 3,869 | 1,671 | 2,344 | 2,121 |
| Frontier | 1,750 | 673 | 1,138 | 736 | Pawnee | 2,510 | 972 | 1,171 | 1,228 |
| Furnas | 2,445 | 1,371 | 1,607 | 1,163 | Perkins | 722 | 387 | 397 | 210 |
| Gage | 6,059 | 2,477 | 3,385 | 3,383 | Phelps | 2,324 | 1,169 | 1,425 | 971 |
| Garde | 924 | 421 | 598 | 306 | Plerce | 2,478 | 743 | 1,030 | 1,228 |
| Garfield | 611 | 252 | 426 | 302 | Platt | 4,058 | 1,367 | 2,412 | 1,918 |
| Gosper | 794 | 486 | 617 | 434 | Polk | 2,393 | 1,236 | 1,600 | 1,060 |
| Grant. | 256 | 141 | 241 | 157 | Red Willow | 1,993 | 1,133 | 1,418 | 977 |
| Greeley | 1,345 | 1,180 | 1,289 | 627 | Richardso | 4,496 | 2,679 | 2,650 | 2,039 |
| Hall. | 4,719 | 1,724 | 2,483 | 2,555 | Rock | 621 | 239 | 449 | 375 |
| Hamilto | 2,950 | 1,356 | 1,816 | 1,444 | Saline | 3,197 | 2,172 | 2,646 | 1,469 |
| Harlan | 1,756 | 974 | 1,267 | 834 | Sarpy | 1,662 | 1,027 | 1,320 | 885 |
| Hayes | 512 | 207 | 382 | 219 | Saunders | 3,733 | 2,296 | 2,671 | 1,957 |
| Hitche | 1,127 | 615 | 733 | 435 | Scott's Bl | 3,189 | 969 | 1,587 | 1,144 |
| Holt. | 3,163 | 1,577 | 2,213 | 1,568 | Seward | 3,690 | 1,477 | 1,797 | 1,855 |
| Hooker | 230 | 117 | 218 | 109 | Sheridan | 1,714 | 84 | 1,158 | 604 |
| Howard | 1,508 | 1,311 | 1,695 | 698 | Sherman | 1,582 | 848 | 1,208 | 706 |
| Jefferson | 3,488 | 1,408 | 1,841 | 1,813 | Sloux | 627 | 252 | 737 | 344 |
| Johnson | 2,416 | 909 | 1,117 | 1,373 | Stanton | 1,457 | 501 | 899 | 736 |
| Kearney | 1,683 | 1,273 | 1.396 | 760 | Thayer | 3,456 | 1,120 | 1,581 | 1,772 |
| Keith. | 1,050 | 472 | 544 | 389 | Thomas. | 305 | 207 | 261 | 242 |
| Keyapah | 479 | 218 | 401 | 316 | Thurston | 1,167 | 925 | 1,255 | 717 |
| Klmball | 910 | 339 | 388 | 223 | Valley | 1,935 | 912 | 1,388 | 840 |
| Knox. | 3,678 | 1,470 | 2,329 | 1,910 | Washingt | 2,409 | 1,295 | 1,555 | 1,297 |
| Lancaste | 15,638 | 8,435 | 9,093 | 7,042 | Wayne. | 2,312 | 681 | 1,006 | 1,208 |
| Lincoln | 3,342 | 1,896 | 2,192 | 1,309 | Webster | 2,599 | 913 | 1,469 | 1,191 |
| Logan. | 312 | 180 | 283 | 172 | Wheel | 352 | 165 | 270 | 163 |
| Loup. | 343 | 117 | 219 | 164 | York | 4,265 | 1,857 | 2,206 | 2,011 |
| McPherson <br> Madison. | 229 5,171 | 1,716 | 2,358 | 2,106 | Total | 247,498 |  | 8,827 | 寿 |
| Merrick. | 2,384 | 1,076 | 1,349 | 1,178 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Bryan, Dem., 214,070; Randall, Rep., 167,735; Parmenter, Prog., 15,435.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Hitchcock, Dem., 148,265; Howell, Rep., 220,350; Beebe, Prog., $19,076$.

The Non-Partisan League indorsed Bryan and Howell.
Nebraska voters, in 1922, indorsed an anti-plcketing law.

## PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 7,705; Rep., 18,242; Lib. Rep., 1904 (Gov.), Rep., 111,711; Fus., 102,568; Proh. 107.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 17,554; Rep., 31,916; Gr., 2,320; Pro., 1,599.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 28,523; Rep., 54,979; Greenback, 3,950.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 54,391; Rep., 76,912; Proh., 2,899.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 80,542; Rep., 108,425; Proh., 9,429; U. Lab., 4,226.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,943; Rep., 87,227; Peop., 83,134; Proh., 4,902.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 115,880; Rep., 102,304; Gold Dem., 2,885:Pro., 1,193; Nat., 797; Soc. L.," 183.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 102,828; Rep. 89,009; N. D., 718; Pro., 1,625.
1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 113,018: Rep., 113,879; Soc. Dem., 674; Pro., 4,315; Pop., 1,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 114,013; Rep., 121,835; Soc. Dem., 823; Pro., 3,655; Pop., 1,104.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 91,116; Rep., 96,471; Soc., 3,757 Pro., 3,397.
1903 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 87,864; Rep., 96,991; Soc., 2,595; Pro., 4,394.
1904 (Pres.)., Dem., 51,876; Rep., 138,558; Soc., 7,412; Pop., 20,518; Pro.. 6,328.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 84,885; Rep., 97,858; Soc., 2,999; Pro., 5,106.
1908 (Pres.), Dem.. 131,099; Rep., 126,997; Soc.; 3,524; Pro., 5,179.
1908 (GOV), Dem., 132,960; Rep., 121,076; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 4,464.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 107,522; Rep., 122,883; Soc. 6,268.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 109,008; Rep., 54,216; Soc. 1912,689; Pro., 3,383.
1912 (Gov.), Dem.. 123,997; Rep., 114,075; Soc., 9,964; Pro., 3,642.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep., 101,228; Prog. 8,655; Soc., 5,734; Pro., 2,873.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 158,827; Rep., 117,771; Soc., 1916 (Gov) ${ }^{\text {7., }}$ 2,897.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,361; Rep., 137,701; Soc., 6,861; Pro., 4,215.
1916 (U. S. S. Sen.). Dem., 142,282; Rep., 131,059; Soc., 7,425; Pro., 4,429.
1918 (U.S. Sen.), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 97,886; Rep., 3,409.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 119,608; Rep., 247,498 ; Proh.. 5,947; Soc., 9,600.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 130,433; Rep., 152,863; Proh. 6,041; Pet., 88,905.

NEVADA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$.

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Churchill | 506 | 873 | . 831 | 531 | Mineral | 209 | 374 | 617 | 386 |
| Clark.. | 620 | 589 | 1,115 | 529 | Nye... | 1,007 | 1,576 | 1,601 | 1,019 |
| Douglas | 147 1029 | 503 1.369 | 2301 | +337 | Ormsby. | 413 389 | 592 | 610 | 534 |
| Elko.... | 1,029 | 1,369 | 2,020 | 1,072 | Pershing | 389 | 563 |  |  |
| Esmerald | 347 | 466 | 1,135 | 711 | Storey. | - 272 | +324 | 465 | . 403 |
| Eureka | 157 | 313 660 | 1,263 1,681 | $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 1,004 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Washoe White P | $\begin{array}{r}2,357 \\ \hline 902\end{array}$ | 4,189 <br> 1,354 | 3,341 1,922 | 3,225 948 |
| Humbold | 532 <br> 254 | 660 416 | 1,681 473 | 1,004 322 | White P | 902 | 1,354 | 1,922 | 948 |
| Lincoln | 366 | 373 | 634 | 202 | Total | 9,851 | 15,479 | 17,778 | 12,131 |
| Lyon. | 344 | 945 | 769 | 669 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Scrugham, Dem., 15,437; Miller, Rep., 13,215.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Pittman, Dem., 18,201: Chandler. ReD., 10.670.

## PAST VOTE OF NEVADA

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 6,236; Rep., 8,413; 1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,212; Red., 10,775; Soc., 2,203; O'Conor, 29,408 ; Proh., 5,608.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 9,308; Rep., 10,383.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 8,619; Rep., 7,878.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 5,578; Rep., 7,193; Greenback, 26.

1888 (Prea.), Dem., 5,149; Rep., 7,088; Proh., 41.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 714; Rep., 2,711; Peop., 7,264; Proh., 89.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Peop.; 8,376; Rep., 1,938. 1900 (Pres.), Dem., 6,376; Rep., 3,860.
1902. (Gov.), Dem., 6,529; Rep., 4,786.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 3,982; Rep., 6,867; Pop., 344 ; Soc., 925.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815 (unomicial.) Ind., 436; S. L., 271
1910 (Giov.), Dem., 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc., 1,393.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 7,986; Rep., 3,196; Prog., 5,620; Soc., 3,313
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep., 8,038; Soe., 5,451.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 9,623; Rep., 8,530; Soc., 3,391. 1916 (Pres.), Dem., 17,778; Rep., 12,131; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 340.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,868; Rep., 10,450; Soc. 9,572
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 12,875; Rep., 11,845.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197 ; Rep., 8,053 ; Ind. (Anne Martin), 4.603; Soc., 710.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 9,851; Rep., 15,479; Soe., 1,864. 1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 10,402; Rep., 11,550; Ind., 4,981; Soc., 494.

| Counties. | NEW HAMPSHIRE. <br> (Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |  |   <br> Hard- <br> ing, <br> Rep. Cox, <br>  Dem. |  | Wil- Hu <br> son, ghes <br> Dem. Rep. |  |
| Relknap | 5,628 | 3,464 | 2,310 | 2,579 | Merrimack | 12,748 | 8,976 | 5,967 | 5,970 |
| Carroll. | 4,214 | 2,279 | 2,003 | 2,259 | Rockingham | 13,811 | 6,582 | 5,637 | 5,866 |
| Cheshir | 6,644 | 3,374 | 2,779 | 3,337 | Strafford... | 8,700 | 5,643 | 4,040 | 4,037 |
| Coos. | 6,114 | 4,985 | 3,247 | 2,762 | Sullivan. | 4,647 | 2,521 | 2,215 | 2,193 |
| Grafton...... | 9,650 23,040 | 6,102 18,736 | 4,644 10939 | 4,795 9,927 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hillsborough.. | 23,040 | 18,736 | 10,939 | 9,927 | Total. | 95,196 | 62,662 | 43,787 | 43.724 |

Governor (1922)—Brown, Dem., 70,160; Goodnow, Rep., 61,526.
PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 31,425; Rep., 37,168.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 38,510; Rep., 41,540.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 40,797; Rep., 44,856; Greenback, 528.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 39,198; Rep., 43,254; Proh., 1,571; Greenback, 552.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 43,456; Rep., 45,728; Proh. 1,593; U. Lab., 42.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 42,081 ; Rep., 45,658; Peop., 293 ; Proh., 1,297.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 21,650; Rep., 57,444; Nat. Dem., 3,420; Proh., 825.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 35,653; Rep., 44,730; Pop., 104.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 34,956; Rep., 53,891; S. D., 752 Pop., 375; Pro., 1, 182.
1900 (Pres.), Dem.; 35,489; Rep., 54,803; S. D., 790; Pro., 1,270.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 33,844; 'Rep., 42,115; S. D., 1,057; Pro., 1,621.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,994; Rep., 54,177; S. D., 1,090; Pro., 749; Pop., 81.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,437; Rep., 51,171; Pro., 857 ; Soc., 943 ; Howis, 58
1906 (Crov.), Dem., 37,672 ; Rep., 40,581; S. D., 1,011; Pro., 2,212.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 33,655; Rep., 53,149; Soe., 1,299; Pro.. 905; Ind., 584
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 41,386; Rep., 44,630; Soe. D. 1,086; Pro., 895; Ind., 511.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 37,737; Rep., 44,908; Soc.. 1.022 ; Pro., 449.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 34,203; Rep., 32,504; Prog.. 14,401; Pro., 496; Soe., 1,674.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 34,721; Rep., 32,927; Prog., 17,794; Soc.. 1.981 ; Pro., 535
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 33,674; Rep., 46,413; Prog., 2.572 ; Soe., 1,423.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog., 1,938; Soc., 1,089.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 43,781; Rep., 43,725; Soc., 1,318; Pro., 303
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Pro., 288; Prog., 48.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 32,383; Rep., 38,228.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32.763; Rep., 37,783.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 62,662; Rep., 95,196; Soc., 1,234 1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 65,035; Rep., 90,173; Soe., 1,004.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 62,174; Rep., 93,273; Soc., 1,080.

NEW JERSEY.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

|  | 1920. |  |  |  |  |  | 1916. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ma- } \\ & \text { caul'y, } \\ & \text { S. Tax. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wat- } \\ & \text { kins, } \\ & \text { Proh. } \end{aligned}$ | Chris-tensen, F.-L. | Debs, Soe. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. | Benson, Soc. | Hanly, Proh |
| Atlantle. | 21,260 | 5,755 | 18 | 280 | 18 | 389 | 5,467 | 9,713 | 122 | 133 |
| Bergen. | 47,475 | 12,400 | 79 | 155 | 254 | 1,840 | 11,530 | 18,494 | 595 | 113 |
| Burlington | 17,898 | 7,532 | 16 | 319 | 32 | , 228 | 6,535 | 8,803 | 115 | 158 |
| Camden. | 40,771 | 17,892 | 22 | 715 | 70 | 2,467 | 14,010 | 18,318 | 1,101 | 350 |
| Cape May. | 5,785 | 2,198 | 3 | 77 | 3 | 107 | 2,097 | 2,904 | 37 | 66 |
| Cumberland. | 11,925 | 4,487 | 8 | 508 | 41 | 475 | 4,573 | 5,692 | 308 | 323 |
| Essex. | 116,200 | 40,975 | 117 | 175 | 255 | 5,950 | 34,596 | 54,167 | 2,280 | 184 |
| Gloucester | 11,700 | 4,865 | 4 | 712 | 11 | 226 | 3,745 | 5,352 | 118 | 538 |
| Hudson. | 101,872 | 64,000 | 70 | 96 | 696 | 5,495 | 44,663 | 42,518 | 1,811 | 73 |
| Hunterdon | 7,444 | 6,066 | 3 | 79 | 12 | , 76 | 4,462 | 3,408 | 45 | 65 |
| Mercer. | 29,625 | 15,700 | 25 | 73 | 42 | 1,119 | 10,621 | 14,213 | 460 | 154 |
| Middlesex | 29,320 | 11,600 | 13 | 139 | 88 | 849 | 9,975 | 11,851 | 185 | 103 |
| Monmouth | 28,838 | 12,975 | 11 | 162 | 56 | 291 | 10,729 | 11,624 | 103 | 120 |
| Morrls. | 20,675 | 7,250 | 12 | 284 | 86 | 575 | 6,798 | 8,530 | 214 | 172 |
| Ocean. | 6,833 | 2,137 | 2 | 53 | 8 | 96 | 2,076 | 3,386 | 31 | 28 |
| Passatc. | 42,700 | 11,900 | 54 | 107 | 218 | 4,150 | 13,340 | 18,754 | 1,561 | 128 |
| Salem. | 7,625 | 3,475 | 1 | 252 | 9 | 98 | 3,353 | 4,080 | 68 | 84 |
| Somerse | 10,960 | 4,195 | 7 | 80 | 26 | 104 | 3,653 | 4,707 | 34 | 50 |
| Sussex | 5,225 | 3,512 | 7 | 96 | 2 | 42 | 3,093 | 2,461 | 70 | 42 |
| Union | 39,499 | 12,103 | 40 | 122 | 234 | 2,353 | 10,328 | 16,705 | 1,040 | 97 |
| Warren | 8,040 | 7,212 | 5 | 227 | 23 | 227 | 5,374 | 3,302 | 107 | 201 |
| Total. . . . . | 611,679 | 258,229 | 517 | 4,711 | 2,173 | 27,217 | 211,018 | 268,982 | 10,405 | 3,182 |

Governor (1922) Silzer, Dem., 427.206; Runyon. Rep., 383,312.
U. S. Senator (1922)-IE(lwards, Dem;, 451,832; Frelinghuysen, Rep., 362,699.

Frelinghuysen campaigned as a "dry" and was against Solder Bonus. Runyon spoke as a "dry.".

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 76,800; Rep., 91,666; Lib. Rep. 344; Dem., (O'C̈.), 630 .
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 115,962; Rep., 103,517; Gr., 714; Pro., 43.
1877 (Gov.), Dem., 97,837; Rep., 85,094; Gr., 5,058. 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 122,505; Rep., 120,555; Gr., 2,617; Proh., 191.,
1884 (Pres.), Dein., 127,784; Re@., 123,435; Proh., 6,153; Greenback, 3,456 .
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 109,939; Rep., 101,919; Proh., 19,808.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,498; Rep., 144,344; Proh., $7,904$.
18.89 (G.ov.), Dem., 138,245; Rep., 123,992; Proh., 6,853.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 171,042; Rep., 156,068; So. L., 1,337; Proh., 8,131; Pop., 969.
1895 (Gov.), Ďem., 136,000; ; Rep., 162,900; Proh., 6,661; Soc. L., 4,147; Pop., 1,901.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 133,075; Rep., 221,367; Gold D., 6,373; Proh., 5,614; Soc. L., 3,985.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 158,552; Rep., 164,051; Proh. 6,893; Soc. L., 5,458; Pop., 491.
1900 (Pres.), Den.4, 164,808; Rep., 221,707; Proh., 7.183; Soc. D., 4,609; Pop., 669; Soc. L., 2,074; Pco., 669 .
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 166,681; Rep., 183,814; Soc. D.,
3,489; Soc. L., 1,918; Proh., 5,365.

1904 (Ğov.), Dem., 179,719; Rep., 231,363; Proh., 6,687; Soc., 8,858 ; Soc. L., 2,526; Peo., 3,825. 1904 (Pres.), Dem:, 164,566; Rep., 265,164; Soc. 9,587 ; Proh., 6,845; Soc. L., 2,$680 ;$ Pop. 3,705.,
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 186,300; Rep.; 194,343; Proh., 1907 (Gov.), Dem.; 186,300; Rep.;
5,255 ; Soc., 6,848 ; Soc. I ., $1,568$.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 182,567'; Rep., 265,326; Soc., 10,253; S. L., 1,196; Proh., 4,930; Ind., 2,916.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 233,682; Rep., 184,626; Proh., 2,818; Soc., 10,134; S. L., 2,032.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 178,289 ; Rep., 88,835; Prog., 145,410; Proh., 2,878; Soc., 15,801 ; S. L., 1,321. 1913 (Gov.), Dem., 173,148; Rep., 140,298; Prog., 41,132; Soc., 13,977 ; Nat. Prog., 3,427; S. L., 2,460; Ind., 875.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 211,018; Rep., 268,982; Soc., 10,405 ; Proh., 3,182; Soc. L., 855.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,019; Rep., 244,715; Soc., 13,358 ; Proh., 7,178 ;' S. L., 1,826 .
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 177,696; Rep., 247,343; Soc., 12,900; Proh., 5,873; Soc. L., $2,334$.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 151,454; Rep. 175,209; Soc.,
13,358 ; Soc. Lab., 1, 826 ; Proh., 7,478 . 13,358; Soc. Lab., 1,826; Proh., 7,478.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 217,486; Rep., 202,976; Soc., 11,814; Ind. Soc., 3,243 ; Proh., 6,089; Single Tax, 1,246.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 258,229; Rep., 611,620; Soc., 27,217; Proh., 4,711; F.-1., 3,173; Single Tax, 517; Soc. Lab., 923.

NEW MEXICO.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \end{aligned}$ Dem. | $\stackrel{H u}{\text { ghes, }}$ Rep. |
| Bernalil | 4,960 | 4,806 | 2,394 | 2,711 | Quay | 1,213 | 1,801 | 1.539 | 598 |
| Chaves <br> Colfax | 1,771 | 2,073 | 2,275 2,006 | 862 1,835 | Rio Arriba |  | 1,997 | 1,528 | $\begin{array}{r}1,992 \\ \hline 230\end{array}$ |
| Curry. | 3,388 | $\stackrel{2}{2,147}$ | 1,175 | 1,835 | Ransevelt | 1,196 | 1,178 | 1,088 |  |
| De Bac | 410 | 678 |  |  | San Juan | 968 | 829 | 637 | 385 |
| Dona | 2,627 | 1.318 | 1,078 | 1,606 | San Miguel | 5,540 | 3,490 | 2,231 | 2,932 |
| Eddy. | 980 | 1,611 | 1,402 | 425 | Sianta Fe | 3,586 | 2,006 | 1,406 | 1.830 |
| Grantalup | 2,226 <br> 1,584 | 1,870 | 2,305 | 1,869 | Sierra |  | 643 1,803 | 1.558 | + 460 |
| Hidalgo. | 443 | , 547 |  |  | Taos | 2,530 | 1,363 | -910 | 1,320 |
| Lea. | 255 | 735 |  |  | Torrance | 1,745 | 1,116 | 679 | 948 |
| Lincol | $1,492$ | 1,125 |  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |
| Luna | $\begin{aligned} & 829 \\ & 1.188 \end{aligned}$ | 9768 | 796 | 418 | Valen | 2,810 | 952 | -383 | 1,540 |
| Mora. | 2,478 | 2,180 | 1,505 | 1,590 | Tot | 57,634 | 46,668 |  |  |
| Otero. | 1,227 | 1,094 | 1824 | 1,561 | Railroad vote | 57,.... | 46,668 | +166 | $\begin{array}{r}111 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

Governor (1922)-Finkle, Dem., 60,317; Hill, Rep., 49,363.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Jones, Dem., 60,969; Davis, Rep., 48,721.

## PAST VOTE OF NEW MEXICO.

1910 (Const. Conv.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 21,577; Soc., 1,070.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., ©1,036; Rep., 28,019.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 20,437; Rep., 17.733; Prog., 8,347; Soc., 2,859 .
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 19,805; Rep., 23,812; Prog., 1,695; Soc., 1,101.
1916. (Pres.), Dem., 33,527; Rep., 31,152; Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 32,732; Rep., 31,524; Soc., 2,124. 1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609; Soc., 2,033.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 46,668; Rep., 57,634; Farm-Lab., 1,097; Soc., 2.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 50,535; Rep., 54,161.
1921 (U. S. Sen.- to fill place of Sen. Fall), Bursum, Rep., 36,868; Hanna, Dem., 31,363; Seña, Ind., 2,906; Smith, Soc., 671.

## VOTING POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASS OF POPULATION, AND CITIZENSHIP, FOR N. Y. STATE, 1920 AND 1910.

| Class of PopulaTION AND Citizenship. | Population 21 Years of Age and Over. |  |  | Class of PopulaTION AND Citizenship. | Population 21 Years of AGE AND OVER. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ |  | Male. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1920. | 1910. |  |  | 1920. | 1910. |  |
| Total. | 3,255,503 | 2,836,773 | 3,259,178 | Native white. | 1,858,523 | 1,562,358 | 1,974,329 |
| Whit | 3,177,406 | 2,783,371 | 3,183,943 | Native parentage. Foreign parentage. | 1,055,138 | 909.494 | $1,086,508$ 647,467 |
| Negro | 69,259 | -45,877 | 73,285 | Mixed parentage. | 2.11,012 | 165,699 | 240,354 |
| India | 1,604 | 1,706 | 1,366 | Forelgn-born white. | 1,318,883 | 1,221,013 | 1,209,614 |
| Japanes | 4,752 | 4,817 | 233 | Naving flrst papers | 604,256 214,958 | 131,085 | 549,557 19,140 |
| All othe | , 503 |  |  | Alien. <br> Unknown | $\begin{array}{r} 446,859 \\ 52,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475,259 \\ & 112,586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,140, \\ 564,261 \\ 76,656 \end{array}$ |

Where there are no percentages, they are less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NEW YORK-GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR, 1922.

| Counties. | Governor, 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  | U. S. Senator, 1922. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miller, Rep. | Smith, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cas- } \\ & \text { sidy, } \\ & \text { Soc. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cas- } \\ & \text { sidy, } \\ & \text { Farm } \\ & \text { Lab. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hin } \\ & \text { ds, } \\ & \text { Proh. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cis- } \\ & \text { sidy } \\ & \text { (Both } \\ & \text { Emb) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Crow- } \\ \text { ley, } \\ \text { Soc. } \\ \text { Lab. } \end{array}$ | Calder, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cope- } \\ & \text { land, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Lee, Soc., Farm Lab. | Hart, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kuhn } \\ & \text { Soc. } \\ & \text { Lab. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Albany | 32,975 | 48,319 | 785 | 63 | 115 |  | 44 | 34,970 | 44,252 | 983 | 487 | 70 |
| Allegany | 8.733 | 2,894 | 192 | 13 | 154 |  |  | 7,548 | 2,957 | 214 | 650 | 15 |
| Bronx | 30,548 | 116,112 | 14,300 | 589 | 140 | 288 | 497 | 29,376 | 109,237 | 18,993 | 458 | 722 |
| Broone.... | 14,839 | 11,254 | 591 | 60 | 200 |  |  | 13,308 | 10,264 | 614 | 825 | 39 |
| Cattaraugus. | 11.775 | 77.719 | 340 | 78 | 211 |  | 16 | 10,679 | 7,247 | 400 | 569 | 26 |
| Cayuga. | 12,332 | 9,069 | 407 | 21 | 108 |  | 5 | 11,066 | 9,049 | 444 |  | 2 |
| Chautauqua. | 19,258 | 9,034 | 787 | 136 | 259 |  | 48 | 17,686 | 7,309 | 969 | 936 | 135 |
| Chemung. | 11,629 | 10,627 | 176 | 48 | 338 |  | 32 | 10,373 | 10,365 | 285 | 862 | 58 |
| Chenango | 8,373 | 3,323 | 62 |  | 128 |  | 3 | 6,872 | 3,640 | 83 | 466 | 6 |
| Clinton. | 6,123 | 5,624 | 76 | 6 | 117 |  | 7 | 6,058 | 4,652 | 83 | 380 | 25 |
| Columbla | 6,934 | 6,507 | 99 |  | 66 |  | 5 | 6,472 | 6,414 | 121 | 197 | 1 |
| Cortland. | 7,920 | 3,135 | 122 | 11 | 83 |  | 3 | 6,775 | 3,084 | 121 | 411 |  |
| Delaware | 9,465 | 4,498 | 107 | 13 | 208 |  | 14 | 7,780 | 5,126 | 115 | 448 | 14 |
| Dutchess | 13.298 | 11,944 | 819 | 65 | 77 |  | 24 | 13,079 | 11,128 | 723 | 374 |  |
| Eric. | 58,606 | 71,496 | 10,673 | 934 | 288 |  | 214 | 61,241 | 53,781 | 9,206 | 1,072 | 348 |
| Essex. | 5,489 | 2,993 |  |  | 35 |  |  | 5,253 | 2,280 | 87 | 174 | 15 |
| Franklin | 6,803 | 5,355 | 40 | 10 | 47 |  |  | 6,443 | 4,491 | 39 | 338 | 15 |
| Fuiton. | 8.740 | 4,665 | 279 | 53 | 132 |  | 28 | 9,492 | 3,407 | 276 | 366 | 24 |
| Grnesee | 6,763 | 3,444 | 236 | 10 | 62 |  | 10 | 6,417 | 3,003 | 189 | 241 | 11 |
| Greene. | 5,290 | 4,410 | 231 | 20 | 75 |  |  | 4,720 | 4,444 | 206 | 239 | 10 |
| Hamilton | 9, 645 | 8,673 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.974 |  |  | 10 |  |
| Jefferson | 15,921 | 9,421 | 405 | 50 | 141 |  | 19 | 14,720 | 7,108 | 488 | 314 | 18 |
| Kings | 108,652 | 263,047 | 20,570 | 769 | 658 | 596 | 1,079 | 125,857 | 232,408 | 26,060 | 1,857 | 887 |
| Lewis. | 4,457 | 2,803 |  |  | 27 |  |  | 4,028 | 2,630 |  | 150 |  |
| Livingston | 7,295 | 4,232 | 133 |  | 84 |  | 10 | 6,721 | 4,121 | 119 | 330 |  |
| Madison | 9,124 | 4,515 | 177 | 12 | 76 |  | 15 | 7,458 | 4,947 | 195 | 362 | 31 |
| Monroe. | 47.119 | 47,434 | 7,393 | 469 | 333 |  | 110 | 48,799 | 42,890 | 6,873 | 931 | 159 |
| Montgomery | 8,052 | 8,697 |  |  | 84 |  | 19 | 8,047 | 7.176 | 315 | 331 | 38 |
| Nassau. | 21,527 | 18,792 | 1,011 | 187 | 137 |  | 25 | 22,052 | 17,083 | 935 |  | 19 |
| New York | 97,472 | 271,181 | 18,587 | 685 | 532 | 713 | 598 | 95,640 | 252,565 | 26,376 | 1,742 | 863 |
| Niagara | 12,518 | $\begin{array}{r}11,718 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1881 | 73 | 229 |  | 36 | 12,500 | 8,658 | 823 | 1,026 | 61 |
| Onondaga | 39,440 | - 39,639 | 1,829 | 281 | 120 |  | 88 | 35,966 | 20,788 | 1,038 2,140 | ${ }_{915}^{673}$ | 73 150 |
| Ontario. | 10,215 | 6,321 | 387 | 30 | 100 |  | 14 | 9,442 | 6,295 | , 374 | 485 | 16 |
| Orange. | 14,968 | 12,370 | 737 | 124 | 173 |  | 42 | 14,222 | 11,562 | 736 | 436 | 7 |
| Orlcans | 5,890 | 2,950 | 268 |  | 80 |  |  | 5,574 | 2,558 | 231 | 196 |  |
| Oswego | 13,707 | 10.399 | 572 | 21 | 146 |  |  | 12,947 | 9,494 | 560 | 659 | 23 |
| Otsego. | 9,451 | 5,864 | 333 | 26 | 303 |  | 13 | 7,795 | 6,505 | 363 | 623 | 22 |
| Putnam | 2,377 | 2,130 |  | 13 | 11 |  | 184 | 2,175 | 1,964 | 64 | 72 | 7 |
| Queens.. | 32,026 | 84,543 | 3,359 | 385 | 148 | 190 | 184 | 32,195 | 81,908 | 3,609 | 582 | 240 |
| Rensselaer | 19,931 8,375 | 28,350 | 1,180 | 107 | 97 |  | 70 32 3 | 20,879 7260 | 26,328 | 1,207 | 397 | 30 |
| Reckiand. | 8,708 | $\begin{array}{r}21,403 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 548 | 47 | 143 40 | 18 | 32 <br> 26 | 5, 5189 | 21,610 | 564 | 151 | 9 |
| St. Lawrence | 17,997 | 8,980 | 239 | 15 | 101 |  | 33 | 17,090 | 7,700 | 259 | 492 | 40 |
| Saratoga. | 10,417 | 10,711 | 171 | 37 | 165 |  | 8 | 10,172 | 9,003 | 246 | 652 | 31 |
| Schenectady. | 11,902 | 16,117 | 2,042 | 188 | 318 |  | 64 | 10,925 | 14,901 | 2,517 | 900 | 5 |
| Schoharie. | 4,939 | 3,614 | 27 | 6 | 183 |  | 1 | 4,012 | 3,911 | 37 | 333 | 4 |
| Schuyler. | 3,633 | 2,357 | 91 | 10 | 75 |  | 4 | 3,278 | 2,303 | 88 | 183 |  |
| Seneca... | 5,218 | 3,514 | 133 | 10 | 62 |  | 1 | 4,872 12098 | 3,409 | 126 | 197 | 5 |
| Suffolk. | 13,842 | 9,959 | 476 | 88 | 194 |  | 15 | 12.098 | 1,352 | 529 | 829 | 33 |
| Sulfivan | 15,664 | - 5,282 | 424 | 1406 | 192 |  | 25 | 15,780 4,78 | + 4,844 | ${ }_{522}$ | 200 | 45 |
| Tioga. | 5,607 | 2,603 | , | 20 | 75 |  |  | 4,811 | 2,560 | 70 | 397 | 11 |
| Tompkin | 7.771 | 4,074 | 79 | 15 | 157 |  | 9 | 6,731 | 4,142 | 138 | 544 | 1 |
| Ulster. | 12,736 | 10,890 | 173 | 34 | 389 |  | 34 | 12,063 | 9,822 | 225 | 895 | 29 |
| Warren. | 5,347 | 4,969 | 54 | 29 | 76 |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 5,508 | 3,835 | 119 | 235 | 19 |
| Washington. | 9,962 | 6,141 | 193 | 14 | 49 |  | 11 | 9,481 | 5,255 | 208 | 396 | 26 |
| Wayne..... | 10,864 | 4,385 | 146 |  |  |  |  |  | 4,795 |  | 442 |  |
| Westrhester. <br> Wyoming. | 44,899 7.472 | 46,671 2,841 | 3,776 61 | 524 | $\begin{array}{r}238 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 44,763 6,643 | 43,315 2,693 | 3,789 68 | $\begin{array}{r}789 \\ 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 112 |
| Yates. | 4,728 | 1,627 | 23 | 2 | 52 |  | 1 | 4,177 | 1,673 | 37 | 220 | 7 |
| Total. | 1,011,725 | 1,397,670 | 99,944 | 6.887 | 9,561 | 1,805 | 3,799 | 995,421 | 1,276,667 | 117,928 | 32,124 | 4,993 |

THE 1922 VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Governor-Lunn, Dem., 1,244,036; Donovan, Rep., 1,070,075; Wiley, Soc., Farm-Lab., 117,269; Ramsdell, Proh., 20,195; DeLee, Soc. Lab., 5,539.

Secretary of State-Hamilton, Dem., 1,205,736; Josoph, Rep., 1,062,921; Randolph, Soc., Farm-Lab., 129,461; Estelle, Proh., 24,776; Phalor, Soc. Lab., 5,628.

State Comptroller-Fleming, Dem., 1,191,894; Maler, Rep., 1,066,871; Sheahan, Soc., Farm-Lab., 1.32,739; Dean, Proh., 21,611; Donohue, soc. Lab., 7,078.

State Treasurer-Shuler, Dem., 1,174,218; Marshall, Rep., 1,084,405; Berman, Soc., Farm-Iab., 132,176; Pierson, Proh., 21,256; Archer, Soc. Lab., 5,959.
Attorney General-Sherman, Dem., 1,192,468; Rogers, Rep., 1,064,223; Wilcox, Soc., Farm-Iab., 130,286; Baldwin, Proh., 23,015; Ensign, Soc. Lab., 5,963.

State Engineer and Surveyor-La Du, Dem., 1,077,314; Cadle, Rep., 1,009,582; Stcinmetz, Soc., Farm-Lab., 291,763; Passage, Proll., 19,852; Bickweat, Soc. Lab., $5,131$.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1922.

New York State voters (1922) rejected the proposed Constitutional amendment, designed to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, by 891,980 and 572,502 .

By a vote of 819,628 to 554,654 approval was given to the amendinent relating to the return of city bills to the Legisiature. Under the amendment Mayors of cities are required to return special city bills to the elerk of the House from which they
were sent. If the Legislature is not in session, the clerk, and not the Mayor, shall immediately transmit the bilis to the Governor.

Approximately $1,000,000$ registered voters falled to express themscives on the proposed amendments. The proposed amendinent increasing the salarics of Court of Appeals Judges was carried in only two counties, New York and Nassau. The amendment refating to the return of city bils was defeated in twenty-five counties, thirteen of which have citles.

RECISTRATION IN NEW YORK STATE, 1922-1920.
The registration by counties in three years was as follows:

| COUNTIES. | 1922. | 1921. | 1920. | COUNTIES. | 1922. | 1921. | 1920. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany. | 90,431 | 91,049 | 88,756 | Oneida. | 68,229 | 70,167 | 72,359 |
| Allegany | 23,234 | 23,217 | 23,253 | Onondaga | 104,165 | 102,494 | 110,018 |
| Bronx. | 174,971 | 188,746 | 199,358 | Ontario | 27,762 | 27,663 | 29,082 |
| Broome | 37,721 | 33,968 | * 43,000 | Orange | 44,786 | 44,426 | 49,262 |
| Cattaraugus. | 33,887 | 34,637 | - 35,058 | Orleans. | 15,020 | 13,971 | 15,889 |
| Cayuga. | 30,737 | 33,235 | 31,897 | Oswego. | 36,359 | 38,421 | 37,400 |
| Chautauqua | 48,095 | 46,895 | 53,819 | Otscgo. | +27,706 | 27,102 | 28,192 |
| Chemung | 30,127 | 30,352 | 32,787 | Putnam | 7,837 | 7,851 | 7,531 |
| Chenango | 20,788 | 20,951 | 21,359 | Queens | 129,443 | 135,687 | 145,106 |
| Clinton. | 20,759 | 21,462 | 22,359 | Rensselaer | 58,000 | 59,756 | 59,228 |
| Columbia | 22,378 | 22,363 | 21,921 | Richmon | 32,388 | 33,972 | 30,336 |
| Cortland | 16,303 | 15,137 | 16,725 | Rocklan | 24,851 | 25,246 | 23,454 |
| Delaware | 26,234 | 26,637 | 27,185 | St. Lawren | 45,982 | 42,908 | 47,712 |
| Dutchess | 39,357 | 38,484 | 42,478 | Saratoga | 31,607 | 32,738 | 32,794 |
| Erie | 183,786 | 195,748 | 197,811 | Schenertady | 36,854 | 38,560 | 38,853 |
| Essex. | *16,000 | 15,861 | 17,493 | Schoharie | 14,918 | 14,935 | 14,689 |
| Frankli | 21.911 | 20,809 | 21,800 | Schuyler. | *8,900 | 8,612 | 8.83 .3 |
| Fulton. | 20,130 | 18,193 | 20,481 | Seneca.. | 13,489 | 13,423 | 13,573 |
| Genesee | 19,198 | 17,076 | 19,669 | Steuben | 42,175 | 38,873 | 43,201 |
| Greene | 16,968 | 16,936 | 15,932 | Suffoik | 59,994 | 59,052 | 58,034. |
| Hamilton | *2,450 | *2,400 | 2,518 | Suilivan | 21,139 | 20,463 | 19,561 |
| Herkimer | +30,200 | 30,553 | 30,240 | Tioga | 14,613 | 14,065 | 14,927 |
| Jefferso | 41,708 | 40,111 | 44,584 | Tompkins. | 18,225 | 16,025 | 19,283 |
| Kings | 422,679 | 450,405 | 494,926 | Uister | 39,812 | 43,185 | 43,364 |
| Lewis | 14,535 | 14,731 | 14,729 | Warren. | 16,344 | 15,076 | 16,988 |
| Livingston | 21,230 | 20,975 | 20,934 | Washington | 26,098 | 25,305 | 26,371 |
| Madison. | 22,023 | 22,095 | 22,554 | Wayne | 28,399 | 27,616 | 28,616 |
| Monroe | 125,132 | - 119,054 | 135,449 | Westchester | 116,367 | 120,040 | 128,947 |
| Montgomery | 24,255 | 26,074 | 25,646 | Wyoming | 18,184 | 17,721 | 18,336 |
| Nassau. | 68,960 | 61,770 | 61,049 | Yates | *11,629 | 11,506 | 11,711 |
| New York | 421,031 36,277 | 453,530 37,248 | 503,820 40,706 |  |  |  |  |
| Niagara. | 36,277 | 37,248 | 40,706 | Total. | 3,264,840 | 3,337,561 | 3,543,956 |

*Estimate. †Three districts missing.

## PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 387,221; Rep., 440,745; Pro., 201; Dem. (O'C.), 1,454; Lib. Rep., 80.
1873 (Sec. St.), Dem., 341,171; Rep., 330,180; Pro., 3,238.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Pro., 11,768.
1875 (Sec. St.), Dem., 390,211; Rep., 375,401; Pro., 11,103.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 522,043; Rep., 489,225; Pro., 2,359; Gr., 1,987.
1877 (Sec. St.), Dem., 383,062; Rep., 371,798; Pro., 7,230.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; '̆́r., 20,286; Pro., 4,437.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 534,511; Rep., 555,544; Gr., 12,373; Pro., 1,517.
1881 (Sec. St.), Dem., 403,893; Rep., 416,915; Gr., 16,018; Pro., 4,445.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Gr., 11,974; Pro., 25,783
1883 (Sec. St.), Dem., 427,525 ; Rep., 446,103 ; Gr., 7,221; Pro., 18,816.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 563,048; Rep., 562,001; Gr., 17,002; Pro., 25,001.
$18 S 5$ (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Gr., 2,130; Pro., 30,867.
1886 (Ct. App.), Dem., 468,455; Rep., 460,637; Gr., 2,181; Pro., 36,414.
1887 (Sec. St.), Dem., 469,888; Rep., 452,811 ; U. L., 70,055; Pro., 41,850; Prog. L., 7,622; Union L., 1,017; Gr., 953.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 635,757; Rep., 648,759; United L., 2,668: Pro., 30.231; Union L., 626.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Pro., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.
1889 (Sec. St.), Dem., 505,894; Rep., 485,367; Pro., 26,763.
1889 (.Atty. Gen.), Dem., 499,480: Rep., 489,769; Pro., 26,863.
1891 (Gov.), Dem. 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Pro., 30,353.
1802 (Pres.), Dem., 654,865; Rep., 609,350; Pop., 17,956; Pro., 38,190.
1893 (Sec. St.), Dem., 520,614; Rep., 545,098; Soc. L., 19,984; Pro., 34,241.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 517,710; Rep. 673,818; soc. L., 15,868; Pro., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.
1895 (Sec. St.), Dem., 511,060; Rep., 601,205; Soc. L., 21,497; Pro., 23,239.

1895 (Pres.), Dem., 551,369; Rep., 819.838; Soc. L., 17,667; Pro., 16,052; Gold D., 18,950.
1897 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 554,680; Rep., 493,791; Soc. L., 20,854; Pro., 19,653.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643.921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. Lu.; 23,860; Pro., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 678,386; Rep., 821,992; Soc. L., 12,622; Pro., 22,043; Soc. D., 12,869.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13.493; Pro., 22,704.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Gr., 15,886; Pro., 20,490; Soc., D., 23,400.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 683,981; Rep., 859,513; Gr., 36,883; Pro., 20,787 ; Soc. L., 9,127 ; Pop., $7,459$.
1904 (GOv.), Dem., 733,704; Rep., 813,264; Soc.. 36,257; Pro., 20,568.
1906 (Gov.). Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Pro., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 667,468; Rep., 870,070; Soci, 38,451; Pro., 22.667 ; S. I., 3,877 ; 'Ind., $35,785$.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Pro., 18.802; Soc. L., 3,655.
1910 (Gov.), Dem. 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,529; Ind. I.., 48,470; Pro., 22.295; S. L., 5,717.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 655,475; Rep., 455,428; Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381; Pro., 19,427; S.'L., 4,251. 1912 (GOv.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 444, 105; Prog. 393,183; Soc., 56,917 ; Pro., 18,990; S. L., 4,461. 1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Pro., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793 ;' S. J.., 2,350 . 1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 571,010 ; Rep., 639,112 ; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Pro., 27,813: S. L., 3,064.
1915-The revised State Constitution was rejected by a vote of 893,635 to 388,966 .
1916 (Pres.), Dem. 759,426; Rep., 869,066; Soc., 45,944 ; Pro., 19,031 ; Amer., 10,172 ; S. L ., 2,666 . 1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820,; Soc., 52,560; Pro., 21,773; Prog. 6,669; Ind., 5,266 ; Amer., 22,165 ; Soc. L., 3,847.
1916 (U.'S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167: Pro., 19,302; Ind. L., and Prog., 15,339.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,036; Rep., 956,034 ; Pro., 38,794; , Moc., 121,705 ; S. L., 5,183. 1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem. 965,471 ; Rep., 930,066 ; Soc., 130,206; Pro., 48,142; Soc. 1., 5,605.
1918 (Sec St.). Dem. 886,306; Rep., 1,005,426; Soc., 134,520; Pro., 40,072; Soc. Lab., 5,405.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 781,238; Rep., 1,871,167; Soc., 203, 201; Proh., 19,653; F. L.. 18,413; Soc. Lab., 4,84.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 1,261,812; Rep. 1,335,878; Soc., 159,804; Proh., 35,509; F. L., 69,308; S. L., 5,015 ; scattering, 22; blank, 81,615; vold, 13,084 . Total, 2,962,645.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 901,310; Rep., 1,434,393; Soc., 208,155; Proh., 159,623; F. L., 27,934; S. L., 7.822 .

NEW YORK CITY--GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR, 1922.
MANHATTAN (NEW YORK COUNTY).

| Assembli DISTRICT. | Governor, 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  | U. S. Senator, 1922. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sinith, Dem. | Miller, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cas- } \\ & \text { sidy, } \\ & \text { soc. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cas } \\ & \text { sidy, } \\ & \text { Farm } \\ & \text { Lab. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cas } \\ & \text { sidy } \\ & \text { (Both } \\ & \text { Emb) } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Hinds | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crow- } \\ \text { ley, } \\ \text { Soc. } \\ \text { Lab. } \end{gathered}$ | Copeland, Dem. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Calder, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}$ | Lee, Soc. Farm Lab. | Hart, Proh. | Kuhn Soc. Lab. |
| 1st | 14,290 | 1,626 | 790 | 24 | 23 | 8 | 18 | 12,982 | 1,733 | 1,402 | 14 |  |
|  | 10,020 | 1,574 | 827 | 3 |  | 6 | 19 | 8,893 | 1,676 | 1,379 | 12 | 33 |
| 3th. | 16,452 | 3,199 | + 378 | 43 | 57 | 27 | 17 | 15,926 | 3,054 | ${ }_{2} 423$ | 65 | 27 |
| 5 5th. | -16,511 | 1,645 | 1,490 | 39 |  | 16 | 13 <br> 30 | - 8 8,153 | 1,145 | 2,305 317 | 64 | 15 |
| 6 th. | 8,143 | 3,124 | 1,936 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 6,264 | 3,55' | 3,026 | 10 | ${ }_{27}$ |
| 7 th. | 9,830 | 8,237 | 230 | 16 | 27 | 55 | 14 | 9,965 | 7,343 | 336 | 177 | 21 |
| 8 8th | 8,584 | 1,570 | 1,655 | 9 | 55 | 7 | 46 | 6,982 | 1,787 | 2,706 | 21 | 60 |
| 9 mh | 11,055 | 8,905 | 292 | 40 | 14 | 33 | ${ }^{6}$ | 10,938 | 8,345 | 415 | 144 | 29 |
| 11 th. | 11,458 | 7,081 | 358 | 22 | 41 | 44 | 14 | 11,195 | 6,748 | 449 | 145 | - 31 |
| 12 th. | 18,061 | 2,935 | 492 | 72 | 63 | 21 | 33 | 17,320 | 2,897 | 712 | 74 | 43 |
| 13 th. | 11,229 | 5,286 | 319 | 38 | 21 | 52 | 19 | 10,028 | 4,932 | 450 | 149 | 25 |
| 14 th . | 15,385 | 2,412 | 977 | 24 | 104 | 28 | 77 | 14,641 | 2,439 | 1,234 | 48 | 113 |
| 15th. | 9,270 | 8,911 | 578 | 24 | 96 | 24 | 24 | 9,192 | 8,104 | 902 | 144 | 25 |
| 16th. | 16,853 | 2,684 | 1,469 | 64 | 23 | 19 | 51 | 15,839 | 2,841 | 1,753 | 28 | 87 |
| 17th. | 9,544 | 2,151 | 2,040 | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | 17 | 7 | 40 | 8,074 | 2,420 | 2,774 | 15 | 59 |
| 18th. | 12,836 | +,471 | 1,739 | 97 |  |  | 38 | 10,892 | 2,910 | 2,385 | 26 |  |
| 190th. | 9,785 | 4,395 1,752 | ${ }^{522}$ | 3 5 | 44 | 17 | 17 | 8,486 | 4,804 2,003 | 706 821 | 70 30 | 23 |
| 21 st | 8,924 | 4,892 | 232 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 7,777 | 5,371 | 311 | 74 | 18 |
| 22 d | 11,887 | 5,363 | 351 | 50 | 38 | 37 | 12 | 11,608 | 5,066 | 445 | 120 | 16 |
| 23 d | 14,268 | 7,870 | 593 | 43 | 40 | 48 | 25 | 14,147 | 7,325 | 743 | 149 | 44 |
| Total. | 271,181 | 97,472 | 18,587 | 685 | 713 | 532 | 598 | 252,565 | 95,640 | 26,376 | $\overline{1.742}$ | 863 |

BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNT'Y).


BRONX.

| 1st | 16,856 | 2,954 | 1,479 | 253 | 81 | 17 | ${ }_{5}^{65}$ | 16,143 | 2,840 | 2.102 | 37 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 d | 19,676 | 5,456 | 1,836 | 55 | 81 |  | 58 | 18,945 | 5,007 | 2,437 | 79 | 89 |
| 4th | 11,736 | $\stackrel{2}{2,267}$ | 2,804 | 62 37 | 13 | 10 | 58 | 88,947 | 2,208 | 3,826 | 20 | $1{ }^{12}$ |
| 5th. | 11,927 | 2,522 | 2,547 | 32 | 6 | 19 | 78 | 10,461 | 2,671 | 3,430 | 27 | 121 |
| 6 th. | 13,728 | 3,919 | 715 | 27 | 34 | 31 | 44 | 13,440 | 3,704 | 780 | 72 | . 43 |
| 7 th | 12,564 | 2,608 | 1,975 | 95 |  | 13 | 74 | 11,687 | 2,551 | 2,526 | 32 | 104 |
| 8th | 19,252 | 8,703 | 727 | 28 | 45 | 30 | 40 | 19,238 | 7,965 | 857 | 178 | 50 |
|  | 16,112 | 30,548 | 14,300 | 589 | 288 | 140 | 497 | 109,237 | 29,376 | 18,993 | 458 | 722 |

QUEENS.


STATEN ISLAND (RICHMOND COUNTY).


|  | President, 1920. |  |  |  |  | GOvernor, 1920. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties. | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | Debs, Soc. | Watkins, Proh. | Christensen, F.-L. | Alfred E. Smith, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nathan } \\ \text { L. } \\ \text { Miller, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | J. D. Cannon, Soc. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { G. F. } \\ \text { Thomp- } \\ \text { son, } \\ \text { Proh. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D. F. } \\ & \text { Ma- } \\ & \text { lone, } \\ & \text { F.-L. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Albany | 28,376 | 48,750 | 1,438 | 244 | 118 | 37,572 | 39,057 | 967 | 751 | 121 |
| Allegany | 2,799 | 10,898 | 513 | 441 | 22 | 2,886 | 10,428 | 495 | 588 | 30 |
| Bronx. | 45,741 | 106,050 | 32,923 | 214 | 1,949 | 105,301 | 43,390 | 25,585 | 540 | 10,100 |
| Broome | 9,251 | 24,759 | 1,120 | 623 | 90 | 9,950 | 22,481 | 1,031 | 779 | 107 |
| Cattaraugus | 6,693 | 16,083 | 658 | 481 | 75 | 7,043 | 14,957 | 568 | 740 | 98 |
| Cayuga. | 6,343 | 15,234 | 639 | 191 | 33 | 6,990 | 14,538 | 566 | 343 | 46 |
| Chautauqua | 6,781 | 27,618 | 3,143 | 869 | 62 | 8,380 | 25,254 | 2,705 | 1,176 | 108 |
| Chemung. | 7.080 | 17,864 | 431 | 633 | 46 | 9,062 | 15,143 | 325 | 839 | 70 |
| Chenango | 3,735 | 10,116 | 68 | 282 | 14 | 3,197 | 9,866 | 53 | 293 | 36 |
| Clinton | 4,110 | 9,062 | 29 | 166 | 11 | 4,800 | 7,536 | 36 | 223 | 11 |
| Columbia | 5,203 | 9,284 | 211 | 95 | 15 | 5,613 | 8,763 | 188 | 268 | 48 |
| Cortland | 2,541 | 9,606 | 136 | 218 | 6 | 2,929 | 8,883 | 99 | 256 | 6 |
| Delaware | 4,528 | 11,719 | 150 | 269 | 27 | 4,171 | 10,895 | 112 | 392 | 104 |
| Dutchess | 9,938 | 21,152 | 882 | 167 | 71 | 12,022 | 18,212 | 758 | 310 | 129 |
| Erie. | 40,436 | 99,762 | 15,111 | 1,430 | 521 | 62,315 | 82,730 | 12,222 | 1,947 | 544 |
| Essex | 2,218 | 8,042 | 47 | 61 | 9 | 2,822 | 7,660 | 33 | 139 | 37 |
| Frankli | 3,825 | 9,786 | 62 | 178 | 12 | 4,543 | 8,413 | 102 | 166 |  |
| Fulton | 3,192 | 10,946 | 888 | 436 | 35 | 4,036 | 9,863 | 800 | 588 | 36 |
| Genesee | 2,570 | 9,628 | 539 | 152 | 13 | 2,831 | 9,081 | 499 | 298 | 25 |
| Greene | 3,498 | 6,323 | 264 | 160 | 20 | 3,546 | 6,062 | 236 | 246 | 42 |
| Hamilton | 516 | 881 |  |  | 2 | 614 | 674 |  | 6 | 5 |
| Herkimer | 6,507 | 14,310 | 793 | 264 | 25 | 7,786 | 12,629 | 683 | 344 | 39 |
| Jefferson | 7,925 | 22,072 | 252 | 406 | 510 | 8,753 | 20,223 | 153 | 463 | 530 |
| Kings. | 119,612 | 292,692 | 45,100 | 733 | 3,473 | 244,697 | 154,078 | 34,535 | 3,030 | 21,452 |
| Lewis. | 2,673 | - 5,906 | 24 | 76 | 10 | 2,731 | 5,444 | 22 | 93 | 11 |
| Livingston | 3,571 | 9,488 | 497 | 192 | 17 | 3,913 | 9,094 | 446 | 290 | 19 |
| Madlson | 3,797 | 11,094 | 230 | 182 | 22 | 3,963 | 10,374 | 186 | 299 | 21 |
| Monroe. | 28,523 | 73,809 | 11,089 | 1,324 | 678 | 38,280 | 64,871 | 9,883 | 2,383 | 824 |
| Montgomery | 5,911 | 12,835 | 11,076 | 134 | 26 | 7,252 | 11,390 | + 394 | 225 | 46 |
| Nassau. | 8,595 | 33,099 | 1,254 | 155 | 182 | 15,282 | 24,804 | 925 | 495 | 1,044 |
| New York | 135,249 | 275,013 | 46,049 | 463 | 7,079 | 268,316 | 136,580 | 34,223 | 1,117 | 19,852 |
| Niagara | 7,416 | 21,193 | 1,872 | 380 | 104 | 9,866 | 18,202 | 1,629 | 1,678 | -94 |
| Onelda. | 15,560 | 36,311 | 2,297 | 412 | 78 | 19,744 | 32,181. | 2,038 | 638 | 89 |
| Onondaga | 23,308 | 57,008 | 4,707 | 640 | 163 | 29,493 | 51,406 | 4,043 | 1,173 | 132 |
| Ontario. | 5,678 | 13,361 | 914 | 186 | 24 | 5,849 | 13,164 | , 902 | 357 | 49 |
| Orange | 10,567 | 24,558 | 1,573 | 292 | 93 | 12,598 | 21,618 | -1,457 | 616 | 285 |
| Orleans | 2,266 | 8,305 | -620 | 176 | 30 | 2,487 | 7,793 | - 598 | 319 | 41 |
| Oswego | 8,045 | 17,905 | 491 | 474 | 36 | 8,955 | 16,360 | 443 | 665 | 47 |
| Otsego | 6,275 | 12,112 | 134 | 391 | 36 | 5,751 | 11,646 | 83 | 537 | 82 |
| Putnam | 1,405 | 3,447 | 23 | - 20 | 8 | 1,669 | 2,858 | 17 | 71 | 51 |
| Queens | 35,296 | 94,360 | 6,143 | 142 | 1,204 | 75,938 | -45,140 | 4,361 | 741 | 8,651 |
| Rensselaer | 20,224 | 28,810 | 1,849 | 278 | 116 | 23,774 | 25,451 | 1,526 | 434 | 89 |
| Richmond | 9,373 | 17,844 | 712 | 111 | 170 | 15,352 | 10,541 | - 426 | 282 | 908 |
| Rockland | 5,057 | 11,169 | 498 | 80 | 67 | 6,817 | 8,874 | 388 | 219 | 281 |
| St. Lawren | 7,213 | 24,651 | 372 | 282 | 56 | 8,023 | 22,644 | 325 | 325 | 58 |
| Saratoga. | 6,905 | 16,222 | 351 | 290 | 73 | 9,038 | 13,239 | 216 | 575 | 129 |
| Schenectad | 8,741 | 19,208 | 4,941 | 509 | 66 | 12,177 | 16,255 | 4,068 | 877 | 120 |
| Schoharie. | 3,637 | 5,572 | 30 | 215 | 12 | 3,107 | 5,699 | 26 | 312 | 48 |
| Schuylcr | 1,231 | 3,827 | 151 | 138 | 9 | 1,157 | 3,727 | 134 | 118 | 17 |
| Seneca. | 3,023 | 6,260 | 250 | 135 | 12 | 3,268 | 6,094 | 233 | 265 | 12 |
| Steuben | 7,401 | 18,335 | 1,217 | 784 | 52 | 8,015 | 17,020 | 1,113 | 1,167 | 59 |
| Suffolk | 8,852 | 26,737 | 596 | 233 | 118 | 13,667 | 20,383 | -435 | 790 | 601 |
| Sulliva | 3,623 | 8,029 | 671 | 98 | 26 | 4,419 | 6,777 | 499 | 236 | 143 |
| Tioga | 2,406 | 6,772 | 83 | 223 | 16 | 2,152 | 6,551 | 64 | 295 | 39 |
| Tompkin | 3,487 | 9,508 | 288 | 250 | 21 | 4,056 | 8,812 | 249 | 300 | 19 |
| Ulster. | 8,759 | 19,001 | 301 | 455 | 76 | 10,174 | 16,129 | 189 | 774 | 198 |
| Warren | 3,227 | 9,009 | 189 | 101 | 20 | 4,704 | 6,815 | 117 | 232 | 40 |
| Washing | 4,124 | 13,647 | 162 | 123 | 24 | 5,486 | 11,522 | 81 | 227 | 58 |
| Wayne. | 4,289 | 13,333 | 304 | 241 | 18 | 3,982 | 13,026 | 295 | 406 | 32 |
| Westchester | 28,060 | 76,020 | 6,097 | 435 | 485 | 44,367 | 58,795 | 4,691 | 702 | 1,938 |
| Wyoming | 2,442 | 9,134 | 294 | 194 | 21 | 2,635 | 8,554 | 292 | 247 | 19 |
| Yates. | 1,571 | 5,638 | 52 | 122 | 6 | 1,496 | 5,229 | 34 | 304 | 2 |
| Total. | 781,238 | 1,871,167 | 203,201 | 19,653 | 18,413 | 1,261,812 | 1,335,878 | 159,804 | 35,509 | 69,908 |

## CAMPAIGN EXPENSES IN 1922 IN NEW YORK STATE.

The Republican State Committee in the last campaign received $\$ 374,169.34$ and spent $\$ 350,376$. The largest contributors included:
W. H. Childs, George K. Morris, Chairman of the State committee, Thomas Cochran, C. M. Warner, Thomas G. Cromwell, George F. Baker, John D. Rockefcller and John D. Rockefeller. jr., $\$ 5,000$ each.
Union League Club, $\$ 7,500$; W. H. Woodin, $\$ 3,500$; William Nelson Cromwell, $\$ 3,000$.

Ogden L. Mills, Edwin S. Marston, Eliot C. Bacon, George Whitncy, George B. Agnew, jr., George F. Baker, jr., Otto H. Kahn, Fellx M. Warburg, R. Fulton Cutting and Charles D. Hillis, national committceman, $\$ 2,500$ each. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, $\$ 2,000$.

The Democrats put their State expenditures under two committees-The Democratic State

Committee and the State Democratic Finance Committee. The former received $\$ 38,614.69$ and spent $\$ 39,685.77$. The latter received $\$ 45,257.84$ and spent \$44,921.24
The principal contributorg were William Randolph Hearst and John Ringling, $\$ 5,000$ each; James W. Fleming, $\$ 3.500$

The Independent Citizens Committee for the Democratic ticket, $\$ 28,100$. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Herbert H. Lehman, Fred L. Crocker, Charles $W$. Appleton and George W. Sweeney, $\$ 1.000$ each. Jacob Ruppert, $\$ 500$ and Edmond Guggenheim, $\$ 250$.

Fredcrick A. Wallis, Chairman of the Finance Committee, loaned the committee $\$ 23,098$, which amount he was paid back

The Socialist State Committee received $\$ 1,936$ and spent $\$ 1,841$. The largest contributor was the American Labor Party, $\$ 1,500$.

REGISTRATION IN-NEW YORK CITY, 1922.
Men-Manhattan, 278,843; Bronx, 117,350; . Women-Manhattan, 142,188; Bronx, 57,621; Brooklyn, 281,842; Queens, 87,046: Richmond, Brooklyn, 140,837; Qucens, 42,397; Richmond, 21,293-total, 786.374.

NORTH CAROLINA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$. )

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem | Harding, Rep. |  | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Alamance. | 5,255 | 4,619 | 2,476 | 2,278 | Jone | 964 | 385 | 712 | 233 |
| Alexander. | 2,045 | 2,643 | 2,954 | 1,187 | Lee. | 2,327 | 1,143 | 1,054 | 573 |
| Alleghany | 1,409 | 1,201 | . 796 | - 641 | Lenolr. | 2,560 | 1,153 | 1,666 | 667 |
| Asson | 3,175 | +433 | 2,046 | 301 | LIncoln | 3,331 | 3,137 | 1,521 | 1,369 |
| Avery | 3,431 | 2,803 | 1,898 360 | 1,939 | Macon. | 2,177 | 2,050 3,616 | 1,146 | 1,069 |
| Beaufo | 3,522 | 2,266 | 1,957 | 1,274 | Martln. | 1,340 | 3,616 530 | 1,472 | 1,965 |
| Bertie | 1,840 | ,212 | 1,461 | 1, 116 | McDowell | 2,809 | 2,561 | 1,274 | 1,218 |
| Bladen | 1,939 | 1,064 | 1,261 | 651 | Mecklenburg | 11,313 | 3,421 | 4,508 | 1,257 |
| Brunswick | 1,253 | 1,362 | - 810 | 989 | Mitchell. . . | 11,697 | 2,153 | +462 | 1,298 |
| Buncomb | 10,167 | 8,017 | 4,229 | 3,830 | Montgomery | 2,321 | 2,304 | 1,222 | 1,196 |
| Burke | 3,262 | 3,592 | 1,621 | 1,474 | Moore. . . | 2,679 | 2,297 | 1,337 | 1,047 |
| Cabarrus | 4,418 | 5,148 | 2,080 | 2,314 | Nash | 4,031 | 1,556 | 2,189 | 1,826 |
| Caldwell | 2,931 | 3,298 | 1,725 | 1,659 | New Hanover | 4,102 | 1,712 | 2,355 | 492 |
| Camden | -540 | 142 | , 368 | 1.86 | Northampton | 2,305 | 165 | 1,518 | 45 |
| Carteret | 2,070 | 2,315 | 1,165 | 1,246 | Onslow | 1,557 | 853 | 1,197 | 785 |
| Caswell. | 1,239 | 505 | 849 | 338 | Orange | 1,993 | 1,737 | 1,230 | 1,158 |
| Catawba | 5,404 | 5,935 | 2,569 | 2,624 | Pamllco | 1,286 | 1,008 | 710 | 527 |
| Chatham | 3,186 | 2,906 | 1,839 | 1,501 | Pasquotan | 1,736 | 507 | 1,177 | 270 |
| Cherokee | 1,761 | 2,506 | 1,362 | 1,362 | Pender | 1,580 | 699 | 970 | 400 |
| Chowan | 1,091 | 209 | 610 | 91 | Perquimans | 1,042 | 487 | 645 | 288 |
| Cleveland | 5,181 | 2,953 | 2,764 | $\begin{array}{r}453 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Perso | 1,646 | 1,566 | $\begin{array}{r}953 \\ 2839 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 917 |
| Columbus | 3,111 | 1,783 | 2,143 | 1,327 | Polk | 1,361 | 1,326 | 2,879 | 750 |
| Craven | 3,413 | 1731 | 1,780 | 542 | Randolph | 5,110 | 6,297 | 2,747 | 3,031 |
| Cumberlan | 3,233 | 1,972 | 1,971 | 1,217 | Rlchmond | 3,341 | 1,124 | 1,553 | 650 |
| Currituc | 1,000 | 86 | 945 | 87 | Robeson | 6,183 | 2,220 | 2,894 | 1,453 |
| Dare | 825 | 632 | 470 | 363 | Rockingha | 4,507 | 3,605 | 2,316 | 1,957 |
| Davidso | 4,797 | 5,960 | 2,675 | 2,801 | Rowan. | 6,421 | 4,888 | 3,053 | 2,320 |
| Davie | 1,624 | 2,591 | 910 | 1,245 | Rutherfo | 5,101 | 4,015 | 2,445 | 1,871 |
| Duplin. | 3,398 | 2,697 | 1,824 | 1,527 | Sampson | 2,426 | 5.353 | 1,369 | 2,727 |
| Durham | 4,646 | 3,550 | 2,463 | 1,837 | Scotland | 1,705 | 306 | -938 | 137 |
| Edgecomb | 3,343 | 24 | 2,028 | 135 | Stanly | 3,843 | 4,312 | 2,110 | 1,941 |
| Forsyth. | 8,123 | 6,792 | 4,115 | 3,585 | Stokes | 1,999 | 2,926 | 1,569 | 1,852 |
| Franklin | 2,742 | 589 | 2,057 | 396 | Surry | 3,547 | 5,170 | 2,029 | 2,977 |
| Gaston | 7,148 | 5,803 | 3,019 | 2,542 | Swaln | 1,434 | 2,239 | 829 | 1,128 |
| Gates.. | 796 | 327 | 826 | 309 | Transylvania | 1,542 | 1,680 | 821 | 841 |
| Graham. | 644 | 915 | 476 | 460 | Tyrrell | 718 | 532 | 416 | 392 |
| Granville | 2,622 | 833 | 1,713 | 648 | Unlon | 4,168 | 1,404 | 2,662 | 702 |
| Greene. | 1,649 | 439 | 1,066 | 294 | Vance | 2,461 | 816 | 1,451 | 558 |
| Gullford | 9,615 | 7,920 | 4,616 | 3,670 | Wake. | 8,020 | 3,653 | 4,627 | 2,461 |
| Halifax | 3,429 | 524 | 2,312 | 299 | W arren | 1,865 | 295 | 1,217 | 227 |
| Hartnett. | 3,919 | 3,311 | 1,992 | 1,603 | Washlngton | 1,116 | 971 | 651 | 486 |
| Haywood | 4,229 | 3,000 | 2,403 | 1,523 | Watauga. | 1,721 | 2,631 | 1,141 | 1,352 |
| Henderson | 2,496 | 3,337 | 1,166 | 1,795 | Wayne. | 4,794 | 2,822 | 2,625 | 1,446 |
| Hertior | 1,104 | 221 | - 977 | - 209 | Wlikes. | 2,843 | 6,451 | 1,632 | 3,470 |
| Hok | 1,266 | 166 | 780 | 110 | Wilson. | 3,496 | 1,374 | 2,052 | 730 |
| Hyde | 1,134 | 530 | 840 | 277 | Yadkin | 1,350 | 3,301 | 879 | 1,721 |
| Irede | 6,470 | 4,402 | 3,335 | 2,078 | Yancey | 2,280 | 2,596 | 1,273 | 1,082 |
| Jackson | 2,385 | 2,355 | 1,306 | 1,288 |  |  |  |  |  |

State Corporation Com. (1922)-Lee, Dem., 225,803; Hoover, Rep., 140,992.

## PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 186,650; Rep., 126,296; Pro., 1910 (Aud.), Dem., 140,531; Rep., 94,017

1958 (Pres.), Dem., 157,752; Rep., 133,081; Peo., 830; Pro., 1,086.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Dem., 132,339; Rep., 71,275. 1904 (Gov.), Dem., 128,761; Rep., 79,505; Pro., 237 ; Soc., 109.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,121; Rep., 81,442; Peo., 819 ; Pro., 361; Soc., 124.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 136,995; Rep., 114,937; Pro., 360; Soc., 337.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 145,102; Rep., 107.760; Soc., 310.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 144,507; Rep., 29,319; Prog., 1912 (Gov.), Dem., 149,975; Rep., 43,625; Prog., 49,930; Soc., 944 .
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., $87,101$.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 168,383; Rep., 120,890; Soc.; 509 ; Pro., 53.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 167,161; Rep., 120,157; Soc." 509.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 305,447; Rep., 232,848; Soc.* 446; Proh., 17.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 308,151; Rep., $230,175$.

NORTH DAKOTA.

| Countres. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | CoUnties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem. | Counties. | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams. | 1,377 | 347 | Griggs. | 1,739 | 520 | Renvllie | 1,828 | 512 |
| Barnes. | 5,155 | 1,101 | Hettinger | 1,846 | 327 | Rlchland | 5,6r9 | 1,347 |
| Benson | 3,545 | -673 | Kidder | 1,855 | 336 | Rolette | 2,129 | 535 |
| Billings. | , 786 | 59 | La Moure. | 3,004 | 645 | Sargent | 2,786 | 673 |
| Bottineau | 3,459 | 964 | Logan | 1,589 | 144 | Sherldan | 1,776 | 134 |
| Bowman | 1,192 | 321 | McHenry | 3,532 | 848 | Sloux | 776 | 163 |
| Burke | 1,911 | 448 | McIntosh | 1,783 | 79 | Slope | 1,142 | 235 |
| Burlelgh | 4,310 | 890 | McKenzie | 2,524 | 499 | Stark | 3,541 | 532 |
| Cast. | 10,881 | 2,852 | McLean | 3,724 | 748 | Stecle | 2,222 | 339 |
| Cavalier | 3,783 | -964 | Mercer. | 1,796 | 171 | Stutsman | 5,505 | 1,405 |
| Dickey. | 2,822 | 754 | Morton | 4,612 | 632 | Towner | 2,190 | 473 |
| Divide. | 2,389 | 495 | Mountra | 2,785 | 774 | Trall. | 3,676 | 523 |
| Dunin. | 1,962 | 428 | Nelson | 3,127 | 501 | Waish | 4,470 | 1,990 |
| Eddy | 1,525 | 578 | Ollver | 956 | 92 | Ward | 6,119 | 2,289 |
| Emmons | 2,896 | 243 | Pembina | 3,928 | 1,405 | Wells | 3,100 | 467 |
| Foster. | 1,583 | 371 | Plerce. | 2,102 | 293 | Williams. | 3,753 | 1,336 |
| Golden Valley | 1,169 | 283 | Rametey | 3,911 | 937 |  |  |  |
| Grand Forks. | 7,636 2,245 | 2,544 289 | Raisbom | 3,010 | 783 | Tot | 160,072 | 37,422 |

## NORTH DAKOTA-Continued.

(Presidentlal vote, 1916.)

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. | COUNTIES. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 532 | 469 | Griggs. | 668 | 521 | Renvilie. | 1,012 | 532 |
| Barne | 1,67S | 1.467 | Hettinger | 661 | S56 | Richland | 1,772 | 2,097 |
| Benson | 92.2 | 1,210 | Kidder | 650 | 604 | Rolette | 762 | 600 |
| Billings | 276 | 306 | La Moure | 990 | 1,045 | Sargent | S68 | 1,050 |
| Bottineav | 1,471 | 1,294 | Logan. | 260 | 567 | Sheridan | 310 | 807 |
| Borma | 655 | 374 | McHenry | 1,456 | 1,394 | Sloux. | 200 | 232 |
| Burke | 922 | 51 S | McIntosh | . 270 | 950 | Slope | 867 | 516 |
| Burleig | 1,267 | 1,182 | McKenzie | 1,316 | 692 | Stark | 953 | 1,409 |
| Cass. | 3,303 | 3,093 | McLean | 1,210 | 1,054 | Steele | 515 | 676 |
| Caralle | 1,149 | 1,502 | Mercer. | 353 | 730 | Stutsm | 1,566 | 1,644 |
| Dicker | 920 | 1,037 | Morton | 1,835 | 2,785 | Towne | 769 | 665 |
| Diride | 950 | 707 | Mountra | 1,262 | 740 | Trall | 664 | 1,423 |
| Dunn | 1,02S | 566 | Nelson | 861 | 1,013 | Walsh | 2,003 | 1.670 |
| Eddy | 650 | 505 | Ollver | 327 | 346 | Ward | 2,791 | 1,743 |
| Emmor | 609 | 1,090 | Pembina | 1,400 | 1,469 | Wells | \$10 | 1,226 |
| Foster | 662 | 549 | Plerce. | 789 | . 703 | Williams | 1,769 | 903 |
| Golden Valles | 2,814 | 499 2.159 | Ramsey | 1,331 | 1,169 1,093 | Total | 55,206 | 53.471 |

Governor (1922)-Lemke, Ind. Rep.-Non.-Part., 81,048; Nestos, Rep., 110,321
U. S. Senator (1922)-0 Connor, Dem.-Ind., 93,699; Frazier, Rep.-Non-Part., 102,499.

Nestos and O'Connor are classed as Independents, or anti-Non-Partisan leaguers; while Frazier and Lemke are Non-Partisans.

## PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA

1574 (Cong.), Dem., 2,1S9; Rep., 4,597.
1876 (Cong.), Dem., 2,413: Rep., 6,199.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 8,493: Rep., 10,455
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 9,340 ; Rep., 18.796; Ind., 290. 1882 (Cong.), Dém., 9,034; Rep., 38,151; Ind., 54. 1 SS1 (Cong.), Dem., 3,352: Rep., 28,906.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 15.540; Rep., 23.290.
1 18S9 (Gov.), Dem., 12,733: Rep., 25,305.
1 1S90 (Gor.), Dem., 12,604; Rep., 19,053; F. A. 4,821.
1892 (Gov.), Fus., 18,995: Rep., 17.236.
1592 (Pres.), Pop., 17.100: Rep., 17.519 ; Pro., 899. 1894 (Gov.), Dem., 8.1SS; Rep., 23.723 ; Pop., 9,354 . 1896 (Pres.), Dem., 20.686 ; Rep., 26.335 ; Pro., 35S 1S9S (Gov.), Fus., 19,496; Rep., 27,30S.
1900 (Gor.), Fus., 22,275 ; Rep., 34,052 ; Pro., 560; Soe. D., 425; Peo., 213.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 20.519; Rep., 35,S91; Pro., 731; Soc. D., 52S: Pop., 110.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 17.566; Rep., 31,621; Soc., 1.139. 1904 (Pres.), Fus., 14,273; Rep., 52,595; Soc., 2,005; Pro., 1,137; Pop., 165.
1904 (Grov.), Dem., 16, 444 ; Rep., 47,82s; Pro., 1,388; Soc., 1,700.

1906 (Gov.), Fus., 34.420 ; Rep., 29.359; Soc. 975. 1908 (Pres.), Fus., 32.SS5; Rep., 57,6S0; Soe., 2,421: Pop., 165; Ind., 3S; Pro., 1,549.
1908 (G̈ov.), Fus., 49,346; Rep., 47,093: Soc., 490. 1910 (Gov.), Dem., 47.003: Rep., 45,015.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 29,555; Rep., 23,090; Prog. 25,726; Soc., 6,966; Pro.. 1.243.
1912 (Gov.). Dem., 31,544; Rep., 39,S11; Pro., 9,406; Soc., 6,835 .
1914 (Gov), Dem., 34, S09; Rep., 44,260; Soc., 5,188; Prog., 3.817.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,91S; Rep., 48,583; Prog.; 2,597; Soc., 5,468.
1916 (Pree.), Dem., 55,206 ; Rep., 53,471 ; Soc., 5,716; Pro, 997.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 20,351; Rep., S7,665: Soc., 2,615. 1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,98S; Rep., 57,714 ; Soc., 8,472.
1918 (Gov.), Denı., 36.783: Rep., 54,517.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 37,422; Rep., 160,072; Soc.; 8.282.

1920 (Gov.), Dem.-Ind., 112,48S; Rep.-N. P.: 117.118.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.-Ind., S8,495; Rep.-N. P.. 130,614.

OHIO.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Cotnties. |  |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing. } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hughes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hughes, Rep. |
| Adams | 4,194 | 4,974 | 2,887 | 2,819. | Hardin | 5,817 | 8,071 | 4,304 |  |
| Allen | 11,658 | 13,978 | 7,905 | 5.713 | Harris | 2,473 | 5.053 |  |  |
| Ashlan | 5,705 | 5,951 14,099 | 4,000 | 2, 634. | Henry. | 5,654 | 5.738 | 3.252 | ,482 |
| Athens | 6,523 | 11,016 | 4,101 | 5,554, | Hocking | 4,082 | 4,335 | 2,907 | -2,357 |
| Auglaiz | 4,792 | 6,752 | 4.124 | 2,763 | Holmes | 3,211 | 2.065 | 2,846 | - |
| Belmo | 13,347 | 14,761 | 7,911 | 7,526 | Huron | 4.398 | 9,348 | 4,136 | 4,048 |
| Brown | 5,317 | 4,009 | 3,959 |  | Jackson | 4,578 | 5,949 | 2,922 | 3,116 |
| Butler | 16,437 | 14,998 | 10.506 | 5,850 | Jefferson | S,064 | 13,03S | 5,250 | 6,65 |
| Carroll | 1,755 | 4,392 | 1,672 | 2,086 | Knox. | 6,361 | 8,178 | 4,578 |  |
| Champa | 4,775 | 7,285 | 3,338 | 3,695, | Lake... | 2.711 | 7,465 | 2,596 | 2,88 |
| Clark | 14,097 | 19,869 | 8,848 | 8.715 | Lamrenc | 3,955 | 7,616 | 2,821 | 4,36 |
| Clermo | 6,245 |  | 4,247 |  | Llcking | 10,679 | 11.924 | 8,183 | 5,935 |
| Clinton | 3,598 | 6.947 16.846 | 2,602 | 8.620 | Logan | 8,904, | -8,521 | - 3,483 | 4,345 6868 |
| Coshoctor | 5,617 | 16.840 | 4,269 | 8, 2181 | Lucas | 30,452 | 18,129 | 30,779 | 6,868 |
| Crawford | 8,467 | 7,082 | 6,014 | 2,673 | Madisor | 3,769 | 5,397 | 2,667 | 2,80 |
| Cuyahoga | 70.518 | 148.857 | 71,523 | 51,287 | Mahonin | 14,941 | 29.736 | 13,013 | 11,256 |
| Darke. | §.45 | 9,552 | 6.186 |  | Marion | 8,065 | 11,320 | 5.273 | 4,26 |
| Defian | 3,723 | 5,987 | 3.359 | 2,565 | Medina | 3,120 | 8,846 | 2,984 |  |
| Dele | 5,241 | 7,700 | 3,754 | 3.461 | Meigs. | 3,606 | 6,541 | 2,628 |  |
| Erie | 4,831 | 8.755 | 5,152 | 4.170 | Mercer | 4,404 | 5,692 | 3, $\mathrm{S03}$ | 2, |
| Fairfiel | S. 610 | 7.572 | 6,172 | $3,380$ | Miami | 8,076 | $13,122$ | 5,582 | 5. |
| Fayette | 3, ${ }^{3,12}$ | 59,446 | 2,616 34 | 24,772 | Monroe | 3,861 | 26,825 | 3,322 24339 |  |
| Fulton | 2.049 | 6,111 | 2,507 | 2,933 | Morgan | 2,157 | 4,127 | 1, | 2,1 |
| Gallia | 2,562 | 5,3§8 | 2,5\%7 | 2,860 | Morro | 2,858 | 4,484 | 2,345 | 2, |
| Geauga | 1,081 | 3,722 | 1,2:5 | 1, S06 | Muskin | 9,437 | 13,862 | 6,32S | 7,59 |
| Greene | 4,016 | §,600 | 2,913 | 4,45S | Noble | 2,909 | 4,197 | 2,175 | 2,29 |
| Guer | 77,59 | $\begin{array}{r}8,764 \\ \hline 11.590\end{array}$ | 4,312 51,990 | 4,228 64,030 | Ott | 2,867 <br> 2,739 | 4,336 | - 3,347 | , |
| Hamitock | 67,386 | 112,590 | 51,416 | 64, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4,268 }\end{aligned}$ | Perr | 5,91\% | 7,685 | 3,860 | 3,953 |

OHIO-Continued.

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Wilson, Dem. | Hughes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dern. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Wilson, Dem. | Hughes, Rep. |
| Pickaway | 5,645 | 5,273 | 3,820 | 2,629 | Trumbull | 6,815 | 17,343 | 6.091 | 6,167 |
| Pike.. | 2.799 | 3,075 | 2,091 | 1,616 | Tusearawas | 10,167 | 11,908 | 7.608 | 5,404 |
| Prortage | 5,405 4,933 | 8,231 | 4,269 | 3,142 | Union. | 3,286 | 6,544 | 2,747 | 3,187 |
| Prebie | 4,933 4,673 | 6,258 | 3,387 | 2,881 | Van We | 4,899 | 7,495 | 3,753 | 3,802 |
| Richla | 4,643 9,349 | re,154 | 4,294 <br> 6,985 | 2,243 4,886 | Warre | 2,124 | 2,559 | 1,433 | 1,420 |
| Ross. | 7,063 | 19,330 | 5,154 | 4,857 | Washing | 6,286 | 9,279 | 5,267 | 4,745 |
| Sandusk | 5,295 | 8,933 | 5,264 | 3,557 | Wayne. | 7,751 | 8,932 | 5,930 | 3,676 |
| Scioto. | 7,682 | 11,871 | 4,808 | 6,356 | William | 4,183 | 7,000 | 3,552 | 3,132 |
| Seneea | 8,175 | 10,064 | 6,451 | 4,301 | Wood. | 4,965 | 12,042 | 5,796 | 5,034 |
| Shelb | 5,642 | 5,452 | 3,801 | 2,352 | Wyandot | 4,443 | 4,560 | 3,250 | 2,078 |
| Summit | 18,4357 | 43,721 | 15,316 19,343 | 14,159 11,593 | Total. | 780,037 | 1,182,022 | 604,361 | 514,858 |

Governor (1922)-Donahey, Dem., 821,048; Thompson, Rep., 803,300,
U. S. Senator (1922)-Pomerene, Dem., 744,588; Fess, Rep., 794,159

Ohio voters, in 1922, rejeeted, by a majority of 187,000 , a proposed Constitutional amendment legalizing wine and beer.

Florence E. Allen was eleeted in 1922 an Associate Judge of the Ohlo Supreme Court.

## PAST VOTE OF OHIO

1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 345,706; Rep., 436,171; Soc., 14,270; Proh., 12,336; S. L., 2,983.
1903. (Gov.), Dem., 361,748; Rep., 475,560; Soe., 13,495; Proh., 13,502; S. L., 2,071.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 347,674; Rep, 600,095; Soc. 36.260 ; Proh., 19.339 ; Soc. L., 2,633; Pop., 1,392. 1905 (Gov.), Dem., 473,264; Rep., 430,617 ; Soc., 17,795 ; Proh., 13,061 ; S. L., $1,308$.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 351,676; Rep., 408,066; Soe. 18,432; Proh., 11,970; S. I., 2,211.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 502,721; Rep., 572,312; Soc., 32.795 ; Proh., 11,402; S. L., 721 ; Pop., 162; Ind., 439
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533.197; Soc., 28,573; Proh., 7,665; S. L., 797; Ind., 397.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 477;077; Rep., 376,700; Soc., 60,637; Proh., 7,129; S. L., 2,920.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 42.3,152; Ren., 277,066; Prog.,
229,327: Soe., 89,930; Prol., 11,459; S. L., $2,623$.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 439,323; Ren., 272,500; Prog. 217,903; Soc., 87,709; Proh., 16,607, S. L., 2,689 1914 (Gov.), Dern., 493,367; Rop., 524,625; Prog., 60,971; Soe., 51,688.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 423,742; Rep., 526,115 ; Prog., 67,509; Soc., 58,803.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 604,361; Rep., 514,858; Soc., 38,092; Proh., 8,080.
1916 (Gov.), Dem. 566,201; Rep., 561,002; Soc.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,868; Rep., 535,346 Soc, 38,187; Proh., 12,060; Ind., 2,965
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 486,403; Rel., 470,459
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 780,037; Rep., 1,182,022; Soc. 57,147; Proh., 294; Singie Tax, $2,153$.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 918,962 ; Rep., 1,039,835; Soc.; 42,889; Single Tax, 1,497.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 782,650; Reן)., 1,134,953; Slngle Tax, 2,647.

OKLAHOMA.
(Presidential vote, $1920,1916$. )

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Countieg. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Hard ing, Rep. |  | H ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, Dem. | Hard ing, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Adair. | 1,560 | 2,020 | 1,190 | 1,010 | Llncoin | 2,968 | 5,254 | 2,258 | 3.387 |
| Alfalfa | 1,350 | 3,004 | 1,390 | 1,378 | Logan | 2,210 | 4,606 | 1,701 | 2,270 |
| Atoka | 2,103 | 2,077 | 1,479 | 925 | Love | 1,650 | 711 | 1,125 | 266 |
| Beaver | 1,068 | 1,965 | 1,382 | 917 | McCiain | 2,310 | 1,728 | 1,541 | 680 |
| Beekham | 2,343 | 1,743 | 1,850 | 527 | McCurtain | 2,598 | 1,959 | 1,763 | 795 |
| Biaine | 1,292 | 2,782 | 1,214 | 1,339 | Mcintosh | 2,635 | 2,3,3 | 1,743 | 896 |
| Bryan | 4,496 | 3,127 | 2,974 | 1,267 | Major | 780 | 1,920 | 762 | 946 |
| Caddo | 3,581 | 4,818 | 2,735 | 2,272 | Marshal | 1,589 | 1,487 | 1,352 | 449 |
| Canadian | 3,274 | 3,873 | 2,200 | 1,590 | Mayes | 1,987 | 2,447 | 1,574 | 1,229 |
| Carter | 6,003 | 3,555 | 2,919 | 1,013 | Murray | 1,418 | 1,359 | 1,305 | 1.258 |
| Cherokee | 1,859 | 2,522 | 1,594 | 1,379 | Muskoge | 6,378 | 5,159 | 4,004 | 2,532 |
| Choctaw | 2,529 | 2,088 | 1,945 | 957 | Noble. | 1,467 | 2,465 | 1,346 | 1,243 |
| Cimarron | 460 | 626 | . 387 | 238 | Nowata | 1,699 | 2,678 | 1,355 | 1,322 |
| Cleveland | 2,383 | 2,280 | 1,753 | 885 | Okfuskee. | 1,643 | 1,764 | 1,337 | 660 |
| Coal | 1,797 | 1,748 | 1,118 | 821 | Oklahoma | 11,797 | 15,314 | 7,971 | 5,291 |
| Comane | 2,988 | 3,286 | 2,130 | 1,221 | Okmulgee | 4,492 | 5,368 | 2,406 | 1,860 |
| Cotton | 2,282 | 1,810 | 1,500 | 685 | Osage. | 3,801 | 4,567 | 2,052 | 1,527 |
| Cralg | 2,903 | 3,091 | 1,901 | 1,647 | Ottawa | 3,922 | 5,269 | 1,875 | 1,642 |
| Creek | 5,406 | 7,928 | 3,496 | 2,820 | Pawnee | 1,988 | 2,982 | 1,491 | 1,396 |
| Custer | 2,263 | 3,224 | 1,771 | 1,507 | Payne. | 3,240 | 4,578 | 2,140 | 1,767 |
| Delawa | 1,240 | 2,059 | 1,223 | 837 | Pittsburg | 5.364 | 5,363 | 3,441 | 1,914 |
| Dewe | 967 | 1,735 | 992 | 796 | Pontotoc | 3,800 | 2,365 | 2,418 | 911 |
| Elils | 842 | 1,786 | 960 | 983 | Pottawatom | 5,314 | 5,357 | 3,276 | 2,04.2 |
| Garfield | 3,656 | 6,615 | 2,347 | 2,854 | Pushmataha | 1,365 | 1,863 | 1,059 | 645 |
| Garvin | 4,096 | 2,915 | 2,697 | 804 | Roger Mills. | 2,450 | 2,850 | 1,148 | 538 |
| Grady | 4,370 | 3,413 | 3,243 | 1,272 | Rogers | . 937 | 1,189 | 1,900 | 1,435 |
| Grant | 1,879 | 3,204 | 1,699 | 1,513 | Seininol | 1,860 | 3,389 | 1,444 | 872 |
| Greer | 1,850 | 1,019 | 1,675 | 365 | Sequoyah | 2,503 | 3,192 | 1,632 | 1,179 |
| Harmon | 1,120 | 635 | 1,091 | 147 | Stephens | 2,814 | 2,033 | 2,343 | 607 |
| Harper | 751 | 1,404 | 798 | 662 | Texas. | 1,357 | 1,750 | 1,349 | 807 |
| Haskel | 2,192 | 2,672 | 1,486 | 976 | Tlllman | 2,640 | 1,540 | 2,250 | 625 |
| Hughes | 3,531 | 2,976 | 2,187 | 1,219 | Tuisa. | 9,994 | 14,494 | 4,497 | 3,857 |
| Jackson | 2,694 | 1,340 | 2,096 | 409 | Wagoner | 1,376 | 1,431 | 1,040 | 799 |
| Jefferson | 2,821 | 1,728 | 1,739 | - 493 | Washingt | 2,122 | 2,065 | 1,839 | 1,727 |
| Johnston | 2,119 | 1,945 | 1,724 | 756 | Washita | 2,800 | 4,102 | 2,107 | 95 |
| Kay | 4,543 | 5,949 | 2,340 | 2,482 | Woods | 1,542 | 2,818 | 1,417 | 1,358 |
| Kingfish | 1,743 | 3,214 | 1,364 | 1,728 | Woodw | 1,441 | 2,482 | 1,130 | 1,092 |
| Klowa. | 2,510 1,200 | 2,616 1,410 | 2,279 950 | 1,017 683 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latlmer. <br> Le Filore | 1,200 | 1,410 4,928 | 9,50 2,576 | $\begin{array}{r}663 \\ 1,940 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 215,808 |  | 148,115 | 98,299 |

Governor (1922)-Walton, Dem., 280,304; Ficlds, IRep., 230,41\%; Enticld, 8ioc., 3,936.

## PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA.

1908 (Pres.), Dem.; 122,406; Rep., 110,558; Soc., ${ }^{1914 \text { (U. S. Sen.), Dem., } 119,443 ; \text { Rep., 73,392; }}$

910 (Gov.), Dem., 120,218; Rep., 99,527; Soc.,
24,707. . Dew., 120,218, Rep., 09,027; Soc. 24,707.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 119,156: Rep., 90,786; Soc., 42,262; Proh., 2,185.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 100,597; Rep., 95,904; Prog., 4,189; Soc., 52,703; Ind., 289 .

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 148,115; Rep., 98,299; Soc., 45,212; Proh., 1,675; Prog., 234.
1918 (Gov.). Dem., 104,132; Rep., $82,865$.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 215,808; Rep., 243,464; Soc.; 25,679.
1920 (U. S. Sen.); Dem., 217,677: ReD., 247,824.

ORECON.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties: | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hardi- } \\ & \text { lng, } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, Dem | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wll- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | WI1son, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Baker | 3,495 | 2,173 | 3,897 | 2,541 | Lan | 7,714 | 3,991 | 5,880 | 7,253 |
| Benton | 3,752 | 1,709 | 2,488 | 2,902 | Linc | 1,229 | 663 | 915 | 1,167 |
| Clakam | 6,928 3 | 1,672 | 2,239 | 6,349 | Manheur | + 4,693 | 3,152 | 4,675 1,937 | 1,524 1.682 |
| Columb | 2,007 | , 939 | 1,451 | 2,023 | Marlon | 8,798 | 3,822 | 5,699 | 8,316 |
| Coos. | 3,272 | 2,289 | 3,352 | 3,209 | Morrow. | 1,186 | 450 | 830 | 748 |
| Crook | 872 | 532 | 2,699 | 1,675 | Multnom | 44,806 | 27,517 | 35,755 | 41,458 |
| Curry... | + 599 | 279 | 512 | 541 | Polk.... | 2,709 | 1,718 | 2,844 | 2,899 |
| Deschute | 1,649 | 1,066 |  | 3,922 | Sherman | 893 | 423 | 747 | 717 |
| Gouglas | +4,402 | 2,375 | 3,679 870 | 3,922 | Umatila | 1,664 | +825 | 4,175 | 1, 3.664 |
| Grant | 1,310 | 500 | 1,210 | 941 | Union. | 2,826 | 2,464 | 3,086 | 2,253 |
| Harney | 1,026 | 475 | 1,239 | 872 | Wallow | 1,564 | 861 | 1,960 | 1,198 |
| Hood Ri | 1,449 | 755 | 1,188 | 1,314 | Wasco. | 2,698 | 1,426 | 2,287 | 2,243 |
| Jackson. | 4,382 | 2,464 | 4,874 | 3,538 | Washingt | 4,947 | 2,238 | 3,363 | 4,888 |
| Jefferson. | 623 1,606 | 2978 | 904 1,656 1 | $\begin{array}{r}581 \\ 1,660 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Wheeler | 797 4,102 | 2,346 | 570 3,342 | $\begin{array}{r}629 \\ 4,010 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Klamath | 2,742 | 900 | 1,853 | 1,631 |  |  |  |  | 4,010 |
| Lake. | 1,136 | 346 | 971 | 793. | Total. | 143,592 | 80,019 | 120,087 | 126,813 |

Governor (1922)—Pierce, :Dem., 133,392; Olcott, Rep., 99,155.

Oregon voters, in 1922, adopted the inltiative measure known as the Compulsory School Blll. The blll, sponsored orlginally by the Scottlsh Rite Masons, was taken up by the Ku Klux Klan as its main issue. It is sald the blil will close parochial schools. The purpose of the blll was stated on the offlclal ballot as follows:
"Requilring any parent or guardian or other person having control, charge or custody of a child
over elght and under sixteen years of age, from and after Sept. 1, 1926, to send such child to a publle school during the entire school year, excepting (a) children physically unable: (b) children who have completed the elghth grade; (c) chlldren between the ages of eight and ten llving more than three miles from a public school, except where transportation is furnished; (d) children taught by parent or private teacher.;

## PAST VOTE OF OREGON.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 7,742; Rep., 11,818.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 14,157; Rep., 15,214.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 19,955; Rep., 20,619; Greenback, 245 .
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 24,604; Rep., 26,860; Proh., 492; Greenback, 726.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 26,522; Rep., 33,291; Proh., 1,677: U. L., 363.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 14,243; Rep., 35,002; Proh., 2,281; Peo., 26.965.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo., 46,739; Rep., 48,779; Proh.. 919 ; Nat. Dem., 977.
1900 (Pres.), Rep., 46,526 ; Fus., 33,386; Proh., 2,536; Soc. D., 1,494; Pup., 275.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 17,521; Rep.; 60,445; Soc.; 7.619; Proh, 3,806; Pop., 753 . Rep., 62,530; Soc., 7.339 ; 1908 Proh 3.682 Ind 280
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 47,064; Rep., 34,673; Prog.; 37,600; Soc., 13,343; Proh., 4,360.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 120,087; Rep., 116,183; Soc., 9,711; Proh., 4,729; Prog., 310.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 65,400; Rep., 81,067.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,303; Rep., 82,360; Soc.; 5,373.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 80,019; Rep., 143,592; Proh.; 3,595; Soc., 9,801 ; Soc. Lab., 1,515.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 100,133; Rep., 116,696; Soc., 6,949; Ind., 4,456; Ind. Lab., 1,782.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA:
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 366,204; Rep., 384,148; Gr. 7.204; Proh., 1,318.

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 297.137; Rep., 319.490; Gr., 81,758; Rroh., 3,759.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 407,428; Rep., 444.704; Gr., 20,668; Proh., 1.939.
1880 (Pres.), 407,502; Rep., 444,713; Greenback, 20,648.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 392,785; Rep., 473,804: Proh., 15,283; Greenback, 16,992.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 447,004; IRep., 526,269; Proh., 20,966; U.' Lab., 3,876.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 452.264; Rep., 516,011; Proh., 25,123; Peo., 8,714.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo. 433,228; Rep., 728,300; Proh., 20,147; Nat. Dem., 11,000.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 424,232; Pop., 638; Rep., 712,665; Soc. D., 4, 831; Proh., 27,908; Soc. L., 2,936 .
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 436,457; Rep., 592,867; S. L., 5,157; Clt., 450; Soc., 21,910; Anti-Mach., 9,549; Proh., 23,327; Bal. Rei. 4,971.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. 335,430; Rep., 840,949; \&. L., 2,211; Ind., 2,568; Soc., 21,863;'Proh., 33,717.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 301,747; Rep., 506,392; Soc., 15,169; Proh., 24,793; Comiv., 6,094: Linc., 145,657; Ref., 784; U. L., 3,675; Cit., 4.610.

1907 (Treas.), Dem., 312,737; Rep.; 499,965; Proh.; 1908, (Pres) Soc., 14,346
33,913; Proh 36,604, 785 ; Rep. 745,779; S6c.; 1910 (Gov.). Dem., 129,395; Rep, 41; Ind.: 1,067. 382,127: Proh., 17,445. Indus 802: S0c ; Key., 1912 (Pres.), Dem., 345,619; Rep., 273,305; Prog., 1014 (Gov.) Dem. 312 Proh., 19,533; Soc. L.. 704: 1014 (Gov.) Dem., 312,553; Rep. 534,898; Wash.
140,329; Soc. 40,115; Proh. 17,467; Key., 37,847: 140,329; Soc., 40,115; Froh. 17,467; Key., 37,847: Pers. L., 17,956; Bull M., 4,431; R. Prog., 6,473; Indus., 533.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 521,784; Rep., 703,734; Soc.; 1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 450,106 ; Rep., 680,451; Soc.; 45,385; Proh., 30,089.
1918 (Gov.), Dem. 307,154; Rep.. 552,447: Soc., 18,706; Proh., 27,360.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 503,202; Rep., 1,218;215; Soc., 70,021: Proh., 42,612; F.-L., 15,642; Soc. Lab., 753: Single Tax, 803.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 484,362; Rep., 1,067,989; Proh., 132,610; Soc., 67,316; Lab., 27,401; SÍngle Tax, $2,110$.
1920 (State Treas.), Dem., 472,895; Rep., 1,149,245; Soc., 67,472: Proh.. 66.285: Lab.. 27.443: Single Tax. 2.231.

PENNSYLVANIA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Countres. | 1920. |  |  |  |  | 1916. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | Debs, Soc. | Watkins, Proh. | Christensen, F.-L. | Wilson, Dem. | Fughes, Rep. | Benson, Soc. | Hanly, Proh. | Relmer, Ind. |
| Adams. | 5,323 | 3,852 | 85 | 81 | 6 | 3,963 | 3,290 | 82 | 184 |  |
| Allcgheny | 138,908 | 40,278 | 16,262 | 3,670 | 1,312 | 52,833 | 77,483 | 7,815 | 2,052 | 8i |
| Armstrong | 8,995 | 3,262 | -220 | - 427 | 1,318 | 3,590 | 6,024 | . 316 | 364 | 2 |
| Beaver... | 11,691 | 4,771 | 1,164 | 816 | 101 | 5,805 | 6,864 | 904 | 526 | 4 |
| Bedford | 5,800 | 2,594 | 1,80 | 189 | 736 | 3,263 | 3,729 | 238 | 112 |  |
| Berks | 22,221 | 18,361 | 5,674 | 288 | 24 | 19,267 | 11,937 | 3,146 | 393 | 26 |
| Blair | 15,035 | 5,668 | 389 | 582 | 4,671 | 7,002 | 19,893 | 491 | 519 | 30 |
| Bradfor | 11,947 | 2,825 | 161 | 943 | 19 | 3,655 | 6,178 | 200 | 707 | 2 |
| Bucks. | 14,130 | 6,867 | 405 | 224 | 42 | 7,494 | 9,280 | 238 | 172 |  |
| Butier | 10,467 | 3,829 | 214 | 1,103 | 25 | 4,544 | 5,458 | 211 | 1,351 | 3 |
| Cambria | 19,629 | 6,961 | 834 | 1,635 | 2,603 | 9,416 | 10,688 | 725 | 1,593 | 8 |
| Cameron | 1,364 | -497 | 9 | 130 | 2,603 | 452 | 713 | 15 | 25 |  |
| Carbon. | 7,900 | 5,030 | 280 | 86 | 40 | 4,099 | 4,275 | 179 | 138 | 2 |
| Centre | 7,615 | 4,142 | 75 | 485 | 52 | 4,120 | 4,392 | 122 | 146 |  |
| Chester | 18,129 | 7,004 | 277 | 599 | 37 | 8,514 | 11,845 | 204 | 295 | 6 |
| Clarion | 4,615 | 3,487 | 126 | 406 | 22 | 3,269 | 1,595 | 175 | 278 | 1 |
| Clearfield | 9,615 | 5,987 | 657 | 1,163 | 948 | 6,180 | 5,676 | 816 | 624 | 3 |
| Clinton | 4,303 | 2,976 | 259 | - 228 | 111 | 2,967 | 2,794 | 344 | 82 |  |
| Columbia | 6,238 | 6.965 | 81 | 363 | 14 | 5,785 | 3,013 | 116 | 272 |  |
| Crawford. | 10,032 | 4,175 | 423 | 1,419 | 33 | 5,814 | 5,487 | 526 | 590 |  |
| Cumberlan | 8,579 | 6,455 | 92 | 476 | 68 | 6,432 | 5,296 | 167 | 421 | 3 |
| Dauphin. | 26,094 | 11,990 | 628 | 776 | 419 | 11,483 | 13,954 | 841 | 470 | 4 |
| Delaware | 34,126 | 9,602 | 697 | 670 | 153 | 7,742 | 16,315 | 212 | 464 |  |
| Elk. | 5,267 | 2,093 | 178 | 390 | 30 | 2,186 | 2,829 | 225 | 163 | 2 |
| Eric | 19,465 | 6,311 | 1,833 | 2,801 | 87 | 9,641 | 8,833 | 1,000 | 1,035 | 21 |
| Fayette | 20,186 | 13,358 | 1,204 | 770 | 81 | 10,416 | 9,838 | 849 | 425 | 1 |
| Forest | 993 | 389 | 58 | 320 | 2 | -463 | , 617 | 110 | 113 | 9 |
| Frankli | 8,376 | 5,020 | 177 | 246 | 33 | 5,336 | 5,674 | 325 | 276 | 1 |
| Fulton | 1,292 | 1,231 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 1,199 | 802 | 11 | 11 |  |
| Greene. | 4,253 | 5,592 | 51 | 124 | 2 | 3,930 | 2,096 | 67 | 83 | 1 |
| Huntingdon | 5,232 | 1,784 | 64 | 199 | 441 | 2,181 | 3,806 | 169 | 162 |  |
| Indiana. | 8,616 | 1,936 | 354 | 947 | 131 | 2,398 | 4,887 | 381 | 808 | $\dot{3}$ |
| Jefferson | 7,970 | 3,060 | 386 | 437 | 83 | 3,253 | 4,332 | 445 | 341 | 2 |
| Juniata | 2,112 | 1,443 | 13 | 54 | 6 | 1,497 | 1,254 | 32 | 24 | 1 |
| Lackawanna | 40,593 | 24,581 | 971 | 746 | 125 | 15,727 | 17,658 | 598 | 764 | 11 |
| Lancaster | 29,549 | 9,521 | 636 | 797 | 29 | 10,016 | 20,292 | 551 | 1,117 | 20 |
| Lawrence | 9,448 | 2,720 | 854 | 1,586 | 50 | 3,966 | 5,134 | 602 | 680 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 8,778 | 3,016 | 246 | 301 | 55 | 3,821 | 5,876 | 211 | 320 |  |
| Lehigh. | 18,032 | 10,863 | 829 | 262 | 311 | 11,920 | 10,588 | 890 | 300 | 4 |
| Luzerne. | 49,419 | 23,473 | 1,891 | 555 | 190 | 19,999 | 25,348 | 1,249 | 575 | 8 |
| Lycoming | 10,570 | 5,853 | 695 | 1,470 | 34 | 6,640 | 6,010 | 1,087 | 728 | 8 |
| MeKean | 7,830 | 2,505 | 328 | 699 | 36 | 3,161 | 4,300 | 87 | 348 | 3 |
| Mercer | 11,575 | 4,823 | 1,009 | 1,677 | 102 | 6,390 | 5,866 | 425 | 766 | 4 |
| Mifflin | 3,872 | 2,400 | 156 | 124 | 15 | 1,965 | 2,105 | 777 | . 95 | 1 |
| Monroe | 3,278 | 3,396 | 33 | 114 | 3 | 3,348 | 1,456 | 217 | . 65 |  |
| Montgomery | 31,963 | 12,239 | 1,180 | 303 | 106 | 13,658 | 20,431 | 721 | 257 | $\dot{5}$ |
| Montour. | 2,296 | 1,872 | - 21 | 77 | 5 | -1,530 | 1,068 | 16 | 48 | 1 |
| Northampton. | 14,227 | 9,086 | 508 | 299 | 71 | 11,000 | 9,610 | 457 | 588 | 4 |
| Northumberlan | 17,288 | 9,854 | 1,797 | 590 | 37 | 9,333 | 8,722 | 1,012 | 305 | 12 |
| Perry. | 3,787 | 2,314 | 1720 | 86 | 28 | 2,348 | 2,575 | 30 | 50 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 307,825 | 90,151 | 17,305 | 1,831 | 1,208 | 90,800 | 194,163 | 4,716 | 874 | 48 |
| Pike. | 1,319 | 880 | 36 | 31 | 6 | . 971 | 598 | 14 | 20 |  |
| Potter | 4,036 | 1,106 | 251 | 342 | 12 | 1,733 | 2,386 | 243 | 179 |  |
| Schuylk | 30,259 | 18,746 | 1,313 | 356 | 168 | 13,396 | 17,806 | 909 | 239 | 7 |
| Snyder. | 2,751 | -964 | 1,56 | 34 | 4 | 1,249 | 1,797 | 48 | 20 |  |
| Somerset | 12,436 | 2,912 | 490 | 492 | 67 | 2,957 | 6,008 | 527 | 306 | 2 |
| Sullivan | 1,620 | 1,061. | 10 | 122 | 1 | 1,037 | 888 | 21 | 74 |  |
| Susquehanna | 6,572 | 2,905 | 80 | 320 | 15 | 3,145 | 3,891 | 28 | 263 | 3 |
| Tloga. | 9,718 | 1,258 | 60 | 613 | 11 | 2,294 | 5,347 | 91 | 316 | 4 |
| Union. | 3,305 | 1,155 | 38 | 128 | 2 | 1,272 | 1,902 | 44 | 57 | 1 |
| Venango | 7,718 | 2,669 | 283 | 1,032 | 38 | 3,938 | 3,856 | 553 | 1,060 | 3 |
| Warren | 7,791 | 2,180. | 312 | 1,669 | 10 | 2,628 | 3,413 | 346 | 749 | 5 |
| Washington | 18,514 | 8,827 | 1,157 | 836 | 268 | 7,747 | 10,367 | 1,056 | 587 | 2 |
| Wayne. | 5,164 | 1,589 | -69 | 229 | ${ }^{6}$ | 2,019 | 2,869 | . 52 | 197 | 1 |
| Westmoreland | 27,077 | 12,845 | 3,338 | 1,866 | .166 | 13,829 | 15,283 | 2,591 | 1,017 | 17 |
| Wyoming. | 3,208 | 1,247 | 25 | 200 | 4 | 16,444 | 1,698 | 41 | . 74 | 1 |
| York. | 19,879 | 14,396 | 603 | 754 | 27 | 16,314 | 12,276 | 730 | 1,268 | 10 |
|  | 1,218,215 | 503,202 | 70,021 | 42,612 | 15,642 | 521,784 | 703,734 | 42,637 | 28,525 | 417 |

Governor (1922)-MeSparran, Dem., 581,625; Pinchot, Rep., 831,696; Wllson, Soe., 31,748; Repp,
Proh., 14,151; Thomas, Indust., 3,137; Dix, Single Tax, 1,845.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Shull, Dem., 434,583; Reed, Rep., 802,146; Sehl, Soc., 33,004; Robinson,

Proh., 41,935; Burke, Prog., 127,180; Sehoales, Single Tax, 3,596.
Pinehot eampaigned as a "dry."

## PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 5,329; Rep., 13,665.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 10,712; Rep., 15,787; Gr., 68; Proh., 60.
1878 (Ğov.), Dem., 8,255; Rep., 11,454.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 10,779; Rep., 18,195; Gr., 236; Proh., 20.
1881 (Gov.), Dem. 4,756; Rep., 10,849.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 5,311; Rep., 10,056; Gr., 120.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 12,391; Rep., 19,030; Proh., 928 ; Gr., 422.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 17,530; Rep., 21,969: Proh., $1,251$.
1892 (Pres.), Dern., 24,336; Rep., 26,975; Prol., 1,654; Peop., 228.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.Peop., 14,459; Rep., 37,437 ; Proh., 1,161; Nat. Dem., 1,166.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,184; Rep., 26,043; Soc., 2,858; Proh., 1,848; Soe. L., 2,858.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 19,812; Rep., 33,784; Soe., 1,423; Proh., 1,529.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 19,038; Rep., 25,575; Proh., 1,945; Soe. L., 1,120.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24,541; Soc.,1,283; Proh., 1,689.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29,275; Soe. L., 943; Proh., 930.
1904 (Gov.), Den., 32,965; IRep., 33,821.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 24,839; Rep., 41,605; Proh., 768; Soc., 956: Soc. L, 488.
1905 (Gov.), Dem.,'25,816; Rep., 31,311; Soc., 1,367 Proh., 882 ; Soc., 364.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep., 31,877; Soc., 395; Proh., 714; Soc. L., 320
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 33,300; Rep., 31,005; Proh., 831 ; Soc., 681; Soc. L., 289
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 24,706 ; Rep., 43,942; Soc., 1,365; Proh., 1,016; Soc. L., 207 ; Ind., 814.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 25,209 ; Rep., 37,043; Proh., 1,358; Soc., 857; Soc. L., 234.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 32,990; Rep., 33,540.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 30,575; Rep., 37,969; Soc., 1,392; Proh., 912; Soc. L., 307.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 30,312; Rep., 27,703; Prog., 16,878; Soc., 2,049; Proh., 616; Soc. L., 236.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 32,725; Rep., 34,133; Prog.; 8,457; Soc., 1,913; Proh.; 97 ; Soc. L., 257.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 32,18Z; Rep., 41,996; Prog. 1,286; Soc., 1,691; Proh., 622; Soc. L., 276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 40,394 ; Rep., 44,858; Soc., 1,914; Proh., 470 ; Soc. L., 180
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 36.158; Rep., 49,524; Soc., 2,167; Proh., 518: Soc. L., 201.
1916 (Ư. S. Sen.) Dem., 47,048; Rep., 39,211; Soc.; 1,996; Proh., 454; Soc. L., 168.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 37,573; Rep., 42,055; Soc.; 1,628.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,031; Rep., 42,682; Soc., 1,648. 1920 (Pres.) Dem., 55,062; Rep., 107,463; Soc. 4,351; Proh., 510; Soc. L., 495; Single Tax, 100 . 1920 (Gov.), Dem. 55,963; Rep., 109,138; Soc., 3,292; Soc. L., 449.

## RHODE ISLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Bristol | 3,626 | 1,611 | 1,292 | 1,574 | Washington | 6,510 | 1,943 | 2,221 | 2,8:37 |
| Kent... | 7,284 9.425 | 1,112 2,628 | 1,2632 $\mathbf{2}, 932$ | 1,038 4,003 | Total | 107,463 | 55,062 | 40,394 | 44,858 |
| Providence. | 80,618 | 45,768 | 71,314 | 32,406 |  | 107,463 | 55,062 | 40,394 | 44,858 |

Governor (1922)-Flynn, Dem., 81,804; Gross, Rep., 74,971.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Gerry, Dem., 82,737; Beekman, Rep., 69,694; Bartholomew, Law and Order, 5,317

SOUTH CAROLINA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Ind. } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}$ | Harding, Reg. Rep. | Wilson, | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Ind. } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Harding, Reg. Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Abbeville. | 868 |  | 13 | 900 | 8 | Hampt | 623 |  |  | 852 |  |
| Alken. | 1,649 | 13 | 51 | 1,750 | 26 | Horry. | 1,709 | 2 | 47 | 1,638 |  |
| Anderson. | 2,489 |  | $\frac{11}{33}$ | 2,609 | 6 | Jasper. | 1,159 1,15 |  | 2 | ${ }_{989}^{243}$ |  |
| Bamberg. | 688 |  |  | 820 |  | Lancaste | 1,633 |  | 10 | 1,426 |  |
| Barnwell | 721 |  | $2 \dot{5}$ | 1,454 | 21 | Laurens. | 2,263 | 4 | 31 | 1,895 |  |
| Beaufort. | 265 | 134 | 15 | 376 | 5 | Lee. . | 734 |  | 18 | 779 |  |
| Berkeley. | 548 |  | 24 | 457 | ${ }^{6}$ | Lexington... | 1,813 |  | 59 | 2,060 |  |
| Calhoun.. | 631 |  | 34 | 665 | 41 129 | Marion. | 808 |  | $\frac{1}{5}$ | 1,010 |  |
| Charlesto | 2,929 | 19 | $\begin{array}{r}354 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,929 1,271 | 129 | Marlborough. <br> McCormick. | $\begin{array}{r}960 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5 | 1,071 |  |
| Chester | 1,237 |  | 22 | 1,182 | 17 | Newberry | 2,015 |  | 28 | 1,719 |  |
| Chesterfield. | 2,066 |  | 14 | 1,883 | 3 | Oconee. | 1,249 |  | 62 | ,885 | 59 |
| Clarendon | 902 |  |  | 894 | 18 | Orangeburg | 2,526 | 32 | 252 | 2,641 |  |
| Colleton... | 990 |  | 15 | +974 | 31 | Pickens. | + 935 | 13 | 50 | 1,139 |  |
| Darlington | 1,262 |  | 18 | 1,462 | 5 | Richland | 2,434 |  | 295 |  | 2 |
| Dillon....... | 1,003 |  | 5 | 972 |  | Saluda ${ }_{\text {Spartanburg }}$ | 1,111 |  |  | 1,227 4,503 |  |
| Dorchester... | 874 976 |  | 58 | 716 | 44 | Spartanburg Sumter.... | 4,584 |  | 185 | 4,503 1,357 | 12 |
| Fairfield. | 737 |  | i5 | 726 | 5 | Union. | 2,162 | 12 | $\begin{array}{r}185 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,476 | 2 |
| Florence. | 1,763 |  | 79 | 1,912 | 26 | Williamsbu'g. | 895 |  | 12 | 1,213 | 57 |
| Georgetown. | 245 | 16 | 22 | 470 |  | York. | 1,583 |  | 35 | 1,393 | 23 |
| Greenville ${ }^{\text {Greenwood. . }}$ | 4,409 1,568 |  | 124 | 3,384 1,636 | 81 | Total. | 64,170 | 366 | 2,244 | 61,837 | 1,558 |

Governor (1922)-McLeod, Dem., 34,065. No opposition.

## PAST VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 22,703; Rep., 72,290.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 90,906; Rep., 91,870.
1880 (Pré.), Dem., 112,312; Rep., 58,071; Gr., 566.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 69,890; Rep., 21,733.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 65,825; Rep., 13,740.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 54,698; Rep., 13,384; Peop., 2,410 .
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 58,801; Rep., 9,313; Nat. Dem., 824.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 47,236; Rep., 3,579.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 31,817; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 52,563; Rep., 2,554; Soc., 22; Pop., 1.:
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 30,251; Rep., 32.
1908 (Pres.), Dcm., 62,288; Rep., 3,963; Soc., 101: Ind., 45.

1908 (Góv.), Dem., 61,060; no opposition.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 30,832; Soc., 70.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48.355; Rep., 536; Prog., 1,293; Soc., 164.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 44,122; Soc., 208.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,606; Soc., 84.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,950; Soc., 89.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 61,837; Rep., 1,558; Prog., 164; Soc., 135; Prog. Rep., 258.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 60,393; Ind., 1,078; Soc., 162; Prog., 34.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,267.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 64,170; Rep., 2,244; Ind. Rep.; 366; Soc., 26.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 58,050; no opposition.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,388; no opposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { ¡Hu } \begin{gathered} \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Aurora | 999 | 445 | 793 | 735 | Hyd | 699 | 233 | 305 | 438 |
| Beadle | 3,912 | 943 | 1,828 | 1,662 | Jackson | 593 | 206 | 279 | 283 |
| Bemnett | 135 | 186 | 222 | 67 | Jerauld. | 1,021 | 351 | 589 | 612 |
| Bon Homm | 1,845 | 965 | 1,278 | 1,231 | Jones | 601 | 256 |  |  |
| Brookings. | 2,608 | . 564 | 1,385 | 1,638 | Kingsbur | 2,311 | 481 | 1,096 | 1,339 |
| Brown. | 5,470 | 1,364 | 2,676 | 2,659 | Lake. | 2,363 | . 398 | 1,027 | $1,398$ |
| Brule. | 1,029 | 571 | 975 | 72.9 | Lawrenc | 2,969 | 1,199 | 2,157 | $2,074$ |
| Buffalo | 150 | 90 | 182 | 80 | Lincoln | 2,774 | 441 | . 936 | 1,591 |
| Butte. | 1,729 | 677 | 930 | 537 | Lyman. | 1,044 | 463 | 1,052 | 981 |
| Campbell | 1,118 | 67 | 163 | 644 | Marshal | 1,541 | 266 | 885 | 808 |
| Charles Mix | 2,027 | 1,365 | 2,011 | 1,450 | McCook. | 1,859 | 565 | 1,021 | 1,194 |
| Clark. | 1,742 | 437 | 1,016 | 1,226 | McPherso | 1,407 | 170 | 224 | 992 |
| Clay .. | 1,873 | 907 | 1,207 | 1,000 | Meade. | 1,879 | 894 | 1,224 | 8.58 |
| Coddingt | 2,679 | 867 | 1,344 | 1,550 | Mellett | +526 | 261 | 136 | $\begin{array}{r}379 \\ \hline 09\end{array}$ |
| Corsnn | 1,456 | 484 | 641 | 503 | Miner . | 1,399 | 651 | 880 | 1,006 |
| Custer | . 774 | 383 | 488 | 392 | Minneha | 8,195 | 3,235 | 3,494 | 4,318 |
| Davison | 2.574 | 1,105 | 1,375 | 1,516 | Moody... | 1,048 | +371 | +898 | , 973 |
| Day. | 2,724 1,619 | 436 | 907 <br> 584 | 1,758 | Penningto | 2,539 <br> 1,313 | 1,807 417 | $\begin{array}{r}1,339 \\ \hline 939 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,108 $\mathbf{8 9 0}$ |
| Deuel. | 1,619 | 158 | $\begin{array}{r}584 \\ 379 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -908 | Perkins. | 1,313 | +417 | 939 | - 8980 |
| Dewey | 871 | 335 | 379 <br> 597 | 352 815 89 | Potter | 1,076 | 255 | 408 | , 512 |
| Edmunds | 1,483 | 285 | 634 | 894 | Sanbor | 1,038 | 517 | , 898 | 711 |
| Fall Rive | 1,241. | 680 | 922 | 668 | Spink | 3,917 | 785 | 1.622 | 1,660 |
| Faulk. | 1,353 | 346 | 629 | 759 | Stanley | 596 | 394 | 381 | 254 |
| Grant | 1,817 | 350 | 772 | 1,098 | Sully. | 534 | 147. | 268 | 281 |
| Gregory | 1,828 | 744 | 1,242 | 1,434 | Tripp | 1,803 | 968 | 1,311 | 1,074 |
| Haakon | 709 | 393 | 475 | 399 | Turner | 2,692 | 604 | 1,134 | 1,573 |
| Hamlin | 1,316 | 337 | 692 | 1,039 | Union | 1,917 | 841 | 1,313 | 1,108 |
| Hand | 1,516 | 655 | 905 | 801 | Walworth | 1,404 | 478 | 590 | 761 |
| Hanson | 865 | 348 | 712 | 767 | Yankton | 2,557 | 1,14. | 1,458 | 1,429 |
| Harding | 639 | 178 | 597 | 520 | Ziebach | - 500 | , 177 | - 211 | 1,275 |
| Hughes. | 1,312 | 433 | 536 | 611 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson. | 2,100 | 243 | 519 | 1,636 | Total. | 110,692 | 35,938 | 59,191 | 64,21\% |

Governor (1922)-Crill, Dem., 50,252; McMaster, Rep., 78,813; Alice L. Daly, Non.-Part., 46,775
South Dakota, in 1922, voted for a blue-law Sunday, and refused to engage in the banking business.
PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 9,081; Rep., 34,888; Peop., 26,544.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 41,225; Rep., 41,042; Proh., 683.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 39,544; Rep., 54,530; Proh. 1,542; Soc., 169; Peop., 339.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 21,969; Rep., 72,083; Pro., 2,965 Soc., 3,138 ; Pop., 1,840.
1904 (Gov.), Dem.; 24,772; Rep., 68,661; Soe., 3,028; Pop., 1,114; Pro., 2,961
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 19,923; Rep., 48,709; Pro., 3,398; Soe., 2,542.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 49,223; Rep., 67,352; Soe., 2,846; Pro., 4,039; Soe. L., 321 ; Ind., 88.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 44,837; Rep., 62,945; Pro., 3,536; Soe., 2,542.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 36,937; Rep., 59,826.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48.942; Prog., 58,811; Soe., 4,662; Pro., 3,910.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 53,850; Prog., 57,160; Soc., 3,479 Pro., 3,339
1914 (Gov.), Dem ., 34,540; Rep., 49,138; Pro., 2,072 Soc., 2,684; Ind., 9,725
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Pro. 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind., 2,104.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 59,942; Rep., 64,217; Soc.,.3,760; Pro., 1,774.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 50,545; Rep., 72,789; Soc., 3,556; ro., 1,630
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 17,398; N. P., 25,269; Rep., 48,983; Soc., 714; Ind., $1,351$.
1918 (U.'S. Sen.), Dem., 36,210 ; Rep., 51,198; Ind., 5,560.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 35,938; Rep., 110,692; F.-L., N. P., 34,707; Proh., 900.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,870; Rep., 102.592; N. P.; 48,426.
1920 (U.S. Sen.), Dem., 36,833; Rep., 92,267; N. P.; 44,309 ; Ind., 10,032 ; Ind., 738 .

## PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 89,018; Rep., 42,328; Gr., 15,196. 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,191; Rep., 107,677; Gr. 5.917 ; Pro., 43.

1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; Rep., 103,971; Gr., 3,614 ; No Credit Dem., 57,546
1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 120,637; Rep. 93,168; Gr., 9,180; No Credit Dem.; 4;814.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 133,270; Rep., 124,094; Gr., 957 ; Pro., 1,151.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 156,150; Rep., 122,431.
1886 (Gov.), IDem., 126,628; Rep., 109,835.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 156,799; Rep., 139,014; Pro., 6,893.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 158,779; Rep., 138,988; U. L., 48 ; Pro., 5,969.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 113,549; Rep., 76,081; Pro. 11,082.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 127,247; Rep., 100,629; I. Dem., 31,515; Pro., 5,427.
1892 (Pres.), Dem.. 138,874 ; Rep., 100,331; Pop. 23,447; Pro., 4,851.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop. 23,092.
1896 (Pres.), Dein., 163,651; Pop., 4,525; Rep. 148,773 ; Gold D., 1,951; Pro., 3,098.
1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 105,640; Rep., 72,611 Pop., 1,722; Pro., 2,411.
1900 (GOV.), Dem.-Pop., 145,708; Rep., 119,831;
Pop., 1,269: Pro., 3,378; Soe. L., 257.

1000 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop; 1 144,751; Rep.; 121,194; Pro., 3,914; Soc. D., 415 ; Pop., 1,360.
1902 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 98,954; Rep., 59,002; Pro., 2,193.
1904 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 131,653; Rep., 105,369; Pop., 2,401; Pro., 1,889; Soc., 1,354.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 131,503; Rep., 103,409; Soc., 1,109.
1906 (Gov.), Dem-Pop., 101,166; Rep., 92,804; Soc., 1,169.
1908 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 135,819; Rep., 118,519; 1910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc.
$1,704$. (Pres.). Dem. 130,335 : Rep., 59,444 ; Prog. 1912 (Pres.) Dem., 130,335; Rep., 59,444; Prog. 53,725; Soe., 3,492; Pro., 825.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369 ; Rep., 123,828; Soc. 4,464; Pro., 2,702.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 136,816; Rep., 115,821; Soc., 1,671.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 152,955; Rep., 116,257; Soc. 2,542; Pro., 147.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 146,759; Rep., 117,819; Soc.; 2,070.
1916 (U. S. Son.), Dem.; 143,718; Rep., 118,138 ; 18 (2,187
1918 (Gov.) Dem., 99,706 ; Rep., 60.623.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 206,553; Rep., 219,829; Soc.? 2,239.

TENNESSEE.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Anderson | 3,258 | 748 | 540 | 1,733 | Lawrence | 3,843 | 2,610 | 1,787 | 1,837 |
| Bedford | 2,056 | 2,182 | 2,578 | 1,327 | Lewis. | 446 | 403 | 387 | 414 |
| Bento | 1,514 | 1,914 | 1,313 | 805 | Lincoln | 1,081 | 2,463 | 2,791 | 552 |
| Bledso | 1,198 | 482 | 423 | 681 | Loudon | 1,872 | 686 | 424 | 710 |
| Blount | 5,540 | 1,550 | 1,017 | 2,462 | Macon | 3,208 | 1,066 | 980 | 1,600 |
| Bradley | 2,255 | 1,058 | 795 | 1,482 | McMinn | 2,800 | 1,636 | 1,090 | 1,726 |
| Campbe | 3,368 | -659 | 485 | 1,691 | McNairy | 3,212 | 1,868 | 1,461 | 1,616 |
| Cannon. | 697 | 830 | 936 | 1,456 | Madison | 2,614 | 5,262 | 2,660 | 1,194 |
| Carroll | 4,741 | 3,215 | 2,005 | 2,222 | Marion | 2,662 | 1,874 | 1,155 | 1,432 |
| Carter | 6,059 | 674 | 498 | 2,961 | Marshall | 753 | 1,820 | 1,653 | 462 |
| Cheathai | 569 | 1,219 | 1,117 | 439 | Maury | 1,376 | 2,689 | 2,169 | 720 |
| Chester | 2,612 | 1,236 | , 864 | 646 | Meigs. | 915 | 712 | 541 | 608 |
| Claiborn | 1,081 | 1,103 | 1,053 | 1,398 | Monroe | 2,580 | 1,840 | 1,263 | 1,470 |
| Clay. | 1,144 | 772 | 689 | 578 | Montgo | 1,780 | 2,564 | 1,981 | 1,015 |
| Cocke | 3,294 | 929 | 595 | 1,504 | Moore. | 90 | 497 | 722 | 72 |
| Coffee | 821 | 2,043 | 1,840 | 494 | Morgan | 2,248 | 816 | 563 | 1,265 |
| Crocket | 2,326 | 2,252 | 1,608 | 1,144 | Obion | 1,307 | 4,547 | 3,170 | 598 |
| Cumberland | 1,485 | 558 | -429 | 924 | Overto | 1,539 | 1,779 | 1,512 | 1,030 |
| Davidson | 6,801 | 13,352 | 8,958 | 3,168 | Perry | 747 | 692 | 663 | 483 |
| Decatur | 1,608 | 1,149 | 887 | 893 | Picket | 896 | 607 | 418 | 501 |
| De Kal | 2,572 | 1,893 | 1,407 | 1,343 | Polk. | 1,018 | 775 | 767 | 892 |
| Dickso | 1,420 | 2,096 | 2,105 | 1,008 | Putnam | 2,729 | 2,996 | 2,307 | 1,383 |
| Dyer | 1,167 | 3,181 | 1,997 | 459 | Rhea | 1,340 | 1,049 | 661 | 768 |
| Fayette | 346 | 2,294 | 1,812 | 117 | Roane | 1,989 | 852 | 669 | 1,395 |
| Fentress | 1,808 | 604 | 348 | 925 | Robertso | 1,191 | 3,046 | 2,107 | 733 |
| Franklin | 1,558 | 3,504 | 2,469 | 711 | Rutherfor | 1,857 | 3,331 | 2,941 | 1,116 |
| Gibson | 3,209 | 5,943 | 3,609 | 1,462 | Scott. | 2,537 | 3,221 | 206 | 1,486 |
| Giles: | 2,225 | 3,129 | 3,209 | 1,488 | Sequatchie | -509 | 545 | 335 | 238 |
| Grainger | 2,758 | 895 | 843 | 1,529 | Sevier. | 6,007 | 405 | 302 | 2,859 |
| Greene. | 5,077 | 2,924 | 2,255 | 3,059 | Shelby | 8,597 | 15,986 | 10,967 | 4,515 |
| Grundy | 447 | 745 | 736 | 319 | Smith | 1,981 | 3,150 | 2,196 | 941 |
| Hamblen | 1,571 | 1,301 | 5 741 | 795 | Stewar | 849 | 2,366 | 1,712 | - 591 |
| Hamilton | 10,793 | 9,910 | 5,840 | 4,709 | Sullivan | 3,591 | 4,327 | 2,602 | 1,776 |
| Hancock. | 1,740 | , 384 | . 387 | 1,229 | Sumner | 1,268 | 3,674 | 2,488 | 612 |
| Hardeman | 895 | 2,272 | 1,729 | 490 | Tipton | 906 | 2,829 | 2,036 | 299 |
| Hardin | 3,078 | 1,407 | -979 | 1,811 | Trousda | 274 | 955 | 688 | 217 |
| Hawkins | 2,650 | 1,381 | 1,147 | 1,755 | Unicoi | 2,584 | 547 | 226 | -961 |
| Haywood | 161 | 2,068 | 1,677 | 1,61 | Union. | 2,607 | 423 | 389 | 1,490 |
| Henderson | 3,118 | 1,217 | -982 | 1,387 | Van Bure | . 226 | 337 1.986 | 405 | 151 |
| Henry | 1,957 | 4,613 | 2,988 | 1,393 | Warren. | 1,010 | 1,986 | 1,857 | . 632 |
| Hickman | 1,470 | 1,362 | 1,479 | 1,026 | Washington | 4,859 | 2,261 | 1,831 | 2,744 |
| Houston | 385 | 1790 | 627 | 207 | Wayne. | 2,505 | +635 | 517 | 1.626 |
| Humphreys | +674 | 1,534 | 1,148 | 452 740 | Weakle | 3,741 1,458 | 4,395 | 3,639 | 1,785 |
| Jackion. | 1,187 | 1,097 | 1,506 | 740 1.689 | White Willia | 1,458 | 1,974 | 1,407 | 590 |
| Jefferson | 3,583 | 741 | 520 | 1,689 | William | 1.946 1,560 | 2,004 2,726 | 2,036 <br> 2,535 | 608 841 |
| Johnson | 3,627 12,015 | 291 6,805 | 263 4,214 | 1,812 | Wilson | 1,560 | 2,726 | 2,535 | 841 |
| Lake | 12,354 | 1,165 | , 727 | -130 | Tot | 219,829 | 206,558 | 153,282 | 116,223 |
| Lauderdale | 1,190 | 2,312 | 1,579 | 532 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Peay, Dem.. 141,274; Taylor, Rep., 102,770
U. S. Senator (1922)-McKeilar, Dem., 150,633; Sanders, Rep., 71,184.

Peay campaigned on a promise to reduce taxes and destroy the back tax machine.
TEXAS.
(Presidential vote, 1920.)

| Counties. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | COUNTIES. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | COUNTIES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cox, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anderson | 2,355 | 323 | Camp | 661 | 156 | Dickens | 433 | 109 |
| Andrews | 74 | 9 | Carson | 428 | - 242 | Dimmitt | 231 | 108 |
| Angelina | 1,661 | 205 | Cass. | 1,563 | 1,446 | Donley | 766 | 206 |
| Aransas | -146 | . 49 | Castro. | 158 | 113 | Duval | 392 | 86 |
| Archer. | ? 449 | 169 | Chambers | 240 | 278 | Eastland | 2,942 | 941 |
| Armstrong | 405 | 87 | Cherokee. | 2,233 | 478 | Ector | 100 | 24 |
| Atascosa. | 531 | 218 | Childress. | 1,206 | 162 | Edwards | 201. | 297 |
| Austin. | 538 | 568 | Clay | 1,324 | 453 | Ellis. | 4,081 | 819 |
| Bailey. |  |  | Cochran |  |  | El Paso | 4,143 | 4,070 |
| Bandera | 311 | 249 | Coke. | 444 | 57 | Erath. | 1,914 | 358 |
| Bastrop. | 1,088 | 484 | Coleman | 1,445 | 355 | Falls | 1,878 | 585 |
| Baylor. | 632 | 145 | Collin. | 4,045 | 1,337 | Fannin | 3,461 | 1,103 |
| Bee. | 545 | 283 | Collingsworth | 640 | 307 | Fayette | 932 | 1,121 |
| Bell | 3,595 | 483 | Colorado. . | 765 | 478 | Fisher. | 743 | 152 |
| Bexar | 6,926 | 9,131 | Comal. | 181 | 765 | Floyd | 841 | 187 |
| Blanco | 426 | 378 | Comanch | 1,633 | 930 | Foard | 491 | 101 |
| Borden | 89 | 4 | Concho. | - 405 | 151 | Fort Bend | 27 | 179 |
| Bosque | 1,556 | 569 | Cooke | 2,170 | 1,003 | Franklin. |  |  |
| Bowle | 2,396 | 1,032 | Coryell | 1,542 | 444 | Freestone | 1,463 | 378 |
| Brazoria | 1,184 | 1,234 | Cottle. | 472 | 125 | Frio. | 421 | 101 |
| Brazos | 1,281 | 1,277 | Crane. |  |  | Gaines | 134 |  |
| Brewster | 210 | 125 | Crocket | 89 | 80 | Galveston | 2,933 | 620 |
| Briscoe | 262 | 39 | Crosby | 572 | 146 | Garza | 392 | 28 |
| Brooks. | 127 | 37 | Culberson | 40 | 18 | Gillespie | 137 | 1,270 |
| Brown | 1,708 | 397 | Dallam | 478 | 195 | Glasscock | . 91 | 25 |
| Burleson | 981 | 142 | Dallas. | 14,390 | 4,983 | Goliad | 448 | 512 |
| Burnet | 795 | 241 | Dawson | 296 | 74 | Gonzales | 1,299 | 748 |
| Caldwel | 1,240 | 269 | Deaf Smith | 459 | 205 | Gray. | 1,529 | 251 |
| Calhoun | 363 | 95 | Delta. | 1,081 | 316 | Grayso | 5,241 | 2,125 |
| Callahan | 804 | 213 | Denton | 1,257 | 900 | Gregg. | 1,050 | 257 |
| Cameron | 920 | 910 | De Witt | . 971 | 1,277 | Grimes | 1,027 | 214 |

TEXAS-ContInued:

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cox, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing. } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Counties. | Cox, | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Hard- } \\ \text { lnep. } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}$ | Counties. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Hard- } \\ \text { ing, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guad | 560 | 1,990 | Live | 234 | 108 | San Augus | 658 | 21 |
| Hall | 1,279 |  | Llano | 665 | 184 | San Jacint |  |  |
| Hamilton | 1,075 | 422 | Lubbock | i,180 | $20 \cdot 4$ | San Saba. | 874 | 80 |
| Hanstord. | 124 967 | 254 | Lynn... | 538 <br> 650 | 76 63 | Schleicher | 211 801 |  |
| Hardin | 989 | 7 | Mario | 430 | 392 | Shackeiford |  |  |
| Harris.. | 14,808 | 7,725 | Martin. | ${ }^{136}$ |  | Sheilig | 1,700 | 0 |
| Hartley | 144 | 81 | Matagorda | ${ }_{992}$ | 968 | Smit | 2,965 | 7 |
| Haskell | 1,127 | 254 | Maverick | 173 | ${ }_{29}^{296}$ | Somervell |  |  |
| Heys. | 1,075 | ${ }_{253}^{242}$ | MeCulloc | 780 4,975 | 1,210 1,656 | Starr. Stephens. | ${ }_{618} 4$ | 142 |
| Henderson | 1,684 |  | McMullen | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | , | Sterling. | 152 |  |
| Hildalgo | -2,409 | 1,108 | Medina. | 197 |  | Stonewall. |  |  |
| Hill | 3,254 | 1,022 | Menard. | ${ }_{271}^{197}$ | ${ }_{68}^{203}$ | Sutton. | 190 443 |  |
| Hood. | 697 | 175 | M1lam | 2,598 | 371 | Tarrant | 12,431 | 3,485 |
| Hopkins | 2,548 | 837 <br> 385 <br> 1 | Mills. | ${ }_{694}^{669}$ |  | Tealor | 1,932 |  |
| Howard | ${ }^{1,703}$ | 107 | Montagie | 1,714 | 474 | Terry . . | 270 | 39 |
| Hunt. | 4,397 | 880 | Moore. |  | 13 | Tirus.... |  | 509 |
| Hutchinson | ${ }_{1}{ }_{135}$ | 106 | Morris | 669 | 164 | Tom creen | 1,264 | ${ }_{256}$ |
| Irlon | 148 | 45 | Motley. | 345 | 40 | Travis | 3,541 | , 203 |
| Jackson | ${ }_{562}$ | 355 | Navarro | 3,328 | 820 | Tyler. | 1,663 |  |
| Jasper. | 793 |  | Newton | 420 | 58 | Upshur | 1,222 | 616 |
| Jeft Davis |  |  | Nolan. |  | 176 | Upto |  |  |
| Jim Hors | 4,246 | 1,110 | Nueces. | 1,2468 | ${ }_{135}$ | Val Verde | 743 | 247 |
| Jim W | 304 | 168 | Oldham | 139 | 52 | Van Zandt | 1,958 | 728 |
| Johnson | 3,041 | ${ }_{261}^{661}$ | Orange | - |  |  | 686 | 81 |
| Karnes | , 642 | 481 | Panola | 1,086 | 268 | Waller. | 674 | 167 |
| Kaufm | 3,070 | 573 | Parker | 1,765 | 496 | Ward. |  | 78 |
| Kend | $\begin{array}{r}142 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 846 | Pect | 189 | 140 | Washing | 796 |  |
| Ke | 612 | 464 | Polk | 810 |  | Wharton. | ${ }_{836}$ | ${ }_{852}^{467}$ |
| Kimble | 299 | 150 | Potte | 1,374 |  | Wheeler. | 516 |  |
| King. |  | 137 | Ralne | ${ }_{462}$ |  | Wlibarger | 3,118 |  |
| Kleberg | 455 | 172 | Ran | 360 |  | Willacy. |  |  |
| Knox | ${ }^{7}$ | 159 |  | 177 | 134 | Wilsams | 2,677 | 18 |
|  | -264 | 136 | Red R1ver | 22,263 | 798 | winkler |  | 1 |
| Lampas | 778 | 227 | Reev | 457 |  | Wise | 2,031 | 579 |
| La Sall |  |  | Refug |  |  | Wood | 1,643 | 798 |
| Lavac | 1,249 | 102 | Robertso | 1,634 | 225 |  | 1,214 | 9 |
|  | 1.124 | 220 |  |  |  |  |  | -908 |
| Lilbert |  |  | Runn | 1,19 | 331 | Zava | 64 | 101 |
| Lilimscomb | $\begin{array}{r} 2,165 \\ 350 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 425 | Sabine | ${ }_{637}$ | ${ }_{97}$ | Total. | 288,767 | 538 |

President (1920) Black and Tan, Rep., 27,247; Amerlcan Partý, 47,968; Sociallst, 8.121.
Governor (1920) Neff, Dem., 289,188; Culbertson, Rep., 90,217; Capers, Black and Tan, 26,091; MoGregor, Amer., 69,380; Rhodes, Soc., 6,796.

Governor (1922)-Neff, Dem., 296,372; Atwell, Rep., 67,148.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayfield, Dem., 242,388; Peddy, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 124,142.

## PAST VOTE OF TEXAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 66,500; Rep., 47,406.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 104,755; Rep., 44,800.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 156,428; Rep., 57,893; Gr., 27,405.
1884 (Pres.). Dem., 225,309; Rep., 93,141; Proh., 3.534; Gr., 3,321

1888 (Prea.), Dem., 234,883; Rep., 88,280; Proh., 4,749; U. Lab., 29,459.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 239,148; Rep., 81,444; Peop., 99,418; Proh., 2,165.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 361,224; Rep., 158,804; Nat. Dem., 4,853; Proh., 1,722.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 267,337; Rep., 121,173; Pop., 20,976; Proh., 2,644; Soc. Dem., 1,846; Soc. L., 162.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 269,676; Rep., 65,906; Pop., 12,387; Proh., 8,768.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 167,200; Rep., 51,242; Pop., 8,062; Proh., 4,292; Boc., 2,791; Soc. L., 421.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 243,942; Rep., 42,169; Proh., 6.910; Soc., 7,198; S. L.. 4,910 (unofficial).

1908 (Pres.), Dem. 216,737; Rep., 65.602; Soc., 7.870; Proh., 1,634; S. L., 176; Pop., 994; 1nd., 115.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 173,993; Rep., 2b,107; Proh., 6.179; Soc., 11,638; S. L., 347.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 221,589; Rep., 28,853; Prog., 26,755; Soc., 25,743; Proh., 1,130; Soc. L., . 442 '.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 233,811; Rep., 22,612 Prog., 16,333; Soc., 25,270; Proh., 2,413; S. L., 414.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 229,167; Rep., 21,291; Soc., 16,785; Prog., 3,964.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,514; Rep., 64,999; Soc. , 18,969; Proh., 1,985.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 301,757; Rep., 48,717; Soc., 18,954; Proh., 1,757.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 284,767; Rep., 49,631; Soc.i 18,870; Proh., 3,726.
1918 (Gov.), Hobby, Dem., 148,982; Boynton, Rep. 26.713: Simpson, Soc., 1,660.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Sheppard, Dem., 248,742; Flanagan, Rep., 36,164 : Smith, Soc., 12,362 .
1919 (Woman Suff. Amend.), for, 141,773; against, 166,983.
1919 (Proh. Amend.), for 159,723; against, 140,099.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 289,688; Rep., 115,640; Amer., 47.669; Soc., 8.194; Ind. Red., 27.515.

UTAH.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox, <br> Dem. | Harding, Rep | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Beaver | 741 | 1,056 | 1,291 | 842 | Rich. | . 322 | 449 | 454 | 325 |
| Box Elde | 2,330 | 3,421 | 2,957 | 2,415 | Salt Lake | 19,249 | 27,841 | 30,707 | 17,593 |
| Cache | 4,239 | 5,063 | 5,305 | 3,756 | San Juan. | -260 | , 523 | 448 | 213 |
| Carbon | 1,559 | 1,675 | 1,478 | 1,301 | Sanpete. | 2,406 | 3,741 | 3,382 | 2,918 |
| Daggett | 32 | 94 |  |  | Sevier. | 1,425 | 2,506 | 2,052 | 1,720 |
| Davis. | 1.632 | 2,463 | 2,131 | 1,611 | Summit | 874 | 1,503 | 1,495 | 1,195 |
| Duchesn | 822 | 1,523 | 1,443 | 687 | Tooele. | 916 | 1,387 | 1,528 | 1,124 |
| Emery | 1,029 | 1,285 | 1,406 | 896 | Uintah | 817 | 1,354 | 1,459 | 712 |
| Gartiel | 393 | 1,023 | 843 | 516 | Utah | 6,377 | 7,752 | 8,235 | 5,201 |
| Grand | 278 | 306 | 306 | 213 | Wasatch | 665 | 1,061 | 885 | 817 |
| Iron | 561 | 1,399 | 1,156 | 825 | Washington | 1,008 | 1,138 | 1,397 | 703 |
| Juab | 1,308 | 1,692 | 2,221 | 1,248 | Wayne. | 224 | 396 | 3.93 | 225 |
| Kane | 186 | 501 | 329 | 304 | Weber. | 5,239 | 7,122 | 8,139 | 4,720 |
| Millard. | 1,167 | 2,199 | 1,804 | 1,293 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morgan Piute. . | 397 <br> 283 | 544 538 | 484 417 | 164 269 | Total | 56,639 | 81,555 | 84,145 | 54,137 |

U. S. Senator (1922)-King, Dem., 58,749; Bamberger, Rep., 58,188; Stoney, Soc., 2,561; Stoney, Farm.-Lab., 1,314.

PAST VOTE OF UTAH.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 64,517; Rep., 13,484; Gold D., 21.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 35,296; Rep., 29,361; Pop., 2,878.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 45,006; Rep., 47,139; Proh., 209; Soc., 720; Soc. L., 106.
1902 (Cong.), Dem., 38,196; Rep., 43,710; Soc., 2,936.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Young Dem., 38,433; Rep., 43,214; Soc., 3,069.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,413; Rep., 62,446; Soc., 5,767. 1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 27,021; Rep., 42,566; Soc., 3,010; Amer., 11,411.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 35,981; Rep., 57,432 ; Soc., 4,372; Amer., 13,488.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 42,601; Rep., 61,015; Soc., 4,895; Ind., 87.

1910 (Cong.), Dem., 32,730; Rep., 50,604; Soc.; 4,857; Amer., 14,042.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,579; Rep., 42,100; Prog., 24,174; Soc., 9,023; S. L., 509 .
1912 (Gov.), Dem. 36,076; Rep., 42,552; Prog., 23,591; Soc., 8,797 ; S. L., 479.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 56,281 ; Fus., 53,128; Soc., 5,257.
1916. (Pres.), Dem., 84,145; Rep., 51,137; Soc., 4,460; Pro., 149; S. L., 141
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 78,308; Rep., 59,522; Soc., 4,391; Prog., 204.
1916 (U., ${ }^{\text {T S. Sen.), Dem., }}$ 80,895; Rep., 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Prog., 162.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 56,639 ; Rep., 81,555; Soc., 3,159 ; F. L., 4, 475 .

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 54,913; Rep., 83,518; Soc., 2,843; F. L., 2,300.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 56,280; Rep., 82,566; Soc., 3,995; F. L., 3,017.

VERMONT.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920 |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W11- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |
| Addison | 4,515 | 503 | 874 | 2,762 | Orange. | 3,713 | 938 | 1,379 | 2,151 |
| Bennington | 4,172 | 1,615 | 1,590 | 2,602 | Orleans. | 4,400 | 738 | 1,047 | 2,758 |
| Caledonia. | 5,537 | 1,694 | 1,887 | 3,027 | Rutland. | 8,940 | 3,192 | 2,785 | 5,926 |
| Chittenden | 7,215 | 3,564 | 2,772 | 3,786 | Washington | 6,418 | 1,953 | 2,732 | 4,216 |
| Essex. | 1,243 | 552 | -544 | 734 | Windham. | 5,551 | 1,302 | 1,698 | 3,375 |
| Franklin. | 4,869 | 2,342 | 2,107 | 2,496 | Windsor. | 8,400 | 1,714 | 2,216 | 4,236 |
| Grand Isle | , 928 | $354$ | $\text { - } 434$ | $\begin{array}{r} 407 \\ 1 \rightarrow 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lamoille. | 2,311 | $458$ | $643$ | 1,474 | Total. . | 68,212 | 20,919 | 22,708 | 40,250 |

Governor (1922)-Jackson, Dem., 17,059; Proctor, Rep-Proh. 51,104.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Mayo, Dem., 21,371; Greene, Rep., 45,246; Greene, Proh., $2,423$.

> PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 20,350; Rep., 44,428.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 17,247; Rep., 37,312; Gr., $2,635$. 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 18,316; Rep., 45,567; Gr., 1,215. 1882 (Gov.), Dem., 14,467; Rep., 35,839; Gr., 1,543. 1884 (Pres.), Dem., 17,331; Rep., 39,514; Gr., 785; Proh., 1,752.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 17,187; Rep., 37,709; Gr., 644; Proh., 1,541.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 19,527; Rep., 48,522; Proh., 1,372.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,788; Rep., 45,192; Proh., 1,460.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 19,290; Rep., 33,462; Proh., 1,161.
1892 (Prea.), Dem., 16,325; Rep., 37,992; Proh., 1,451; Pop., 43.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 14,142; Rep., 42,663; Pop., 740; Proh., 457.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 14,855; Rep., 53,246; Pop., 8,313; Proh., 755
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 10,179; Pop., 458; Rep., 51,127; Gold D., 1,331; Proh., 733.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 14,686; Rep., 38,555; Proh., 1,075.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,129; Rep., 48,44.1; Soc. D. 567; Proh., 950.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 12,849; Rep., 42,568; Proh., 368; Pop., 367.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 7,364; Rep., 31,864; Proh.. 2.498; Ind. Lic. Refo., 2,498.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,566; Rep. 48,115; Soc., 769; Proh., 1,175.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 9,777 ; Rep., 40,459; Soc. D. 859; Proh., 792.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 26,912; Rep., 42,392; Soc. D., 512; Proh., 733.
1908 (Pres.),' Dem., 11,496; Rep., 39,552; Proh., 799; Ind., 804.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 15,953; Rep., 45,598; Soc. D. 547; Proh., 918; Ind., 1,351.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 17,425; Rep., 35,263; Proh., 1,044; Soc., $1,055$.
1912 (Pres.), Dem.; 15,350; Rep., 23,305; Frog., 22,070; Proh., 1,154; Soc. 928.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 20,001 ; Rep., 26,237; Prog., 15,269; Proh., 1,735; Soc., 1,210.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 16,191; Rep., 36,972; Prog., 6,929; Proh., 1,074; Soc., 899.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 35,137; Prog.-Dem.-Proh., 26,776; Soc., 702.
1916. (Pres.), Dem., 22,708; Rep., 40,250; Soc., 798; Proh., 709 .
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 15,789; Rep., 43,265; Proh., 876; Soc., 920
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362; Soc., 1,336.
1918 (GOv.), Dem., 13,859; Rep., 28,358.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 20,919 ; Rep., 68,212; Proh., 774. 1920 (Gov.), Dem., 18,917; Rep. and Proh., 67,674. 1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 19,580; Rep., 69,650.

## VIRCINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cox. Dem. | Harding, Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Hu} \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Cox, Dem. | Harding, Rep. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu Rep. |
| A ecomae | 2,026 | 409 | 1,745 | 299 | New K |  | 9 | 192 | 69 |
| Albemarle | 1,587 | 541 | 1,376 | 223 | Norfolk. | 1,824 | 813 | 1,612 | 684 |
| Alleghany | 663 | 736 | -544 | 432 |  | ${ }^{954}$ | 217 | -802 | 109 |
| Amelia. | 389 | 179 | 403 | 80 | Northumberla | 536 | 221 | 503 | 111 |
| Amherst | 1,094 | 168 | 1,142 | 93 | Nottoway | 821. | 154 | 608 | -91 |
| Arlington. | 835 | 1997 | 515 | 412 | Page. | 846 | 1,126 | 842 | 1513 |
| Augusta. | 2,106 | 1,707 | 1,751 | 845 | Patrick | 1.154 | 1,230 | 872 | 815 |
| Bath |  | 362 | 387 | 219 | Pittsylvani | 2,715 | 1,162 | 2,012 | 801 |
| Bedfor | 1,774 | 583 | 1,628 | 298 | Powhatan. | 263 | , 140 | 233 | 112 |
| Bland. |  |  | 356 | 420 | Prince Edward | 774 | 189 |  | 108 |
| Botetourt | 1,331 | 1,240 | 900 | 775 | Prinee George. | 375 | 127 | 282 | 75 |
| Brunswick |  | 125 | 772 |  | Prineess Anne | 610 786 | 105 | 515 |  |
| Buchanan <br> Buekingh: | 675 749 | 1,078 311 | 720 | 827 | Prince Willia Pulaski | 786 1,814 | $\begin{array}{r}393 \\ 1,710 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}754 \\ 1,057 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 192 |
| Campbell | 1,341 | 375 | 1,007 | 185 | Rappahani | 1,818 | ${ }^{1} 210$ | + 401 | 84 |
| Caroline |  |  | 637 | 198 | Richmond | 321 | 206 |  |  |
| Carroll | 1,265 | 2,520 | 858 | 1,424 | Roanoke | 1,286 | 955 | 850 | 460 |
| Charles C |  |  | 139 |  | Rockbridge | 1,365 | 1,054 | 1,049 | 601 |
| Charlotte | 1,264 | 364 | 856 | 237 | Rocklngham | 2,068 | 2,464 | 1,996 | 1,641 |
| Chesterfie | ${ }_{774} 964$ | 302 | 699 | 141 | Russell | 1,704 | 1,772 | 1,570 | 1,410 |
| Craig | 381 | 315 | 369 | 200 | Shenand | 2,077 | 2,683 | 1,440 | 1,425 |
| Culpeper | 973 | 330 | 849 | 184 | Smyth | 1,516 | 1,883 | 1,134 | 1,321 |
| Cumberlan | 413 | 114 | 446 | 73 | Southam | 1,314 | 250 | 1,045 |  |
| Dickenson | 903 | 1,067 | 650 | 753 | Spotsvyl | 440 | 380 | 398 | 249 |
| Dinwiddie | 636 | 186 | 592 | 85 | Stafford | 459 | 599 | 444 | 422 |
| Elizabeth | 675 | 439 | 411 | 137 | Surry. | ${ }_{5} 3978$ | 92 | 429 | 90 |
| Essex. | 319 | 101 |  | 472 | Tazsewe | 1,770 | ${ }^{1} 166$ |  |  |
| Fauqui | 1,365 | 568 | 1,204 | 467 | Warren | 1,720 | 2,293 | , 58.3 | 214 |
| Flovd. | 497 | 1.355 | 472 | 893 | Warwick | 152 | 109 | 97 |  |
| Fluvanna | 562 | 146 | 513 |  | Washingto | 2,251 | 2,672 | 1,863 | 1,717 |
| Franklin | 1,765 | 1,381 | 1,481 | 1,094 | Westmor | 396 | 133 | , 338 | 126 |
| Frederi | 1,337 | 875 | 1,194 | 366 | Wise. | 2,587 | 3,238 | 1,468 | 1,862 |
| Gloucester | 1,677 | 883 | 582 | 142 | York | 1,481 | -2,92 | 247 | 51 |
| Goochland | 384 | 212 | 413 | 193 | CITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Grayson | 1,781 | 2,153 | 967 | 1,244 | Alexandr | 1,417 | 921 | 1,038 |  |
| Greene. |  | 414 | 221 | 239 | Bristol. | 784 | 344 |  | 184 |
| Greens | 424 | 111 | 392 | 76 | Buena Vi | 262 | 154 | 158 | 92 |
| Halifax | 2,103 | 586 | 1,781 | 493 | Charlesviile | 1,041 | 351 | 618 | 117 |
| Hanover | 903 | 224 |  |  | Ciifton For | 1.727 |  |  | 104 |
| Henrico | 1,078 871 | 388 698 | 690 851 | 140 | Danville. ${ }^{\text {Frederickshurg }}$ | 1,888 | 551 <br> 299 | $\begin{array}{r}1,151 \\ 380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Highland | 379 | 474 | 370 | 310 | Hampton. | 601 | 152 | 350 | 56 |
| Isle of Wight | 759 | 245 | 679 | 140 | Harrisonbu | 594 | 704 |  |  |
| James City. | 207 | 61 | 127 | 34 | Hopewell. | 97 | 41 |  |  |
| King George | 249 | 253 | 223 | 217 | Lynchbur | 2,096 | 609 | 1,465 | 353 |
| King and Quee | 347 | 181 | 271 | 127 | Ncwport | 1,703 | 1.450 | 939 | 465 |
| King William | 453 |  |  | 119 | Norfolk | 5,953 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,380 } \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 3,234 | 963 |
| Lee. | 1,592 | 2,162 | 1,287 | 1,569 | Portsmou | 3,228 | 1,061 | 1,368 | 376 |
| Loudou | 1,725 | 757 | 1,400 | 404 | Radford | 402 | 245 | 206 | 115 |
| Louisa. | 684 | 812 | 710 | 263 | Richmond | 14,878 | 4,515 | 6,987 | 1,210 |
| Lunenburg | 818 | 208 | 814 | 110 | Roanoke | 4,715 | 2,329 | 2.246 | 610 |
| Madison | 499 | 431 | 572 | 348 | Staunto | ${ }_{761}^{931}$ | 705 | ${ }_{4} 51$ | 311 |
| Mathews. | 624 1,619 | 216 | 549 1,317 | 222 | Williamsbur | 166 | 62 | ${ }_{97}$ | 21 |
| Middlesex. | 438 | 170 | 373 | 155 | Winche | 736 | 540 | 468 | 196 |
| Montgome | 969 690 | 1,160 |  | 891 | Total | 141,670 | 87,456 | 102,824 | 49,358 |
| Nelson..... | 973 | 392 | 1,063 | 249 |  |  |  |  |  |

U. S. Senator (1922)-Swanson, Dem., 116,393; MeGavock, Rep., 42,903.

Virginia voters (1922) defeated, by more than 51,000 majority against, the proposal for a Constitutional convention.

## PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

## 1872 (Pre8.), Dem. and L., 91,654; Rep., 93,468.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 139,670; Rep., 95,558.
1880 (Pref.), Dem.. 128.586 (Readjusters included in Dem., 31,674) ; Rep., 84.020.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 145,497; Rep., 139,356; Proh., 138.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,979; Rep., 150,449.
1892 (Pres.), Dem. 163,977; Rep., 113,256; Peop. 12,275; Proh., 2,798.
1896 (Prca.), Dem., 154,709; Rep., 135,368; Gold D., 2,129; Pro., 2,350; Soe. L., 108.
$1897^{\prime \prime}$ (Gov.), Dem.. 109,655; Rep., 56,840; Pro., 2,743; Soc. L., 528; Ind., 414.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 146,080; Rep., 115,865; Pro., 2,150.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 116,682: Rep., 81,366; Pro., 1,836; Soc., 280 and 285.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 80,648 ; Rep., 47,880; Pro., 1,383; Soc., 218; Soc. L., 56 ; Pop., 350.

1905 (Gov.), Dem., 83,544; Rep., 45,795; Soe., 453. 1908 (Pres.), Dem., 82,946; Rep., 52,573: Soe., 255 Pro., 1,111; Soe. L., 256 ; Pon., 225 ; Ind., 51.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 68,750; Rep., 36,249; Soc. L.; 1,377.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 90,332; Rep., 23,288; Prog.; 21,777; Soc., 820; Pro., 709; Soc. L., 50.
1913 (Gov.), Derh., 66,518; Soe., 3,789; Soc. L.; 2.110.

1916 (Pres.), Dem.. 102,824; Rep., 49,358; Soc. 1,062; Pro., 683; Soc. L., 67.
1916 (Gov.), Dem. 66,518. Soc., 3,789.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 64,226; Rep., 24,957; Soc., 629 1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40.403, no opposition. 1920 (Pres.), Dem., 141,670; Rep., 87,456; Proh.; 826 ; Soe., 807; F.-IL., 240.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,646; Rep., 17,576.
1921 (Gov.), Dem., 141,481; Rep., 67,116; :LLly Black" Red., 5,230.

WASHINGTON.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Ren. | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. |  | Hu ghes, Fep. |
| Adams | 1,525 | 515 | 1,294 | 1,237 | Lincoln | 3,038 | 1, $\mathbf{3} 95$ | 2,827 | 2,356 |
| Asotin | 1,210 | 497 | 1,136 | 1,004 | Mason. | 997 | 1,383 | 2,779 | 764 |
| Bento | 2.001 | 975 | 1,351 | 1,460 | Okanog | 2,784 | 1,260 | 2,924 | 1,896 |
| Chelan | 3.885 | 1,546 | 2,704 | 3,011 | Pacific. | 2,607 | 871 | 1,537 | 2,688 |
| Clallam | 1,775 | - 489 | 1,339 | 1,475 | Pend Or | 1,079 | 651 | 1,080 | . 916 |
| Clarke. | 4,852 | 2,941 | 3,728 | 4,419 | Pierce. | 22,048 | 8,259 | 18,940 | 16,780 |
| Columb | 1.376 | 612 | 1.164 | 1,148 | San Jua | -833 | 196 | 669 | 591 |
| Cowlitz | 2,267 | 801 | 1,282 | 2,113 | Skagit. | 5,320 | 1,840 | 4,936 | 4,142 |
| Dougla | 1,587 | 918 | 1,916 | 1,125 | Skamania | 409 | 247 | 451 | 489 |
| Ferry | 592 | 505 | , 913 | 581 | Snohomis | 10,793 | 3,056 | 8,390 | 8,265 |
| Fravklin | 839 | 571 | 1,110 | 671 | Spokane | 26,219 | 13,412 | 21,339 | 19,503 |
| Garfiel | 869 | 370 | 1,728 | 845 | Stevens | 3,282 | 1,452 | 3,184 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,684 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |
| Grant. | 1,378 | 684 | 1,563 | 1,205 | Thurston. | 3,899 | 1,367 | 2,658 | $3,22$ |
| Grays | 5,920 | 3,378 | 4,992 | 5,024 | Wahkiakum | 594 | 164 | 340 | 490 |
| Island. | 883 | 285 | 855 | 804 | Walla Walla | 5,957 | 2,338 | 4,456 | $4,42 \mathrm{n}$ |
| Jefferson | 1,128 | 322 17369 | r 861 | 1,094 | Whatcom | $9,157$ | 2,288 | 5,629 | $7,632$ |
| King. | $\begin{array}{r}18,584 \\ 4,989 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17,369 | 52,362 | 38959 | Whitman | 6,344 | 2,806 | 5,888 | $4,933$ |
| Kitsap | 4,989 | 1,350 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,479 \\ & 2.609 \end{aligned}$ | 2,638 | Yakima. | 11,571 | 4,062 | 6,136 | 7.188 |
| Klicki | 1,649 | 1, 745 | 1,609 1,478 | 2,310 1,570 | Total | 223,137 | 84,298 | 183,388 | 167,208 |
| Lewis. | 6,160 | 2,212 | 4,318 | 5,186 |  |  |  |  |  |

U. S. Senator (1922)-Dill, Dem., 130,347; Poindexter, Rep., 126,410; Duncan, Farm.-Lab., 35,326. Washington voters, in 1922, repealed the noll tax measure.

## PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1882 (Cong.), Dem., 8,244; Rep., 11,252.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 20,995; Rep., 20,847.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 23,272; Rep., 21,080; Pro., 2,875.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 18,920; Rep., 26.201; Pro., 1,137.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 24,732; Rep., 33,711.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 22,831; Rep., 29,153; Pro., 2,819.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 29,802; Rep., 36,460; Pop., 19,165; Pro., 2,542.
1894, (Cong.), Dem., 14,160; Rep., 34,812; Pop., 25,140; Pro., 209.
1896 (Pres.), Fus., 51,646; Rep., 39,153; Gold D., 1,688; Pro., 968; Nat., 148.
1898 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Fus., 32,339; Rep., 40,363; Soc. L., 1,323.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 44,833; Rep., 57,456; Pro., 2,363; Soc. D., 2,006; Soc. I., 866.
1900 (Gov.), Dem. 51,944; Rep., 49,860; Pro., 2,103;
Soc. D., 1,670; Soc. L., 843.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 59,119 ; Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 28,098; Rep., 101,540; Soc.. 10,023; Pro., 3,229; Soc. L., 1,592; Pop., 669.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 58,601; Rep., 102,062; Soc., 14,177; Pro., 4,700; Pop., 669; Ind., 248.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 86,840; Rep., 70,445; Prog., 113,698; Soc., 40,134; Pro., 9,810; Soc. L., 1,872.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 97.251; Rep., 96,629; Prog., 77,792; Soc., 37.155; Pro., 8,163; 'Soc. L., 1,369.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479: Prog., 83,282; Soc., 30,234 ; Pro., 9,551.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 182,993; Rep., 166,399; Soc., 22,544; Pro., 6,823; Soc. L., 700.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 181,642; Rep., 167,802; Soc., 21,117; Pro., 3,514; Prog., 2,894; Soc. L., 623.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.', 135,339; Rep., 202,287; Soc., 21,709; Pro., 4,411; Prog., 1,441.
1920 (Pres.), Dem, 84,298 ; Rep 223,137 ; F.-L., 77,246; Soc., 8.913: Soc. L., 1,321.
1920 (Gov.). Dem., 66,079; Rep., 210,662; F.-L., 121,371; Proh.; 3,790; Soc. L., 1,296.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 68,488; Rep., 217.069; F.-L., 99,309.

WEST VIRCINIA.
(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. |  |  | 1916. |  | Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { D2m. } \end{aligned}$ | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |  | Hard ing, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Barbou | 3,763 | 2,777 | 1,848 | 2,083 | Monongalia | 6,773 | 3,442 | 2,227 | 3,412 |
| Berkel | 5,259 | 4,399 | 2,938 | 2,802 | Monroc | 3,001 | 2,521 | 1,609 | 1,584 |
| Brant | 2,674 | 2,529 4,269 | 1,397 | 1,504 | Mors | 12,193 | 5, ${ }^{.713}$ | 666 | 1,208 7,086 |
| Brook: | 3,060 | 2,129 | 1,261 | 1.422 | Nichola | 3,691 | 3,564 | 2,467 | 2,056 |
| Cabeli | 13,170 | 12,845 | 6,446 | 5,728 | Ohio | 15,735 | 10,287 | 6,074 | 7,349 |
| Calh | 1,671 | 1,773 | 1,317 | 936 | Pendieto | 1,581 | 1,814 | 1,276 | 888 |
| Clay. | 1,981 | 1,533 | 1,047 | 1,021 | Pleasants | 1,657 | 1,449 |  | 876 |
| Doddri | 3,135 | 1,140 | 1,061 | 1,803 | Pocahon | 2.836 | 2,541 | 1,849 | 1,550 |
| Fayette | 10,561 | 9,003 | 5,377 | 5,511 | Preston | 6,729 | 2,150 | 1,694 | 3,538 |
| Gilme | 1,635 | 1,854 | 1,695 | ${ }^{943}$ | Putnam | - 3,223 | 2,578 | 1,837 | 1,925 |
| Greenbri | 4,850 | 4,994 | 3,170 | 2,601 | Randol | 4,158 | 4,676 | 3,024 | 2,162 |
| Hampshir | 1,214 | 2,221 | 2,181 | 745 | Ritchle | 4,377 | 2,050 | 1,657 | 2,225 |
| Hancock | 2,768 | 1,435 | 891 | 1,434 | Roan | 4,232 | 3,082 | 2,186 | 2,406 |
| Hardy. | 13,354 | 2,014 | 1,425 |  |  | 3,611 | 3,552 | 2,389 |  |
| Harriso <br> Jackso | $\begin{array}{r}13,784 \\ 4,330 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,206 2,843 | 5,970 | 6,262 2,474 | Taylor | 3,649 2,498 | 2,111 | 1,672 $1,3 \& 8$ | 2,002 |
| Jefferso | 2,168 | 3,944 | 2,544 | 1,181 | Tyler | 3,654 | 1,762 | 1,336 | 1,900 |
| Kanav | 23,781 | 19,284 | 10,276 | 10,096 | Upshur | 4,936 | 1,418 | 1,019 | 2,553 |
| Lewis | 4,618 | 3,310 | 2,248 | 2,263 | Wayne | 3,754 | 4,490 | 2,989 | 2,215 |
| Lincol | 3,339 4,304 | 2,649 5,588 | 2,113 | 2,104 | W ebst | 1,562 | 1,942 | 1,513 | 854 |
| Marion | - 41,304 | 8,588 | 3,270 5,493 | 2,10 4 | Wetze | 3,618 1,680 | 4,103 | 2,797 | 1,910 |
| Mars | 7,208 | 4,814 | 2,907 | 3,699 | Wood | 10,463 | 8,839 | 4,817 | 4,521 |
| Maso | 4,912 | 3,177 | 2,336 | 2,454 | Wyom | 2,950 | 1,825 | 1.199 | 1,484 |
| Merc | 8,613 3,646 | 7,986 2,516 | 4,836 | 4,788 <br> 1,965 |  | 282,007 | 220,789 | 140,403 | 143,124 |
| Mingo | 3,972 | 4,934 | 2,4.72 | 3,223 |  |  |  | 40,4 | 124 |

U. S. Scnator (1922)-Neely, Dem., 198,853; Sutherland, Rep., 185,046; Holt, Soc., 4,895.

## Election Returns by States.

## PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,537; Kiep., 32,283; Lib. IRep., 86 ; Dcm. (O.C.), 600.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 56,565; Rep., 42,001; Gr., 1,373. 1880 (Pres.), Dem., 57,391; Rep., 46,243; Gr., 9,079. 1882 (Judge), Dem., 46,661; Rep., 43,440.
1884 (Pres.). Dem., 67,317; Rep., 63,096; Gr., 805 ; Pro., 939 .
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 65,184; Rej., 64,279; Pro., 1,492.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 79.664; Rep., 77.791; U. L., 1892 (Pres.), Dem., 84.467; Rep., 80,293; Pop., 4,166; Pro., 2,145.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 92,927 ; Rep., 104,414; Gold D., 677; Pro., 1,203
1900 (Pres.), Dem.. 98,791; Rep., 119,851; Pro., 1.585; Soc. D., 187: Pop. 274.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. 110,850; iRep., 132,608; Pro., 4,413: Soc., 1,572; Pop., 337.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 111,418; Rep., 137,869; Soc., 3,679; Pro., 5,139; Pop., 16: Ind., 46. 1908 (Gov.), Dem. 118,909; Rep., 130,807; Soc., 3,308; Pro., 4,967.
1912 (Pres.)., Dem. 113,197; Rep., 56.754; Prog..
79,112 : Sóc., 15,248: Pro. 4,517. 1912 (Gov.), Dem, 119,173; Rep., 127,042; Soc.; 14,900; Pro., 5,816.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 110,403; Rep., 143,124: Soc.; 6,150.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep., 140,569.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep., 144,243; Soc., 4,881.
1918 (U. S. S. Sen.), Dem., 97,715; Rep., 115,216; Soc., 2,288.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 220,789; Rep., 282,007; Soc.; 5,618; Proh., 1,528.
1920 (GoV.), Dem., 184,762; Rep., 242,327; N. P.,
81,330; Soe., 2,695 . 81,330; Soe., 2,695.

WISCONSIN.
(Presidentlal vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | COUNTIES. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harrling, Rep. | Cox, <br> Dem. | Wilnon, Dem | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | Harding, Rep. | Cox, Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wil- } \\ & \text { son, } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hu } \\ \text { ghes, } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Adams | 1,528 | 393 | 824 | 057 | Marinette. | 6,138 | 1,331 | 2,205 | 2,767 |
| Ashlan | 4,005 | 1,083 | 1,582 | 1,998 | Marquette | 2,436 | 689 | . 223 | 1,377 |
| Barron | 6,887 | - 745 | 1,863 | 2,746 | Milwaukee | 73,253 | 689 | 34,812 | 27,831 |
| Baytiel | 2,536 | 594 | . 996 | 1,320 | Monroe. | 6,784 | 985 | 1,991 | 3,013 |
| Brown | 8,867 | 3,870 | 5,7\%1 | 4,132 | Oconto | 4,735 | 1,029 | 1,892 | 2,570 |
| Buffol | 3,082 | 300 | 1,043 | 1,492 | nneidn. | 2,425 | 849 | 1,054 | 1,089 |
| Burne | 2,025 | 190 | 638 | 1,007 | Outagam | 11,140 | 3,121 | 4,442 | 5,302 |
| Calum | 3,730 | 609 | 1,382 | 1,979 | Czankec. | 3,523 | 835 | 1,577 | 1,610 |
| Chippe | 6.750 | 1,109 | 2,233 | 3,324 | Pepin. | 1,817 | 265 | 622 | 766 |
| Clark. | 6,246 | 750 | 1,614 | 3,371. | Pierce | 4,441 | 646 | 1,650 | 1,945 |
| Colum | 7,389 | 1,227 | 2,299 | 3,395 | Polk | 4,796 | 749 | 1,713 | 2.080 |
| Crawfor | 3,602 | 1,104 | 1,764 | 1,883 | Portag | 5,527 | 2,678 | 3,000 | 2,520 |
| Danc | 23,030 | 4,879 | 9,859 | 6,931 | Price | 2,990 | . 554 | 1,049 | 1,620 |
| Dorige | 11,357 | 2,314 | 4,519 | 4,887 | Racin | 14,406 | 3,795 | 5,081 | 4,495 |
| Door | 3,817 | 385 | 1,204 | 1,656 | Richla | 3,951 | 922 | 1,845 | 2,051 |
| Douglas | 7,250 | 2,119 | 2,940 | 3,007 | Rock | 16,152 | 2,447 | 4,015 | 7,011 |
| Dunn | 5,596 | 495 | 1,447 | 2,556 | Rusk | 2,609 | 445 | 926 | 989 |
| Euu Cla | 7.856 | 1,194 | 2,290 | 2,922 | St. Cr | 5,601 | 1,647 | 2,352 | 2,731 |
| Fiorence | 912 | 98 | 162 | 412 | Sauk | 8,074 | 954 | 2,257 | 3,7.79 |
| Fond du | 12,550 | 3,429 | 5,021 | 5,781 | Sawyer | 1,668 | 304 | + 562 | + 550 |
| Forest | 1.429 | 379 | 637 | 7.58 | Shawano | 5.836 | 529 1902 | 1,367 | 3,445 5,562 |
| Crant | $\bigcirc$ | 1,977 | - $\mathbf{1}, 458$ | 4,718 | Sheboyga | 11,994 | 1,902 | 3,885 | 5,562 |
| Green. | 5,464 | 636 893 | - 1,687 | 2,422 | Tayior. . . ${ }^{\text {Trempealeau }}$ | 2,707 4,746 | 288 | 845 1,578 | 1,544 |
| Green Lake | 3,455 5,428 | 893 945 | 1,352 | 1,647 | Trempealeau | 4,746 5,694 | 718 634 | 1,578 1,830 | 2,138 |
| Iron. | 1,714 | 275 | - 475 | 2,672 | Vilas. | -903 | 261 | 1,837 | 2,531 |
| Jack®on | 3,652 | 413 | 963 | 1,866 | Walworth | 8,437 | 1,629 | 2,449 | 3,988 |
| Jefferson | 8,865 | 1,895 | 3,645 | 3,785 | Washburn | 2,023 | , 353 | 644 | 938 |
| Juneau. | 4,382 | . 786 | 1,442 | 2,292 | Washington | 5,019 | 1,328 | 2,732 | 2,892 |
| Kenosha | 9,810 | 1,718 | 2,816 | 3,5?7 | Wankesha. | 8,667 | 2,\%67 | 4,192 | 3,768 |
| Kewance | 2,667 | . 598 | 2,011 | 1,104 | Waupaca | 8,302 | 888 | 1,720 | 4,492 |
| La Crosse | 10,067 | 2,588 | 4,123 | 3,597 | Waushara. | 4,176 | 485 | 1,015 | 2,345 |
| Ia rayctte | 4,893 | 1,362 | 2.059 | 2,514 | Winnebago | 12,035 | 3,398 | 5,242 | 5,923 |
| Ianglade | 4,059 | 1,637 | 1,755 | 1,538 | Wood. | 6,863 | 1,053 | 2,625 | 2,954 |
| Lincoln. | 2.713 <br> 8.374 | 2,842 | 1,282 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,189 \\ & 4.224 \end{aligned}$ | Soldier cote |  |  | 1,090 | 1.087 |
| Marathon. | 11,356 | 2,144 | 3,677 | 5,838 | Total. | 498,576 | 113,422 | 193,042 | 221,323 |

Governor (1922)-Bentley, Ind. Dem., 51,061 ; John J. Blaine, Rep., 367,929; Arnold, Soc., 39,570; Welles, Proh., 21,438; Dietrlek, Soc. Lab., 1,444
U. S. Senator (1922)-Hooper, Dem., 63,818; La Follette, Rep., 379,494; Bucknam, Proh., 11,204; Kocppel, Soc. Lab., 1,656.

## PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 155,232; Rep., 176,553; U. L., 1908 (Gov.), Dem., 65,977; Rep., 242,935; Soc.; 8,552; Proh., 14,277.
1890 (Gov.), Dem. 160,388; Rép., 132,068; U. L.. 5,447; Proh., 11,24.6.
1892 (Preஈ.), Dem., 177,335; Rep., 170,791; Pop., 9,909; Proh., 13,132.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 142,250; Rep., 196,150; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240.
1895 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 116,024; Rep., 106,935; Proh., 9,089 .
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 165,523; Rep., 268,135; Gold D., 4.584; Proh. 7.509; Nat., 346.

1898 (Gov.). Dem. 135,353 ; Rep., 173,137; Pop., 8.577: Proh. 8,078.

1000 (Gov.), Dem., 160.764 ; Rep., 264,420; Proh., 9.707; Soe. D., 0,590; Soe. L., 7.095.

1900 (Prea.), Dem, 159,285; Rep., 265,866; soc. L., 524 : Proh., 10,124; Sce. 1)., 7,095.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 145,818 ; Rep. 193,417 ; Boc. D., 15,970; Proh., 9,647; Soc. L., 791.
1904 (GOV.), Dem., 175,263; Rep., 226,995; Soc., 29.116; U. Rep., 11,926.

1904 (广res.), Dem., 124,107; Rep., 280,164; Soc., 28,220; Proh., 9,770; Foc. J., 223 ; Pol. 530.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 103,311; Rep., 183,558; Soc. L., 24.437; Proh.. 8.211; Soc. D.. 455 .

1988(583; Proh., 11,760; Soe. L. 293. 247,747 ; Soc.; 28,170; Proh., 11,564; Soe. L., 314.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 110,442; R.ep., 161,619; Proh.: 7.450 ; Soe., 39,547 ; Soe. L., 430.

1912 (Pres.), Dem. 164,409: Rep., 130,870; Prog.; 58,861; Proh., 8,467; Soc. L., 698 .
1912 (Gov.); Dem. 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc.: 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. L., 433.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 119,937; Rep. 141,181; Proy. 1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 134,925; ReD., 133,966; Soe. D., 29,744;'Prog., 9,276 .
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 193,042; Rep., 221,323; Soc.; 27,846; Proh., 7, 166.
1916(Gov), Dem. 164,555; Rep., 229,889; Soc.; 30,649; Proh., 9,193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303;
Soc., $28.908:$ Proh., 8,528 . Soc., 28,908: Proh., 8,528.
1918 (Gov.), Dem. 112,576 ; Rep., 155,799.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 113,422; Rep., 498,576; Soc.; 85,041: Proh., 8,647.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 247,746; Rep., 366,247; Proh.; 6,047; Soc., 71,126.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 89,265; Rep., 281,576; Soc." 66.172 ; Proh., 5.107.

WYOMINC.
(Presidentlal vote, 1920, 1916.)

| Counties. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  | Countres. | 1920. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox, <br> Dem. | W11son, Dem. | Hu ghes, Rep. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hard- } \\ & \text { ing, } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Cox. <br> Dem. | Wilson, Dem. | Hu <br> ghes, Rep. |
| Albany | 1,769 | 1,145 | 1,571 | 1,313 | Natrona. | 2,957 | 1,153 | 1,377 | 912 |
| Big Horn | 2,157 | 1,082 | 1,493 | 1,239 | Nlobrara. | .969 | 345 | , 599 | 533 |
| Campbell | 1,027 | . 493 | 690 | 448 | Park. | 1,630 | 666 | 1,146 | 1,092 |
| Carbon. | 1,871 | 1,039 | 1,661 | 1,217 | Platte. | 1,405 | 694 | 1,276 | 1.806 |
| Convers | 1,561 | 679 | . 879 | 766 | Sheridan. | 2,645 | 1,192 | 2,906 | 1,914 |
| Crook. | -934 | 451 | 1,181 | 846 | Sweetwater | 1,744 | 1,216 | 1,96 | 1,287 |
| Gremon | 2,194 | 994 | 1,752 | 1,407 | Uinta | 1,194 | 914 | 1,295 | 822 |
| Hot Springs | 1,490 | 529 | 1,096 | 523 | Westo | 609 1,073 | 333 463 | 734 | 344 791 |
| Johnson. | 1,202 | 525 | 812 | 814 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laramle | 3,399 | 1,810 | 2,759 | 2,428 | Total | 35,091 | 17,429 | 28,316 | 21,698 |
| Lincoln | 2,443 | 1,154 | 2,378 | 1,126 |  |  |  |  |  |

Governor (1922)-Ross, Dem., 31,110; Hay, Rep., 30,387; Spurrier, Soc., 689.
U. S. Senator (1922)-Kendrick, Dem., 35,734; Mondell, Rep., 26,627; Guthrie, Soc., 612.

## CONGRESSIONAL (HOUSE) ELECTIONS. 1922. <br> ALABAMA.

1. McDuffie, Dem., 13,960; unopposed.
2. Tyson, Dem., 9,255; unopposed.
3. Steagall, Dem., 9,141; Toberts, Rep., $987^{\circ}$ 4. Jeffers, Dem., 9,976; Harper, Rep., 2,265. 5. Dowling, Dem., 10,411; Russell, Rep., 2,539. 6. Ollver, Dem., 4,864 : unopposed.
4. Allgood, Dem., 18,576; Noojin, Rep., 11,130. 8. Almon, Dem., 12,303; Hotchkiss, Rep., 478. 9. Huddleston, Dem., 11,300; Iemon, Rep., 630. 10. Bankhead, Dem., 13,803; McMurray, Rep., 8,631.

## ARIZONA.

At Large-Hayden, Dem., 45,121; Mrs. Emma M. Guild, Rep., 14,601.

ARKANSAS.

1. Driver, Dem., 2,410 ; unopposed.
2. Oldfield, Dem., 4,915 ; Hout, Rep., 811.
3. Tillman, Dem., 5,327; unopposed.
4. Wlngo, Dem., 7,280 ; 'Tilles, Rep., 1,886 .
5. Ragon, Dem., 6,191; White, Rep., 963.
6. Sawyer, Dem., 3,397; unopposed.
7. Parks, Dem., 2,610 ; unopposed.
8. Lea, Dem., unopposed.
9. Raker, Dem., unopposed.
10. Curry, Rep., 71.316; Steely, Dem.; 6,561.
11. Kahn, Rep., Dem., 39,383; Ernst, Soc., 333.
12. Nolay, Rep., 40,064; unopposed.
13. MacLafferty, Rep., 59,858 ; Brunk, Dem., 22,711; Beals, Soc., 7,616.
14. Barbour, Rep., unopposed.
15. Free, Rep. unopposed.
16. Lineberger Rep., 66,265; Randall, Proh., 45,794.
17. Osborne, Rep., unopposed.
18. Swing, Rep., unopposed.

COLORADO.

1. Vaile, Rep., 32,939; Hilliard, Dem., 25,477.
2. Timberlake, Rep., 43,601; Worth, Dem., 32,443.
3. Hardy, Rep., 43,508; Horn, Dem., 39,500.
4. Taylor, Dem., 30,331 ; Vincent, Rep., 16,876.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Fenn, Rep., 40,124; Dutton, Dem., 35,003.
2. Freman, Rep., 31,484; Jodoin, Dem., $24,732$.
3. Tilson, Rep., 36,247; Whitney, Dem., 31,674.
4. Mcrritt, Rep., 35,274; McNeil, Dem., 28,992.
5. O'Sullivan, Dem., 27,359 ; Glynn, Rep., 27,055. DELAWARE.
At Large-Boyce, Dem., 39,123; Layton; Rep., 32,577; Houck, Forward Party, 908.

FLORIDA.

1. Drane, Dem.; 14,371; Gober, Rep.; 2,961.
2. Clark, Dem. 6,931; unopposed.
3. Smithwlek, Dem., 7,564; Hancock, Rep., 1.
4. Sears, Dem., 15.678; McCay, Rep., 3,362.

GEORGIA.

1. Moore, Dem., 5,579; Anderson, Rep., 426; Clarke, 196.
2. Park, Dem., 5.449; unopposed.
3. Crisp, Dem., 7,298; unopposed.
4. Wright, Dem., 4,777; unopposed.
5. Upshaw, Dem., 4,646; Wilensky, Rep.; 347.
6. Wise, Dem., 6,961; unopposed.
7. Lee, Dem., 7,584 ; unopposed.
8. Brand, Dem. 5,148; unopposed.
9. Bcll, Dem., 11,088; Brinkman. 538 ; Gaston, 101.
10. Vlnson, Dem., 4,639; unopposed.
11. Larkford, Dem., 6,882; unopposed.
12. Larsen, Dem., 5,$020 ;$ unopposed.

IDÁHO.

1. French, Rep., 24,167; Waters, Dem., 13,673; Deal, Prog., 13,673 .
2. Smith, Rep., 33,206; Whitaker, Dcm., 19,875;

Dunnlng, Prog., 16,450.

1. Madden, Rep., 23,895; Mayer, Dem., 15,999 Hallbeck, Soc., 427; Kennedy, Farmer-Labor, 120. 2. Mann, Rep., 58,694; Bloch, Dem., 38,487; Johnson, Soc., 3,055; Emmerson, Farmer-Labor, 637. 3. Sproul, Rep., 48,486; Crane, Dem., 47,335; Foster, Soc., 2,537; Stone, Farmer-Labor, 978.
2. Rainey, Dem., 32,403; Dobler, Rep., 13,328; Krouse, Soc., 1,119.
3. Sabath, Dem., 20,377; Gartenstein, Rep., 9,007; Sambrowslki, Soc., 1,130; Rlordan, Farmer-Labor, 132.
4. Buckley, Dem., 58,928; Gorman, Rep., 58,886 ; Martin, Soc., 4,341.
5. Michaelson, Rep., 69,367; Padden, Dem., 61,035; Collins, Soc., 7,276; Gilfoy, FarmerLabor, 1,665.
6. Kunz, Dem., 18,749; DeCola, Rep., 9,311; Stockbridge, Soc.. 542; Cahill, Farmer-Labor, 93.
7. Britten, Rep.; 26,143; Prendergast, Dem., 16,223; Anderson, Soc., 1,176.
8. Chlndblom, Rep., 52.721; Wiedinger, Dem., 6,723; Scanlan, Sóc., 2,141; Dahms, FarmerLabor, 551.
9. Reid, Rep., 46,893; O'Brien, Dem., 18,816; Raymond, Soc., 966
10. Fuller, Rep., 46,893 ; Dowdall, Dem., 11,733; Halc, Soc., 1,838.
11. McKenzie, Rep., 30,064; Curtis, Dem., 12,319; Gebhant, Soc., 561.
12. Graham, Rep., 34,946; Mayer, Dem., 21,541; Nelson, Soc., 979; Mardis, Farmer-Labor, 857.
13. Klng, Rcp., 36,547; Craig, Dem., 23,298; Nelson; Soc., 977.
14. Hüll, Rep., 39,372; Black, Dem., 30,395; Lofthouse, Soc., 972 ; Smith, Farmer-Labor, 643.
15. Funk, Rep., 27,466; Gillespie, Dem., 22,233; Abbott, Soc., 389.
16. Holaday, Rep., 35,880; Dennis, Dem., 30,123; Miller, Soc., 542 ; Mulhall, Farmer-Labor, 1,557.
17. Moore, Rep., 39,596; Meeker, Dem., 31,529; Hefner, soc., 763.
18. Rainey, Dem., 31,330; Shaw, Rcp., 26,541.
19. Major, Dem., 37.661; Wheeler, Rep., 33.086; McDonald, Farmer-Labor, 4,438; Rahn, Soc., 1,194.
20. Milier, Rep., 34,224; Campbell, Dem., 31,539; Thomas, Farmer-Labor, 4,980; Malloway, Soc., 1,174 .
21. Arnold, Dem., 38,908; Brooks, Rep., 34,610; Cawley, Soc., 556.
22. Williams, Rep., 29,141; Woodard, Dem., 28,252.
23. Denison, Rep., 37,907; Caldwell, Dem., 28,697; McCoolum, Farm.-Labor, 1,943; Harrls, Soc., 1,170 .
At Large-Yates, Rep., 943,681; Murphy, Dem., 662,059; Wenschoff, Soc., 36,311; Carr, FarmerLabor, $32,595$.
At Large-Rathbone, Rep., 911,599; Gorman, Dem.; 666,583; Laflln, Soc., 35,655 ; Olinger, FarmerLabor, 30,756.
To fill vacancy in the Sixty-seventh Congress.
At Large-Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, Rep., 865 ,991; Albert, Dem., 710,716; Hartline, Soc., 36,120; Donovan, Farmer-Labor, 32,890.

## INDIANA.

1. Wilson, Dem., 42,807; Luhring, Rep., 35,835; Hollls, Soc., 1,276.
2. Greenwood, Dem., 43,632; Bland, Rep., 42,752; Monarch, Soc., 1,751.
3. Gardner, Dem., 43,344; Lambdln, Rep., 37,202; McMillen, Soc., 4,070 .
4. Canfleld, Dem., 43,749; Benham, Rep., 41,825.
5. Sanders, Rep., 38,759; Bldaman, Dem., 37,748; Reinbolt, Soc., 1,750.
6. Elliott, Rep., 39,281; Clifton, Dem., 36,818 ,
7. Moores, Rep., 49,629; Turk, Dem., 41,118; Lambert, Soc., $1,394$.
8. Vestal, Rep., 43,470; Tyndall, Dem., 39,169; Becker, Soc., 6,970.
9. Purnell, Rep., 46,919; Moffett, Dem., 42,074; Lease, Soc., 2,040.
10. Wood, Rep., 45,590; Spooner, Dem., 30,835; Field, Soc., 623.
11. Cook, Dem., 45,389 ; Kraus, Rep., 39,285.
12. Fairileld, Rep., 36,045 ; Brandstrator, Dem., 34,457.
13. Hickey, Rep., 50,003; Miss Esther O'Keele, Dem., 43,053.
14. Kopp, Rep., 26,651; Lindley, Dem., 14,056; Saarman, Ind., 302.
15. Hull, Rep., 27,450; Cook, Dem., 26,620; Macintosh, Ind., 367.
16. Roblnson, Rep., 34,518: 'Hageman, Dem., 24,304; Bikelberg, Ind., 1,100.
17. Haugen, Rep., 32,586; Schanke, Dem., 24,532.
18. Cole, Rep., 33,607; Smith, Dem.. 15,525.
19. Ramseyer, Rep., 28,702; Craven, Dem., 17,489;

Reid, Ind., 21こ..
7. Dowell, Rep., 34,012; Robb, Dem., 19,987; Gay, Ind., 606.
8. Towner, Rep., 30,551; Daughton, Dem., 23,487.
9. Green, Rep., 31,757; Richards, Dem., 19,722.
10. Dickinson, Rep., 41,290; Mrs. Jett W. Douglas, Dem., 16,781.
11. Boies, Rep., 36,050 ; Gillette, Dem., 24,027 . KANSAS.

1. Anthony, Rep., 39,463 ; Gragg, Dem., 22,480 .
2. Little, Rep., 41,482; Thompson, Dem., 34,816.
3. Sproul, Rcp., 38,321; Stephens, Dem., 37,829; Snyder, Soc., 2,018.
4. Hoch, Rep., 29,657; Austin, Dem., 17,294; McGill, Soc., 887.
5. Strong, Rep., 32,064; Hatfield, Dem., 24,881.
6. White, Rep., 33,464 ; Boyd, Dem., 26,666 ;

Brethaver, Soc., 1,731.
7. Tincher, Rep., 47,515 ; Allphin, Dem., 32,159; Colglazier, Soc., 1,825.
8. Ayres, Dem., 37,581; Bird, Rep., 22,721.

## KENTUCKY

1. Barkley, Dem., 10,668 ; MeCain, Rep., $4,961$.
2. Kincheloc, Dem., 15,933; Jolly, Rep., $8,897$.
3. Thomas, Dem., 22,499 ; Moats, Rep., $15,639$.
4. Johnson, Dem., 19,142; Woodruff, FarmerLabor, 1,429.
5. Thateher, Rep., 38,806; Lewls, Rep., 35,124; Young, Farmer-Labor, 5,154.
6. Rouse, Dem., 18,131; Keller, Farmer-Labor, 9,197; Brinkman, Soc., 1,028.
7. Cantrill, Dem., 9,389 ; unopposed.
8. Gilbert, Dem., 21,296; Kincaid, Rep., 15.802. 9. Fields, Dem., 24,116; Strlcklln, Rep., 12,961. 10. Langley, Rep., 17,067; Iatcher, Dem., 13,668 . 11. Robsion, Rep., 2j,086; Sipple, Dem., 11,396; Seavy, Farmer-I abor, 2,670.

## LOUISIANA.

1. O'Conner, Dem., 14,760; unopposed.
2. Dupre, Dem., 12,287; unopposed.
3. Martin, Dem., 1,954; unopposed.
4. Sandlin, Dem., 3,618; unopposed.
5. Wilson, Dem., 2,345; unopposed.
6. Favrot, Dem., 3,317; unopposed.
7. Lazaro, Dem., 3,069; unopposed.
8. Aswell, Dem., 2,987; unopposed.

## MAINE.

(Election Sept. 11, 1922.)

1. Heedy, Rep., 26,050; Donohue, Dem., 18,312.
2. White, Rep., 25,719; McIntyre, Dem., 22,150.
3. Nelson, Rep., 30,655; Tebbetts, Dem.. 21,828.
4. Hersey, Rep., 18,641; Sewall, Dem., 11,997.

MARYLAND.

1. Coldsborough, Dem., 27,117; Butler, Rep., 21,534.
2. Tydings, Dem., 36,565; Blakeney, Rep., 31,053;

Champlin, Soc., 867 ; O'Brien, Labor, 774. 3. Hill, Rep., 27,740; Dimareo, Dem., 12,454; Neistadt, Soc., 687; Reynolds, Iabor, 357.
4. Linthicum, Dem., 33,322; Wolf, Rep., 18,972 ; Taylor, Soc., 767; Dlrner, Lahor, 966.
5. Mudd. Rep.. 23,764; Roberts, Dem., 21,112; Gullotti, Labor, 450; Helyer, Ind., 484; Gannon, Peoples, 1,015.
6. Zihlman, Rep., 22,261; Mish, Dem., 20,838; Weber, Soc., 770.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Treadway, Rep., 26,229 ; Cassldy, Dem., 25,529 .
2. Gllett, Rep., 28,639 ; Kerlgan, Dem., 19,376.
3. Paige, Rep., 26,944; O'Connell Dem., 10,311; Oliver, Consumers Non-Partisan Icague, $1,549$.
4. Winslow, Rep., 32,942; Dyer, Dem., 29,399.
5. Rogers, TRep., 33,673 ; Barrett, Dem., 18,936.
6. Andrew, Rep., 36,126; Pettingell, Dem., 10,895.
7. Connery. Dem., 30,493 ; Butler, Rep., 23,978 .
8. Dallinger, Rep., 42.248; Daly, Dem., 21,893
9. Underhill, Rep., 31,229; Healey, Dem., $22,867$.
10. Tague, Dem., 21,029 ; Jenkins,' Rep., 5,422 .

11: Tinkham, Rep., 33,396; Brickley, Dem., 21,999.
12. Gallivan, Dem., 42,779; Rlee, Rep., 13,575.
13. Luce, Rep., 50,710 ; unopposed.
14. Frothingham, Rep., 41,490; Murray, Dem.; 24,014.
15. Greene, Rep., 25,179; Cartier, Dem., 18,662.
16. Gifford, Rep., 23,862 ; Doran, Dem., 20,021

MICHIGAN.

1. Claney, Dem., 22,996; Shepherd, Rep., 17,722;

Schlenter, Soc., 686; Oberly, Farm.-Lab., 125.
2. Michener, Rep., 31,509; Helme, Dem., 23,393.
3. J. M. C. Smith, Rep., 23,869; G. B. Smith, Dem., 15,226.
4. Ketcham, Rep., 26,050; Carr, Dem., 13,772.
5. Mapes, Rep., 25,853; Taylor, Dem., 10,501 .
6. Hudson, Rep., 46,791; Adair, Dem., 29,241; Bell, Farm.-Lab., 243.
7. Cramton, Rep., 35,328; Kane, Dem.,' 13,431; Kaumeier, Soc., 119
8. Vincent, Rep., 33,864; Vought, Dem., 19,538
9. McLaughlin, Rep., 21,703; Henderson, Soc.; 980.
10. Woodruff, Rep., 23,792; unopposed.
11. Scott, Rep., 24,390; Rayburn, Dem., 10,823.
12. James, Rep., 26,228; Kappler, Dem., 6,784.
13. McLeod, Rep., 28,871; Fiteh, Dem., 11,948; Caspar, Soc., 526

MINNESOTA.

1. Anderson, Rep.,36,698; Lynn, Dem., $27,316$.
2. Clague, Rep., 47,591; unopposed.
3. Davis, Rep., 42,708; Lillian Cox Gault, Dem.; 18,262.
4. Keller, Rep., 33,259; Doty, Dem., 20,187;

McCartney, Wet Ind., 3,243.
5. Newton, Rep., 45,221 ; Coan, Ind., $38,760$.
6. Knutson, Rep., 37,179; Seeberger, Farm.-Lab.;

19,354; Knutsen. Dem., 4,544.
7. Kvale, Ind. and Farm.-Lab., 42,832; Volstead Rep., 28,918.
8. Larson, Rep., 32,420; Carss, Ind., 28,757.
9. Wefald, Farm.-Lab., 35,551; Steenerson, Rep.;

27,590.
10. Schall, Rep., 53,424; Rutledge, Ind., 12,843.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Rankin, Dem., 9,407 ; Therrell, Rep., 23.
2. Lowrey, Dem., 7,985; McDonough, Rep., 450.
3. Humphreys, Dem., 4,403; Montgomery, Rep.; 136
4. Busby, Dem., 9,260; DeKav, Rep., 170.
5. Colllns, Dem., 11,336; Smith, Rep., 388; Lange, Ind., 49.
6. Wilson, Dem., 12,640; McGowan, Rep., 238.
7. Quin, Dem., 5,842; Turley, Rep., 159.
8. Collier, Dem., 5,609; Rice, Rep., 57.

MISEOURI.

1. Romjue, Dem., 30,102; Millspaugh, Rep., 23,579.
2. Lozier, Dem., 34.041: Keister, Rep., 21,016.
3. Milligan, Dem., 25,997; Lawrence, Rep., 23,019.
4. Faust, Rep., 28.110; Spratt, Dem., 26,394.
5. Jost, Dem., 62,702; Ellis, Rep., 53,262.
6. Dickensen, Dem., 27,036; Atkeson, Rep., 23,492.
7. Major, Dem., 36,950; Patterson, Rep., 35,627.
8. Roach, Rep., 25,927 ; Moss, Dem., 21,559.
9. Cannon, Dem., 30,n63; Hukreide, Rep., 23,058. 10. Newton, Rep., 91,829; Alexander, Dem., 46,704.
10. Hawes, Dem., 24,839; Bogy, Rep., 17, 188.
11. Dyer, Rep., 15,667; Israel, Dem., $11,679$.
12. Wolff, Dem., 23,622; Rhodes, Rep., $21,870$.
13. Fullbright, Dem., 37,896; Hays, Rep., 34,513.
14. Manlove, Rep., 32,843; Lee, Dem., 28,000 .
15. Rubey, Dem., 25,989; Bennett, Rep., 22,153.

MONTANA.

1. Fvans, Dem., 36,589; MeCormick, Rep., 26,684;

Mrs. Lulu F. Dawley, Soc., 876
2. Leavitt, Rep., 46,499; Moss, Dem., 39,147. NEBRASKA.

1. Morehead, Dem., 25.079; Anderson, Rep.

23,075; Tidd, Prog. 1,607; Barton, Proh., 1,224,
2. Sears, Rep., 26,308; Hanley, Dem., 25,215.

Harrop, Prog., 3,048.
3. Howard, Dem., 34,843; Evans, Rep., 32,930;

Havokest, Prog., 4,252.
4. McLaughlin, Rep., 29,743; Cummins; Dem.;

25,504; Schmidt, Prog., 3,934.
5. Shallenberger, Dem., 26,423; Andrews, Rep.; 25,456; Franklin, Prog., 6,250.
6. Simmons, Rep., 41,558; Beal, Dem., 35,784; Smith, Prog., 3,672.

To fill vacancies in Sixty-eventh Congress.

1. Thorpe, Rep., 25,866 ; Parriott. Dem., $22,015$.
2. Humphry, Rep., 40,079; Maupin, Dem., 32,348; Minert, Prog., 6,716.

NEVADA.
Richards, Dem., 15,991; Miller, Rep., 12,084.
NEW HAMPSIIIRE.

1. Rogers, Dem., 36,793; Scammon, Rep., 30,694 ,
2. Wason, Rep., 31,570 ; Barry, Dem., 27,980 .

NEW JERSEY.

1. Patterson, Rep., 46,505; Wescott, Dcm., 29,381; McCormick, Soc., 958.
2. Bacharach, Rep., 50,925 ; Stevens, Dem., 22,007.
3. Geran, Dem., 44,337; Appieby, Rep., 43,809 .
4. Browne, Dem., 32,422; Hutchinson, Rep., 28,934.
5. Ackerman, Rep., 43,460; Sayre, Dem., 32,039; McLoughlin, Soc., 1,016.
6. Perkins, Rep., 41,564; Shieids, Dcm., 37,561.
7. Seger, Rep., 26,613; Cadmus, Dem., 21,190;

Hubschmitt, Soc., 745 ; Santhouse, Soc.-Lab., 196.
8. McNulty, Dem., 40,379; Coon, Rep., 27,936; Mead, Soc., 709.
9. Minahan, Dem., 21,276; Parker, Rep., 19,182.
10. Lehlbach, Rep., 28,570; Cahlll, Dem., 21,211.
11. Eagan, Dem., 39,957; Olpp. Rep., 18,399; Reilly, Soc., 964 ; Eypper, Ind., 461.
2. C. F. X. O'Brien, Dcm., 51,596; W. A. O'Brien, Rep., 17,372; Bausch, Soc., 486.

## NEW MEXICO

At Large-Morrow, Dem., 59,254; Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, Rep., 49,635.

NEW YORK.

1. Bacon, Rep., 47,191; Baitazzi, Dem. and Farm.Lab., 32,224; Wolff, Soc., 1,443; Simons, Proh., 1,121.
2. Kindred, Dem., 60,306; Hopkins, Rep., 19,560;

Flanagan, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 3,839.
3. Lindsay, Dem., 21,513; Kissel, Rep., 8,547; Passage, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 2,716; Oakley, Proh., 91.
4. Cullen, Dem., 27,100; Picon, Rep., 7,104; Giepor,

Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 995; Vogei, Proh., 231.
5. Black, Dem., 33,840; Kline, Rep., 25,917; Weil, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 1.412; McNichol, Proh., 428. 6. Stengle, Dem., 31,363; Lee, Rep., 28,240; Mina Eskanazi, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 4,713; Moore, Proh., 570.
7. Quayle, Dem., 21,688; Hogan, Rep., 14,772; Oneal, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 3,807; Brown, Proh., 250.
8. Cleary, Dem., 34,622; Bond, Rep., 19,745; Berenberg, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 6,804; Howell, Proh., 256.
9. O'Conneli, Dem., 38,833; Peterson, Rep., 23,251; Robinson, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 4,526; Mershon, Proh., 266.
10. Celier, Dem., 20,210; Voik, Rep., 17,099; DeHunt, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 6,522;' Cook, Proh., 262.
11. Riordan, Dem., 29,134; Handy, Rep., 12,889; Dearing, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 781; Colvin, Proh., 291
12. Dickstein, Dem., 11,027; London, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 5,900; Zeltner, Rep., 1,183.
13. Sullivan, Dem., 11,424; Firstman, Rep., 3,041; Iefkowitz, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 2,659.
14. Periman, Rep., 8,782; Knott, Dem., 8,173; Panken, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 6,459; Guthrie, Proh., 94.
15. Boyian, Dem., 20,382; Ryan, Rep., 12,205; Kaye, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 752; Lewis, Proh., 6. Cockran, Dem., 23,370; O'Connor, Rep., 8,277; Jessie W. Hughan, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 1,517; Livingston, Proh., 239.
17. Mills, Rep., 21,274; Metz, Dem., 19,355; DeVoe, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 1,150; McAusiand, Proh., 341.
18. Carew, Dem., 24,248; Schwartz, Rep., 8,398; Howe, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 3,535; Burnham, Proh., 122.
19. Marx, Dem., 29,798; Chandler, Rep., 26,172; Zatusner, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 2,556; Youngs, Proh., 56
20. LaGuardia, Rep., 8,492; Frank, Dem., 8,324; Kariln, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 5,260.
21. Wellcr, Dem., 32,393; Ansorge, Rep., 32,053; Crosswaith, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 2,054; Mamie Coivin, Proh., 636.
22. Griffin, Dem., 29,544; Connoily, Rep., 7,188; Bohm, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 3,752; White, Proh., 117.
23. Oliver, Dem., 50,382; Rossdale, Rep., 25,154; NInio, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 12,411; Boeder, Proh., 239.
24. Ganiy, Dem., 40,058; Fairchild, Rep., 35,656; Umstader, Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 8,873.
25. Wainwright, Rep., 33,674; Osborn, Dem., 27,412; Wessing. Soc. and Farm.-Lab., 2,083. Fish, Rep., Farm.-Lab. and Proh., 34,633; Pendeli, Dem., 20,831; Perkins, Soc., 1,258.
27. Ward, Rep., 30,154; Burns, Dem. and Farm.Lab., 27,937; Coons, Proh., 5,830; Fogeison, Soc., 953.
28. Cornlng, Dem., 54,570; Winchester, Rep., 42,531 ; Wensley, Soc.. 1,564.
29. Parker, Rep. and Proh., 45,895; Faxon, Dem.;

28,726; Beucher, Soc., 1,274.
30. Crowther, Rep. and Proh., 32,225; Derry, Dem., 25,261; Gerrity, Soc., 2,941.
31. Snell, Rep., Farm.-L,ab. and Proh., 28,205; Sharp, Dem., 17,257; Bly, Soc., 488.
32. Mott, Rep. and Proh., 44,091; Daley, Dem., 22,279; Seitz, Soc.. 1,039; Corbett, Farm.-Lab., 308.
33. Snyder, Rep., 31,978; Sisson, Dem., 30.118; Letson, Soc., 1,431; Harrison, Farm.-Lab. and Proh., 987.
34. Clarke, Rep. and Proh., 40,902; Wheeler, Dem., 23,323; Breckenrldge, Soc., 1,018.
35. Magce, Rep., 47,119; Thomson, Dem., 37,785; Sander, Soc., 2,124.
36. Taber, Rep. and Proh., 43,633; Sims, Dem., 22,980.
37. Stalker, Rcp. and Proh., 42,144; Smith, Dem. and Farm.-Lab., 28,290; Wisman, Soc., 821
38. Jacobstein, Dem., 35,319; Pierson, Rep., 33,690; Moses, Soc., 5,101.
39. Sanders, Rep., 37,852 ; White, Dem., and FarmLab., 22,585; Allis, Proh., 2,100.
40. Dempsey, Rep. and Farm.-Lab., 41,754: Ciancy, Dem., 21,590; Slacer, Proh., 2,530
41. MacGregor, Rep., 25,342; Greiner, Dem., 16,301; Ehrenfried, Soc., 4,067.
42. Mead, Dem. and Farm.-Lab., 25,070; Schwendler, Rep., 12,494; Griesinger, Soc., 2,913.
43. Reed, Rep. and Proh., 40,374; Garfield, Dem., 15,261: Axeisohn, Soc., 1,265; Sanbury, Farm.Lab., 356.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Ward, Dem., 10,201; Cramer, Rep., 2,421.
2. Kitchin, Dem., 8,533; unopposed.
3. Abernethy, Dem., 14,161; Hood, Rcp., $6,925$.
4. Pou, Dem., 16,205; Hester, Rep., 8,086.
5. Stedman, Dem., 33,694; Mrs. Lucy B. Patterson, Rep., 20,380.
6. Lyon, Dem., 14,996; McDonald, Rep., 5,266.
7. Hammer, Dcm., 20,629; Love, Rep., 13,592.
8. Doughton, Dem., 31,340; Campbeii, Rep.,

24,235.
9. Buiwinkle, Dem., 29,649; Shuford, 28,115.
10. Weaver, Dem., 37,626; Fisher, Rep., 28,192

## NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Burtness, Rep., 45,959; unopposed.
2. Young, Rep., 36,528; Deemey, Prog., 15,834.
3. Sinclair, Rep., 31,880; Hughes, Dem., 17,859.

## OHIO.

1. Longworth, Rep., 45,253 ; Strickler, Dem., 30,945; Hutchings, Farm.-Lab., 3,094.
2. Stephens, Rep., 39,898; Quane, Dem.. 30,051; Herbst, Farm.-Lab., 4,001.
3. Fitzgeraid, Rep., 52,111; Good, Dem., 46,127;
Woodward, Soc., 2,280 .
4. Cabie, Rep., 43,251; Goeke, Dem., 35,916;

White, Proh., 421.
5. Thompson, Rep., 31,700; Kniffin, Dem.; 28,067.
6. Kearns, Rep., 32,416; Gableman, Dem., 28,939.
7. Brand, Rep., 53,182; Zimmerman, Dem.,

38,522.
8. Cole, Rep., 37,065; Hartman, Dem., 34,105.
9. Sherwood, Dem., 45,059; Chaimers, Rep., 42,712.
10. Foster, Rep., 30,341; Sharp, Dem., 17,811.
11. Undcrwood, Dem., 29,058; Ricketts, Rep., 27,162.
12. Speaks, Rep., 47,265; Valentine, Dem., 37,875; Geminden, Soc., 632.
13. Begg, Rep., 38,994; Overmeyer, Dem., 30,199.
14. Davey, Dem., 49,935; Whittemorc, Rep., 46,087.
15. Moore, Rep., 32,894; Alexander, Dem., 30,120.
16. McSweeney, Dem., 43,590; Hlnes, Rep., 39,881 . 17. Morgan, Rep., 42,331; Ashbrook, Dem., 41,745. 18. Murphy, Rep., 41,572; Huffman, Dem., 25,449; Carey, Ind., 5,907.
19. Cooper, Rep., 40,492; Kilpatrick, Dem., 27,836.
20. Mooney, Dem., 23,469; Norton, Rep., 17,998; Willett, Soc., 1,381; Coward, Soc. Lab., 198.
21. Crosser. Dem., 18,645; Gahn, Rep., 14,024; Kuhimann, Soc., 997 ; Kalee, Soc. Lab., 185.
Washburn, Rep., 57,781; Zoul, Dem., 20,511; Washburn, Soc., 401.

## OKLAHOMA

1. Howard, Dem., 39,295; Chandler, Rep., 32,478.
2. Hastings, Dem, 32,678; Alice M. Robertson, Rep., 19,617: Gibson, Soc., 328.
3. Carter, Dem., 45,066; Jones, Rep., 15,032;

Misenhelmer, Soc., 631.
4. McKeown, Dem., 39,254; Pringey, Rep., 20,525;

Stanard, soc. 400
5. Swank, Dem., 46,126; Stone, Rep., 2\%,001;

Johnson, Soc., 330.
6. Thomas, Dem., 30,531; Gensman, Rep., 22,758; Kolachny, Soc., 578.
7. McClintle, Dem., 28,954; Roe, Rep., 11,443;
8. Garber soc., 823.
8. Garber, Rep., 28,047; Harris, Dem., 26,102;
Geist, Soc., 636.

## OREGON.

1. Hawley, Rep., 64,567; unopposed.
2. Slnnott, Rep., 22,861: Graham, Dem., 15,789
3. Watkins, Dem., 36,688; MeArthur, Rep., 35,696 ;

Dunean, Ind., 2,530; Johns, Ind., 2,259.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Vare, Rep., 46,846; Flanagan, Dem., 8,227; Braderman, Soe., 790; Owens, Single Tax, 136.
2. Graham, Rep. and Proh., 31,470; Ellen D. Davis, Dem., 4,737; Helen Murphy, Soc., 513; Macauley, Single Tax, 140.
3. Ransley, Rep., 33,058; Carroll, Dem., 5,507

Wait, soc., 552; Haggerty, Single Tax, 66.
4. Edmonds, Rep. and Proh., 28,757; Willing, Dem., 8,954; Eiser, Soe., 967 ; Kittie Robinson, Single Tax, 104.
5. Connolly, Rep., 31,238; Sweeney, Dem., 7,717; Close, Soe., 1.344; Bergen, Voters' League, 335; Wingert, Single Tax, 146; Connolly, Welfare, 119 . 6. Walsh, Rep., 44,159; Sterrett, Dem.; 13,629; Quick, Soe., 1,048; Carson, Proh., 1,183; Mayer, Single Tax, 127.
7. Darrow, Rep and Proh., 31,680; Graham, Dem., 9,472: Toplis, Soc., 1,041; McCormiek, Single Tax, 173.
8. Butler, Rep., 30,349; Ellis, Dem., 18,306; Vernon, Soc., 411; Julia Hazard, Proh., 570 .
9. Watson, Rep., 32,052; Freen, Dem., 18,083; Young, Soe., 758; Rambo, Proh., 943.,
10. Griest, Rep., 33,545 ; Musser, Dem., $30,017$.
11. Watres, Rep. and Proh., 23,266; MeLane, Dem., 22,540.
12. Casey, Dem., Soe. and Un. Labor, 35,953; Coughlin, Rep. and Proh., 30,532 .
13. Brumm, Rep. and Proh., 23,218 ; Ditchey. Dem., 19,305; Foley, Soc., 1,341.
14. Croll, Dem., 31,592; Gernerd, Rep., 29,617; Snyder, Soc., 4.294.
15. McFadden, Rep. and Proh., 20,399; Carroll, Dem., 11,498.
16. Kiess, Rep. and Proh., 17,498; Rook, Dem., 12,014; McGowan, Soc., 1,104 .
17. Cummings, Dem. and Soc., 22,588; Kline, Rep. and Proh., 16,796 .
18. Beers, Rep. and Proh., 24,675; Alexander, Dem. 20,069; Sheets, Soe., 390.
19. Sites, Dem., 33,570 ; Kreider, Rep. and Proh., 28,115; Young, Soc., 973 .
20. Wertz, Rep. and Proh., 12,276; Balley, Dem. and Soe., 11,969; MeCloskey, Labor, 2,337; Palmer, Roosevelt, 2,671.
21. Kurtz, Rep. and Proh., 13,106; Brumbaugh, Dem., 11,425; Rothrock, Soe., and Labor 3,050.
22. Gladfelter, Dem., 22,181; Haines, Rep.' and Proh., 17.694; Barnhart, Soc., 498.
23. Swoope, Rep. and Soc., 16,928 ; Snyder, Dem., 14,292; Kane, Proh., 4.041.
24. Kendall, Rep. and Proh., 18,261; Boyd, Dem. 12,937; Lepley, Soe., 1,985; Green, Union, 604. 25. Tcmple, Rep., Proh. and Soc., 14,098; Faddis, Dem. 12,242.
26. Phillips, Rep., 17,730; Cobler, Dem. and Proh., 15,533; Turner, Soc., 1,141.
27. Strong, Rep., 18,682; Leonard, Dem., 12,927; Johns, Soc., 1,588; Anderson, Proh., 1,638.
28. Bixler, Rep. and Proh., 23,521; Bordwell, Dem., 11,604; Motsinger, Soc. 890.
29. Shreve, Rep. and Proh., 19,043; Crosby, Dem., 11,917; Tlllotson, Soe., 1,338 .
30. Kent, Dem., 25,644; Ǩirkpatriek, Rep., 17,844; Druekenmiller, Soc., 613.
31. Wyant, Rep. and Proh. 17,421; Cramer, Dem., 13,081; Eekard, Soe., 2,146
32. Porter, Rep., 19,942: O'Donnell, Dem., 5,938; Marshall, Soc., 1,277; Gamble, Proh., 1,310.
33. Kelly, Rep., Dem. and Proh., 21,899; Adams, Soc., 3, 106 .
34. Morln, Rep., 15,499; McNair, Dem. and Proh., 5,134; Jerling, Soc., 657.
35. Magee, Rep., 16,227; Manley, Dem. and Proh., 12,838; Miller, Soe., 1,043.
36. Campbell, Rep., Dem. and Proh., 20,783; Nooning, Soc., 1,880 .

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Burdict, Rep., 25,734; O'Shaunessy, Dem., 21,408.
2. Aldrich, Rep., 26,422; Cantwell, Dem., 23,876.
3. O'Connell, Dem., 36,268 ; Gill, Rep., 21,808.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Logan, Dem.. 5,992; Blomgren, Rep., 383.
2. Loyan, Dem.. ${ }^{2}$, 4,1 yrnes, Demopposed.
3. Dominick, Dem., 3,822 ; unopposed.
4. MeSwain, Dem., 8,346 ; Norwood, Ind., 228.
5. Stevenson, Dem., 4,$015 ;$ unopposed.
6. Gasque, Dem., 3,642; unopposed.
7. Fulmer, Dem., 4,411; Etheredge, Ind., 68.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Chrlstopherson, Rep., 30,761 ; Hasvold, Non1. Christopherson, Rep, 30,76. Dem., 14,376.
2. Johnson, Rep., 35,258; Loekhart, Non-Partisan, 16,946; Ryan, Denı., 1,380 .
3. Wlliamson, Rep., 16,980 : Phllip, Dem., 13,566;

Smlth, Non-Partisan, 4,115. TENNESSEE.

1. Reeee, Rep., 17.050; Fugate, Dem., 5,085.
2. Taylor, Rep., 14,988; Reynolds, Dem., 8,330 .
3. McReynolds, Dem., 19,962; Burnett, Rep., 13,688.
4. Hull, Dem., 19, 556 ; Clouse, Rep., 11,306.
5. Davis, Dem., 11,634; unopposed.
6. Byrns, Dem., 19,596; unopposed.
7. Salmon, Dem., 13.662; Vest, Rep., 3,818 .
8. Browning, Dem. 16.571; Sentt, Rep., 12,328.
9. Garrett, Dem., 15,282; Tatum, Rep., $2,819$.
10. Fisher, Dem, 10,407; Phelan, Rep.. 1,279.

To fill vacaney in Sixty-eventh Congress.
7. Turner, Dem., 12,914; Williams, Rep., 2,053.

## TEXAS.

1. Black, Dem., 18.038; unopposed.
2. Box, Dem., 17,216 ; unopposed.
3. Sanders, Dem., 17,896; unopposed.
4. Rayburn, Dem., 18,198; unopposed.
5. Summers, Dem., 27,184; unopposed.
6. Johnson, Dem., 14,968; unopposed.
7. Briggs, Dem., 11,329; unopposed.
8. Garrett, Dem., 13,328; unopposed.
9. Mansield, Dem.,, 362 : Wilson, Rep., $7,430$.
10. Buchanan, Dem., 9, n38; unopposed.
11. Conally, Dem., 15,321; unopposer.
12. Lanham, Dem., 22,624; unopposed.
13. Willams, Dem., 24,772; unopposed.
14. Wurzbaeh, Rep., 19,170; Hertzberg, ${ }^{\circ}$ Dem., 14,870.
15. Garner, Dem., 18,648; unopposed.
16. Hudspeth, Dem., 9.827; unopposed.
17. Blanton, Dem., 24,746 ; unopposed.
18. Jones, Dem., 11,720; unopposed.
19. Colton, Rep., 33,188; Welling, Dem., 27,801; Watters, Soe. and F.-L., 1,949.
20. Ieatherwood, Rep., 28,591; Dunbar, Dem., 26.145; Loeke, soe. and F - L., 1,939 . VERMONT.
21. Flectwood, Rep. and Proh., 19,359; Kennedy, Dem, 17,819.
22. Dale, Rep. and Proh., 25,979; Wllson, Dem.,
7,170. 7,170.

VIRGINIA.

1. Bland, Dem., 8,639; Wlise, Rep., 1,492; Jones, Soc., 207.
2. Deal, Dem., 7,377; Stevenson, Rep., 1,045; Forman, Soc., 101.
3. Montague, Dem., 7,746; Ward, Rep., 847.
4. Drewry, Dem., 5,737 ; Rogers, Rep., 822 ; Gill, Soe., 97.
5. Hooker, Dem., 11,458; Smith, Rep., 4,699.
6. Woodrum, Dem., 9,505 ; McWane, Rep., $2,688$.
. Harrison, Dem., 12,954; Paul, Rep., 7,481.
7. Moore, Dem., 8,702; Wiley, Rep., 1,741.
8. Tueker, Dem., 32,163: Hassinger, Rep., $29,227$.
9. Tueker, Dem., $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. } 635 \text {; Martin, } 2,521 \text {., } \\ & \text { WISGTON. }\end{aligned}$
10. Miller, Rep., 29,579; Snyder, Dem., 13,127;

Nelson, $F$.-L., 8,862 .
2. Hadley, Rep, 29,906 ; Clise, Dem., 10,608;

Tyler, $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{F}}$-1.., 10,150.
3. Johnson, Rep, 45,326; Phillips, F.-L.i1 14,118.
4. Summers, Rep., 29,697 C. R. Hili, Dem., 10,337; Bowles, F. -L., 3,292 .
5. Webster, Rep., 26,982 ;'S. B. Hill, Dem., 24,810; Vaughan, F.-L., 3 , 095.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Rosenbloom, Rep., 28,644; Kenny, Dem.; 25,794.
2. Allen, Dem., 27,320; Bowers, Rep., 24,764.
3. Reed, Rep., 32,066 ; Morton, Dem., 31,382 .
4. Johnson, Dem., 32,355; Woodyard, Rep.,
31.448.
5. Lilly, Dem., 35,354; Goodykoontz, Rep., 33,267.
6. Taylor, Dem., 42.320; Eehols, Rep., $34,901$.

## WISCONSIN.

1. Cooper, Rep., 32,958; Nielsen, Soc., 2,179.
2. Volgt, Rep., 32,494 ; Schanen, Dem., 7,667.
3. Nelson, Rep., 33,002 ; Martha Riley, Ind. Dem.; 8,379.
4. Schater, Rep., 19,179; Melms, Soc., 18,548; Drezdzon, Dem., 3,918.
5. Berger, Soc., 30,045 : Strafford, Rep., 26,274.
6. Lampert, Rep., 34,365; Cavanaugh, Ind. Dem.,
7. Beck, Rep., 27,371; Jolivette, Ind. Dem., 3,923
8. Browne, Rep., 33,860 ; Marth, Ind. Soe., 2,946 .
9. Sehneider, Rep., 35,117 ; Graass, Ind. Rep., 22,015.
10. Frear, Rep., 29,781: Swenson, Soc., 444.
11. Peavy, Rep., 36,636: unopposed.

At Large-Winter, Rep., 30,885 ; Rose, Dem., 27,017; HastIngs, Soc., 857.

## SUMMARY OF ELECTORAL VOTE SINCE 1789.

1789. Previous to 1804, each electo voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George. Washington, 69 ; John Adams, of Massachusetts. 34: John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carollna, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3 ; Samuei Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2 ; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen Presldent and John Adams Vice-President.
1790. George Washington, Federalist, received 132. votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 5; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancles, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.
1791. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr. of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11 ; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5 ; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federallst, 3; George Washington, of Virginia: John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carollna, ali Federaiists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federaiist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.
1792. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73: Aaron Burr. Republlcan, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64: John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tle vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the larges, vote cast for a candidate, elected him Presldent. Burr recelved the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vlce-President. There were 2 blank votes.
1793. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a Presid_nt and a Vlce-President, instead of for two candldates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vlce-President, George Cilnton, Republlcan, 162 ; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen Presldent and Cllnton VlcePresident.
1794. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 22; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-Presldent, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshlre, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Ciinton Vice-President.
1795. For President, James Madison, Repubiican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New. York, Federalist, 89. For Vlce-President, Elbridge Gerry, Repubiican, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoli, of Yennsyivanla, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.
1796. For Presldent, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins,
of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22 James Ross, of Pennsyivania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President
1797. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republlcan, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompklns, Republlcan, 218: Richard Stocktoll, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4: Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was cliosen President and Daniei D. Tompkins Vice-President.
1798. For Presldent, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Masisachusetts, Repubilcan, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Repubilcan, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Repubilican, 41. For Vice-President, John C Calhoun, of South Caroiina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniei Macoll, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13 ; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republlcan, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Repubilcan, 2; Caihoun was chosea Vice-Presldent.
There was no choice in the Electoral College in 182\% for President, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, which chose John Quincy Adams for President, he receiving 87 votes, as against 71 for Jackson and 54 for Cravoford.
1799. For Presldent, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178 ; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83 . For VicePresident, John C. Calhoun, of South Carollna, Demorrat 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvanla, National Republican, 83; Wiiliam Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.
1800. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Repubilcan, 49; John Floyd, of Georgla, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, AntiMason, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsyivania, National Republican, 49: Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Fllmaker, of Pennsylvania, Antl-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30.
1801. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170 ; Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26: Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14 ; Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; F. Granger, of New York, Whlg, 77; John Tyler, of Virglnia, Whig, 47; William Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.
1802. For President, Wiliiam Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whlg, 234 ; Martln Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60 . For Vice-Presldent, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whlg, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 48; Littleton W. Tazew 11, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Poik, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1
1803. For President, J. K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat. 170; H. Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vlce-Presldent, G. M. Dailas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.
1804. For President, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, Whlg, 163; Iewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Filimore, of New York, Whig, 163; William O. Butier, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.
1805. For Presldent, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whlg. 42. For Vice-President, W. R. Klng, Ala., Dem., 254 ; W. A. Graham, N. Car., Whig, 42 '

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

| Yr. Elec tion. | Candldates for Presldent. | State. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Polit- } \\ & \text { icai } \\ & \text { Party } \end{aligned}$ | Popular Vote. | Piuraility. | Elec toral Vote | Candidates for <br> Vice-President. | State. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Polit } \\ & \text { ical } \\ & \text { Party. } \end{aligned}$ | Eicc <br> toral <br> Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1856 | *James Buchanan | Pa | Dem. | 1,927,995 | 536,440 | 174 | *J. C. Breckinridge. |  | Dem | 174 |
|  | John C. Fremont. |  | Rep. . . | 1,391,555 |  | 114 | William L. Dayton. | N. J: | Rep. | 114 |
|  | Millard Fillmo e.. | N Y . | Amer.. | 1,934,816 |  | 8 |  | Tenn. | Amer | - 8 |
| 1860 | *Abraham Lincoin. Stephen A. Dougias. J. C. Breckinridge. John Bell. | III | Rep. | 1,866,352 | 491,195 | 180 | *Hannibai Ham | Me. | Rep. | 180 |
|  |  | 111. | Dem. | $1,375,157 \mid$ |  | 12 | H. V. Johnson | Ga. | Dem. | 12. |
|  |  | Ky .. | Dem.. | $845,763$ |  | 72 | Joseph Lane. | Ore.. | Dem. | 72 |
|  |  | Tenn. | Unlon. | 589,581 |  | 39 | Edward Eve | Mass. | Union | 39 |
| 1864 | *Abraham Lincoln. Geo. B. McCieilan. | Ill. | Rep. | $2,216,067$ | 407,342 | 212 | *Andrew Johnson. . | Tenn. | Rep. | 212 |
|  |  | N. J. | Dem | $1,808725 \mid$ |  | 21 | Geo. H. Pendleton. | Ohlo. | Dem | 21 |
| 1868 | *Ulysses S. Grant. . Horatio Seymour . . |  | Rep | $3,015,071$ | . 305,456 | 214 | *Schuyie | $\operatorname{In}$ | Rep. | 214 |
|  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{De}$ | $\|2,709,615\|$ | , |  | F. P. Blair, | Mo | Dem | 80 |

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES-Continued.

| Eiec tion. | Presldent. | at | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ical } \\ & \text { Party. } \end{aligned}$ | Popular <br> Vote. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \text { El c } \\ \text { toral } \\ \text { Vote } \end{array}\right\|$ | Vice-Presldent. | State. | Political Party. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { toral } \\ & \text { Vole } \\ & \text { cole }\end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1872 | *U゙lysses S. Grant. <br> Horace Greeley <br> Charles O'Conor. James Black <br> Thos. A. Hendricks <br> 13. Gratz Brown <br> Charles J. Jenkins <br> David Davis. |  | Rep. .D.\& L.Dem..Temp.Dem..Dem..Dem...Ind... | $\begin{array}{\|r} 3,597,070 \\ 2,834,079 \\ 29,408 \\ 5,608 \end{array}$ | 762,991 | 286 | *Henry Wilson. | Mass. | Rep. | 28647 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B. Gratz Brown |  | D. \& Li. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | John Q. Ad | s. | Dem.. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | George W. Ju |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A. H. Colquitt |  | De |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A. H | Ill | Dem |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T E Br | Ky. | Dem |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | W |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | inks |  |  |  |
| 76 | Samuel J. Tilden... | N.Y. | Dem | 4,284,885 | 250,935 | $\underline{184}$ | T. A. Hendricks... | Ind. | $\overline{\text { Dem. }}$ | 184 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,033,950 |  | 185 | *Wm. A. Wheel |  | Rep. |  |
|  | Peter Coiode Green Clay | N |  | 81,740 |  |  | Samueol F. Ca | Ohlo. | Gre |  |
|  | Green Clay |  |  | 9,52 |  |  | Gldeon | Ohlo. | Pro |  |
| 18 | * James A. Gurfleld W. S. Fiancock: James B. Weaver Neal Dow. <br> John W. Phelps. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ohio } \\ & \text { Pa.. } \\ & \text { Iowa } \\ & \text { Me. } \\ & \text { Vt.. } \end{aligned}$ | Rep. Dem Gre'nb. Proh.. Amer. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 4,449053 \\ 4,442,030 \\ 307,306 \\ 10,305 \\ 707 \end{array}\right.$ | 7,023 |  | * | N.Y. | Rep. | 155 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dem |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B. J. Chamb | Tex. | Gr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H. A. Thomp | Ohlo. | Pro |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Kan |  |  |
| 1884 | *Grover Cleveland. James G. Blaine. . . John P. St. John. Benjamin F. Butler P. D. Wigginton. | N.Y. | Dem. | 4,911,017 |  | 219 | *T. A. Hendricks. . | Ind. . | Dem... |  |
|  |  | Kan.. | Proh... | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \mid \\ 4,848,334 \\ 151,809 \\ 133,825 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 62,683 |  | John A. Logan. William Daniel. A. M. West | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ill. } \\ & \text { Md. } \\ & \text { Miss. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rep... } \\ & \text { Proh... } \\ & \text { Cre'ni. } \end{aligned}$ | 182 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1888 |  | $\overline{\mathrm{Y}}$ |  | 5,540,050 | *95,713 |  | All | Ohlo. | em... |  |
|  | *Benj. Harri |  |  | 5,444,337 |  | 233 |  |  | Rep.... |  |
|  | Clinton B. Fisk. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alson J. Streeter.... R. H. Cowdry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { III. . } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { III. } \end{array} . \end{aligned}$ |  | 146,897 |  |  | C. E. Cunningamm. | Ark. | Proh.. | 233 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d. |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | *Grover Cleveland. Benjamin Harrlson. James B. Weaver John Bidwell.... Slmon Wing. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N.Y. } \\ & \text { Ind. } \\ & \text { Iowa. } \\ & \text { Cal. } \\ & \text { Mass. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,50$5,554,414$$5,190,802$$1,027,329$271,05821,164 |  |  | dlai E.Steven |  |  |  |
| 1892 |  |  |  |  | 363,6 | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & 145 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Ill. $\dot{\mathrm{Y}}$. | der | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | James G. Fie |  |  | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | James B. Cran |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chas. H. Mat |  |  |  |
| 1896 | *Wm. McKinley. William J. Bryan. . Wliliam J. Bryan. Joshua Leverlng. John M. Palmer. Chas. H. Matchett. . Charles E. Bentley.. |  | Rep. . | 7,035,638 | 567,692 |  | * |  |  | 71 |
|  |  |  | Dem |  |  | 176 | Arthur Sewal |  | D |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6,467 |  |  | Thomas E. W | G |  | 27 |
|  |  | M11. | Proh. | 141 |  |  | Hale Johnson Simon B. Buc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Soc. | 36,274 |  |  | Matthew Ma |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mames Sout |  |  |  |
| 1900 | *Wm. McKinley. Wllliam J. Bryan. John G. Woolley. Wharton Barker. Eugene V. Debs. Jos. F. Malloney. J. F. R. Leonard. Seth H. Ellis. | Ohio. | Rep. | 7,219,530 | 861,459 | 292 | *Theo. Roosevelt. . | N.Y. |  |  |
|  |  | Neb.. | Dem P | 6,358,071 |  | $2 \cdot 2$ | Adlai E. Stevenson |  | Do |  |
|  |  |  |  | 209,166 |  |  | Henry B. Metcalf |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 50,232 94,768 |  |  | Ignatius Donnell | Mlinn. |  |  |
|  |  | M | Soc | -39,739 |  |  | Valentlne Remme |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,059 |  |  | John G. Woo |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oh | U | 5,698 |  |  | Sam T, Nich |  |  |  |
| 1904 | *Theo. Roosevelt. Alton B. Parker. Eugene V. Debs.. Silas C. Swaliow. Thomas E. Watson. Chas. H. Corregan. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathbf{N Y Y} \\ & \text { Ind... } \\ & \text { Pa... } \\ & \text { Ga. } \\ & \text { N. } \end{aligned}$ | Rep. Dem.. Soc Proh. Soc. L . | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 7,628,834 \\ 5,084,491 \\ 40,400 \\ 259,257 \\ 114,753 \\ 31,249 \end{array}\right.$ | 2,544,343 | 336 | *Chas. W. Falrbanks | Ind. . |  | 336 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 140 | Henry G. Davis.... | W.Via |  | 140 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benjamin Hanfo | N. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | George W. Carroll. | Tex |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thomas H. Tibbles. | Neb.. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wliliam W. Cox |  | So |  |
| 190 |  | Ohio. | Rep. | 7,679,006 |  | 321 | * Jámes S. Sherman. | N.Y. |  |  |
|  | Wllliam J. Bryan tugene V. Debs. | Neb Ind. | Rep...Dem...Soc. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 6,409,106 \\ 420,820 \\ 252,683 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,269,900 | 162 | Benjamin Hanford. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ind } \\ & \mathrm{N} . \dot{Y} \end{aligned}$ | Den | . 162 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ind. | Soc.... |  |  |  | Aaron S. Watkin |  | Pro |  |
|  | Eugene W. Chafln Thomas E. Watson. | Ga. | Peop... | 29,100 |  |  | Samuel Williams. | Ind | Peo |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nald | Va. | Soc. |  |
|  | mas L. |  |  |  |  |  | Te |  |  |  |
| 1912 | *Wo |  |  | 6,286,214 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | William | O | Rep | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,483,922 \\ 4126 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\dagger$ Nichoias M. Butler | $\mathbf{N}_{\mathrm{Cai}} \mathbf{Y}$ | Re |  |
|  | Theo. Roosevel | N.Y | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proe } \\ & \text { So } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,126,020 \\ 897,011 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 88 | Hiram W. Johnson. | Cais. | Pr |  |
|  | Eugene V. Dcbs | Ariz |  | 208,923 |  |  | Aa | Ohio |  |  |
|  | Arthur E. Rein |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 1916 | *Woodrow Wlls |  | Dem | 9,129,606 | 591 |  |  | Ind |  |  |
|  | Charles E. H |  |  | 8,538,221 |  | 25 | Chas. W. Falr | Ind |  | 254 |
|  | Allan J. Benso |  |  | 585,113 |  |  | Geo. R. Klrk | N.J. |  |  |
|  | J. Frank Hanl |  |  | 220,506 |  |  | Ira Landrlth | Mass. |  |  |
|  | - Fran R | $\mathbf{M}$ | Soc. L. | 14,180 |  |  |  |  | Soc. |  |
| 20 | *Warr | Ohlo. | Rep | 16,152,200 | 7,004,847 | 404 | *C |  |  |  |
|  | Janes | Oh | Dem | 9.147,353 |  | 127 |  |  | D | 127 |
|  | Eugen | Ind. |  | 919,799 |  |  | Seymour |  |  |  |
|  | P. P. Christ | Utah |  | 265,411 |  |  | Max | Ohio. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*'The candidates starred were elected. †J. S. Sherman, Couvention nominee, dled October 30.

## PARTY STRENCTH IN CONGRESS.

## FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

| Congress. |  | Federalists. $\mid$ Republicans. |  |  |  | President. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate. | House. | Senate. | House. |  |  |
| 1 st. | 1789-1791 | 24 |  |  |  |  | In Colonial and Revolutionary Days the |
| 2nd. | 1791-1793 | 17 | $50$ | 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Washington. | Americans were either Whigs (Liberals), or |
| 3 th . | 1793-1795 | 18 | 51 | 12 | 54 | Washington. | Tories (Conservatives). John Adams called |
| 5 th. | 1797-1799 | 21 | 52 | 11 | 54 | Adams. | the Country party. There was, however, |
| 6 th. | 1799-1801 | 19 | 58 | 13 | 48 | Adams. | no party organization, and the Colonists |
| 7 th . | 1801-1803 | 13 | 35 | 19 | 71 | Jefferson. | were mostly Whigs. The rulers sent from |
| 8 th . | 1803-1805 | 10 | 39 | 24 | 103 | Jefferson. | England were the Tories. In the Revolu- |
| 9 th . | 1805-1807 | 7 | 30 | 27 | 112 | Jefferson. | tion, the people were divided between |
| 10th. | 1807-1809 | 7 | 28 | 31 | 110 | Jefferson. | Patriots (Whigs), and Loyalists (Tories). |
| 11th. | 1809-1811 | 10 | 47 | 24 | 95 | Madison. | Immediately after the Revolution, the |
| 12th. | 1811-1813 | 6 | 36 | 30 | 105 | Madison. | people became either Nationalists (Repub- |
| 13 th . | 1813-1815 |  | 67 | 27 | 115 | Madison. | licans), or Federalists, according as they |
| 14 th. | 1815-1817 | 12 | 61 | 26 | 122 | Madison. | favored States' rights, or a strongly cen- |
| 15 th . | 1817-1819 | 10 | 57 | 34 | 128 | Monroe. | tralized government. The Federalists were |
| 16th. | 1819-1821 | 10 | 42 | 36 | 145 | Monroe. | stronger in the big States, such as Va., Pa., |
| 17th. | 1821-1823 | 7 | 58 | 41 | 129 | Monroe. | and Mass. The Republicans also were |
| 18th. | 1823-1825 | 8 | 72 | 40 | 141 | Monroe. | called Democrats, or Democratic-Republi- |
| 19th. | 1825-1827 | 10 | 79 | 38 | 134 | Adams. | cans. |
| 20th. | 1827-1829 | 11 | 85 | 37 | 128 | Adams. |  |

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

| Congress. | Democ | ATS. | Whigs. |  | President. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Senate. | House. | Senate. | House. |  |  |
| 21st. 1 1829-1831 | 38 | 142 | 10 | 71 | Jackson. | The Whig party at first included Na- |
| 22nd. 1831-1833 | 35 | 130 | 13 | 83 | Jackson. | tional Republicans, Nullifiers, Anti- |
| 23rd. 1833-1835 | 30 | 147 | 18 | 93 | Jackson. | Masons, and Federalists. It finally went to |
| 24th . 1835-1837 | 33 | 144 | 19 | 98 | Jackson. | pleces, as a party, on the slavery issue, and |
| 25th. 1837-1839 | 29 | 109 | 18 | 120 | Van Buren. | its last Presidential candidate was Gen. |
| 26th. 1839-1841 | 29 | 124 | 20 | 112 | Van Buren. | Scott, in 1852, who carried but four States |
| $27 \mathrm{th} .1841-1843$ | 20 | 106 | 28 | 134 | HarrisonTyler. | -Mass., Vt., Ky., and Tenn. The Democratic party gradually absorbed the various |
| 28th. 1843-1845 | 23 | 142 | 29 | 81 | Tyler. | pro-Slavery and States' rights elements. |
| 29th. 1845-1847 | 32 | 142 | 24 | 77 | Polk. | In the 25 th Congress there were 5 Inde- |
| 30.th. 1847-1849 | 34 | 109 | 21 | 115 | Polk. | pendents in the Senate and 13 in the |
| 31st. . 1849-1851 | 33 | 116 | 25 | 107 | TaylorFillmore. | House; in the 26th, 2 in the Senate and 6 in the House; in the 30th, 4 in the House. In |
| 32nd. 1851-1853 | 36 | 140 | 23 | 88 | Fillmore. | the 29 th Congress there were 6 Native |
| 33rd. $\|1853-1855\|$ | 39 | 157 | 18 | 73 | Pierce. | Americans in the House as Independents. |

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

| \% Congress. | Democrats. REPUBLICANS. |  |  |  | President. | Independents in Congress (Not Counted in Regular Table). S stands for Senate; $\mathbf{H}$, for House. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Senate. | House. | Senate. | House. |  |  |
| 34th. \|1855-1857 | 41 | 83 | 16 | 108 | Pierce. | Americans, S., 5; H., 43. |
| 35th. 1857-1859 | 38 | 93 | 26 | 113 | Buchanan. | Americans, S., 2; H., 23. Ind. Dem., H., 8. |
| 36th. 1859-1861 | 36 | 87 | 26 | 114 | Buchanan. | Americans, S., 2 ; H., 24. Ind. Dem., H., 6. |
| 37th. 1861-1863 | 8 | 43 | 31 | 105 | Lincoln. | Unionists, S., 10 ; H., 30. |
| 38th. 1863-1865 | 12 | 80 | 39 | 103 | Lincoln. |  |
| 39th. 1865-1867 | 10 | 46 | 42 | 145 | Lincoln; Johnson. |  |
| 40th. 1867-1869 | 12 | 48 | 54 | 174 | Johnson. |  |
| 41st. - 1869-1871 | 11 | 73 | 61 | 170 | Grant. |  |
| 42nd. $1871-1873$ | 17 | 105 | 51 | 133 | Grant. | Liberal Rep., S., 6 H., 5 . |
| 43rd. 1873-1875 | 19 | -88 | 51 | 198 | Grant. | Liberal Rep., S., 4 ; H., 5. |
| 44th. 1875-1877 | 29 | - 181 | 47 | 107 | Grant. | Ind., H., 3. |
| 45th. 1877-1879 | 36 | 156 | 39 | 137 | Hayes. | Ind., S., 1. |
| 46th. 1879-1881 | 43 | 156 | 33 | 133 | Hayes. |  |
| 47th. 1881-1883 | 37 | 130 | 37 | 152 | GarfieldArthur. | Ind:, S., 2. Greenback, H., 11. |
| 48th. 1883-1885 | 36 | 200 | 40 | 119 | Arthur. | Greenback, H., 6. |
| 49th . 1885-1887 | 34 | 183 | 42 | 139 | Cleveland. | Greenback, H., 3. |
| 50th : 1887-1889 | 37 | 169 | 39 | 152 | Cleveland. | Ind., H., 4. |
| 51st. -1889-1891 | 37 | 161 | 45 | 169 | Harrison. |  |
| 52nd. 1891-1893 | 39 | 235 | 47 | 88 | Harrison. | Ind., S., 2. Farmers' Alliance, H., 9. |
| 53rd. 1893-1895 | 44 | 218 | 37 | 127 | Cleveland. | Ind., S., 4; H., 11. |
| 54th . 1895-1897 | 39 | 104 | 43 | 248 | Cleveland. | Ind., S., 6; H., 7. |
| 55th. 1897-1899 | 34 | 130 | 47 | 202 | McKinley. | Silver and Pop., S., 8 ; H., 25. |
| 56th. 1899-1901 | 26 | 159 | 50 | 189 | McKinley. | Silver and Pop., S., 10; H., 8. |
| 57th. 1901-1903 | 29 | 151 | 53 | 198 | McKinleyRoosevelt. | Pop. and Ind., S., 8; H., 8. |
| 58th. 1903-1905 | 33 | 178 | 57 | 208 | Roosevelt. | Union Labor, H., 2. |
| 59th. 1905-1907 | 32 | 136 | 58 | 250 | Roosevelt. |  |
| 60th. 1907-1909 | 31 | 166 | 60 | 220 | Roosevelt. |  |
| 61st. . 1909-1911 | 32 | 175 | 60 | 214 | Taft. | Unionist, H |
| 62nd. 1911-1913 | 42 | 227 | 49 | 162 | Taft. | Soc., H., 1. |
| 63rd. 1913-1915 | 51 | 290 | 45 | 127 | Wilson. | Progressive, H., 18. |
| 64th . 1915-1917 | 55 | 230 | 41 | 201 | Wilson. | Prog., H., 5. Ind., H., 1. Soc., H., 1. |
| 65th. 1917-1919 | 51 | 209 | 42 | 212 | Wilson. | Prog., S., 1.; H., 3. Soc., H., 1. Ind., H., 2. |
| 66th. 1919-1921 | 47 | 190 | 49 | 240 | Wilson. | Ind., H., 2. Proh., H., 1. |
| 67th . 1921-1923 | 37 | 132 | 59 | 300 | Harding. | Soc., H., 1. ${ }^{\text {S }}$, |
| 68th. 1923 -1925 | 42 | 206 | 53 | 223 | Harding. | F.L.,S., 1: Soc., H., 1: F.L., H., 1; Ind.,H., 1. |

PARTY STRENGTH IN EARLY CONGRESSES.
The figures as to party strength in the First to the Twentieth, and also in the Twenty-first to the Thirty-first Congresses are slightly at variance as between different political authorities. The data in the table above are as nearly correct as possible.

## APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(Ratios under the Constitution and at each census, 1790 to 1910, by States. Source: Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

|  | Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con-1 } \\ & \text { stitu- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. |
| State. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \&o } \\ & \text { O- } \\ & \text { op } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { §o } \\ & \text { n } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \text { 厄i } \end{aligned}$ | 8 8 0 10 0 |  | 8 | $\dot{0}$ 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M- } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { Hin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Ny } \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \underset{\sim}{3} \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{8}$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{0}$ <br>  |  | $$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Res | tat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama. Arizona. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 |
| Colorado. ${ }_{\text {Connecticut. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 4 |
| Deiaware.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 4 4 |
| Georgia. | 3 | $\ddot{2}$ | 4 | 6 | $7 \times$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Indiana |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 3 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 25 | 13 |
| Iowa... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | + | 6 | 13 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Kansas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Kentucky |  | 2 |  |  | 12 3 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 10 | 9 5 | 10 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 118 |
| Maine........... |  |  |  |  | 3 7 9 |  | 7 | 6 | 5 |  | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 4 |
| Maryland....... | 6 8 | -8 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | 9 13 | - 9 | 128 | 6 ${ }^{6} 10$ | 11 | 15 | 6 11 | 12 | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 13 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 14 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 6 16 |
| Michigan........ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{9} 9$ | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Minnesota. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 5 | 7 | 9 | 19 |
| Mississippl Mlssourl. |  |  |  |  | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 5 7 | $\stackrel{5}{9}$ | 13 | 14 | 15 | ${ }_{16}^{8}$ | 16 |
| Montana. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nebraska. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3 1 | 1 | 6 1 | 6 |
| New Hampshire. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey.... | 4 | 5 |  |  | 6 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 12 |
| New York. ${ }^{\text {New }}$. |  | 10 | 17 | 27 | 34 | 40 | $3{ }^{4}$ | 33 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 4 | 37 | 43 |
| North Carolina. | 5 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |  | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| North Dakota... |  |  | $\ldots$ | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| Oklahoma...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |
| Pregon ${ }^{\text {Pennsylvania..... }}$ |  | 13 | 18 | 23 | 26 |  |  | 25 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 36 |
| Rhode Island.... |  | - 2 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | 2 | 3 |
| South Dakota.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Tennessee........ |  | i | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Texas........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 18 |
| Vermont........ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia........ | 10 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Washington..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | 2 4 4 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
| Wisconsin....... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Wyoming........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total....... | . 65 | 106 | 142 | 186 | 213 | 242 | 232 | 237 | 243 | 293 | 332 | 357 | 391 | 435 |

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Since the taking of the Census of 1920 there have been several efforts in the House of Representatives to legisiate toward an increase in membership, based on the growth of popuiation. Up to the end of 1922 none of these efforts had succeeded. The chief objection to enlarging the House is that it would make that body too large and cumbersome. Membership of House under census of 1850 was increased from 233 to 234 by act of July 30, 1852; membership under census of 1860 was increased from 233 to 241 by act of March 4, 1862; membership under census of 1870 was originaliy fixed at 283, but increased to 292 by act of May 30, 1872.

Representation such as shown in table was assigned after apportionment under censuses, as foilows: (1790) Tenn.; (1800) Ohio; (1810) Ala., Dei., Ind., La., Miss.; (1830) Ark., Mich.; (1840) Cal., Fia., Iowa, Texas, Wis.; (1850) Minn., Orc.; (1860) Neb., Nev.; (1870) Coi.; (1880) Idaho, Mont., S. D, N. D., Wash., Wyo.; (1890) Utah; (1900) Okla.

Ariz. and N. Mex. were included in apportion-
ment under 1910 census, in anticipation of becoming States.

Maine's apportionment of seven members under 1810 census was included in the 20 members originaiiy assigned to Mass. but credited to Maine after it became a State, March 15, 1820.

The ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereatter, the ratios, as determincd by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, onc to each 33,$000 ; 1810$, one in each 35,$000 ; 1820$, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in cach 47,700; 1840, one in cach 70,$680 ; 1850$, onc in each 93,$423 ; 1860$, onc in each 127,$381 ; 1870$, onc in each 131,$425 ; 1880$, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901: 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as foilows: Gcorgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8: New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsyivania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carollna, 5.

Past Politics of States.
PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1920).

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{W} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{9}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{9} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{\text { a }}$ : |
| + |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ì } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\infty} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{+}{\infty}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | : |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & -\infty \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \infty \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{A} \dot{\text { نُ }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| O1 <br> O1 <br> O <br> -1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { + }}$ | A边: |
| 0 <br>  <br>  <br> $\rightarrow$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\dot{A}: \vdots$ : |
| $\xrightarrow[\sim]{\infty}$ |  |
| 界 |  |

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY PARTIES AIID STATES.

| State. | 1892. |  |  |  |  | 1000. |  | $\underline{1904 .}$ |  | 1908 |  | 1912. |  |  |  | 1916. |  | 1920. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R. | D. | P. | 'R. | D.P | R. | D. | R. | 1 n . | R. | D. | R. | D. 1 | P | T't. | R. | D. | R. | D. |
| Alabama. |  | 11 | . |  | 11 |  | 11 |  | 11 |  | 11 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |
| Arkansas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  | $31$ |  | $31$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |  |
| California. |  |  |  |  |  | $\dot{9}$ |  | 10 |  | 10 |  |  | 2 | 11 | 13 |  | 13 | 13 |  |
| Colorado. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  | 6 | 16 |  |
| Connecticut |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 7 |  | $7$ | 7 |  | 7 |  |
| Delaware. |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| Florida. |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | $\dot{8}$ |
| Georgia |  | 13 |  |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  | 14 |
| Idaho |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Illinois. |  | $2 \dot{4}$ |  | $2 \dot{4}$ |  | $2 \dot{4}$ |  | 27 |  | 27 |  |  | 29 |  | 29 | 29 |  | 29 |  |
| Indiana |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 15 |  |  | 15 |  | 15 | 15 |  | 15 |  |
| Iowa | 13 |  |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  |  | 13 |  | 13 | 13 |  | 13 |  |
| Kansas. |  |  | 10 |  | 10 | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | 10 |  |
| Kentucky |  | 13 |  | 12 |  |  | -13 |  | $\cdots 13$ |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 13 |
| Louisiana |  | 8 |  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |
| Maine. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |  | 6 |  |
| Maryland |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 6 |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  |
| Massachus'ts. | 15 |  |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 16 |  | 16 |  |  | 18 |  | 18 | 18 |  | 18 |  |
| Michigan. | 9 | 5 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  |  |  | 15 | 15 | 15 |  | 15 |  |
| Minnesota | 9 |  |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 11 |  | 11 |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  | 12 |  |
| Mississippi... |  | 9 |  |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |
| Missouri. |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  | 17 | 18 |  | 18 |  |  | 18 |  | 18 |  | 18 | 18 |  |
| Montana | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| Nebraska | 8 |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 ... | 8 |  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  |
| Nevada. |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| N. Hampshire |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| New Jersey. . |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  |  | 14 |  | 14 | 14 |  | 14 |  |
| New Mexico.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| New York... |  | 36 |  | 36 |  | 36 |  | 39 |  | 39 |  |  | 45 |  | 45 | 45 |  | 45 |  |
| No. Carolina. |  | 11 |  |  | 11 |  | 11 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |
| No. Dakota. |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| Ohio. . | 22 | 1 |  | 23 |  | 23 |  | 23 |  | 23 |  |  | 24 |  | 24 |  | 24 | 24 |  |
| Oklahoma. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | 10 |  |
| Oregon... |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
| Pennsylvania. | 32 |  |  | 32 |  | 32 |  | 34 |  | 34 |  |  |  | 38 | 38 | 38 |  | 38 |  |
| Rhode Island. |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
| So. Carolina.. |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 9 |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
| Texas. ... |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  |  | 12 |  | - 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 | 12 | 20 |
| Utah.. |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 15 |  | 18 |  | 18 | 4 | 20 |  | , |  | 2 |  |  |
| Vermont | 4 |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |
| Virginia. |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |
| Washington. | 4 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 7 |  |  |
| West Virginia |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 7 |  | 7 |  |  | 8 |  | 8 | 7 | I | 8 |  |
| Wisconsin.... |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  |  | 13 |  | 13 | 13 |  | 13 |  |
| Wy oming. | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| Total. | 145 | 277 | 22 | 271 | 176 | 292 | 155 | 336 | 140 | 321 | 162 | 8 | 435 | 88 | 531 | 254 | 277 | 404 | 127 |
| Plurality | ....) | 132 | .... | 95 |  | 137 |  | 196 |  | 159 |  |  | 347 |  |  |  | 23 | 277 | ... |

[^18]GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

| State. | Governor. | Term | Expires. | State. | Governor. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Term } \\ & \text { Yrs. } \end{aligned}$ | Expires. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ala | W. W. Brandon | 4 | Jan. 1927 | N.J | G. S. Silzer, D | 3 | Jan. 1926 |
| Ariz. | G. W. P. Hunt, D | 2 | Jan. 1925 | N. M | Jas. F. Hinkle, D | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Ark. | Thos. C. McRae, D | 2 | Jan. 1925 | N. Y | Alfred E. Smith, D | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Cal | F. W. Richardson, R | 4 | Jan. 1927 | N. C | Cameron Morrison, | 4 | Jan. 1925 |
| Colo | Wm. E. Sweet, D | 2 | Jan. 1925 | N. D | R. A. Nestos, R. | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Conn | Chas. A. Templeton, | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Ohio. | A. V. Donahey, | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Del.. | Wm. D. Denney, R. | 4 | Jan. 1925 | Okla | J. C. Walton, | 4 | Jan. 1927 |
| Fla | Cary Hardee. D | 4 | Jan. 1925 | Or | Walter M. Picrce | 4 | Jan. 1927 |
| Ga | C. M. Walker | 2 | June 1925 |  | Gifford Pinchot, | 4 | Jan. 1927 |
| Idah | Chas. C. Moore, | 2 | Jan. 1925 | R. I | Wm. S. Flynn, | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Ill. | Ien Simall, R. | 4 | Feb. 1925 | S. C | Thos. G. McLeod, | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Ind | W. T. McCray | 4 | Jan: 1925 | S. D | W. H. McMaster, R | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Iow | N. E. Kendall, R | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Tenn | Austin Peay, D. | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Ka | Jonathan M. Davi | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Tex. | Pat M. Neff', D | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| K | Edwin P. Morrow. | 4 | Jan. 1924 | Utah | Chas. R. Mabey, | 4 | Jan. 1925 |
|  | John M. Parker, D | 4 | May 1924 |  | Redfield Proctor, $\mathbf{R}$ | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
|  | Percival P. Baxter. | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Va. | E. Lee Trinkle, D | 4 | Feb. 1926 |
| Md | Albert C. Ritchie, D | 4 | Jan. 1924 | Wash. | Louis F. Hari, R | 4 | Jan. 1925 |
| Mass. | Channing H. Cox, R | 2 | Jan. 1925 | W. Va | E. F. Morgan, R | 4 | Mar. 1925 |
| Mich. | Alex J. Grocsbeck, R | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Wis. | John J. Blaine, | 2 | Jan. 1925 |
| Minn | J. A. O. Preus, R. | 2 | Jan. 1925 | Wyo. . | W. B. Ross, D | 4 | Jan. 1927 |
| Miss. | İec M. Russell D | 4 | Jan. 1924 | Alaska. | Scott C. Bonc, | 4 | June 1925 |
| Mo. | Arthur M. Hyde. | 4 | Jan. 1925 | Hawall. . | W. R. Farringto | 4 | June 1925 |
| Mont | Jos. M. Dixon, R | 4 | Jan. 1925 | Philip's. | Gen. Leonard Wood | Indi. |  |
| Neb. | Chas. W. Bryan, | 2 | Jan. 1925 | P.R... | E. M. Reily | Indf |  |
| Nev | J. G. Scrugham, D | 4 | Jan. 1927 | Virg Isl.. | S. E. W. Kittelle |  |  |
| N. H.. | Fred H. Brown. D. | 2 | Jan. 1925 |  |  |  |  |

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

| State. | Previous Resid. Required. |  |  |  | Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship). | Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State. | C'nty. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Town } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { City. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Elec.D } \\ & \text { Pre. or } \\ & \text { Ward. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |
| Ariz <br> Ark. <br> Cal. | $2 \mathrm{yrs}$. | $1 \mathrm{yr} .$. | 3 mos . | 3 mos . | Property, or able to read and write, and employment. Poll tax. | Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted). under guardianship. |
|  | $\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{y}$ | 30 dys 6 mos. | 30 dys 1 mo.. | 1 30 dys |  |  |
|  | 1 y | 90 dys |  | 30 dys | Abllity to read Constitution and writc name. | Bribery, malieasance, dueling, Chlnese. |
| Col. <br> Conn. <br> Del. <br> Fla. |  | 90 dys | 6 mos. | 10 dys |  | Persons under guardianship. |
|  |  |  |  | 30 dys |  |  |
|  | 1 yr... | 6 mos. |  |  | Ablity to read Constitution and write name. | Bettors on electlon, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance. |
|  | 6 mos . | ${ }_{6}^{6 \mathrm{mos}}$. |  |  | Abllity to r Must be reg | Delinquent taxpayers. |
|  | 6 mos | 30 dys | , | 10 dys | Must be reg | Election crimes, teachers of poiygamy, persons having guardians. |
|  | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{yr}$. | ${ }^{90}$ dys | 30 dys | 30 dy |  | Penitentiary convicts. |
| Io | 6 mos. | 60 dys | 10 dys | 10 dys |  |  |
|  | 6 mos. | 30 dys | 30 dys | 30 dys |  | Bribery, persons under guardianship, duellsts, dishonorably discharged officials. |
| Ky | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yr}$ yrs.. | 6 mos. | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \text { dys } \\ & \text { Parish } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 60 \mathrm{dys} \\ 3 \mathrm{mos} . \end{array}\right\|$ | Must be registcred Property or ability to read and | Brlbery. <br> Inmates of charitable institutions except soldiers' homes interdicted persons. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ability to read Constitution and write name. | Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship,Indians not taxed |
|  | 1 y | 6 mos . | 6 mos | 1 day | Cltizens who can read........... |  |
|  | 1 y | 6 mos | 6 mos |  | Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax. | Electlon crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship. |
| Mich | 6 mos. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 20 \text { dys } \\ & 30 \text { dys } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{20}$ dys | 20 dys | Civilized Indians may vote...... | Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 yrs . | 1 yr | $1 \mathrm{yr} .$. | 1 yr... | Ablllty to read or explain Constltution. Poll tax. Declarants | Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers. <br> Soldlers and sailors, paupers. |
|  |  |  |  | 60 dys |  |  |
| M | 18 yr ¢ m . | 30 40 40 dys | ${ }^{30}$ dys |  |  | Indians. |
|  | 6 mos | 30 dys | 30 dys | 30 dys |  | Dueling, Indlans on reserva- |
| N. H | 5 mos . | 6 mos . | 6 mos. | 6 mos. | Ability to read Constitution and write name. | P |
| $N \cdot N$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 1 & \mathrm{yr} \ldots . \\ 1 & \mathrm{yr} \ldots \\ 1 & \mathrm{yr} \ldots . . \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{mos} . \\ & 90 \mathrm{dys} \\ & 4 \mathrm{mos} . \end{aligned}\right.$ | 30 dys | 30 dys |  | Untaxed Indians. <br> Bettors on elections, bribery. |
|  |  |  | 30 dys | 30 dys | New voters must be able to read |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Must write Engllsh. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30 dys | Civilized Indians | s under guardianship, U. oldiers and sailors. |
| Ohio. | 1 l yr... | 30 dys 6 mos. | 20 dys | 20 dys | Must be registered............... | U. S. soldlers and sailors. Non-native Indlans, persons kept in poor houses, excent Federal and Confederate soldiers. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 mos . | No spe | cified t | ime.. . | 30 days in district required in school elections. Property. | Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required. <br> Bribery, election crimes, nontaxpayers. <br> Bribery, paupers, persons under guardlanship, Indians of Narragansett tribe. |
|  |  |  |  |  | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| R. I | 2 yrs. |  |  |  | Property, \$134 or \$7 per annum. |  |
| D | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \mathrm{yrs} . . \\ (6 \mathrm{mos} \\ \text { publi } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \text { yr. } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { cor } \\ \text { cschoo } \end{array}\right\|$ | 4 mos. inisters 1 teach | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4 \text { mos. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ans.) } \\ 30 \text { dys } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on $\$ 300$ or more of property. | Bribery, election crimes, paupers. duelists. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 yr y... | 90 dys 6 mos. | 30 dys |  |  | Persons under guardianship. |
| S. ${ }_{\text {Tenn }}$ | 1 yr.. |  | 6 mos . | 6 mos. | Poil tax |  |
| Tex. <br> Utah <br> Vt. |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ mos. |  |  | Declarants. . Poil tax | Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. . S. soldiers and sailors. <br> Election crimes. <br> Eiection bribery. |
|  | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{yr}$ ¢ 1 yr... | 4 mos. | 3 mos . | 60 dys3 mos. | Good behavior; must take freeman's oath. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1- $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & \text { dys }\end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{yr} .$. <br> 30 <br> 10 dys | 30 dys | Poll tax . . . . . . . . . write English. | Bribery, dueling, paupers. <br> Jntaxed Indians. <br> Brlbery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors. <br> Bettors on election, duellng, persons under guardianship. |
|  | 1 y |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 60 \\ & \text { dys }\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { dys } \\ 10 & \text { dys }\end{array}\right.$ | 10 dys10 | Civilized Indians may vote..... <br> Ability to read Constitution, unless physlcally dlsabled. |  |
|  | 1 yr . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60 dys | 10 dys |  |  |  |

[^19]uralized must be United States residents for two years beiore voting.
Mississippi-Time in election district, precinct or ward-minlsters six months.
North Carolina-Special qualifications-Must be registered. Those over fifty and those just coming of age need not pay poll tax

Rhode Island-Registration required and payment of registry tax of $\$ 1$ unless service in military or marine form.
Texas-In city or town elections only taxpayers to vote on expenditurcs of money or assumption of debt.

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SIGKNESS ..... 11
BURGLARY:RESIDENCE$r 1$
MERCANTILE ..... 11
BANK BURGLARY. ..... 1
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2. How Do You Say-

| ening | EV-en-ing | or | EVE-ning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ascertain | AS-cer-tain | or | as-CER-tain |
| hospitable | HOS-pi-ta-ble | or | hos-PIT'-able |
| abdomen | AB-do-men | or | ab-Do-men |
| mayoralty | MAY-or-al-ty | or | may-OR-al-ty |
| am¢nable | a-ME-na-ble | or | a-MEN-able |
| acclimate | AC-cli-mate | or | ac-cli-mate |
| profound | PRO-found | or | pro-FOUND |
| beneficiary | ben-e-fi-shEE-ary | or | ben-e-FISH-ary |
| culinary | CUL-dina-ry | O1' | CU-li-na-ry |

3. Do You Spell It-

| supercede | or | supersede | repEtition | or | repititit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| recEIve | or | reoreve | sepArate | $0 \cdot$ | sep |
| reprETve | or | repriteve | a Comodate | or | aCComMod |
| donkEYS | or | donkIES | trafficing | Or | traffi |
| factorIES | or | factor'Ys | aCSeSible | or | aCCeSSible |

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## Answers

1
Between you and mo I wish it would come Whom shall I call It's just as I sajd How many are there I should like to go The first two lessons He sat among the three The wind blows cold You will find only one

## 2

EVE-ning
AS'-cer-tain
HOS-pi-ta-ble
ab-DO-men
MAY-or-al-ty
a-ME-na-ble
ac-CLI-mate
pro-FOUND
ben-e-FISH-ary
CU-li-na-ry
3
supersede
receive
reprjeve
donkeys
factories
repititions
separate
accommodate
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use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you misspell a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use
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[^11]:    "No other country has as much as one-fiftieth part of the total energy resources as the United States. The United States had resources before 1492 even greater than now because they were all unused. China is in somewhat the same position to-day as the Unlted States was 400 years ago. Japan, on
    the other liand, is an example of a country that has developed its very linited resources to a large extent. Japan's energy resources are less than one five-hundredth part of those of the United States, and therefore the Japanese cannot afford to use their energy for rough uses that require large quantitles, such is in breaking stone.

[^12]:    *The recelpts of the sccond game, a 3-3 tie, were distributed to charity funds.
    tAdivisory council share
    tOfncial figures not avaiiablc.

[^13]:    * Patrlotle tounament without chamnomshlps.

[^14]:    Held at Kansas City March 6-11. Teams from all portions of the country competcd and the tournament was a succoss, more than 12,000 spectators paying $\$ 12,157$ admission fecs. In the final game paying Lowe and Camplell team of Kansas City de-
    feated the Kansas City A. C. flve, the 1921 chanpions, by a score of $42-28$. Third place was won by Southwestern Collcge, which defcated the Indianapolls Y. M. C. A., 35-22.

[^15]:    The 1920 race was hod on two-mile course on Cayura Lake.

[^16]:    * Columbia disabled, but finished race. $\dagger$ Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. $\ddagger$ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43 s . The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1 m . 57 s . in all their races, Roliance measuring 108.41 ft . and Shamrock III. 10 t .37 ft . In the proliminary trials betwcen Reliance, Constitution and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

[^17]:    * Against time. $\dagger$ Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shleld, runner precedlng trotter. $\ddagger$ Half-mile track.

[^18]:    Arizona became a State February 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted January 6, 1912. The electoral vote for Vice President in. 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

[^19]:    Arizona and Oklahoma-Questions upon bond issues or special asscssments submitted to vote of property taxpayers.
    Alaska-Must have been one year in Territory and six months in precinct, to vote
    Idaho-Chinese and Indians not taxed are disqualified.

    Louisiana-Special qualifications-Must have paid a poll tax two years unless over slxty and be an enrolled voter.
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